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Volume 96, 1927

JUN 29 1927

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

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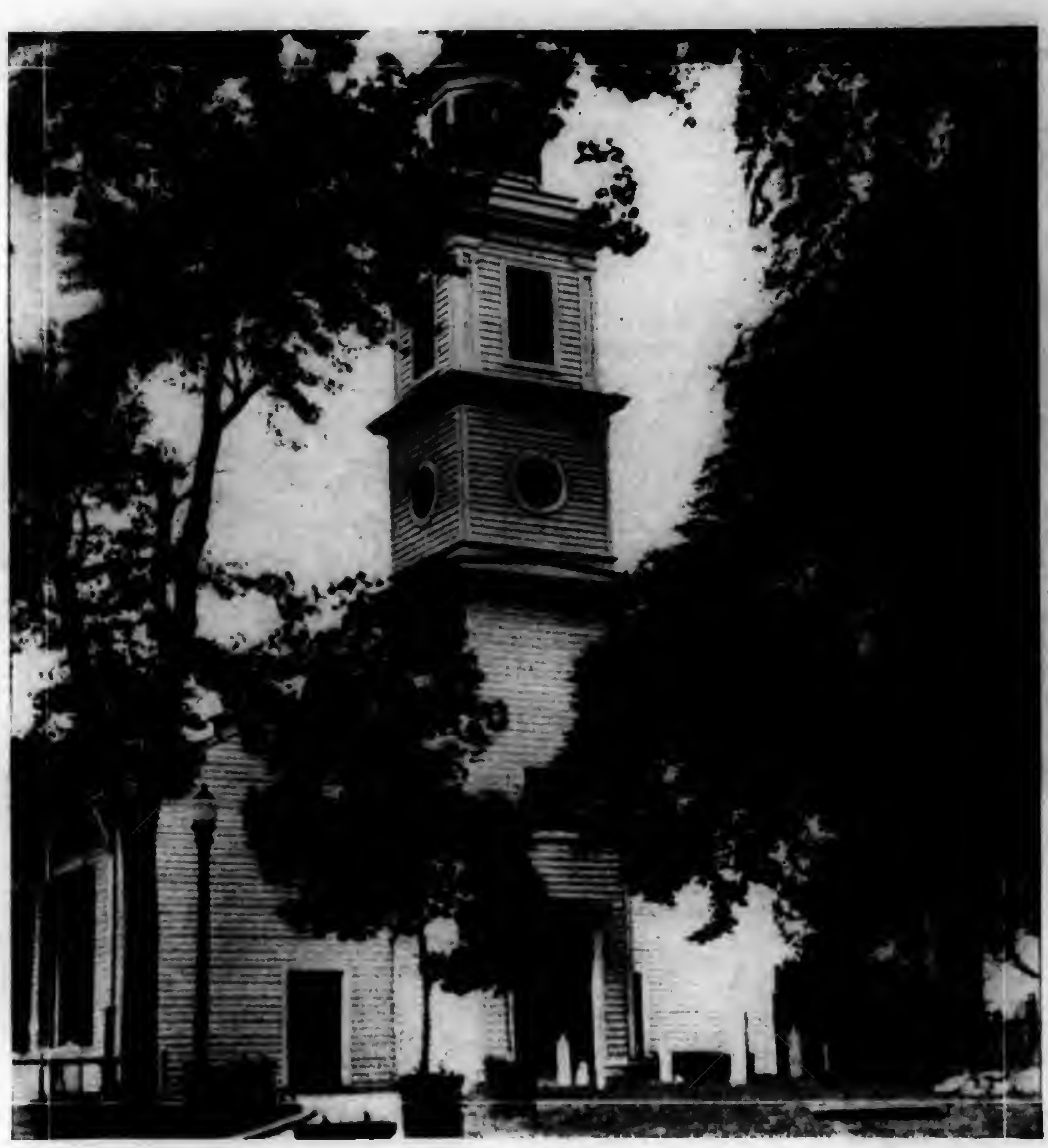
Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1927 No. 1



St. John's Church, Richmond, where Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty or give me death."

"A few weeks ago an unknown young man, with a sandwich or two in his pocket . . . ." See Page 3.

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Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XV. Arizona Sunshine

SUNSHINE is the long suit of Arizona. Some districts claim an annual rainfall of three inches, three hundred fifty cloudless days a year and an average humidity of thirty. Arizona is high, dry and hot, but the nights are cool. Every other person you meet, apparently, is a "lunger" and most of them have been benefited in this remarkable climate. Personally, I prefer the varied assortment of meteorological phenomena we call Pennsylvania climate. An "ideal climate" would get as monotonous as a wife who is "always just so."

The most amazing thing about Arizona, next to the Grand Canyon, is how a state of only half a million people can maintain so many miles of good gravel roads. The copper mining interests pay fifty per cent of the taxes and play ninety per cent of the politics. The Grand Canyon is a marvel beyond words. It is the hand of God molding the earth thru centuries of time. The Roosevelt Dam, on the other hand, altho equally remarkable in its way, is the work of man. It husbands the snows and rains of the mountains to water valleys hundreds of miles away. One inspires reverence; the other pride.

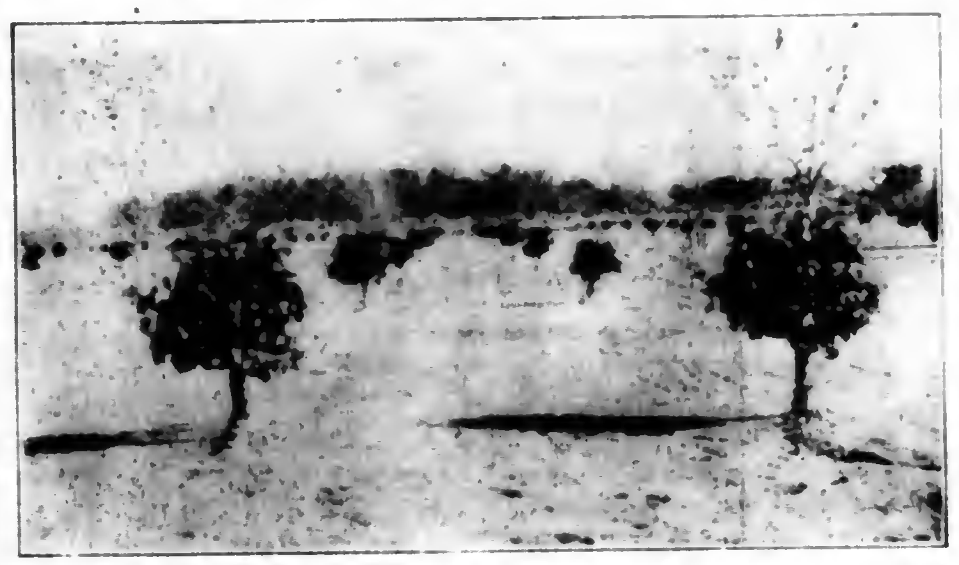
Arizona, tho primarily a range state, has a unique and expanding horticulture. There are 3000 acres of citrus, mainly in the Salt River Valley and mostly grapefruit. I was much impressed with Arizona grapefruit. It is smaller than the California or Florida product but brighter in color, sweeter and more palatable. It ripens early in November, before California grapefruit, and is taking the early market away from California in the West. It can hardly compete with Florida, as yet, in eastern markets. There are no pests thus far and no spraying.

Two thousand acres of vinifera grapes, mainly Thompson Seedless and Malaga, have been fairly profitable. They ripen in July and are marketed in the East, to be consumed, ostensibly at least, as fresh fruit.

Eastern Lettuce Yields to West

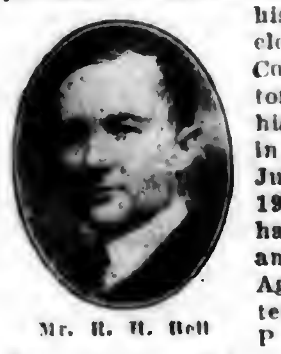
Eastern market gardeners complain bitterly of the rapidly declining market for greenhouse leaf lettuce of the Grand Rapids type in competition with the field-grown head lettuce of the West. Western lettuce has captured the market; even the long established head lettuce industry near Boston has had to yield to this lusty competitor. The chief producing areas are the Salt River Valley, Arizona; Imperial Valley, California, and a small district in northern California. The Arizona industry is about fourteen years old and is increasing rapidly. About ten thousand acres were grown this year in the vicinity of Phoenix. Land with water is valued at around $200 an acre.

(Continued on page 9)



California table grapes, stump training, between English walnuts, near Yuma, Arizona

Extension Man Enters New Field



Mr. R. H. Bell

MR. R. H. BELL, the recently appointed Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is bringing his work to a close in State College preparatory to assuming his new duties in Harrisburg on July 1st. Since 1920 Mr. Bell has been assistant director of Agricultural Extension at the Pennsylvania State College. His work in this position as an overseer of extension activities has given him an intimate knowledge of agricultural conditions and a wide acquaintance with leading farmers thruout Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bell has been one of the men-behind-the-scenes responsible for the remarkable growth of the State Farm Products Show. He was secretary of the State Show Committee for many years, resigning on May 20 so that the work could be turned over to another member of the Extension Department.

The new Bureau chief was born and raised on a farm at Neff's Mills, Huntingdon County, Pa. He was graduated with honors at the Pennsylvania State College in 1910. After four years of practical experience in fruit growing and experimental work at State College he became county agent in Lycoming County. In 1919 he was made extension fruit specialist at Penn State, and the next year was promoted to the executive position he is now leaving.

As head of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Mr. Bell will be in charge of the state's campaign against the European corn borer, Japanese beetle, Oriental fruit moth and similar pests. The principal activities of the Bureau are classified as follows: apiary inspection; botany, including seed inspection; entomology, including the enforcement of regulations and quarantines against injurious insects; nursery inspection; plant pathology, including plant disease regulations and quarantines

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He Is Another "Lucky" Farm-Raised Boy

But It Was More than Luck and a Sandwich That Carried Him to Europe

Senator Capper

OPPORTUNITY is as busy knocking at front, back and side doors today as it ever has been. The world's need of character, intelligence, skill and industry grows greater with time. Especially and relentlessly is Opportunity seeking out the young man who has fitted himself for something useful. It is bound to find him sooner or later and rout him out, for find him it must. He is needed; needed more today than at any other time in the history of mankind. All kinds of places are waiting for him. His work is cut out for him.

A few weeks ago an unknown young man, with a sandwich or two in his pocket, jumped off the Earth "in the dawn's early light," cleared disaster by a hair's breadth and winged his way thru 3800 miles of trackless cloudland void, 1000 miles in blinding sleet and fog, across, to him, an unknown ocean, to unknown shores and strange lands, to a great city and world capital he had never seen before—an innocent abroad in fact and deed. Today the world has no ruler, statesman or citizen so well and favorably known as this same modest, obscure young man.

A Modern Lochinvar Sails Forth

Like a young Lochinvar, Lindbergh came riding out of the West in his little one-man, one-engine monoplane. He alighted in the same airport where two giant planes, and two carefully and expensively outfitted expeditions, had preceded him and were waiting for favorable weather to do what he had determined to do and be the first to do, alone, in his little flier.

News of his purpose also had preceded him and Lindbergh became the butt of much good-humored joshing. He was the joke of the camp. The papers called him "the flying fool."

The young knight of the air took this chaffing good naturedly, smiled a quiet smile and watched his chance. At 2:00 A. M. of a cold, dark morning, a messenger brought him word that weather conditions on the European side of the Atlantic had begun to clear. His chance, as he saw it, had come. It was a mere chance—something less than the condemned man's last flickering hope of pardon. Lloyd's, with a world-wide reputation for insuring anything and everything, had declined to risk a cent on "the flying fool." To step into the cockpit of his tiny plane was very grimly like seating one's self in one's coffin.

Knowing this, but also knowing his own powers and having confidence in them, Lindbergh persisted. This farm-raised boy, undaunted, got out his plane, climbed aboard, set its powerful 200-horsepower motor racing—and "the flying fool" was off, twice just missing death by the fraction of an inch in the take-off, because of his plane's heavily laden fuel tank.

Well, we all know the rest. It was "Lucky" Lindbergh after that.

Success Is Made Up of Many Parts

However, I see no considerable element of luck in it. And here again is proof that wealth, position and "pull" are not component parts of real success. Opportunity had come to an average, clean American youth, brought up in a good American home and having an interest in engines and motors which had prompted him to study mechanics. He was ready to meet the fateful visitor. Young as he was, Lindbergh had prepared himself both by training and experience to carry out this hazardous enterprise, and while the outfitted expeditions waited, he seized the first favorable moment and was off. No wonder the world has roared with applause. It was as gallant and daring and knightly a deed as has been recorded in history or myth.

Then when feted in Paris, this clean, modest youth from prohibition America merely touched with his lips the wine European hospitality and courtesy proffered, doing this in recognition of the spirit in which it was offered him—and set it down.

Could Europe have had a more eloquent and striking demonstration of what prohibition is doing in America or of its fruits?

Let those who despair of the younger generation take courage. The young man who goes about with a flask on his hip is scarce. He never sets the world afire. Burning a cigarette is about as near as he ever comes to it.

His Father's and His Mother's Son

Young Lindbergh is the product of his bringing up; he had a fine father and a fine mother. In this respect he was well and nobly born.

I knew the father in Washington, and on one occasion he introduced me to his son who was then just verging on manhood. The elder Lindbergh, who died in 1924, was a sincere and able man in Congress. He was first a Roosevelt insurgent, then became a little extreme in his radicalism. For this he suffered political martyrdom as a candidate for governor in Minnesota in a mud-slinging campaign in which he went down fighting fairly and gallantly for the right as he saw it, and he accepted the consequence as manfully. He didn't live to learn that in living he had given to America a son that any land and any home would be proud to claim for its own, a shining example of all that is fine, all that is best, all that is noblest in young manhood. And luck had little to do with it.

Arthur Capper

Young Farmers Spend Week at State

Five Hundred Farm Boys and Girls Work and Play Under Their Own Leaders

By JAMES F. KEIM
Assistant State Club Leader

THE week of June 13-18 was eventful for over five hundred Pennsylvania boys and girls who attended the Eighth Annual Young Farmers' Camp and the Second Annual Leadership Training school. Both were held at the Pennsylvania State College under the supervision of the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club Department.

One of the needs of every agricultural community is active, intelligent leadership. To help meet this need the first annual leadership training school was organized last year, three days prior to 1926 Young Farmers' Camp. Twenty-one delegates from nineteen counties attended, their expenses in most cases being taken care of by the county organizations. Following their brief period of training, several of the boys went home and initiated club work in their community. This year twenty-one counties sent in twenty-four delegates to the three-day leadership school. Mr. Robert B. Foster, in charge of boys' and girls' club work in the eastern states for the United States Department of Agriculture, was present and contributed much towards making the school a success. Among others who appeared on the program were R. L. Watts, Dean of School of Agriculture; E. K. Hibshman, assistant to the president of the College; R. H. Bell, assistant director of extension, and W. R. Gordon, rural sociology extension specialist.

THE Centre County Poultry Judging Team won the Pennsylvania Farmer Trophy at the Eighth Annual Young Farmers' Camp at the Pennsylvania State College. The members of the Team were: Robert Heckman, Earl Zettle and Nervin Stover.

Pictures taken at the Young Farmers' Camp and Leadership Training School will appear in next week's issue.

The program was intended to give the boys a general knowledge of the College of Agriculture and to show them the part they can take in making the College of greater service to the folks back home. The delegates averaged about eighteen years of age, many of them having several years of club work. In the discussions they were able to distribute many ideas of their own which tended to broaden the viewpoint of all.

The Young Farmers' Camp which opened on June 15 gave the young leaders some actual experience in handling groups of boys. Having been previously acquainted with the points of interest on the College grounds they were placed in charge of fifty or more of the young farmers and conducted them on a tour of the College's experimental plots and barns. They proved to be very capable leaders. During the recreational period they also acted as captains of the various groups participating in the games.

Most of the boys attending the Young Farmers' Camp were housed in the Armory. The girls were taken care of at private homes. Registration occupied all of Wednesday afternoon and part of the evening. When the last entry was recorded 414 were "bunked" in the Armory. Besides this group and approximately twenty girls in private homes, there were seventy other boys in private boarding houses.

The opening meeting was held in Old Chapel where the boys and girls sang songs under the direction of Mr. Yoder. Dean Watts related some of his experiences on his recent trip around the world and the meeting ended with several reels of pictures depicting rural progress.

Thursday, bright and early, the various judging teams got under way. By noon most of the work was done and in the afternoon groups of the young farmers headed by members of the Leadership Training School started on tours of the college farms, buildings and

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Tomorrow is the day on which idle men work and fools reform.—Phillips Brooks.

Lime Is a Soil Essential

LIME is one of the most necessary mineral elements of a productive soil. Pennsylvania Farmer has persistently urged farmers to be sure there is sufficient lime in their soil if they would get the most from their labor, fertilizers and manures. Lime, like nitrogen, has a tendency to leach out and be carried away by water, so that even a "limestone" soil becomes deficient in soluble lime after many years of farming. In these days when farmers must get the most out of every hour's work and every dollar expended, we repeat the advice to give the fields an application of lime every five or six years.

Proper Names Hard to Read

WE WISH to urge writers of letters and manuscripts to be especially careful when writing their names and addresses. A common text word may be deciphered, or made out by the context, but there is no way to find out for sure what is the real proper name if it is illegibly written. The name "Pine" may be so carelessly written as to look like "Prune." Whatever may be credited to the present age in the way of educational improvements, hand-writing cannot be included. As a matter of fact, the writing of otherwise well educated people is usually worse than that of the less schooled. We'll try to dig out the meaning in the body of the letter from any style of penmanship submitted, but we will not guarantee to get your name right unless it is written plainly.

Advice and Criticism

PROBABLY for the lack of something else to talk about, there has been during the last few years a great deal of critical advice given to the young people. All of which, no doubt, has about as much effect as pouring water on a duck's back. At least, we can attest to that being true a generation ago. Altho actions, styles and ideals have changed a good deal in that time, we imagine human nature remains just about the same and the young people will continue to work out their own problems as they have always done. June is the month of graduations and is especially prolific in advisory addresses, sermons and articles. About the best and most pointed advice of the kind we have seen or heard comes from the pen of a columnist in the Kansas Industrialist. He says, to the point of avoiding the present-day carping criticism: "I wish to remind those graduating from college that their most serious obligation to alma mater is that of advertising to the world their common sense by their willingness to work for two or three years with their eyes open and their mouths shut."

Will They Agree?

THE three powers,—the United States, Great Britain and Japan,—whose representatives are now sitting in Geneva to find a possible way to reduce armaments have already hit several snags. On the surface they present the appearance of having a sincere desire to limit further expenditure, but underneath it is the evident fear of European countries to do any effectual reducing. The United States representative has presented President Coolidge's definite program, but the others are loath to accept it.

As long as the countries of Europe are so suspicious and jealous of each other, and so long as they continue increasing their land forces, there is little evidence that the "war to end war" actually accomplished much in that direction. Every country, with the exception of Great Britain, is more fully militarized today than it was before the great war. In a thousand years of history the human race does not seem to have learned that calling "preparedness" "peace-insurance" is a misnomer.

Libel or Compliment?

ONE of the latest effusions intended to reassure farmers and create a complacent feeling out in the country is that the young men from the farms can no longer be spotted as "rubes" when they go into the city. The writer says that the boys from the open spaces have quite as sophisticated an appearance, and are as well dressed as the young men born and raised in urban conditions. All of which ought to be comforting, providing one does not stop to analyze the assumption upon which it is based.

But the matter cannot be settled by any such superficial observation. Clothes and manners are not all that is required to make a man. As one who has for more than a generation been in rather close touch with young men from both environments, we can say that young men from the country can be picked out in the city, even if we look no farther than the roster of men holding the responsible and influential positions. Thoughtful people will not be impressed greatly by the discovery of the newspaper writer.

The Patriotic Holiday

OF ALL the holidays celebrated more or less consistently in this country, the Fourth of July is the only one especially devoted to Patriotism. By patriotism we mean a heart-swelling appreciation of our country, —its opportunities and institutions. Every loyal citizen should so appreciate these that he can feel the thrill the poet had when he said:

> "Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> 'This is my own, my native land!'"

Without exhibiting a spirit of offensive nationalism, it is possible to have and exercise a feeling of patriotic devotion to America, her laws, and her institutions, and to dedicate anew your best efforts towards realizing the ideals of those who first conceived of a free land where men could enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." May the spirit of the real America prevail thruout the land on this, our natal day!

Line Fences

FROM the number of inquiries sent to this office concerning line fences we infer that that subject is more frequently a bone of contention between neighboring farmers than anything else. The disagreement usually starts over the unwillingness of one party to build or repair his share of a line fence. Of course, we always counsel arbitration and compromise rather than legal proceedings, but sometimes nothing short of the application of law will bring results.

Where neighbors cannot agree the law provides a plan for building a dividing fence, the cost to be shared equally between the owners of abutting improved property. It does not matter that one of them may not wish or need a fence. If the other does want a fence, both must join in the expense of building and maintaining it. The first step for an aggrieved owner after building his share of a fence is to notify the township auditors who shall proceed to view the situation. If they decide a new fence is necessary, or the old one in need of repair, they shall report their judgment to a justice of the peace who shall order the aggrieving owner to carry out the order. If the work is not accomplished within forty days, the aggrieved party may erect or cause to be erected the fence ordered and the cost may be collected from the delinquent owner.

We devote this space to the subject at this time because there is an evident lack of understanding on how to proceed in such matters.

Editorial Sidelights

WE NEVER cease to marvel at the wonders devised by man in this mechanical and electrical age. It was a gasoline engine of almost unbelievable power, lightness and reliability that made possible Lindbergh's non-stop flight from the New World to the Old (Page 3).

That uncanny something—radio—made it possible for the whole country to hear the speeches and the cheering when Washington welcomed the flier home. But the inventors have gone even further. They remembered those who could neither attend the Washington reception nor hear the ceremonies over the radio.

Attracted by the announcements, we went last evening to a Philadelphia movie theatre where we saw and heard the whole proceedings, —the President's speech and his happy smile, Lindbergh's peculiar handshake and his short talk, the cheering for Mrs. Lindbergh and her obvious efforts to keep back the tears,—all these sights and sounds had been recorded on a narrow strip of film and were reproduced to the very evident delight of the movie fans.

During the ceremonies at the Washington Monument a cage was opened in front of the platform and 48 homing pigeons,—one representing each state,—started their home-ward flight.

Even in these modern days the dove of peace frequently becomes a messenger of war. Army officials in many countries keep tabs on the breeding of messenger pigeons. So even a pigeon show may take on a war-like aspect to persons who use their imaginations. The largest pigeon show in the United States will be held in connection with the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg next January (Page 7).

BOYS HAVE BUSY WEEK

Nation's Club Champions Meet in Washington—Officials to Boost Better Back Roads—Soil Scientists Start West.

Washington, D. C.

NEARLY 150 farm boys and girls, representing 40 states, were in attendance at the National 4-H Club encampment in Washington during the week ending June 23rd. They were quartered in tents on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture.

These young folks have won distinction in some special line of endeavor, in crop growing, poultry keeping, stock raising, sewing, dress-making or home-making. They were the successful contestants in contests participated in by the 586,156 boys and girls enrolled in the 2716 4-H Clubs in the United States.

Various Activities Filled Week

The young people put in a very busy week, the day beginning with reveille at 6:00 in the morning and ending with taps at 10:00 o'clock at night. In the morning they had swimming, bird tours, educational tours and addresses in the National Museum Auditorium by eminent speakers. In the afternoon they went on educational tours, during which they visited the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, the executive, judicial and other branches of the government, the art galleries, parks and other points of interest, held conferences and attended band concerts and other forms of entertainment.

Secretary Jordan, in welcoming the boys and girls, said: "Boys' and girls' club work is demonstrating better practices in agriculture and home economics, and what is thus being demonstrated is finding its way into the lives of rural people. Thru club work young people are learning how to work together, counsel together, play together, cooperate and achieve. One of the greatest needs of the rural people today is greater cooperation among themselves. Club work trains for such cooperation."

New Road Association Formed

The County Highway Officials' Association is a new national organization formed in Washington for the purpose of securing the improvement of the more than 2,000,000 miles of secondary roads intersecting the rural communities and connecting the farms with the federal-aid highways. This association, which is sponsored by the American Road Builders' Association, includes in its membership highway officials in every state in the Union. It plans to conduct a campaign for the construction and improvement of roads in rural communities and to provide standardized methods of construction and maintenance which will secure more substantial roads and eliminate waste of money. It is said that more than $600,000,000 is annually spent on these roads, but it is expended in a haphazard fashion. It is believed that the new association can do much to reduce road building costs by standardizing construction, and give a new impetus to the construction of secondary roads.

Scientists Now on Tour

The large company of scientists assembled in Washington from all parts of the earth for the first International Congress of Soil Science, are now on their trip across the country for the purpose of making a study of the soils of the American continent.

Flood Prevention Discussed

It is not true that serious floods are due to deforestation; they occurred when the virgin timber on the Mississippi basin had scarcely felt an axe, says Colonel W. B. Greeley, speaking before the Soil Congress. He adds that it is equally untrue that forests have no bearing upon streamflow. A good deal of concrete evidence shows that they have.

In dealing with the problem of flood prevention, Colonel Greeley says that forestry should be the handmaiden of engineering; but as a handmaiden it has a valuable service to offer. He declares that public forest ownership is urgent and warranted on critical areas of denuded or eroded lands which are direct sources of destructive floods. In connection with a study of flood control measures a survey of the forested, denuded and abandoned farm lands should be made. This survey should set forth the areas where more complete protection from forest fires is needed, where extensive tree planting should be brought about, and where public forest ownership, either state or federal, is a necessary phase of flood control. Forestry is simply a form of every-day land use. It cannot be considered apart from other forms of land use which also afford natural and simple ways of bettering water storage and reducing erosion. —E. E. R.

PROBLEM UNSETTLED

Game Officials to Decide About Open Season on Doe—Urge Early Cutting of Weeds—Japanese Beetle Is Late.

Harrisburg, Pa.

WHETHER there shall be an open season for thinning out does and to reduce the number of deer in several sections of the state will be finally determined by the State Game Commission at its semi-annual meeting within the next week. Nothing affecting game has caused as much discussion on Capitol Hill outside of a legislative session as the proposed arrangement for lifting the ban on does and for special seasons where deer are too numerous.

The Commission offices have heard from both farmers and sportsmen and there have been so many complaints that it is understood the Commission has had some inquiries conducted for information of members of the Board in reaching a conclusion. There have been rumors for some time of a possible change in the membership of the Commission, but nothing has been decided. Three new members are to be named before long, two under an act of this year and one to fill a vacancy.

Weeds in Flower

People at the State Department of Agriculture have urged that farmers where possible cut the daisy, mustard and other nuisance weeds while in flower and that they get ready to chop the "blue devil" before it can seed. Many reports have come to the Capitol of fields infested with the mustard in some of the fairest farming sections of Pennsylvania. State highway officials have asked supervisors everywhere to cut down weeds along roadsides and to make a special drive against those in flower.

Jap Beetle Is Late

Some of the southern counties of Pennsylvania have been well organized against the Japanese beetle, but thus far the beetle has not put in an appearance in several communities where it was feared it would turn up. Weather conditions are being turned to advantage because men in charge of patrol and other work have been perfecting their arrangements and working to obtain cooperation of the local authorities, farmers and business men. The Susquehanna Valley counties appear to be on the alert against the beetle, quite as much as against the corn borer which is now an object of strict quarantine along northwestern county highways.

JOINS MARKET BUREAU

Oley Has Broad Training in New Jersey Agriculture—Growers Favor Irrigation—Newark Market Improved.

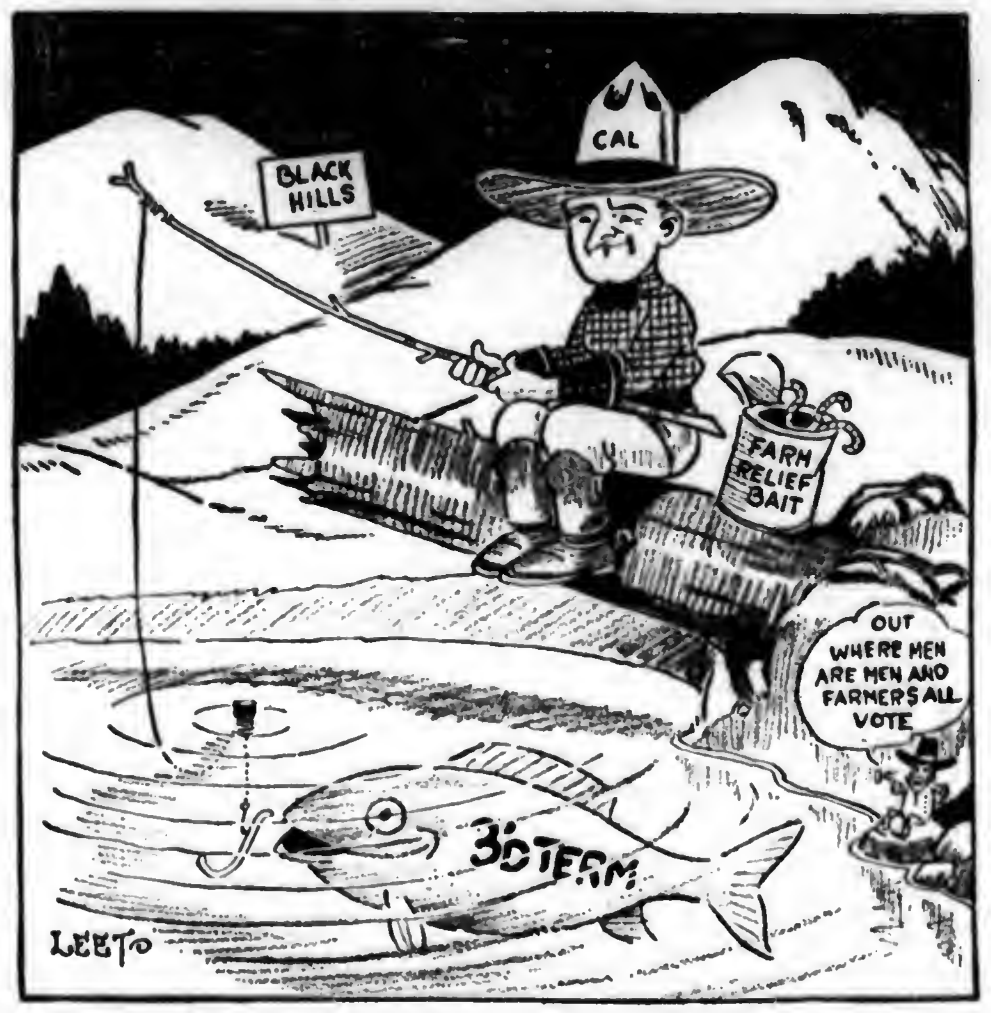
Trenton, N. J.

WARREN W. OLEY, for several years manager of the 3200-acre Del-Bay Farms at Bridgeton, N. J., has accepted appointment as Marketing Assistant with the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets. Mr. Oley will assume his new duties August 1st. He comes to the Department with a broad training, including the management of a poultry farm, the position of field assistant in horticulture for the state extension service and later that of extension specialist in fruit growing. In 1915, Mr. Oley was appointed agricultural agent for Cumberland County where he served four years. He was graduated from the New Jersey State College of Agriculture in 1911 and goes to the Department with the backing of a large following of New Jersey producers.

Irrigation Equipment Increasing

A recent study by the State College of Agriculture on irrigation equipment now working on New Jersey vegetable farms shows a total investment by the growers of nearly $1,000,000. In addition to protection against drought, the growers report that they are able to produce from two to five crops of vegetables per year. They also make decided statements in favor of better quality products. Entire satisfaction with their irrigation systems was expressed by 295 growers as opposed to 36 who reported dissatisfaction. Cost of installation per acre in New Jersey was found to be $354. Operating expense, exclusive of depreciation, is $26 and repairs $45. The average length of life of an irrigation outfit appears to be 20 years.

THE SILENT FISHERMAN CATCHES THE BIGGEST FISH



Discuss Newark Market Regulations

Following a conference of Passaic, Essex and Monmouth County Agents with the Newark city market officials concerning complaints of growers over unsatisfactory conditions, the handling of the Canal Street, Newark, farmers' market is more satisfactory to patrons. New rules and regulations laid down by the city of Newark caused delays and inconvenience to the farmer patrons, the North Jersey Market Growers' Association stated recently. The State Bureau of Markets assisted the county agents in bringing the matter to conference and the complaints now appear to have been due largely to misunderstandings. Joint action on the part of growers and cooperation with the city market officials apparently straightened out a situation which was becoming tense.

Chicken Fanciers Tour

The Mercer County Poultry Association in cooperation with the State Extension Service staged a widely attended poultry tour on June 22nd. The poultrymen visited the farm of Clarence Pettit near Rosedale, the farm of Leonard Norcross near Hightstown and the poultry houses of William Longstreet near Trenton. The poultrymen had the opportunity to inspect methods of raising young stock of various breeds such as Barred Plymouth Rock, Jersey Giants and White Leghorns.—W. H. B.

ROADS RENUMBERED

Highway Officials to Standardize Signs—Grangers Will Replace Condemned Cattle—League Reelects Officers.

Ithaca, N. Y.

INTER-STATE highways crossing this state have been renumbered. Those going east and west are given even numbers, and those going north and south, odd numbers. The total mileage numbered in this way is 96,626, the aim being to increase interstate traffic. The American Association of State Highway officials are back of the move, which may be recognized by the shield outline which bears the road number. Standard warning signs are expected to come into general use in time. These are in four shapes, known as United States standards, with yellow as the background. Square warning signs call for caution and call attention to hazards adjacent to but not of the road, as school zones, churches, etc. The diamond shape is also a caution sign, and warns the driver to slow down because of hazards of the road, as curves and turns. The octagon sign commands a stop, the reason being stated in the legend painted on the sign as "state law." Round signs are used at railroad crossings.

To Replace Reactors

Cortland County Pomona Grange has appointed a committee to pool the needs of dairymen and to purchase cows to replace reactors in carload lots. Frank Burnham, of Little York, is chairman of the committee. The demand for tested cows is very keen and the price is $50 above last year's prices. There is a real shortage of cows, heifers and calves in the state with but one crop of calves started as yet to meet the shortage.

Dairymen Reelect Officers

All officers of the Dairymen's League were reelected at its annual meeting on Thursday. New York City was assured of an adequate nearby supply of milk for next fall and winter by enthusiastic delegates. —M. G. F.

Doylestown Straw Cutter and Blower

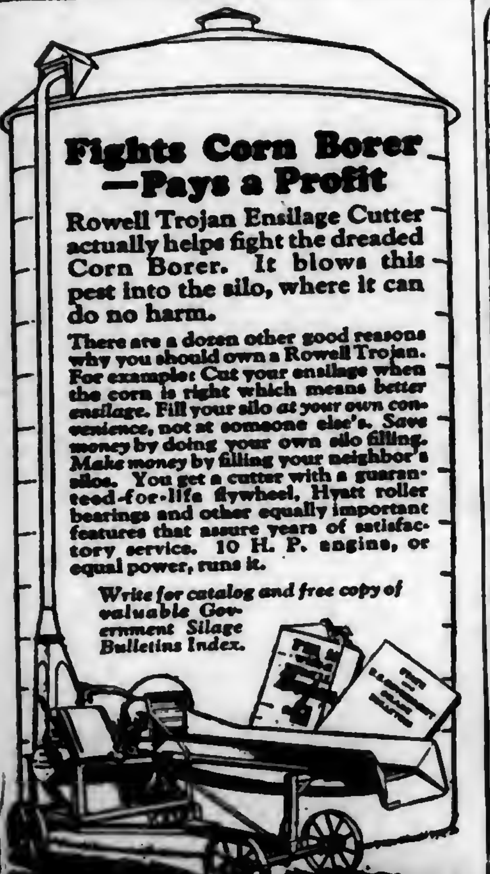
is an ideal attachment for your Barn Thresher. Saves the labor of mowing away the straw and can be placed behind any small thresher. It will cut and blow the straw anywhere up to 60 feet. Attached in 30 minutes.

Especially suited for machines such as: Ellis-Keystone, Little Giant, Messenger, Favorite, etc.

Cut straw packs in less than half the space required for whole straw, makes better bedding, keeps stock cleaner, makes better manure and lightens the draft of the spreader 30 per cent.

Write for prices and catalogue

DOYLESTOWN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY
DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
Manufacturers of Individual Threshers since 1851



Fights Corn Borer —Pays a Profit

Rowell Trojan Ensilage Cutter actually helps fight the dreaded Corn Borer. It blows this pest into the silo, where it can do no harm.

There are a dozen other good reasons why you should own a Rowell Trojan. For example: Cut your ensilage when the corn is right which means better ensilage. Fill your silo at your own convenience, not at someone else's. Save money by doing your own silo filling. Make money by filling your neighbor's silos. You get a cutter with a guaranteed-for-life flywheel, Hyatt roller bearings and other equally important features that assure years of satisfactory service. 10 H. P. engine, or equal power, runs it.

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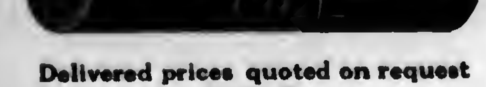
The Workmen's Compensation Act became effective Jan 1, 1916, but it seems some employers ignore their obligations, intentionally or through misunderstanding. Failure to provide protection to employes makes the employer liable to a heavy fine in addition to the paying of benefits in accordance with the Compensation schedule.

Our Policy furnishes complete protection as required by the Compensation Act, and if the employer wishes, we can protect him against accident, while engaged in his work, or at all times during the day and night.

Our policyholders are receiving a large return premium each year. (17½% was returned to them in 1924 and 1925) when their premiums were above the minimum.

Write for rates today!

PENNA. THRESHERMAN & FARMERS' MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.



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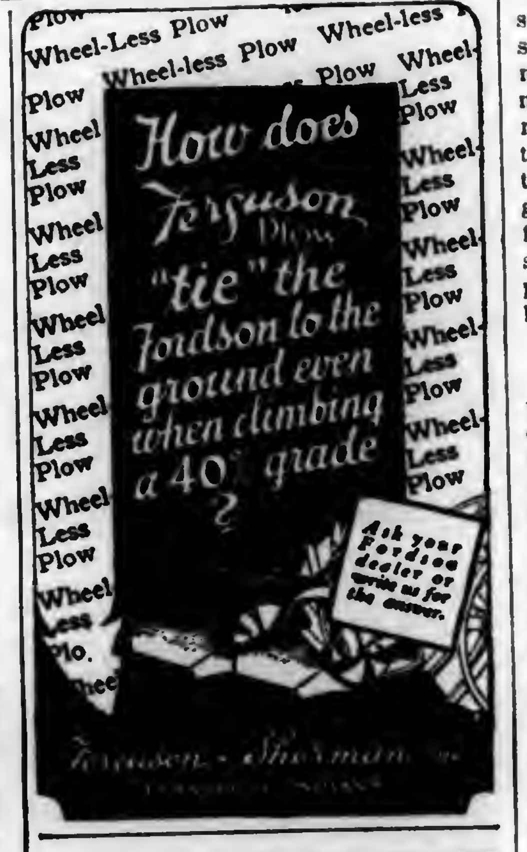
Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.


Wheel-less Plow Wheel-less Plow Wheel-less Plow

How does Ferguson Plow "tie" the Fordson to the ground even when climbing a 40% grade?

Ask your Fordson dealer or write us for the answer.

Ferguson-Sherman Inc.

Mr. Cherry (above) Once Farmer

made $50 to $125 a week as a Whitmer Dealer retailing our Factory-to-You Products. Hundreds making more $$$$ than ever in their lives before.

No experience required Cherry had no previous experience. Farmers, renters, teachers, preachers, clerks, mechanics, laborers—average men quickly learn to succeed.

We supply you products, quality, methods that get business anywhere.

Earn while learning, drive own auto or team, have own business, be own boss, steady sales year round.

Exclusive territory. Write TODAY.

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SAVED $30.00
FENCE GATES POSTS ROOFING PAINT

Get Brown's New LOW PRICES

W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved $30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and

Brown Pays Freight

Write for our new 1927 cut price catalog — see the dollars you save 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
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Big Bargains. Buggies and Wagons sold direct from our factory to you. The largest in United States selling direct from factory to you, a large saving, from $25.00 to $50.00.

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WE SELL MERCHANDISE

SPLIT HICKORY FACTORIES
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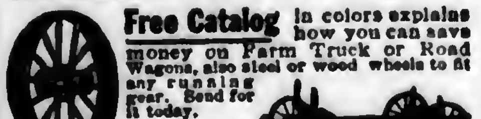


Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
60 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

BINDER TWINE

In five or eight pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted. Write for sample and circular.

Theo. Burt & Son, Box 80, Melrose, O.

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

WE HAVE made three plantings of sweet corn during the last seven weeks and it is all about the same size. Whether age alone will make any difference in earing or not remains to be seen. The progress of the corn crop in general up to the first day of summer is anything but heartening. Dairymen and general farmers are beginning to feel shaky about next winter's feed supplies. More soy beans have been planted than is usual in this neighborhood.

◆ ◆ ◆

I WAS much interested in the various makes of motor cultivators exhibited and demonstrated at the New Jersey Experiment Station recently. Compared with the earlier models they are much more efficient. It may be remembered that I said three years ago that the idea was to make Nesbaminy Gardens a horseless farm, owing to the kind of business carried on. So far, we have not achieved it. While a small garden tractor was purchased three years ago, and a field tractor added two years ago, we have had use for a horse almost every day it was fit to work. The little tractor is too small and the big tractor too large for general cultivating.

◆ ◆ ◆

THIS must be the general experience since the demonstration referred to showed that several motor cultivators of sizes between our two have been brought out and they seemed to do good work. Our need, and the need of many small acreage farmers is for a machine which will do just the kind of work done by a horse and cultivator. When we find just the kind we shall try it again. But the seller must prove it by a demonstration right on the ground.

◆ ◆ ◆

AS ONE approaches the New Jersey Poultry Experiment Station plant it looks like the Deserted Village must have appeared. There is no sign of life from the outside, and all the ground is green with growing crops. But upon looking into the houses, one finds them filled with chicks and chickens, none of which have ever been outside the houses. We found that the Station is trying to solve the problem of raising poultry so that the fowls will not be afflicted with intestinal worms. This is a growing menace in New Jersey as well as in eastern Pennsylvania, and is threatening the industry unless some preventive plan can be devised. Poultrymen will do well to keep an eye on the Station's work.

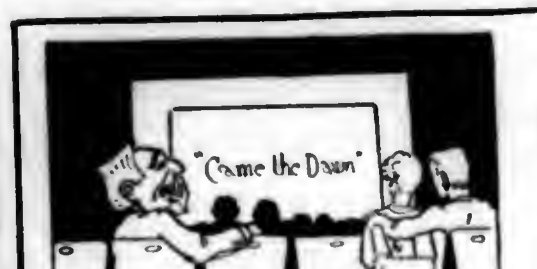
◆ ◆ ◆

A SUBSCRIBER wants to know how "the boys" like their new home on the farm. Judging by their activities and their inclination to stay there, they are enjoying it to the limit. They eat heartily, sleep well, and play hard. What more is necessary? . . . Reporting again on the oil range in the kitchen, nothing more can be said except to repeat the assertion that it is highly satisfactory, efficient and economical. . . The little water heater in the cellar furnishes an abundance of hot water at all times at a minimum cost. . . In searching diligently for the presumable silver lining that is in the cloudy handicap of a cool, backward season we find that there is so far an absence of cabbage worms and a tardy appearance of the Jap beetle. May they be held back so long that they will decide to stay under all season! . . . The chicks are still doing all we could ask. The mortality has been so low so far that we fear to tell what it is for fear of not being believed. The only fly in the ointment is the present low price of broilers. We doubt that poultry raisers can say for the season of 1927 that the broilers paid for the feed used to raise the flock. The price of eggs and poultry this year indicates either that the supply is much greater, or that people are not buying as much poultry products because of lack of money. Well, the poultry business, like every other, goes in cycles.

One on Pa

Father—When Abe Lincoln was your age he was making his own living.

Son—Yes, and when he was your age he was President.



The Cheerful Plowman

Public Courtship

THIS movie show is spoiled for me by other things I have to see! A spruce young fellow, quite a sheik, with hair greased back all smooth and sleek, with nothing much below the skull, gray matter quite as thin as mull! A giggling girl with shallow face and rather cheap and brassy grace,—not just the kind I used to know when I went courting years ago!

You see, when I get tired and done I like a movie, full of fun; long weary sessions with the cows and weary miles behind the plows make us old busy farmer men need recreation now and then, so movies full of spice and pep restore the vigor to our step! Yes, when I go I would relax, relieve the brain and muscle tax. I would just settle back and grin until my tonsils tumbled in, throw back my head and stretch my arms, forget a while the cows and farms!

But, oh, how can I, tell me true, surrounded by this courting crew? How can I ease my soul and face in such a public courting place? How can I when a loving pair is perched on each adjacent chair? How can I see a movie show when all about me, row on row, a hundred shows are being staged and all my senses are enraged? My education may be queer, the product of an early year, but it is still my firm belief that public courting leads to grief; I offer as my brief report the parlor is the place to court!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Your Car Keep it in Repair

IT IS really a simple job to make the minor repairs on your cars, trucks and tractors. The principal thing is to have the right kind of tools so that you can do the work conveniently and with the least expenditure of time and effort. The principal advantage that the garageman has is in the good kit of small tools with which to do the work. Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and pick out a set of socket wrenches, a large and small screw driver, adjustable end wrenches, a good pipe wrench, an assortment of files, taps and dies, and a good mechanic's hammer. They will make it easy for you to do your home repair work. Be sure you have a good vise also.

Most important of all—use the best lubricants in your automobile.

These "Farm Service" Hardware Stores—the ones where the "tag" is in the window—are the right places to buy tools that you can depend upon. Take their word when you select tools. It is the surest way to get the utmost value for your money. Most of these hardware stores can also supply your needs in automobile supplies, such as tires, jacks, lamp bulbs, etc., as well as the best grades of oils and greases.

Your "Farm Service Hardware Men.

Make it your store!
Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Sometimes It's Wise to Let the Weeds Have a Chance to Live for a While

ONE day this spring a gang was planting celery. The land had been put into condition several days previously. A rain came at night. Planting was started as soon as the soil could be worked, before harrowing was possible. After three hours planting the harrow was started ahead of the planters. Even tho each row had been opened with a marker the gang's time for a "go" across the field dropped from an hour and 25 minutes to 55 minutes, a saving at the rate of $5.70 per acre. In addition the job was much better done. On another occasion cabbage planting was speeded up a third by an extra passage of the tractor with cultipacker, double disc and drag.

Repeated harrowings at intervals of several days will germinate and kill many weed seeds before plantings of the late crops are made. I once grew part of a field of late carrots on low land that was full of weed seeds and practically eliminated hand weeding by this method. The next year the remainder of the same field was by necessity of backward weather plowed and planted immediately. The weather turned dry. The carrot seeds a half inch below the surface waited for moisture while weed seeds several inches down in the soil pushed thru with a rush.

We have been selling transplanted lettuce from a patch that has never been hand weeded or hoed. Practically no weeds are present. This piece has been kept free of weeds for several years. Adjoining is a block on which a good many weeds went to seed in 1925. We now have a job on our hands to keep clean the early beets growing there. In the first case 1927 weeding was eliminated in the years from 1922 to 1926. In the other case weeding which was not done in 1925 will be paid in 1927—or there will be no crop.

Where only green manures or animal manures that have been allowed to heat to kill weed seeds, are used it is possible during a period of years to germinate practically all the weed seed in the soil and eventually garden without weeds. I do not know how many of us shall ever attain such a Utopia but the thing has been accomplished here and there with consequent reductions of large proportions in the cost of growing intensive crops.

Cultivator Adds a "Wallop"

I remember once seeing three men strolling thru an extensive onion field in the Connecticut River Valley. Each carried a sack slung somewhat like an apple picker's rigging. Only rarely did one stoop, pull a weed and place it in the sack. To avoid chance of re-rooting all weeds were carried off the field.

Recently we have been enjoying the additional "wallop" which a two-row, one-mule (or horse) cultivator has been giving to our soil tilling and weed killing campaign. The gang seeder drills four rows at once of beets, carrots, lettuce, etc., the spacings being alternately 16 inches and 20 inches. The mule walks in the 20-inch spaces, the wheels run in the 16-inch spaces and the driver who walks controls the knives with a "tiller" or movable handle. Very close work can be done on small seedlings, two rows at a time.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Products Show Committee Discusses Plans for Next Year

THE first step toward the reorganization of the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show was taken at the meeting of the Farm Show Committee in Harrisburg on June 20th.

By a provision of the new administrative code, passed by the recent legislature, the responsibility for the Show is placed upon a Farm Products Show Commission. This change will make little difference in the actual administration of the Show. It will simply place the enterprise upon a more sound legal basis and relieve the committee members of the heavy liability to which they were subject under the old loose organization.

Members Will Be Appointed

The Show Committee chose the following representatives of state farm organizations as possible members of the new State Farm Products Show Commission: H. D. Allebach, Mrs. John F. Hice, Miles Horst, John Light, T. E. Munce, Chester Tyson.

From this group the Governor will appoint three as members of the Commission. The other members of the Commission, by virtue of their office, will be: Governor Fisher, Secretary of Agriculture C. G. Jordan, Dean R. L. Watts of Penn State, Director of extension M. S. McDowell. Deputy Secretary Bressler was appointed by Secretary Jordan as the second representative of the Department of Agriculture provided by the code. A member of the Department of Public Instruction, to be appointed by the Secretary of that Department, will complete the Commission.

Because he is leaving the Extension Department to head the Bureau of Plant Industry, R. H. Bell resigned as Secretary of the Show Committee, a position he has held for many years. J. M. Fry, assistant director of agricultural extension at Penn State, was elected to be his successor.

Poultry Exhibit Enlarged

The poultry show at Pennsylvania's mid-winter farm exposition has grown to be one of the largest, if not the largest poultry show, in the United States. This department will be even more extensive next year, as the National Pigeon Show will be held in connection with the 1928 Farm Show. The pigeon breeders will exhibit about 4000 birds. The Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce is planning to make special provision for them.

Secretary Jordan, as chairman of the Show Committee, named R. H. Bell, R. G. Bressler and Miles Horst as a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the Farm Products Show organization. M. S. McDowell and C. L. White were appointed to act with Secretary Jordan as a program committee.

More than twice the usual amount of money is available for the next two years and prospects indicate continued growth and improvement in the annual farm products exposition. The tentative date for next winter's Show was made January 16 to 20, 1928.

FARQUHAR Grain THRESHERS

Do nice, clean threshing of any kind of cereal grain

Easily operated, light running and very strong and durable. Have all modern improvements to save time and labor. Perfect running balance. Quiver Shaking Shoe, hand or self-feeder, plain straw carrier or wind stacker. Send for our beautifully illustrated Catalog 527. Can make immediate shipment.

We also build Engines, Boilers, Sawmills, Hay Balers, Cider Presses, Farm Implements, Boilers for Dairies and Creameries.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 516, York, Pa.

AMAZING Cigar Offer

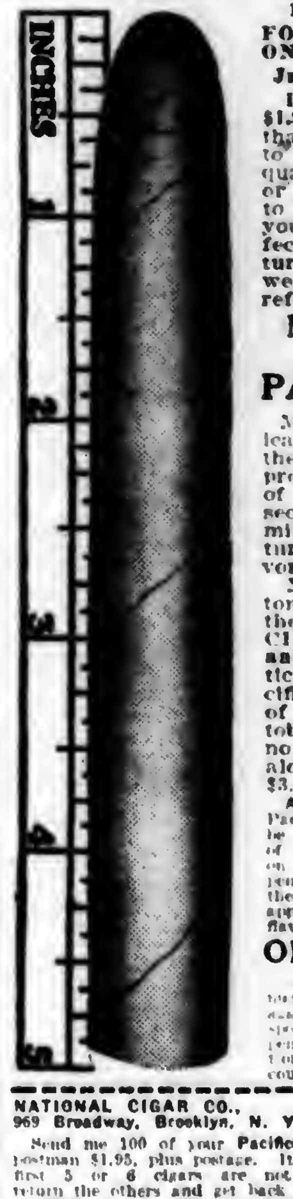
100 IMPORTED, LONG FILLER HAND-MADE, CORONA SIZE, PACIFICOS

For Only $1.95

The regular retail price is 5 cents straight. Don't judge the quality by the price. Test them, with an open mind—at our expense.

WHY THIS AMAZING OFFER:

We are the sole American distributors for certain brands of one of the largest Manila cigar factories. We have contracted to sell several millions a year. To do this, we realize we must first interest individual smokers before we can expect dealer co-operation. Therefore, for the present, we will sell to smokers direct.



100 Pacificos FOR ONLY $1.95

Just think of it!

100 Pacificos for $1.95—a price less than jobbers have to pay for like quality. Smoke 5 or 6 with a desire to be pleased. If you are not perfectly satisfied return the others and we will cheerfully refund your money.

More Facts About PACIFICOS

Mighty few Americans realize that the Philippines are producing grades of cigar tobacco second to none, in mildness, fine texture, pleasing flavor and appearance.

Many of our customers claim that they prefer PACIFICOS to the 5 and 10 cent Domestic cigars. If Pacificos were made of only 50% Cuban tobacco — which is no better—the duty alone would be $3.60 per 100.

Acquire the taste for Pacificos and you will be among our hundreds of customers saving 60% on their smoking expense. If you will smoke the first 100 you will appreciate their enticing flavor.

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as this advertisement will not appear again unless the responses justify the expense of another insertion. Fill in attached coupon and mail at once.

NATIONAL CIGAR CO., 112-G
969 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send me 100 of your Pacifico Cigars. I will pay postman $1.95, plus postage. It is agreed that if the first 5 or 6 cigars are not satisfactory, I can return the others and get back my money.

NOTE—If you will send check or M. O. with your order for $2.15 ($1.95 plus 20c postage), it will hasten delivery.

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Address ....

ReliableDay-OldHatcheries

SIEB'S GUARANTEED CHICKS from CERTIFIED HOGAN TESTED HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. WHY PAY MORE?

Certified chicks from high producing stock bred many years for laying and exhibition purposes. Tested and certified for high egg production. 97% live delivery. Prepaid. Catalog Free.

	100	500
S. L. Wyan., Wh. & Buff Orp.	$9.00	$45.00
Brown Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	35.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	8.00	40.00
R.I. Reds, Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Wyans.	8.00	40.00
White Leghorns	6.00	30.00
H. Ass'td for Broilers	6.00	30.00
H. & L. Assorted	5.50	27.50
L. Asst'd for Broilers	5.00	25.00

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 722 LINCOLN, ILL. Members I. B. C. A.

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

ONE MILLION—AMERICAN—INSPECTED QUALITY. Egg Production and Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows. 100% Live Delivery—Postpaid Summer Prices:

	100
White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns	$9.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Anconas	11.00
Blk. Minorcas and Langshans, R. I. Whites	13.00
Wh. and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	13.00
Gol. and Col. Wyandottes, White Minorcas	16.00
Lt. Brahmas, Andalusians, R. C. Anconas	16.00

Heavy Assorted Chicks, $10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, $8 per 100. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties, etc. Member International B. C. A. Bank reference.
NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-2, Gambier, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

June & July Prices	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00
Assorted	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

100% safe and live arrival guaranteed. From free range utility stock. THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed All Varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 28, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	7.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	8.00
S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	14.00
Assorted Chicks	6.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

KLINE'S Barred Rock Chicks

Honest Quality. None Better. Strong Chicks from Healthy Stock. Prompt delivery. C. O. D. & Guaranteed. Write for circular and new low summer prices before you buy.
S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

200,000—CHICKS—1927
Special Summer Price Reduction
June and July Deliveries—The best Popular Breeds on Free Range.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns Young & Barron Strains	$3.00	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks Thompson Strain	3.25	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Owen's Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	
Broilers, Heavy Breed.		4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Broilers, Light Breed.		4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

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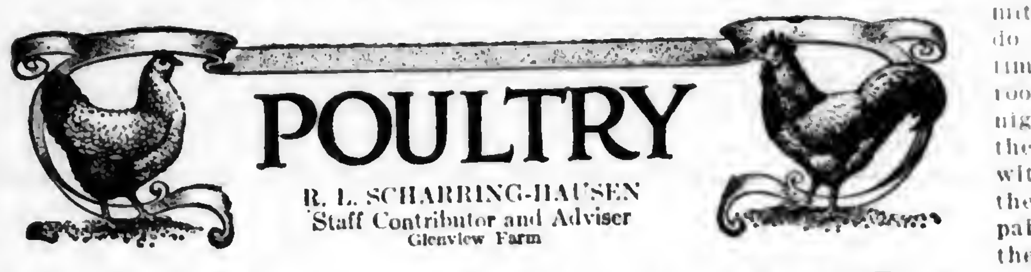

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Poultrymen Attending N. J. Field Day Interested in Unusual Methods

THE annual field day held at the College Farm and grounds of the State Experiment Station at New Brunswick on June 15 was attended by over 3500 farmers, a great many of whom were especially interested in the poultry department. During the morning an exhibit was held in the poultry pathologist's laboratory showing the method employed in performing the blood test for white diarrhea. Nutrition experiments also proved of interest.

After lunch an automobile tour was held to the poultry farm a short distance from the main buildings. There Dr. Willard C. Thompson, head of the poultry department, outlined the work that was being done with poultry at the Station, and spoke of plans for experimental work in the future. At present, the birds are under confinement, being supplied with greenstuff by the soiling system. The grounds are seeded down to alfalfa, which furnishes a full supply of green feed thruout the season.

A Departure from the Usual

Among the projects in view are experiments with mash feeding. The method of rearing chicks in confinement for the control of worms and disease proved of great interest to the visitors, who filed thru the brooder house and asked a great many questions about this departure in poultry rearing. The full force of the poultry department was present to answer questions on poultry matters that might be brought up by those present.

During the afternoon Dr. Thompson announced that the Station was breeding a "New Jersey" strain of Leghorns and Wyandottes for experimental purposes.

Learning and Earning at Same Time

Of particular interest were two partially completed houses, donated by the Bankers' Associations of Sussex and Monmouth Counties, designed to hold 120 birds, each flock to be under the management of some deserving student under the supervision of the Poultry Department, and the proceeds to go towards defraying the student's expenses. In this way two poultry students are going to get some very useful practical experience and at the same time earn a part of their tuition. These houses had been stained with creosote, which is a very cheap method of preserving the wood. The creosote gives a good brown color, and Dr. Thompson stated that the method is commonly employed in England instead of painting.

After the brief formal program the visitors spent the remainder of the day in inspecting the various flocks and buildings and in talking over their problems with the departmental experts. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the poultry interests of the state are in very good hands.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

WHEN the hot days come young chicks need shade. I recently saw an ingenious arrangement to provide shade made by a man who had no trees in his lot. He had dragged several old dead peach trees into his yard and covered them over with burlap bags sewed together. This made a shady spot for the pullets during the heat of the day, and it was a simple matter to unfasten the burlap and drag the tree to a new place whenever the ground under it became fouled.

• • •

How is the culling coming on? We look for yellow beak, legs and face. There is also a yellow ring around the eye when the hen is quitting. Another very good sign is a scaly, shrunken comb. We go over the roosts at night once a week and pick out the culls. A hen that has stopped laying usually is wild and pretty foxy about hiding if she thinks there is anything up. A long wire bent into a hook at one end is a good contrivance to snare individuals in the daytime that may have been missed at night, without setting the whole flock in an uproar.

• • •

If hens are fed a lot of yellow corn in the ration they may show more of the yellow pigment that denotes a cull than should be the case. I always examine the vent while culling. A small dried up vent, with the pelvic bones close together is a sure sign of a cull, and can be depended on if in doubt about the other signs.

• • •

As hot weather approaches the mites get in their work. These pests do not stay on the fowls in the daytime, but hide in cracks about the roosts from which they emerge at night to crawl on the birds and suck their blood. Hens that are infested with mites cannot do well. One of the best things to do for mites is to paint the joints of the roosts and the boards about the dropping boards and sidewalls with waste crankcase oil thinned somewhat with kerosene. Do not use too much on the roosts where the hens will get it on their feet. Do the job in the morning, and leave your pipe in the house.

• • •

While we are on the subject of pests, it might pay to examine a few birds for body lice, and if they are found, dust the whole flock with sodium fluoride. The more we can do for the fowls' comfort during the summer months, the more they will do for us at the nestbox.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Bulletin Promised Soon

THRU the planting of unclean seed many troublesome weeds have been spread and are being spread thruout Pennsylvania, according to Dr. E. M. Gress, State Botanist.

Due to the state printery fire and the great demand for information on weed control, the supply of a recent bulletin prepared by Dr. Gress and issued by the State Department of Agriculture on the control and eradication of the worst Pennsylvania weeds, has been exhausted. A revised bulletin on the same subject is now in the hands of the printer. This new publication will carry discussions on the control of wild carrot and ox-eye daisy, which were not included in the original bulletin.

Friendly Talks with Farm Folks

By E. L. VINCENT

ARE we thankful enough for the blessing of work?

Out at sea two ships were caught in the same storm. One of them was carrying a heavy load and had nearly reached the home port when it was overtaken by the tempest. Held steady in its course by the burden it was bearing, this ship met the winds and the waves without being borne out of its way. The other ship was sailing home light. It had carried a load on the outward-bound voyage, but had little to keep it steady on the way home; and this ship, caught by the gale, was swept far out of its course and was driven back to its starting place, which it reached only after risking its very life.

How like is the picture to your life and mine! It seems to us sometimes that we have more than we can stand up under. This very season, cold weather and frosts have done great injury to our berries and other early crops. It has been quite impossible for us to do our work on time. We are inclined to sit down and think, "There is nothing I can do about it. I am beaten for this whole year."

New Work Chases Care Away

But we cannot do that. We must rise and go on. Other work of the farm presses. The very existence of our wives and our little ones demands that we shall be brave; we stumble to our feet and take up the burden that falls upon us, and it proves to be the best thing we could possibly do. Under the pressure of the work we must do, we half forget the berries and other crops that have been hurt by the frost. We plant other things, we change our course of action, and when the year comes to its end we find that after all things have worked out far better than we thought they could earlier in the season.

Powers we do not use soon lose their effectiveness.

A lady I know fell and broke her leg. In the hospital for almost two months she lay with that limb stretched out straight. When at last the bone was knitted together and she was ready to step on her feet once more, she found that every muscle in the leg had been weakened by inaction.

Facing Tasks Wins Life's Battles

It is the strength we use that makes us stronger. A fair load today, a little more tomorrow, and so on thru the days; that is the story of every life that is worth while. If, when the hard days come we were to fold our hands and refuse to rise to the new work of the present hour, it would not be long before all our ability to combat difficult situations would depart from us and we would really be defeated in life's battle.

And the most serious thing about this is that the man who owns up defeat in his physical life soon finds that his spirit life is beaten and broken, too. Just how it is that body and soul are so intimately linked together we are not able to say. But it is a fact that yielding to the tug of hard circumstances weakens and ultimately destroys the powers of the soul itself. If for no other reason than this it behooves us to resist with all our might every inclination to give way to discouragement when things do not go well with us. There is no other way to win than to fight, and to keep on fighting; but we may be sure that if we do, the day will come when we will come off conquerors. For He who watches will not let us fail!

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

(Continued from page 2)

There are two crops a year. The fall crop is seeded in September and harvested in November and December. The spring crop is seeded in February and harvested in March or April. Only one crop of lettuce is taken off the same field in a year. The most popular rotation crop with lettuce is the cantaloupe; last year the Salt River Valley had 5000 acres of cantaloupes. Cotton is grown somewhat in the lettuce rotation.

Seeding is at the rate of half a pound an acre, the seed costs $4 a pound and is secured from California. The variety is New York Market but it all goes on eastern markets as iceberg. One of the biggest difficulties has been the tendency of plants to run to seed instead of heading. This occurs when the weather gets unseasonably hot. One year six thousand out of eight thousand acres went to seed. Another difficulty is "slime," an obscure and as yet an uncontrolled disease which ruins the heads in transit.

About two thousand Porto Ricans have been brought into the Valley for harvesting the crop and are paid $2 a day. The crates are packed with alternate layers of lettuce and ice and shipped East in refrigerator cars held at 34 degrees. The crop this spring will total 5000 cars and the fall crop as many more. According to County Agent Colson, the cost of production per crate is distributed as follows: Production costs, 30c; harvesting and crates, 70c; selling charge, 30c. Total, $1.30. The price on April 5 was $2.25 a crate, f. o. b. Phoenix. An average production of two hundred crates an acre gives a net this year of around $200 an acre. Some years the net on certain fields has been over $1000 an acre.

Date orchard near Yuma, Arizona

These growers are making money. I cannot see how it is possible for eastern lettuce growers to compete with them except, possibly, in a local and personal market. We must become resigned to the inevitable, which is that eventually all fruits and vegetables will be grown where climate and soil are most favorable for growing a superior product at a low cost; and that distance from market, tho a handicap, no longer is an insuperable obstacle.

Balance of Trade May Change

The most unique feature of Arizona horticulture is the cultivation of the date palm. At present the United States imports several million dollars worth of this delicious fruit annually. Within twenty-five years the balance of trade may be the other way. I visited the date experimental farm of the University of Arizona, near Yuma, and several commercial plantings. There are perhaps two hundred acres of dates in Arizona and California, mainly near Phoenix and Yuma, only a small percentage of which are bearing. Dates require great heat and dryness; the area suitable for their culture is comparatively limited.

Off-Shoots Not Easily Procured

The chief obstacle to the expansion of the industry is the difficulty in securing trees. The date is propagated by means of off-shoots which sprout from the base of the mother tree and along the trunk. When these are large enough, usually within a year, they are separated from the parent tree and rooted in the ground like a cutting. Until recently most of the off-shoots have been imported for there were not enough old trees in this country to supply the demand. They cost $10 to $50 each, according to age, and are set seventy-five to the acre so that the cost of planting an acre of dates, with land at about $200 an acre, is around $2000. This will limit the size of the plantings of most of us.

The tree begins to bear in three to seven years according to the age of the off-shoot when set; plants five years set often bear one hundred fifty pounds of cured dates, older trees three hundred to five hundred pounds. There are various scale insects, a blight kills some trees, and the wind uproots others since they are shallow rooted, so that the investment is not without hazards.

Date Trees Pollinized by Hand

One of the most interesting features of date cultivation is the pollination. The trees are either male or female. Three or four male or pollen bearing trees are required to fertilize an acre of female or fruit bearing trees. The pollination is done by hand. A small cluster of male blossoms is placed inside each large cluster of female blossoms. The end of the cluster is then tied and the pollen is scattered by wind and insects. Only seven or eight flower clusters on a tree are pollinized. The others are cut off as they appear, to improve the size and quality of the fruit.

The blossoms are pollinated in April and the fruits ripen in July. They ripen in succession and are gathered singly, the trees being picked over seven to ten times. Dates are cured by heating in shallow trays to about 120 degrees, for three days. They are packed in one pound tin cans which now wholesale for about forty cents. They are decidedly superior in quality to the imported date.

Is It Worth $10,000 an Acre?

With possible yields of twenty-two thousand pounds an acre, it is easy to figure out a paper profit of ten thousand dollars an acre. These results actually are being secured, in a very limited way, but the commercial average is much less. It must be remembered that with larger plantings, prices will drop, pests and other difficulties will increase and the late comers will not be likely to find it as much of a "get rich quick" enterprise as it appears to be now. From my point of view, it is worth ten thousand dollars an acre to be obliged to live in a place as hot as Yuma.

The date industry obviously is still in the experimental and exploitation stage. It is reserved for those who are willing to take a big chance in their investments, who have $2000 an acre to invest and who have only pleasurable sensations when the temperature is 120 degrees and upward.

MARTIN METAL HEN HOUSES

Soon Pay For Themselves with the extra eggs your flock produces during the winter months when egg prices are high. J. C. Friday of Ohio made a test with 300 white leghorn pullets in a Martin Metal House and his profits over feed costs from Nov. 1st to Jan. 1st were $321.75—25% higher than he ever got before, using same feeding methods in common type wood poultry house.

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Martin Metal Hen Houses have perfect ventilating systems. They are fireproof—lice and mite proof—they are different from any other hen house—none equal to them—they are the last word in a perfect home for your hens. Write today for free descriptive folder telling all about these BETTER houses. Get our low prices and see how you can soon pay for one out of extra profits.
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A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.
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	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.00	3.50	6.00

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Shelleys Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
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Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	80
Odds and Ends	4.00	7.00	60
3000 Pullets		$1.25 each	

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B. Rocks—R. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50
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	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

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CHICKS Wh. Leg., 7c; Large Type Barron Tancred Leg., 8c; Brd. Rocks, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 6c. 100% Gtd. Prepaid. Free Range. Reduction on 500 or more. Circular.
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CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 7c, Barred Rocks, 10c, Light Mixed, 6c, Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
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Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	8.00
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S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10 Cts.
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These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
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S. C. White Leghorns....$7.00 per 100
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Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 10c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 8c; Barred Rocks, 8c; Heavy Mixed, 7c. We ship C. O. D. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
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Heavy Mixed	8.00
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E. L. BEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Sunny Monday Contest

These Winners Chased Away Washday Blues

First Prize

WHEN I gave up school teaching and took up home-making with my husband, we bought a seventy-acre farm. Soon the purchase of needed equipment and operating supplies forced us into most careful economy.

I started with no washer of any sort—just tubs and a wash-board, and no day of the entire week bored me except wash day. Later we purchased a hand-power washing machine, and strong as I am, I could hardly keep going on Blue Monday. There is no electricity in our vicinity, and we were anxious to remedy this bore in some other way.

One evening we were enjoying our Pennsylvania Farmer, and read an advertisement describing a washing machine that could be run with a gasoline engine. My husband decided we would give the device a trial at once, and we have been using it ever since. Clothes need no overnight soaking, and but a short time is required to do a very large wash. This trial was indeed the dawning of a new day for me and wash day changed from dread to a joy. My strength has been conserved for the many other duties every housewife should perform, and the clothes last much longer than if rubbed to pieces on a wash-board.

Mrs. Jerre Fahringer

Why wait for electricity? Why wait for anything? My husband and I agree that we put off too long getting this helper and convenience. We use the engine for other farm tasks also. It churns the butter, separates the milk and operates the tools at butchering time. Part of the credit for our awakening must be given to our ever welcome paper—Pennsylvania Farmer.—Mrs. Jerre Fahringer.

Second Prize

"Old Blue Monday," did you say?
Why, the blue's been washed away.
Since my 'lectric washer has been installed
I have discarded the old wash-board.
Just press the button and off she goes,
Rubbing and scrubbing the dirty clothes.
I can tell the world 'tis now no task,
For the dread wash-board is a thing of the past.
Clothes rinsed well and hung to dry
Can flutter and wave to the bright blue sky.
Seeming to say as they whiten and shine,
"Good-bye, Blue Monday, you're none of mine."
I've time for a glimpse of the beautiful sky.
I list to the song of a bird perched high,
At my family of six I gaily smile
And think at last that life's worth while.
When the final duds hang out on the line
All sweet and clean at half-past nine,
I prepare a dinner that's good to eat,
And my husband says "That's hard to beat."
The old wash-board hangs on the nail,
Its very looks echo many a tale
Of that doleful song of "rub-a-scrub-scrub,"
When I bent my back at the old wash tub.
Oh, I thank the Lord who made the man
That invented this wonderful washing plan.
It has washed away the Monday Blue,
And all my worries and troubles, too.
—Mrs. F. L. Coleman, Pa.

Each of the letters which follow has been awarded a prize of one dollar.

Three Aids Serve Me

THREE secrets I gladly pass on to you for so long as I have no modern washing convenience, I could not possibly do without them. The first is a long-handled suction pounder which washes very satisfactorily many garments, and aids greatly in the rinsing process. Next is the idea of using hose and siphon to carry all the water to and from tubs. The third is the most wonderful washing cleanser I have ever used. It works like magic on woodwork, dirty floors, sterilizing milk utensils, bleaching clothes, etc. I could not keep house without it. It dissolves very quickly in hot water and is a powerful disinfectant.—Mrs. B. Judson Spencer, N. Y.

I Rest While Working

A MACHINE to do away with the wash-boards takes the blues out of wash day. Mine is only foot and hand power but I have never seen anything to beat it. It cost me ten dollars and I have used it every week for twelve years. I can sit down and pare potatoes or even rest—with my foot on that pedal, doing the wash. Little children can run it easily.—Mrs. Geo. Whitmyer, Pa.

Another Use for the Car

YOUR children and tourist's accommodations swell the washes and I had two all-day jobs weekly until we harnessed the flivver. A wonderful washer run by power from the rear wheel of our car does this same washing in one and one-half hours. Husband donates 15 minutes in hitching up the auto, and I heartily recommend this arrangement after a whole year's use. It does not seem to hurt the car either, as ours is a 1921 model and does all we expect of it.—Mrs. Harold M. Jeffries, Pa.

Discarded Washboard

MY MESSAGE is for those women who, like me, are waiting for power other than their own arms. To them I say, "Shorten not only wash day but this spell of waiting by getting a good washing machine. In three minutes a tubful of clothes soiled ordinarily comes out clean and sweet. Why rub away at any wash-board?"

Probably you are as skeptical as I was at first, but after seven years of happy wash days, I could wish you no better service than electricity itself.—Mrs. Irwin Doolittle, Pa.

Purse-Flap Rolls for the Picnic

EMILY'S purse-flap picnic rolls are the sort that spread happiness. No picnic is complete without them.

"Oh, but I value my forty winks too highly to do that!" you'll cry when you hear her method. You wouldn't, if you knew their deliciousness. They are scarcely cold if the dinner hour is punctual, and that is really the secret of their goodness.

Emily sets her sponge the night before just as for bread. Then one hour before the time set for usual arising, she slips to the kitchen and mixes the sponge into dough. She rolls this out in circles, folds each exactly like a purse flap, brushes them over with sweet cream and puts them to rise in pans. They are ready to be popped into the oven and baked at regular breakfast time.

When cool, she opens them and tucks in any desired filling. In the picture shown, the filling is freshly made, salted-to-taste cottage cheese mixed smooth with a dash of mint extract,—just enough to give a faint taste,—placed upon a crisp lettuce leaf. Dainty, colorful, fresh and pleasing—what more?—Gertrude S. Shockey, O.

One Help Not Forgotten

TODAY I have an electric washer and also the electric iron, but I have not forgotten the old days when I sought help to make wash day shorter. This one help I pass along to those who must wait another year or so for modern devices.

There is a powder on the market which I used for many years. It eliminates rubbing, and, of course, saves the clothes. One of my neighbors has used this same cleanser for seven years.—Mrs. M. W.

Editor's Note:—The names of the conveniences mentioned above will be given on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope sent to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Not a Drop Spilled

THE greatest help in my laundry work aside from the electric washer is a siphon with a good length of rubber hose. Since I must wash in my kitchen, I bought that electric arrangement which takes up the least room. You will all agree that carrying water is not only back-breaking work, but very sloppy, too. The siphon does away with both. Have hose long enough to reach from water supply to the machine and tubs, and not a drop is spilled. When thru washing, attach the siphon to one end of the hose and place the other end in sink or drain, and this splendid little device will draw and empty all the water for you so easily. What a simple little arrangement, yet it saves needless mopping, saves lifting a drop of water, whether hot or cold, and best of all costs less than five dollars at any good drug store.—Bertha R. deVreis, Pa.

A Thoughtful Husband

MY HUSBAND bought a 2½ horse-power gasoline engine for ensilage work and wood cutting, but he soon saw other uses for it and before I knew it, my "hand power" washer was transformed. By removing the big wheel and putting a plow wheel in its place, then attaching a wooden pulley to this engine and using horse reins for belts, I had as nice a washer as any one could wish.

Any man who gave the idea a second thought could do the same thing for his wife, and I hope every one will. The engine can be moved to the barn very easily when needed there, by placing it on a stone boat or similar conveyance.—Mrs. Fred F. Chaffee, Pa.

Power Brings Speed

I INSIST on letting the power "do it all" and would not be caught with a wash-board. Not only my own but my mother's and my husband's mother's washings are done and done quickly and easily with the helps which I wish you all could have. Here they are: a two-horsepower gas engine, built-in fireplace which holds two large iron kettles, a pulley line, and—you may have guessed—a large laundry room with a cement floor and sewer connection.—Mrs. Mabel Hartman, Pa.

A Soap All My Own

AMONG the items that contribute to Sunny Monday at my house you will find a bench the correct height for my back, pulley clothes line, gasoline iron, a ninety-cent suction hand washer, sal soda and my own special brand of home made soap.

I must tell you about the last secret, the soap, for it surpasses all others. All grease not fit for cooking goes into my soap kettle. When I have about five pounds of clean refuse fat including tallow, and pork fat, I heat it to luke warm, and pour very slowly into it one can of lye that has been dissolved and cooled to luke warm in one quart of water. Add one cup each of borax, ammonia and sal soda. Then continue stirring until the mixture is as thick as molasses. Pour into a dripping pan, mark into cakes, and set aside to harden. This soap improves with age.—Corvia A. Christian, Pa

Less Wear and Tear

I AM a very busy person, but love the Home Pages so much that I want to help in this contest. I have been using a 1½-horsepower gasoline engine for fifteen years and it is good yet. My wash is quickly and very easily done, and I hope no one will hesitate to install this method.

If you want to know how to launder lace or any nice curtains in any kind of machine, here is a good method. Place each pair in a pillow case and tie shut. They will be beautifully cleaned and no danger of the usual wear and, many times, tear.

Home made soap is another of my secrets and I like the cold water process. Follow the directions on the can of lye used. If you then add one-half pound pulverized borax and a bottle of household ammonia, you will be amazed at the improvement. —K. B.

Jottings from New Jersey Field Day

THE stout woman should avoid wearing pongee and similar fabrics which lend a bouffant effect. Heavy weight persons look their best in dark colors or black.

* * *

How are the lights in your house? Do you work in your own shadow? That is a fault quite easily remedied. Look into your kitchen, dining-room, living room and bedrooms and study the lights this week. Do you get the light where you need it? If not, then plan to correct the faulty fixtures and placing of fixtures until you have light where you need it, when you need it. Your county agents and demonstration workers will be glad to help you if you ask them.

* * *

Some folks with electricity burn two 25-watt lights in the kitchen. That plan gives the worker but 25 watts of light altho 50 watts are being consumed. Better buy a 50 or 75-watt bulb and use it at the spot where you are working. Then you will not be in the dark and the expense is not increased.

* * *

Canning is the housewife's great delight if she remembers a few important rules. One is to use only perfect products—fresh products.

* * *

If you have no pressure cooker and do much canning, put that on your shopping list for it is today's greatest help.

* * *

Glass jars will not break when put into the boiling bath if it is done very quickly. The care we exercise is too slow. So be very, very quick. —Gertrude S. Stewart.

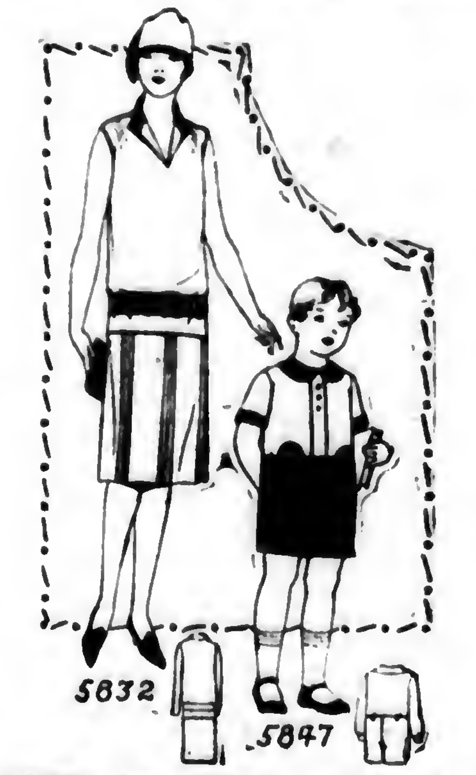
CORRECTION

Strawberry enthusiasts who are trying the receipe for "Mousse," printed June 18, should change the last item from ½ cup to ½ quart of cream.—G. S. S.

Smart Lines Interpret Style

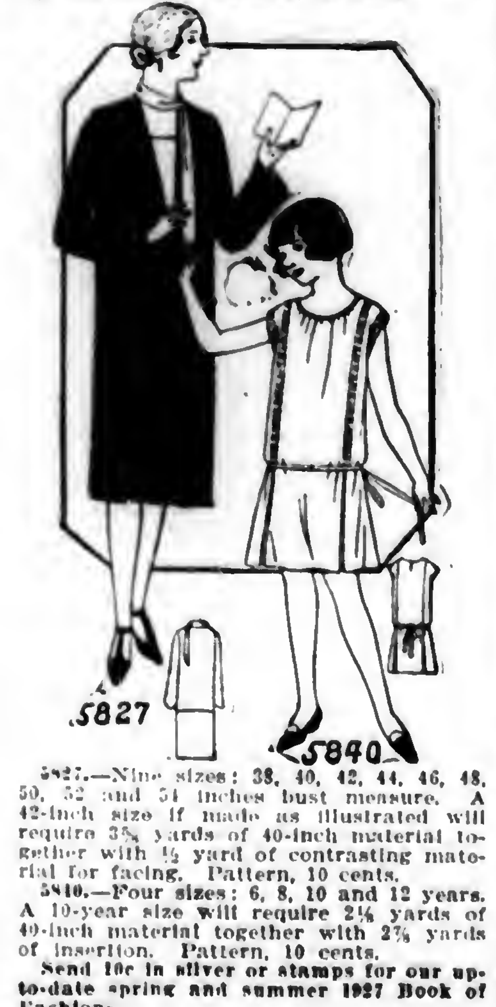
Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5832.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. To make the dress for a 20-year size without sleeves will require ⅜ yard of 27-inch lining and 2¾ yards of material 40 inches wide together with ⅜ yard of contrasting material 40 inches wide for facing on collar and belt. Pattern, 10 cents.



5832 5847

5847.—Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 2-year size will require 1⅞ yard of 36-inch material, if made without contrast and with long sleeves in the blouse. If made as illustrated in the large view it will require one yard of one material for the trousers and for collar and cuff facings, and ⅜ yard of other material for the blouse. Pattern, 10 cents.



5827 5840

5827.—Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size if made as illustrated will require 3⅝ yards of 40-inch material together with ½ yard of contrasting material for facing. Pattern, 10 cents.

5840.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size will require 2¼ yards of 40-inch material together with 2⅞ yards of insertion. Pattern, 10 cents.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Letters from Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My school closed April 19th. On the last day of school we planted trees on the school ground. Each grade planted a tree. Other trees were planted in honor of some men who lived in the community years ago. There were more trees planted, too. Before the planting of the trees we had two recitations by two girls. My teacher, our superintendent and a man from Harrisburg gave addresses. The seventh and eighth grade sang two songs.

During the whole term of school the seventh and the eighth grade met together in the morning for devotional exercises. We had an organ in our grade and there was one in the seventh grade.

We had two entertainments in which each grade took a part. The last one was on Monday evening before the last day of school. I was in a play called "Too Much of a Good Thing."

On April 28 our teacher had a supper for us. We played games and had a very good time. It was in the evening and it was after ten o'clock when I arrived home.—Pauline Myers, (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—At the last Brandywine Play Festival our school won third prize. Every night and morning I milk three cows. Here is a picture of my dog that ran away.—Olive Nichols, (X), Chester County, Pa.

BEAUTY, THE RUNAWAY
Olive Nichols, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Cousin Ruth, please excuse me for not answering your letter sooner but I have been very busy helping mother and taking care of baby sister. I received my membership pin and like it very much.

Our school was out April 27. Our teacher gave us each a book. Some of the books were for merits, for perfect attendance. He gave fountain pens to those who have done all five health rules during the term. My sister and I got a pen. My book that I got was for perfect attendance. I also got a gold seal for perfect attendance.

My sister and I have joined the pig club. We are two of 30 that belong to the Wyoming County Club. We are going to have purebred red pigs. Some of the members will get red pigs, white pigs and black pigs. There are eight more members in our school that belong to the club. The meetings will be held in the Tunkhannock Grange Hall.

While I am writing this letter my mother is reading the story in Pennsylvania Farmer called "Judith of Blue Lake Ranch" to my father. I liked the story very much and so do the rest of us.

Elizabeth has twelve teeth. She is a big girl now and walks all over. She is 14 months old and as cute as she can be.—Bernice Hunsinger, (X), Wyoming County, Pa.

That's fine you've joined the pig club. I hope you'll tell us all about your pig and the meetings you hold.

I wish more Forum cousins would tell us about the pig, baby beef and potato clubs to which they belong.

COUSIN RUTH.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

I Give You Three Guesses

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—I'm going to spring a big surprise on you and I don't believe you'd guess what it is if I gave you six guesses. It's not exactly a happy surprise, at least for me, but you may be tickled to pieces! I'm going to run away and leave you. By the time you read this letter I'll be down in Washington, D. C., not many blocks from the White House, writing letters to grown-ups instead of to Forum boys and girls.

How I'd like to take you all along but that can't be so I'm hoping that you'll take good care of our page and make it more interesting for everybody all the time. I am going to miss you heaps but perhaps now and then I'll send you a line and I'll be sure to read this page whenever I possibly can to see whether you're making the Forum better and better with your contributions of letters, pictures and drawings.

There'll be another Forum Editor right here in the office who'll read your letters as I have done and who I think will be as glad to hear all about your doings as I have been. When your contributions are particularly good she'll send you membership pins just as I have. Please, everybody, show her what my cousins can do when they try. Three cheers for Our Forum and for the splendid times we've had together and three more rousing cheers for the good times ahead.

How is the contest announced last week coming along? Have you all found the correct sentences by this time? Just as fast as you find them mail them to Cousin Ruth, Care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa., as announced last week, remembering all the rules I mentioned then.

If you ever care to write me a personal letter, address it to me here at 261 S. 3rd St., Phila., Pa., and I'm sure the new Forum Editor will be glad to forward it. Best wishes and good luck to all of you cousins of the Forum.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My dog will kill snakes. He killed one this year. He can jump a fence, too. It is not hard for him to do that. We have 35 sheep, 20 of which are lambs. I like to see them play. I wish you could see them when they play.—David P. Knepper, (X), Huntingdon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am going to play in a piano recital. I have to play a duet and a piece. There are about seventeen pupils altogether. I wish you could come to hear our recital because I know you would like it.

We have nine little yellow ducks and they are very cute. This evening a hawk was flying around trying to get them. When my brother went out it flew away.—Mary Collins, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our school closed April 20 so I am glad. My sister took the examination for high school but I didn't because I was only in the fifth grade. Twenty children took the examination for high school at Hershey.

MY CLASS AT SCHOOL
Pauline Shellenhamer, (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

We live on a thirty-three-acre farm. My father is sowing oats today. I guess we will plant potatoes this week and I will have to help.

I am sending you a picture of my classmates and myself. I am the second one from the left.—Pauline E. Shellenhamer, (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and All:—I have two black cats. They stay most of the time in the barn. When they are not in the barn they are out looking for ground moles. Only one goes out at a time, the other one stays in and keeps house.

We just got our house painted. It is white trimmed with green. We finished planting our flower seeds. We have pretty nearly all kinds of flowers.—Marie Ankney, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I will be pretty busy this summer. I will pick strawberries and raspberries and do a lot of other things.

We have started a library in school. We have sixteen books but we expect to get more next year.—Kathryn Ziegler, (X), Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am going to tell you about my hike to McKauley Creek. A few of my friends and I climbed up over our neighbor's hill and we went thru a large forest. It was a hard climb up-hill but at last we came to the top. We went down the other side and followed a ravine. On this one ravine we picked some early flowers.

After a long hike, jumping over streams and crossing ravines over half-decayed logs, we finally came to the creek. The creek was very pretty. We followed an old road in the woods and we found on a tree initials. We came out to the main road about two miles north of home, so we followed this road home.—Florence Johnson, (X), Elk County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am enclosing a picture of mother taken last spring in peony time. We are both very fond of flowers but will be somewhat handicapped this summer because we moved recently to a new place. Mother and I have transplanted quite a few of our flowers to our new home. We had fourteen different varieties of peonies while we lived on the farm, the place where the picture was taken. Of course, we took some along to our place, too.

IN PEONY TIME
Emma R. Rupp, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

We have plenty of work to do around our new home. The yard around the house, and the garden also, take quite a lot of time, till all is as we want it to be. We had the whole house repainted and repapered, also installed electric lights and are getting an electric washer.

Mother worked hard on the farm and raised a family of twelve children, so she certainly deserves the rest.—Emma R. Rupp, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

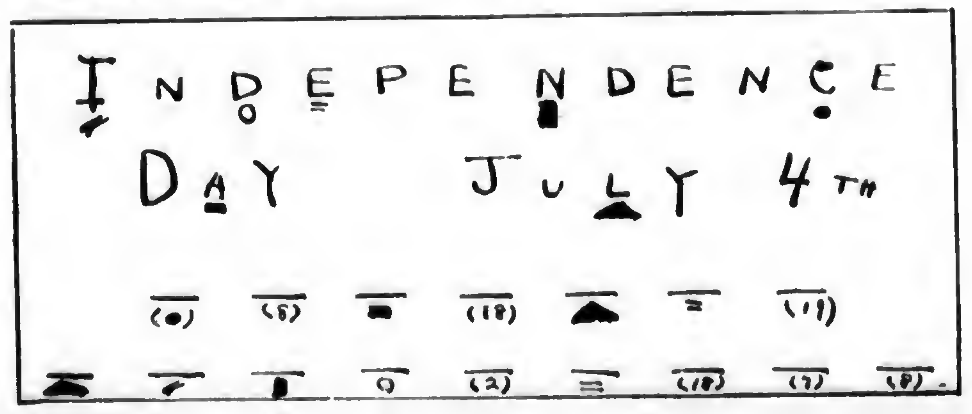
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—You all know why we celebrate Independence Day and I think you all know the name of the celebrated American which you will find hidden away in this puzzle. What this interesting man did which makes him celebrated is very well known, too, and we all get a fine thrill thinking about it. When you look at the puzzle you will see that some of the letters in the words "Independence Day" and the word "July" have strange little marks under them. That means that you are to place the letter under which the mark is found in the little blank under which the same mark is found in the lower half of the puzzle block. But in this man's name there are letters which do not come in the words "Independence Day" and the word "July," so I have placed under these blanks the number which the letter has if you count up the letters in the alphabet, letting "1" stand for "A," "2" for "B," and so on. When you have spelled this famous man's name, let me have it on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by July 9th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND IN WHAT COUNTY YOU LIVE. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

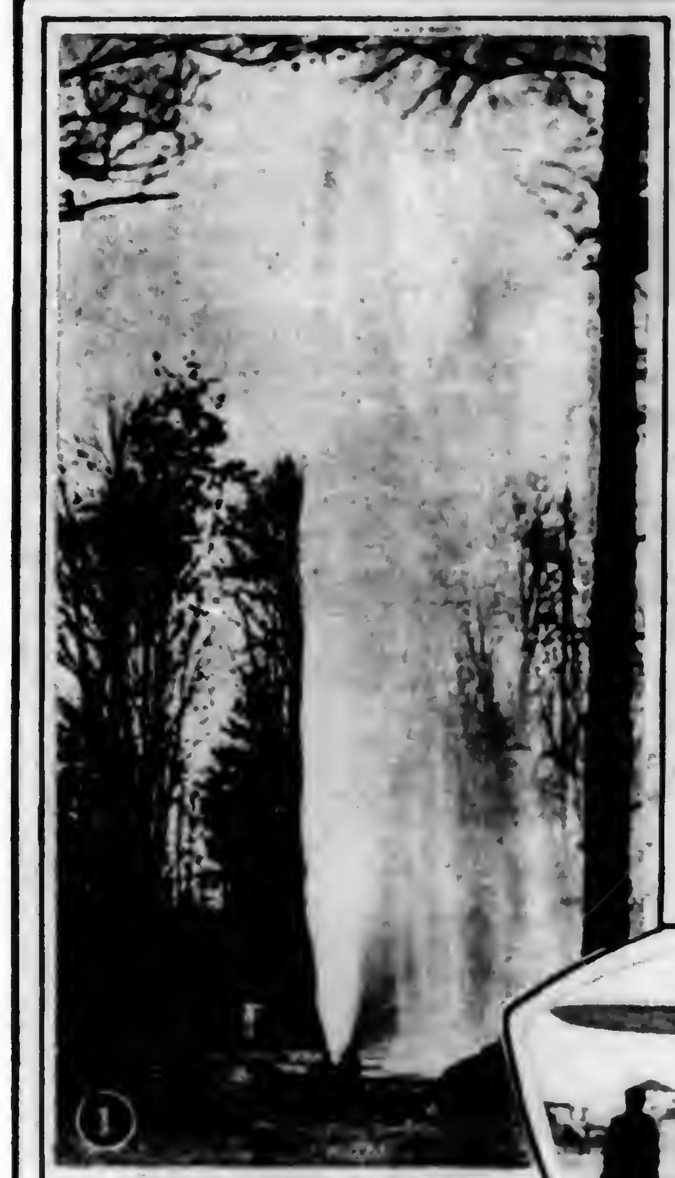
P. S.: If any of you do not know what it is that this man did which makes us all so much interested in him and so proud of him, just ask your best grown-up friends to tell you about him. I think that would be one good way to celebrate this particular Fourth of July. Your friend, The Puzzle Editor.

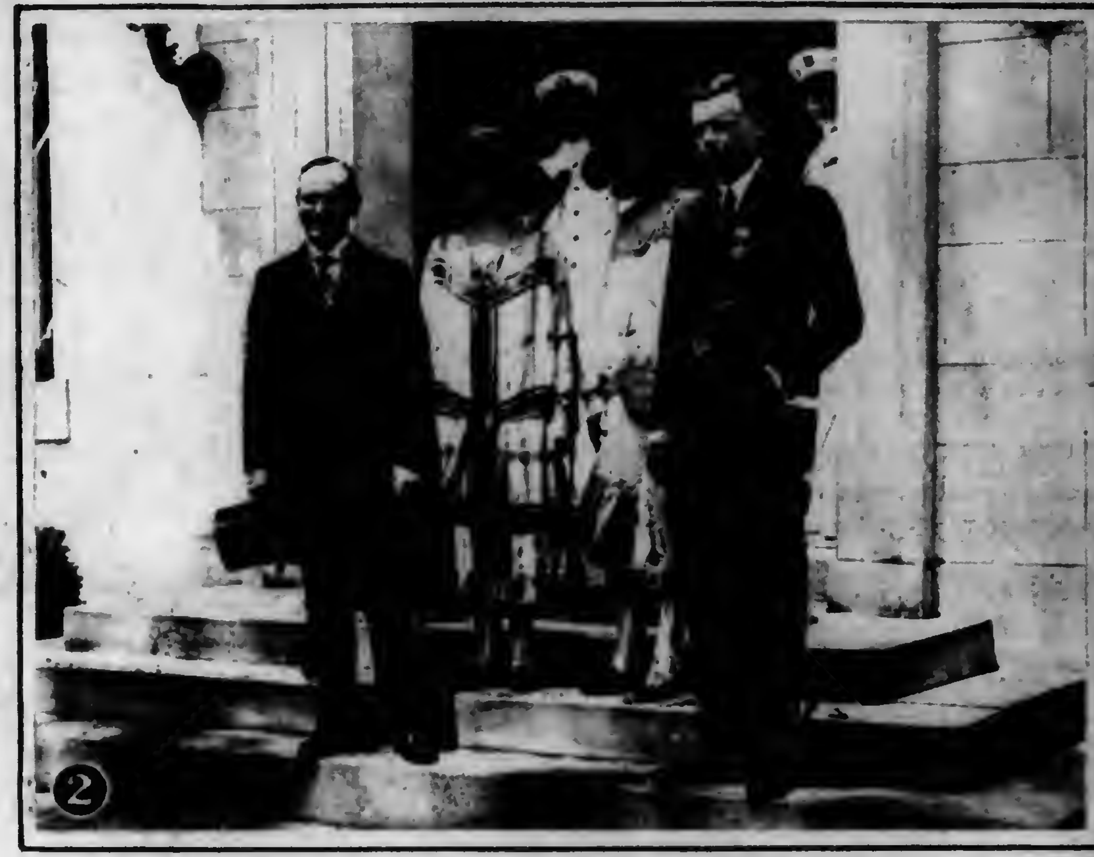
The answer to the maze puzzle published in the June 11 issue is: A DUCK.

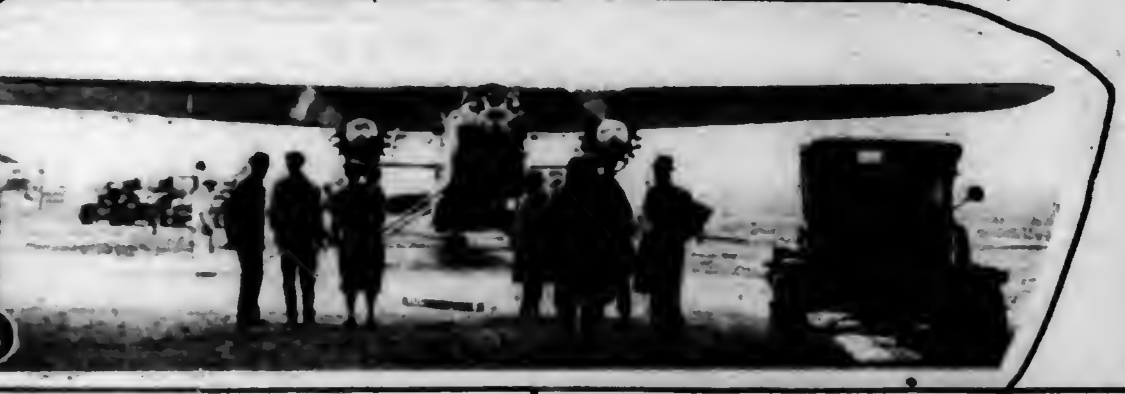
The prize winners are: Ronald Bloom, age 9, Kerrmoor, Pa.; Andrew Bosmans, age 11, Greenfield, N. J.; Frank Branco, age 10, Brier Hill, Pa.; Ruth Downing, age 6, Tully, N. Y.; Alberta S. Drals, age 7, Wrightsville, Pa.; Elizabeth Gilardi, age 9, Bristol, Pa.; Andy Lecorchick, age 10, Rowes Run, Pa.; Ruth H. Rorher, age 10, Lancaster, Pa.; Gertrude Wagner, age 13, Macungie, Pa.; Rena Zerbini, age 11, Cherry Valley, Pa.

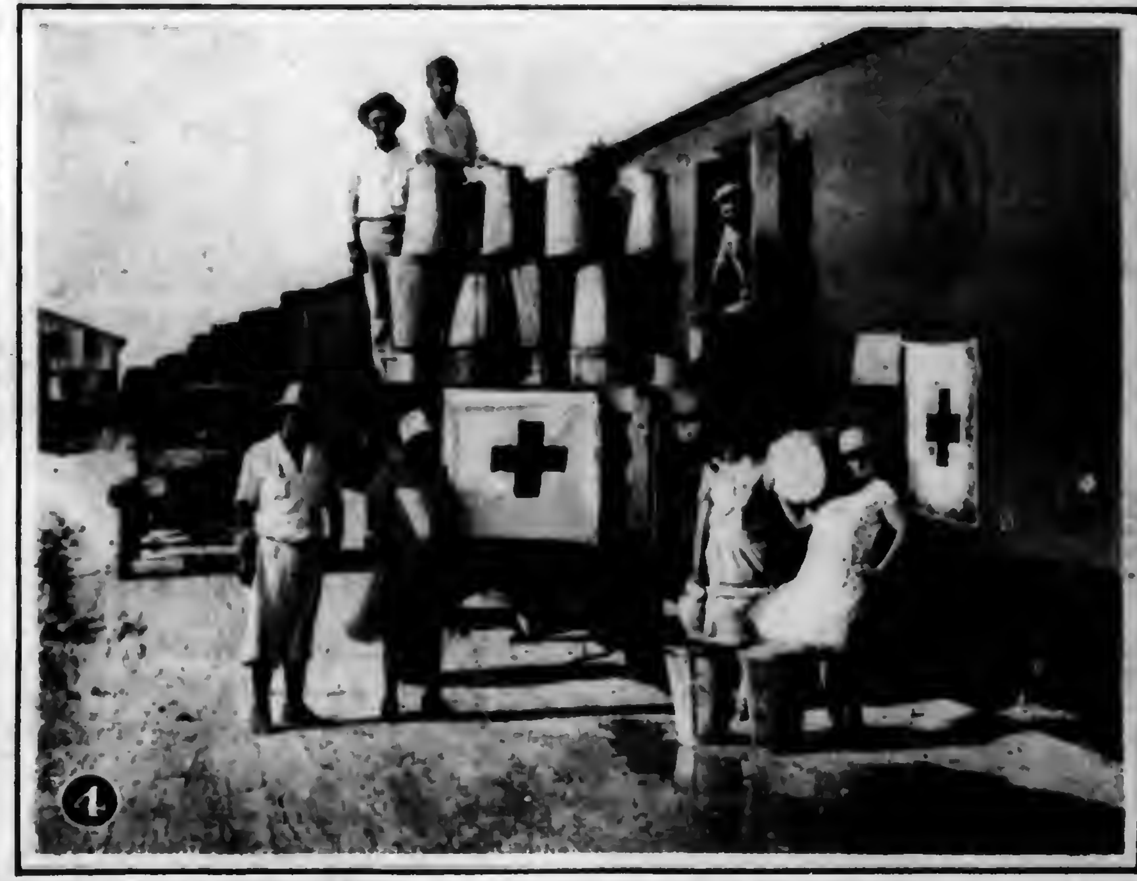


PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









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1.—A new thermal spring burst thru the ground recently at Bad Oeynhausen, Germany, spouting 130 feet into the air. Its source is believed to be about 2000 feet underground. The waters of the spring are said to have curative powers and to aid in the treatment of nervous disorders.

2.—The President and Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Lindbergh and Colonel Lindbergh on the steps of the temporary White House after the ceremonies in honor of the aviator at Washington Monument on June 11th.

3.—Commander Byrd, the intrepid North Pole flier, getting his plane, the "America," ready for his trans-Atlantic flight.

4.—During the hurricanes in Southern Florida last September, the waters of Lake Okeechobee flooded the farms in the Everglades, causing loss of life and destruction of property. Now the people who were receiving aid less than a year ago are sending trainloads of food to the sufferers in the Mississippi flood regions.

5.—Countess Maria Cristina Bezzi Scali, who last month became the bride of Guglielmo Marconi, the world famous inventor and wireless wizard.

THE Hungry Rope

By Katherine Mayo

COPYRIGHT BY KATHERINE MAYO

Continued from last week

IT WAS a swamp of big brush—of rhododendrons spreading heavy screens of green, of bull-briar snares, of saplings, massed in bulk, of tall trees bent and over-lapping, of tussocks and oozy bog—a perfect hiding-place—a perfect ambush.

Using his searchlight the Sergeant covered back and forth, back and forth, in that night-black, many-veiled morass, scanning three feet at a time—offering in his own person, as he well knew, the best of targets for the armed outlaw hidden and at bay.

"This is my job. I've got to get him myself. It's the only way," he was thinking as he raked the darkness thru.

And not once did he waste a thought on how easily his difficult task could be reversed—how exceedingly easily the hiding and desperate man could take the life of his solitary pursuer.

But still he saw nothing—nothing but the shapes of leaf and branch and moving shadow—heard nothing but the suck and slide and crackle of his own steps. Almost it seemed as if the cover was blank.

Then suddenly, sweeping under the silvery, sagging rails of an old fence, his light caught on something that glittered—caught and stood fast—on staring eyeballs in a black face.

The Sergeant's gun was up.

"Coon, what are you doing in there?"

But why did he almost whisper the words?

"Ah's de one you's lookin' fer, please, sah!" strangely the negro whispered back.

"Get up."

The negro arose—all of six feet in height, great in bulk. He carried a revolver in his hand, hanging as if he had forgotten it.

"Give that gun here. Have you got another?"

"Yes, sah, please. Here dey is, sah."

Two guns changed hands.

"Now," said First Sergeant Snyder, and still his voice came below his breath, "I'm not going to handcuff you, because I want you to move before me. Just as I tell you. Quietly and quick. If you try to get away, I shall shoot you. But if those people out there once get at you—"

"Yes, sah! Ah know, sah!" The negro's teeth were rattling, altho the sweat stood heavy on his face.

"All right, then. Start. Quiet, remember!" The Sergeant pointed in the direct line back toward his car.

With deliberate pace, as if still searching, he pushed along, the negro before him creeping so cautiously that his captor's footsteps drowned such little sound as he made.

So proceeding, they neared the verge of the marsh. "Duck!" whispered the Sergeant suddenly.

The ray of a headlight lay across their path.

Instantly the negro flattened himself on all fours, to glide like a dingy alligator among roots and underbrush, and thru the black bog water. Unseen, he slid into the night beyond.

MOVING always like a careful searcher, the soldier used the utmost tongue of cover—the farthest string of laurel thicket extending toward the road. Then, where no more shelter offered, he spoke to the prisoner again.

"See that car with its tail-light turned this way? We're after that. Steady, now, no matter what happens. If you break you're done."

"Y-yes, sah!"

With even, rapid, unhasty steps they moved thru the open, in the lessened dark, and had come within sixty yards of the motor before any one but the Trooper standing by the wheel remarked their passage. Then some nearest townsmen detected the two figures, recognized the Sergeant's firm silhouette.

"Hi! Trooper's got him!" he shouted. "Trooper's got him! This way, boys!"

"Hi! yi! Hurrah! Hurrah! Bring the rope! The rope! The rope!"

In an instant the air was filled with shouts, wild laughter, and the sound of plunging footsteps, merging into a shapeless oncoming roar.

"Into the car with you!" the Sergeant snapped.

The negro sprang to obey, crouching on the floor of the tonneau. The Trooper at the wheel had pressed his self-starter. But the engine, it seemed, would balk. First Sergeant Snyder stood quietly at the side of the car, service revolver in hand, when the first man reached him on the run.

"Give him here, we'll fix him!" he panted, and his voice rasped hoarse and hard.

"He is my prisoner," the Sergeant answered coolly. "You will not lay a finger on him."

The man stopped short, an oath on his lips—turned and shouted to his friends.

"Here's the nigger! Here's the nigger that killed Dan Wagner. And the Troopers won't give him up!"

"The rope! The rope!" the gathering crowd howled back, brandishing shotguns and rifles, swinging pitchforks and crowbars and clubs.

FIRST Sergeant Snyder, jumping into the tonneau, stood to face them. It was the situation that he had foreseen from the first.

"Gentlemen," said he, "this negro is under the protection of the State. Not one of you will molest him."

The faces before him, in sharp gleams and distorting patches, half swallowed by the night, seemed almost the faces of a strange people. There were Slavic types among them, Italians, Huns,—miners come in from the coal-fields roundabout. But most of them were farmers—Pennsylvania Dutch. And the good old Pennsylvania Dutch, in mind and in practice, are a law-abiding folk.

But now these sturdy burghers, in a manner of speaking, had seen their dead. Daniel Wagner, honest man and honest neighbor, one of themselves had been brutally slain in the midst of their life—of their almost sacred and honored peace. It was as if the outrage had befallen each man's very hearth. It assailed the balance of their world. It was a thing to be stamped upon—to be strangled—and here, and now.

"The rope! The rope!" they howled. "The rope!"

The Sergeant raised his revolver, slowly swinging it back and forth along the turbulent mass.

"Stop where you are," said he coolly. And his voice, well tuned to be heard and obeyed, reached every man before him as clearly as if it came from the sky. "Not one move more. I shall defend the prisoner of the State."

FOR a moment dead silence succeeded the words. Then came a broken, inarticulate murmur, hesitating, indeterminate—vague. With it mingled a new note—the song of the engine, spasmodic at first, but settling into a steady purr. Men's muscles began insensibly to relax—their eyes to become self-conscious. And the wheels of the car turned.

"Let her go!" the Sergeant threw over his shoulder.

The Trooper let her go, indeed.

Another minute and the lurid scene by the bog was sinking into a blot—a spark—had vanished in the engulfing night.

The First Sergeant turned and looked down, where a big, lumpish bulk crouched shivering and sobbing at his knees. He thrust the revolver back into his holster. He took from his pocket some small thing that chinked.

"Hold your hands up, Wilson," said he. "I'll put the irons on you now."

"Yes, sah! Yes, sah, please!"

Awhile they ran on in silence, the car lunging heavily over heavy roads. The prisoner sat by his captor's side, as limp as if every bone in his great body had turned to paste.

"Wilson," said the Sergeant at last, "how many cartridges have you got on you?"

"Reckon Ah's got about forty, sah!"

"And just what was the reason you didn't try to shoot me?"

"Good Lawd!" The feeling in the exclamation surpassed all feigning. "Ah's jest a common nigger, but, praises be, Ah's no such fool as that! Don't Ah know what happened at Coatesville? Ain't Ah heard tell about you gen'lemans whiles Ah was in the Pen? Didn't Ah know, down there in that bog-hole, that a State Trooper comin' along was my onlies' chance on earth against—against—the slow fire and the stake?"

AGAIN a tremor shook his whole frame as the words chattered thru his teeth.

"Why, the sight of that uniform you-all's got on was the blessedst sight my eyes could see! Ah hadn't never seen one befo', but the fellers in the Pen done often describe it to me when they told what you State's men do. Me shoot a Trooper—and the stake-fire so nigh lit under me that Ah fair heerd it cracklin' and smelled my roastin' meat! Gawd! Oh, Gawd!"

His voice cracked, negro-fashion, and he broke again into shivering tears.

"But why," the Sergeant pursued, "did you shoot Daniel Wagner?"

The sobs stopped short. Silence in the tonneau; after which the prisoner, having reflected, spoke.

"I didn't shoot Dan'el Wagner."

"Why did you shoot Daniel Wagner?"

"Ah ain't goin' to say nothing, because Ah don't want to tell lies."

And in this attitude the black steadily persisted even to the day of his trial, while his own simple vanity carried him in the interval far and farther wrong.

Meantime, First Sergeant Snyder had been quietly pursuing his own devices, building up by faithful research the history of Charles Wilson's life. Shortly it stood on paper, systematically tabulated, with due indications of sources and of corroborative evidence in form.

By this it appeared that until his sixteenth year Wilson had gone to school, taking fairly kindly to study; that he was bright, wrote an excellent hand, and had finished a common education. Thence he was graduated so promptly and thoroly into crime that only a year, more or less, had elapsed before he entered the Penitentiary.

In the Penitentiary his record had been thoroly bad, so that no commutation of his sentence was considered. Released at last, he had moved quickly upon his old hunting-ground, Schuylkill County, his mind filled with the plan that he had sedulously nursed during his long years in prison.

First, he was going to kill Charles Yeager, the man who had refused to plead that he be turned loose upon an unhappy countryside. Then, reenforced by the contents of Charles Yeager's purse, he would complete his program at his ease.

At Schuylkill's very threshold, Port Clinton, he had stopped to lay in material for his campaign. He had already bought a revolver with a store of cartridges, and the purchase had taken almost all his means. Still, by careful calculation, the little remainder would suffice to fulfill his purpose and to make him happy the while.

Food was his first requisite—food enough to carry him, if need be, thru an interval of dearth. In those nine years of prison, woven thru his daily and nightly dream of liberty and revenge, had run a thread of lighter hue—the thought of doughnuts. Doughnuts had been his infant passion. Never in his life had he had his fill of their soft charms. Could he accomplish it now?

HE WALKED into a little thread-needle shop. "Ah want a piece of white cloth," said he.

"What kind of white cloth?" asked the woman behind the counter.

The negro seemed nonplussed—"Why—jest white cloth, Ah reckon."

"What do you want to do with it?" pursued the practically minded shopkeeper.

"Why—why—to make—to make maybe a pillow-case, maybe."

The woman took down a bolt of pillow-case cotton, tore off a length sufficient to cover the sort of pillow that she assumed the negro would possess, rolled it up in a bit of wrapping paper, and handed it to her customer.

He thrust the parcel into his pocket. And, as he turned to leave the shop, she noticed that he was very carefully studying and muttering over the change that she had just laid in his palm.

"Does that darky think I've cheated him?" she exclaimed to herself.

Coming to the door, she watched him move down the street.

Thus watching, she saw him stop short, and stare down an alleyway upon which opened the back doors of certain houses and shops. Then the negro turned into the alley and disappeared, to emerge at once carrying in his hand an old, half-wrecked brown-painted bucket.

"He's picked that up off the rubbish-heap. Must be a looney! I'll get back to my work," concluded the watcher, and gave the affair not a second thought until Sergeant Snyder's inquiry.

A few moments later a comfortable baker of the neighborhood, sitting among his loaves and cakes in an atmosphere sweet to the noses of his patrons, heard his swan-necked doorbell tinkle and saw a negro enter the shop.

"What can I do for you today?" asked the baker urbanely.

"Doughnuts!" breathed the negro—a very large man—and the baker remarked how his great mouth enwrapped and fondled the word. "Is you-all got any doughnuts?"

"Heaps of 'em," the baker responded, with sympathetic unction. "Hot and fresh. How many will you have?"

The negro slapped a handful of silver down upon the counter.

"You don't want all that!" exclaimed the baker, startled out of his tradesman's poise.

"Put 'em in this here bucket, let me see," the other replied.

Handful after handful, the baker cast them in, packing them evenly to save room. Now and again he looked at his customer, to catch the sign "enough."

But always the negro's eyes stared into the filling bucket, while his lips worked accordeon-wise in succulent delight.

At last the level reached the bucket's battered rim.

"You've still got thirty-two cents left," said the baker.

"Heap her up, high's she'll stand. Then we'll tie a piece of paper over the top."

The thing was done. But still some silver remained unconverted into doughnuts.

"Ah'll tote the rest in my pockets," said the negro. And so, with both coat-skirts bulging, and with his precious bucket under his arm, he left the shop penniless, making off in the direction of the railway station.

Then, in short order, came his stolen ride, his adventure with the railroad policeman, his acquisition of a second revolver, and his sudden alarm at the sight of the reception committee awaiting him at Tamaqua Station.

Slipping off his grimy conveyance at this point, and taking to the woods, he had not forgotten to carry his bucket with him. And whenever he turned to fire, his pursuers, from their distance, had seen without recognizing the dark bulk under his arm.

CUTTING across a country once familiar to him, and which had changed in little or nothing during his nine years' absence, Wilson soon emerged in the village of New Philadelphia. Here, entering a saloon, he made talk with the loungers there, incidentally asking, as the bar-keeper later recalled, whether Charles Yeager still did his marketing in the little town.

"Sure," said the bar-keeper; "he comes in on Tuesdays."

"Got his regular day, has he?" the other rejoined.

"Regular as clock-work, Yeager is."

That night the negro slept in the open. Next morning, Sunday, he knocked at the door of a cottage on the outskirts of the village, begging ten cents to pay his fare to Pottsville.

Later in the day the middle-aged woman who had answered his knock and given the alms said to her husband:

"Joe, I've just remembered who that big darky is—him that came begging with the bucket under his arm. It's that rascal Charles Wilson that they sent to the Pen eight or nine years ago. I'll think my ten cents well spent if it takes him away from here, that I will!"

WILSON, in very fact, took the trolley to Pottsville, but alighted at some distance from the town, climbed into the hills and found a lair in an old abandoned shed. Here he lay hidden; and here—for the Sergeant found the exact bits of cotton on the ground—he fashioned his Jack-o'-lantern mask, knotting the cloth together and cutting the holes for eyes, nose and mouth.

Then, in the dark of Tuesday morning, once more he resumed the familiar wood trails over Tuscarora Mountain, toward the road that Yeager must travel on his way from his farm to New Philadelphia. In the first light of Tuesday's dawn a matutinal farmer chanced to see a great negro passing toward the New Philadelphia road, and the farmer noticed that the negro carried in his hand a brown pail.

Knowing that the railroad police must be on his track, Wilson had no fancy to expose himself by light of day. Therefore, having gained the position on the highroad that he sought, he effaced himself there in the tall, dead grass, to await the hour of his revenge. And so, being a true negro, no sooner was he quiet and comfortable than he fell fast asleep.

When he awakened, the sun was high overhead, and he knew that Yeager, if indeed he had gone to market that day, had passed him by.

But, "What goes up must come down." So he lay easily dozing and waiting until after the hour of four.

He was putting a doughnut into his mouth when the creak and rumble of heavy wheels caught his attention. Parting the grasses, peering stealthily thru, he saw coming down the road a wagon such as every farmer in the region drives. Nodding on the box, sat Charles Yeager—the very image of Charles Yeager as he had known him years ago.

The negro's eyes turned red. Snatching at his pocket, he jerked out his mask and fitted it over his head. Then, as the wagon drew abreast, he leaped to the side of the road, firing point-blank at the unconscious figure before him—at the man, as he believed, whose death he had vowed, and whose purse should now finance him.

But his leap and his shot undid the plan. From under his very fingers the terrified horses swept his plunder away, and sped the news of his wickedness.

And now he must have money. From the hue and cry that would soon be sharp on his heels, he must have means to escape, farther and faster than his legs could carry him. Where was he to find it?

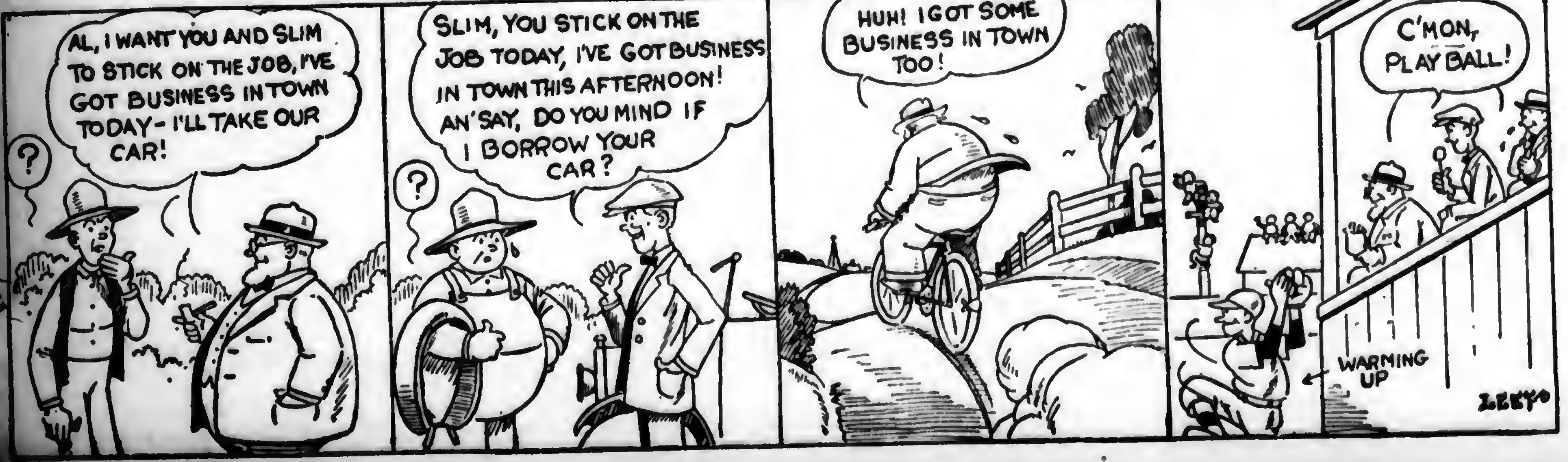
He did not suspect that Charles Yeager, with a well-stuffed wallet in his pocket, was jogging straight toward him, down the New Philadelphia road—Charles Yeager, who long years ago had looked as Daniel Wagner looked today. He did not know that his revenge had failed utterly and that he had sold his right to live, by the fruitless murder of a stranger.

And so, racking his brains for help, he thought of his mother, in her cottage down in Pottsville. She, of course, would give him all she had. And, under the cover of night, he could visit her and get away without recognition. Therefore, abandoning his empty bucket, forgetting even a doughnut in his fright, unconsciously leaving the unconscious Yeager close behind him, he cut across the mountain once more, and descended into Pottsville.

Stealing up on his mother's house, he crept thru her chamber window, finding his burglar's skill but little rusted as he noiselessly moved with-

(Continued on page 18)

Activities of Al Acres: *The men folks spend a busy afternoon in town : : : By Leet*



AL, I WANT YOU AND SLIM TO STICK ON THE JOB, I'VE GOT BUSINESS IN TOWN TODAY - I'LL TAKE OUR CAR!
?
SLIM, YOU STICK ON THE JOB TODAY, I'VE GOT BUSINESS IN TOWN THIS AFTERNOON! AN' SAY, DO YOU MIND IF I BORROW YOUR CAR?
?
HUH! I GOT SOME BUSINESS IN TOWN TOO!
C'MON, PLAY BALL!
WARMING UP
LEET

An Officer Knows the Way Home

Troopers of the Pennsylvania State Police Force don't confine their attention solely to bandits, safe crackers, and the like. Sometimes there are lost children to be found and guided to safety.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Caveman Stuff

Mother sent little Harry to take his smaller sister safely to the kindergarten. He was back sooner than she expected.

"Well, dear," she said, "did you treat Mary like a little lady, as I asked you to?"

"Naw," replied the youngster disgustedly, "we canned that lady-and-gentleman stuff, an' I chased her most of the way."

Minor Genious (importantly)—I wonder who that distinguished looking chap is, who's just going out? Been looking at me intently all the evening.

She—Oh, that's Dr. Brown, the insanity specialist!

No Parking

When Noah sailed the ocean blue,
He had his trouble same as you.
For days and days he drove the Ark,
Before he found a place to park.

"De doctah say I got too much io'n in muh blood."

"Does you eat much po'k, nigger?"

"Sho', whufo' yo' ask?"

"Nigger, you's full of pig-i'on."

Liquid Silencer

"Have you some of that gasoline that stops knocking?"

"Yes."

"Then give my wife a glass."

Markets

June 27, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

From Nearby Points

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, doz bchs, N J, extra fancy, $3.50@5; fancy, $2.40@3; medium, $1.80@2.40; culls, $1@1.50; Penna, fancy, $3.60@4.50; medium, $2.50@3.50; choice, $1.50@2.40. BEANS, N J ⅝ bskt, green, 75c@$1.25; wax, 75c@$1; N J, hmpr, green, $1.25@1.75. BEETS, 100 bchs, $1.50@3. CABBAGE, N J, crates, $1.75@2; ½-bbl crate, 75c@$1; ⅝ bskt, 35@50c; few, 60c; Penna, bbl, $1.25@1.75. CARROTS, 100 bchs, $1.50@3. CAULIFLOWER, N J, bu, $1@1.25; No 2s, 50@75c; Penna, head, No 1s, 8@12c; No 2s, 3@5c. CELERY HEARTS, N J, bch, 8@10c. FAVA BEANS, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.25. KALE, bu, 30@50c. LETTUCE, N J, crate, Big Boston, 50c@$1; Iceberg, bu, 50c@$1. ONIONS, ⅝ bskt, 85c@$1. PARSLEY, bu, 75c@$1.25. PEAS, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.50; poor, 35@50c; hmpr, $1.50@1.75. POTATOES, N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1@1.15; No 2s, 60@65c. RADISHES, red, 100 bchs, $1@2; white, 100 bchs, $1@2.50. RHUBARB, 100 bchs, $1@2.50. ROMAINE, N J, crate, 75c@$1; Penna, bu, 30@60c; bbl, 75c@$1.25. SPRING ONIONS, 100 bchs, $1.25@2. SQUASH, long green, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.50. SPINACH, bu, 40@75c; poor, 25@35c. TOMATOES, hot house, lb, No 1s, 15@16c; No 2s, 10c. TURNIPS, white, ⅝ bskt, 30@75c. SWEET POTATOES, ⅝ bskt, $1.25@1.75.

From Distant Points

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Md-Del, doz, extra fancy, $3.50@4.50; fancy, $2.40@3; choice, $1.20@1.80. BEANS, green, Norfolk, hmpr, 65c@$1.25; East Shore Va and Md, hmpr, $1@1.50; wax, East Shore Va and Md, hmpr, $1@1.75. CABBAGE, East Shore Va, crate, $1@1.50; Ohio, crate, $2@2.25. CELERY, N Y, pony crate $4.50@5.50. LETTUCE, Big Boston, N Y, crate, 75c@$1; Iceberg, Calif, crate, $3@5; Wash, crate, $3@4; poor, $1.50@2. POTATOES, N C, bbl, No 1s, $4@4.50; No 2s, $1.50@2.50; East Shore Va, bbl, No 1s, $4@4.75; culls, $1.25@2; East Shore Md, bbl, No 1s, $4.50@4.75; Norfolk, Va, bbl, No 1s, $3.50@4.50; culls, $1@1.75. SQUASH, long green, Md, hmpr, $1@1.50. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2.50@3.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, ⅝ bskt, Ben Davis, 50@75c; Ganos, 60@75c; Rome Beauty, $1@1.25; Winesaps, 75c@$1.50. BLACKBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $4.50@6.50. CHERRIES, sour, N J, 16-qt bskt, $1.50@1.60; 32-qt crate, $2.75@4.80; lb, 9@12c; poor lower; sweet, qt, black varieties, 25@30c; white varieties, 20@25c. CURRANTS, red, N J, 32-qt crate, $4@4.50. GOOSEBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $3. RASPBERRIES, red, N J, 60-pt crate, $6@7. STRAWBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $2.50@5; Penna, 32-qt crate, $4.50@8.00.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 25@26c; mixed, not Leghorns, 23@24c; Leghorns, 17@21c. Broiling chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 2½ lbs and up, 38@40c; 2 lbs, 35@37c; smaller, 30@32c; R I Reds and mixed colors, large sizes, 32@33c; small sizes, 25@28c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and up, 26@27c; 1½@1¾ lbs, 24@25c; smaller, 20@22c. Roosters, old, 15@17c. Ducks, young, 22@23c; old, 15@17c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 27c; firsts, in new cases, 25c; in old cases, 24½c; seconds, 21½@22½c; storage or refrigerator eggs, extra firsts, 26½c; firsts, 25½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11.50@13; fair to good, $10.50@11.50; cows, good to choice, $7@8; fair to good, $6@7; bologna, as to quality, $2.50@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7.75@8.75; fair to good, $6.75@7.75; calves, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $12@13; common, $8.50@11.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6; lambs, spring, extra, $15.75@16; medium, $13@14; common, $10@12.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $9.75@10; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $8.75@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $20@21; No 2, $19@19.50; No 3, $17@18; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $17@18. Straw, straight rye, $23.50@24; wheat straw, $15.50@16; oat straw, $15.50@16.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.47 bid; No 3 red winter, garlicky, $1.42 bid.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 58½@59½c; No 3 white selling at a discount of 2@3c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed, creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 44½@47½c; extra, 92 score, 43½c; 91 score, 42c; 90 score, 40c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36½c; 86 score, 36c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, longhorns, round lots, 24@24½c; jobbing small lots, 26@27c; single daisies, fresh, 24@24½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 48@55c; fresh eggs, 26@28c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.50 ea; springers, 75c@$1.25; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 20@45c ea.

Vegetables — Asparagus, 8@15c bch; beans, string, 30c ¼ pk; beans, lima, 15c pt; beets, 8@10c bch; cabbage, 10@25c hd; Carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 10@30c hd; celery, 10@25c stalk; corn, 75c doz ears; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; eggplants, 10@30c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt box; onions, 25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@8c bch; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 15@20c ¼ pk; peppers, 3@5c ea; poke, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old 25@30c ½ pk; new, 20@25c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@20c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 20@40c ½ pk; cantaloupes, 8@15c ea; strawberries, 10@25c qt; cherries, sour, 15@20c qt; sweet, 25@30c qt; currants, 20@25c qt.

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.35; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $9@10.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39@40; shorts, $40.50@41.50; hominy, $46@47; middlings, $49@50; linseed, $56@57; gluten, $46@47; ground oats, $42.50@43.50; alfalfa, regular, $41@42.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 550; bulk of sales, $10.25@10.50; top, $10.75. Heavy weight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $9@9.75; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $10.25@10.75; light weight, 160@200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, $10.25@10.75; packing sows, smooth and rough, $8.25@9.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 900; calves, 150.

Steers—1100@1500 lbs, good, $10.75@12; medium, $8.75@10.75; common, $7.75@8.75. Steers—1100 lbs down, good, $9.75@11.75; medium, $8.25@9.25; common, $7.50@8.25.

Heifers—Good and choice, 850 lbs up, $8@10; common and medium, all weights, $6@8.

Cows—Good and choice, $6.75@8; common and medium, $3.75@6.75; low cutter and cutter, $2.75@3.75.

Bulls—Good and choice, 1500 lbs down (yearlings excluded), $6.75@9; cutter to medium, $5.50@6.75.

Vealers—Medium to choice, $10.75@15; cull and common, $6@10.75.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 23@25c.

Poultry—Hens, 20@24c; dressed, $1@2 ea; springers, 40@70c ea.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .42¾	$ ...	$ .41
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.25¼	...	.33
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)..........	10.87½	10.75	9.62½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	19.25	20.25	26.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia).....	1.47	1.53	1.54½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)........	.59	.61¾	.50

Vegetables—Potatoes, old, 30@50c ½ pk; $2.50@3 bu; new, 45@50c ¼ pk; cabbage, 10@25c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; lettuce, 2@10c hd; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 3@5c bch; soup beans, 10@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; spinach, 10c ¼ pk; dried corn, 10@15c glass; rhubarb, 2@5c bch; asparagus, 10@15c bch; radishes, 2@4c bch; peas, 15@20c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk, $1.25@3 bu; strawberries, local, 10@20c qt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.37; corn, $1.07; rye, 90c; oats, 55c; bran, $40 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43@44c, choice, 41@42c; do, good, 39@40c; do, prints, 44@46c; do, blocks, 43@45c; do, ladles, 30@32c; Md and Penna rolls, 29@31c; Ohio and West Virginia rolls, 29@30c; store-packed, 29c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 29@31c; process butter, 38c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 1 sale, 25 cases, 24½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 24@25c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 23@24c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 20@22c; Leghorns and other light stock, 16@19c; old roosters, mixed colors, 14@16c. Ducks young, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 25@28c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 25@26c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 25@26c; all kinds, poor and thin, 12@15c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@40c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEANS, bu hmpr, green, N C, $2@2.50; Va and Md, $2.50@3. CABBAGE, Ohio, Marietta district, 100-lb crate, fancy, $2.25@2.50; choice, $1.25@1.50. LETTUCE, crate, Iceberg, Calif, best, $3.25@3.50; poor, $2.50; Wash, $4@4.50; poor, $3. PEAS, Md and Va, bu hmpr, $1.25; Fla crate, best, $2.50@3. POTATOES, U S No 1 grade, bbl, Cobblers, Eastern Shore of Virginia, $5@5.25; Norfolk section and North Carolina, $4@4.75; old stock, Maine, 150-lb sack, Green Mountains $3.50@4.

Home Grown Supplies—ASPARAGUS, doz small bchs, 75c@$1. BEETS, doz bchs, 60@75c. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 75c@$1. ONIONS, green, doz bchs, 20@25c. PEAS, bu bskt, $2.50@3.50. RHUBARB, bundle 1 doz bchs, 25@35c. SPINACH, bu bskt, $1@1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins and Russets, $5@5.50; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins and Russets, $1.90@2; new, 2-inch minimum, bu bskt, Tennessee Early Harvest, $3@3.50; Duchess, $3; Illinois, Transparents, $3.75. STRAWBERRIES, home grown, tray of 18 qts, $2.50@4.50.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Steady to lower; light lights and pigs slow; top, $9.85; heavy butchers 250 lbs and up, $8.75@9.25; 200@250 lbs, $9.25@9.60; 160@200 lbs, mostly $9.75@9.85; light lights, $9@9.25; pigs around $9; rough packing sows, $7@7.50.

Cattle—Steady.

Calves—Slow; little trading done early; choice vealers quotable at $13.50.

Sheep—Slow; nothing done early; prospects steady; lambs quotable at $15.50 down; wethers, $7.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17.50@18; standard timothy, $16@16.50; No 2 timothy, $14.50@15; No 3 timothy, $13@13.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $15.50@16; No 2 light clover mixed, $13.50@14.50; No 1 clover mixed, $16@17; No 2 clover mixed, $12.50@14.50; No 1 clover, $16@17; No 2 clover, $12.50@14.50; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, $16@17.

Oats—No 2 white, 55½@56½c; No 3 white, 51½@53½c; No 4 white, 48@49c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, $1.08@1.09; No 3 yellow shelled, $1.04@1.07; No 4 yellow shelled, $1.01@1.03; No 5 yellow shelled, 99c@$1.01.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 43¼@44c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 42¾c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 38½@41¾c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 31@32c; do, No 2, 30c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh-gathered extra firsts 25@25½c; do, storage packed, unquoted; fresh-gathered firsts, 24@24½c; do storage packed, unquoted; fresh-gathered seconds, 23@23½c; do, storage packed, unquoted; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 33@35c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 26@32c; nearby pullets, 24c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 29@33c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 33@36c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 29@31c.

Cheese—Firm; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 24@25c; do, average run, 23½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; do average run, 25@26½c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; no freight quotations, broilers, by express, 20@40c; fowls, by express, 20@23c.

Dressed Poultry—Irregular; broilers, fresh, unquoted; chickens, fresh, 20@37c; do, frozen, 20@36c; fowls, fresh, 18@27c; do, frozen, 17@26c; old roosters, 12@18c; turkeys, fresh, 25@30c; do, frozen, 32@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $7@12.90; state bulls, $4@6.75; cows, $2.50@6.

Calves — Steady; veals, common to prime, $9@15; lightweight culls, $7@7.50; few calves, $6@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $3@6.50; culls, $2@3; lambs, prime springers, $15.50; spring mediums, $13@14; spring culls, $11@12.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $9.75@10; pigs, $10.25@10.75; heavy hogs $9@9.50; roughs, $6.75@7.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows, all prompt and 30-day shipment. City bran $36.50; middlings, $37.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $51, nominal; western feed, prompt shipment bran, $34.50, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $36.50, flour middling, $45, red dog, $50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed $41, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 33 per cent protein, $41.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $53.30, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $24@25; No 2, $22@23; No 3 and poorer, $18@21. Straw, large bales, rye, $33@35.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.51½; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.59½; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.58½; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.73⅝; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, nominal. CORN—No 2 yellow, $1.09⅝; No 3 yellow, $1.08⅝. OATS, No 2 white, 58½@59c; No 3 white, 56@56½c; No 4 white, 53@54c; ordinary white, clipped, 56@62c; fancy white, clipped, 69½@71½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.20¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 97c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Extreme top heavies, $14.10; mediumweights, $13.65; 1172-pound averages, $13.25; long yearlings, $13; mixed yearlings, $12.50; grass cows and heifers, $1 lower; bulls, 50c down, $1 off in two weeks; cutter cows, 50@75c off; vealers, $2 lower.

Hogs—Heavyweight hogs, $8.40@8.90; medium, $8.85@9.20; lights, $8.65@9.20.

Sheep—Fat lambs closing $1.25@1.50 lower; lower grades at full decline; sheep steady; feeding lambs strong to 25c higher. Week's tops: Fat range lambs, $15.60; fat native lambs, $15; yearlings, $12; fat ewes, $6.50; feeding lambs, $12.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, June 25, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 44½@45c; ½-blood combing, 43½@44c; ⅜-blood combing, 42@43c; ¼-blood combing, 42@43c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43c; ½-blood combing, 42@43c; ⅜-blood combing, 42@43c; ¼-blood combing, 43@43c.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, June 27, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$33.50@34.00
Spring bran	33.25@33.50
Soft winter wheat bran	35.00@36.00
Hard winter wheat bran.....	34.00@34.75
Standard middlings	35.50@36.00
Soft winter wheat middlings.	39.50@44.50
Flour middlings	43.50@47.50
Red dog flour	49.50@51.50
White hominy	41.00@41.50
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	42.00@42.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	45.50@45.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	48.00
34 per cent linseed meal	51.25@51.70

Millfeed in ample supply with demand inclined to lag due to splendid pasturage conditions.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, June 25, 1927

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $13.90 bid; October, $16.90 asked; December, domestic, $16.85. Alsike, August, $11.65. Timothyseed, cash, old, $2.45; new, $2.55; December, $2.75.

Commodity Prices Irregular

Review of the Week Ending June 25

BUTTER.—The markets were generally unsettled and weak with limited trading. Early in the week Chicago prices dropped to the lowest point of the year. Toward the close of the week conditions improved and trading was more satisfactory. The markets closed steady to firm but buyers lacked confidence and were keeping their stocks as low as possible.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market improved during the week and prices advanced. Beef steers were unsettled with most classes showing declines. Vealers and heavy calves were considerably weaker while cows and heifers declined. Fat lambs and yearling wethers were lower than last week, while fat ewes held about steady.

GRAIN—The grain markets were weaker with wheat prices showing a decline of about 3c. Lower foreign markets, more favorable growing weather and heavy receipts of new wheat were largely responsible for the drop.

FEED—Prices were generally lower. Bran and shorts were considerably lower. Flour middlings and red dog were in good demand. Linseed meal was weaker but cottonseed was practically steady.

HAY—The markets were irregular with prices generally lower. The best grades were in fair demand but ordinary grades were plentiful and difficult to sell.

EGGS—Receipts decreased in New York and the market improved. Desirable eggs sold readily and there was a fair demand for seconds and undergrades. Receipts of nearby white eggs dropped sharply and the market was firm and higher on the leading grades.

POULTRY—Receipts of live poultry in New York were lighter but trading was rather unsatisfactory. This was probably due to the warm weather. Leghorn fowls sold well at relatively low prices while fancy broilers were fairly active.

POTATOES—The potato market dropped sharply during the week on both consuming and shipping point markets. Heavy shipments were largely responsible for the decline. North Carolina has passed the peak of its movement and Virginia is now the leading producing state. Heavy yields are being reported on the Eastern Shore.

County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—The weather has been very cool and wet, delaying farm work and crops. Many corn fields had to be replanted. Most farmers using 1925 tested seed. Wheat has been damaged. Oats doing well on high ground. Peaches are a full crop generally. Apples about half a crop with quite a lot of scab in some orchards. Dirt roads have required much dragging. Pastures are good and cows are giving a big flow of milk. Wheat, $1.35; corn, 90c; oats, 50c; milk, $2.40; eggs, 20c.—A. R., June 21.

Berks County, Pa.—Adverse weather conditions have prevailed ever since planting season started. Most of corn did not germinate. Potatoes have been cultivated twice, making good progress. Very little spraying done. Grass fields look good and promise a good year for both timothy and clover if the right weather conditions exist when the haymaking season begins. Oats has made good progress. Wheat in some places has already lodged while at other places it stands erect and promises to bring a fair yield. Pasture is good. Wheat from last year mostly all sold, very little old corn for sale as most of the corn was shelled and put on the market. Prices: wheat, $1.35; calves, 12c; hogs, 12@13c; chickens, 28c; corn, 75c; oats, 50c.—W. N. M., June 20.

Clarion County, Pa.—Corn not doing well on account of wet weather. Oats looking good, potato planting not all done yet. Some farmers plowing for buckwheat. Gardens not doing well. Grass looking fine, a large hay crop expected. Early-sown wheat coming in head. Roads in bad condition. Fresh cows selling for $100 to $150. Pigs of all kinds scarce and hard to buy. Butter, creamery, 55c; eggs, 22c; wheat, $1.20; oats, 50c; corn, 50c; potatoes, $1.50; veal calves, 15c.—C. R., June 14.

Greene County, Pa.—We had a very cold, wet May. Very favorable for wheat oats and grass. Corn small. Plenty of pasture. All kinds of livestock doing well. Sheep shearing about over. No wool sold, no buyers. Wheat harvest will be late. Very small acreage. Berry crop will be an average one. Butter, 30c, eggs, 25c.—C. M. K., June 16.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Corn is small, uneven stand owing to cool weather and unsound seed. Tobacco about 80 per cent planted, acreage lower by 20 per cent. Weather fine for transplanting. A few are haying. Crop heavy, well mixed with clovers. Harvest will not be before July 4th. Potato acreage larger than last year. Potatoes, old, $3.50, new, $6.50 bbl. (shipped); butter, 35@45c; eggs, 22@24c for white; spring chickens, 18@35c; old, 22@25c; wheat, $1.30; corn, $1.10; calves, 13½c.—C. R. E., June 21.

Lebanon County, Pa.—More than twenty young farmers met in a stock judging contest at the Fernsler farm Iona, lately. The winners, Galen J. Hartman, S. Annville, Warren Bucher, Reistville, and Stanley Smith, Midway, were judges at State College during Young Farmers' Week. Pomona Grange pays expenses. County Agent Berger was the instructor. A poultry disease clinic was held in Lebanon on June 16th. Corn just getting big enough for its second cultivation. Normal years see most corn plowed and out of the way for hay-making and harvesting. Stand averages 50 to 70 per cent. Grass, wheat, potatoes and oats are good. Alfalfa making awaits sunny weather. Wheat, $1.40; oats, 50c; hay, $20; straw, $14; eggs, 20c; butter, 55c; strawberries, 20c box.—R. I. W., June 20.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Had some fine farming weather the last few weeks with a few heavy rains. Corn mostly all planted. Many potatoes to plant; seed very scarce. Owing to continued wet weather wheat, oats and grass are growing fine. Some work being done on public roads which is needed very much on most clay roads. Farmers receiving $2.80 a hundred for 4 per cent milk which is plenty on account of the good pasture. Many farmers interested in raising poultry. Wheat, $1.30; corn, $1.10; oats, 50c; butter, 50c; lard, 15c; eggs, 20c; chickens, 25c; potatoes, $4.50; apples, 80c.—J. H. B., June 15.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Farmers are planting potatoes and corn. A white frost June 13 did some damage to gardens, early potatoes and flowers. Early oats are not doing well. Grass is good and a heavy crop of hay is expected. Pastures are fine. Fruit prospects not very good. Old potatoes scarce, prices raised from $1 to $4 per bu. New potatoes selling at 5 lbs for 27c. Electricity being installed in many farm homes. Main roads are in very good condition. Cattle buyers giving around $150 for grades. Many dreading the T. B. test this coming autumn as condemned cattle bring only half the price the buyer is offering. A farm without a dairy is a poor proposition. Butter, 50c; eggs, 27c; potatoes, $3@4.—J. A. G., June 18.

Tioga County, N. Y.—A few nice sunny days between the rains but not enough to dry out the ground for working. Corn made a poor stand; only a limited acreage planted. Potatoes not all planted yet. There was a slight frost the morning of the 16th. Local dealers paying $3 a bushel for old potatoes and selling new ones at $4.80 bu. Eggs, 25@30c; butter, 47@55c. The T. B. test is going on among the dairies. Great arrangements are being made for a celebration of Owego's 100th birthday.—C. A. A. B., June 18.

Union County, Pa.—We are having a fine rain today which is needed to start the corn recently planted or replanted. Other fields from good seed have a fine stand of corn. Old corn has been in demand lately at 90c to $1 a bushel and oats have reached 55@60c. Some alfalfa hay has been cut. The last spraying of apple trees for codling moth and red bug is being made but the set of apples shows only half a crop. An effort is being made to have electric light and power lines extended to different townships of the county. D. W. Mills sold his farm in Gregg Township to the proprietors of the tubercular camp there. They are building a large dairy barn, hennery and hog pens at an outlay of thousands of dollars. Township roads are being put into good shape by scraping and by putting on crushed limestone or gravel and rolling them thoroly.—J. N. G., June 14.

Warren County, N. J.—Potatoes are growing rapidly and developing a very sturdy stock. Even tested corn germinated very poorly and the fields look thin, yellow and short. Wheat and rye short, about three weeks late. A little first crop alfalfa has been cut. Timothy and clover just heading, will be quite late. Milk has been reduced to the producer but not to the consumer and the outlook is not very bright. Cherries are ripening but are rather scarce. Pears and apples are dropping considerably. Strawberry crop about one-third in this section, selling for 20c box. Corn and wheat feeds have advanced about $4 ton. Veal, 13c; eggs, 22c; butter, 48c.—A. S. P., June 25.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

THIS is the longest day of the year and the first day of summer. Evidently summer means to make up for the cool spring for it is hot this evening. It is hard to believe that last Sunday was so cool that we sat around the fireplace and discussed the vagaries of the weather.

Weather is the basis of conversation. A man is never at loss for something to say if he remembers that. "It's a nice day, is it not?" has started many a conversation on crops, politics or prohibition. As I was sitting here trying to think of something worth while to say the first thing that came to mind was the weather.

You are accustomed to think of weather in relation to growing crops for it may mean success or failure. The man on the produce market thinks of it, too, not only in relation to growing crops but also to those that he has on hand or expects to receive.

The other morning I visited the watermelon yards in Philadelphia. It was around five o'clock and it was cold and damp. I had left my overcoat at home, because it is not supposed to be necessary to wear one in June, but my companion wore a top coat and even he was chilly. When, we arrived in the yards we found the dealers standing around in their shirt sleeves, or less, trying to make sales. They were trying to make themselves and the buyers believe that it was warm, for no one seems to want many watermelons when it is cool.

Psychology Sold the Melons

Some of them were wiping imaginary perspiration from their brows while real goose flesh covered their arms. That is what you call psychology and if I could not have seen my breath and felt the chills running up my spine, I'm sure I could have ruined a good cold slice of watermelon. They did not offer us any tho, and they sure cast cold looks at my companion's overcoat.

I used to peddle watermelons and many times the housewives would say, "Don't you have a bigger one than that? It seems so small for 50c." The fellow who was working with me was an old timer at the business and when I came back to the wagon for a bigger one he said, "Take that same melon, put it on your shoulder, don't carry it in your arms and I'll bet she will take it."

"Oh, what a nice large melon, I think I'll take that one. Won't you carry it out to the ice-box?"

I tried that scheme time after time and it almost always worked. Now I doubt if the "old timer" ever heard of psychology but I figured it out, that when I put a melon on my shoulder it looked larger for the woman unconsciously compared its size with that of my head and when I carried it in my arms it looked smaller since she compared it with the size of my body.

Perhaps, too, much may be credited to psychology but then we all practice its rules in one way or other even if we do not call it by that name. Any one who has raised boys knows what it is. Take yourself for instance, suppose your wife says, "Can't you ever see when the wood box is empty? I declare I won't cook a thing 'til you fill it." Then your inborn stubborness, or whatever you choose to call it, gets to working. But if she says, "I wanted to make strawberry shortcake for supper, Harry, won't you bring in some wood?" Well, it makes all the difference in the world.

Young Farmers at Penn State

(Continued from page 3)

experimental plots. Later all assembled on New Beaver Field for the group photograph which was followed by a recreational period under the leadership of Professor W. R. Gordon. The evening program included vesper services in the open air theatre and movies.

Friday morning the groups resumed their tours of inspection. In the afternoon many of the boys and girls accompanied by their teachers and chaperons visited Penn's Cave.

The evening program started out with vesper services in the amphitheatre where Reverend Mackey gave a very inspiring talk. This was followed by the evening session in the Auditorium where the various prizes were awarded. The gathering was in charge of State Club Leader A. L. Baker, who introduced the various speakers.

It was of interest to observe the number of girls who won prizes. Louise Edwards, of Cambria County, and Lolita Peffer, of Cumberland County, took first honors as individuals in the club livestock and poultry judging contests. Three other club girls also won honors by placing among the first ten in each of the above contests.

In team awards a team composed entirely of club girls from Cambria County won first in the livestock judging contest, while a team consisting of two girls and one boy from Sullivan County won first in the dairy judging contest.

Three boys from Centre County placed first in judging poultry, thereby winning the Pennsylvania Farmer Cup. Gerald Mowery, of Franklin County, made the high individual score in the dairy judging contest.

The vocational judging contests were also the scene of some very keen competition. The dairy judging honors were won by the Reinerton Vocation High School while Norman Updegrove, also of Reinerton, secured first prize in the contest for individuals. West Newton Vocational High School was the winner in the livestock judging contest and Sam Dave of the same school won first individual honors.

There were twelve teams entered in the county swine judging contest which was won by Northampton County. Ellis Wood, of Chester County, won first honors in the competition for individuals.

The American Jersey Cattle Club awarded gold, silver and bronze medals to the individuals making the highest scores in judging Jerseys. Lloyd Phillip, a club boy from New Bethlehem, Clarion County, was the winner of the gold medal, while Amos Crandell, of Towanda High School, and Elliott Jones, of the Unionville High School were the winners of the silver and bronze medals.

This year's Young Farmers' Week was the most successful ever held. Practically all the counties of the state participated. York County came in for the first time with fifty-three boys, the largest representation from any one county.

The enrolment of 530 club members and vocational students was the climax of a steady growth over a period of eight years. The first Young Farmers' Camp in 1920 had but seventy-five enrolled. The cooperation and helpfulness which was manifested by the various county agents and vocational teachers made this year's camp run as smoothly as was humanly possible.

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TESTED COWS
100 head of Springers consisting of Guernseys, Holsteins and Milking Short Horns. These cows are all ¾ grades and will not last long if in the market. Get in touch with me at once. Buy your cows in Bradford County. Only 5% reactors in the whole county.
JOHN P. FRETZ,
Roosevelt Highway Farms, Troy, Pa.

NEWTON'S Compound For Stock
Heaves, Coughs, Condition-er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

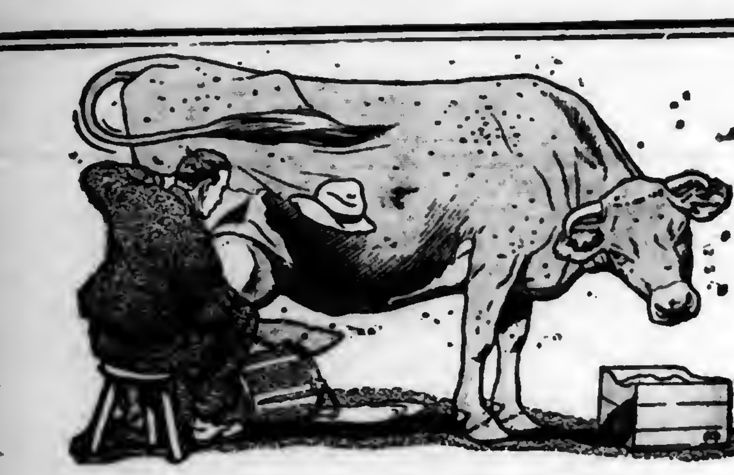
DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs—taking orders only for future delivery. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. 2 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd 83652. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

GUERNSEYS—One registered heifer 22 months old, bred, May Rose blood, accredited herd. SPRINGDALE FARM, Bowmansdale, Camb. Co., Pa.



Dr. Hess Fly Chaser

makes cows milkable

They relax. They let down. You get the last drop.
It is long lasting.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines. Because of this odor it serves a threefold purpose:

First—It is the most effective fly and mosquito repellent known to science—quick in action, long lasting.

Second—It is an excellent disinfectant. Therefore, while it is keeping the flies away, it is also destroying the disease germs that attack your cow's body—disinfecting your barns, and injecting into the atmosphere a most healthful odor.

Third—No herd sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser ever suffers from warbles, which cause a great annual loss to dairymen and farmers.

It does not blister—does not stain the hair—does not taint milk. Applied to the hands and face, it keeps the mosquitoes away.

If Dr. Hess Fly Chaser does not prevent the milk slump, make your cows milkable in fly-time, save your horseflesh all summer long, it will not cost you one cent.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

COW-EASE

Keeps flies away...
Makes cows *PAY!*

Turn your cows' comfort into cash. Spray them with Cow-Ease twice a day and you will get more milk, better milk. Tests prove this. Cow-Ease, applied with a sprayer, won't injure a cow's skin—but it *does* keep flies off. Equally effective on horses or in hen houses.

One gallon sprays 200 cows. Get the can with the blue Cow-Ease label. If your dealer hasn't it, send his name and address and $1.50 ($1.75 west of Missouri River), to Carpenter-Morton Co., Boston, Mass., and we will deliver one gallon, prepaid. Sprayer 60c. extra.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Feed ARCADY and *Wonder* Feeds

If your dealer can't supply you write

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Send for free dairy and poultry books today.

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ELLIS CHAMPION THRESHERS

for Individual or Custom work

Built in four sizes, requiring from 3 to 25 horse power, according to equipment desired. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Own an individual rig, and thresh with your own help, when the grain is ready. You will thus save grain, expense and worry.

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Ellis Keystone Agricultural Works
Pottstown, Pa.

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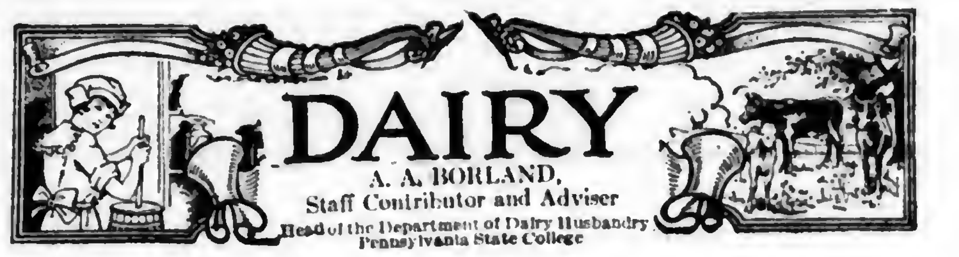
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Twelve of Montgomery's Twenty-One C. T. A. Herds Go on Honor Roll

> Editors' Note.—This is one of a series of annual reports of Pennsylvania cow testing associations. As each association completes its fiscal year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300-pound butterfat average, whose names appear at the end of the report, will be awarded prize ribbons by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show.

THE Montgomery C. T. A. finished its third year May 1, 1927, with twenty-one whole year members. There were 373 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The result for the three years' testing is as follows:

Year	Avge. no cows	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
1925	331.65	7563	281.2
1926	330.10	7789	295.9
1927	319.10	7991	305.3

The results for the whole-year members are as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association	319.10
Ave. per cow: Lbs. of milk	7991
Pounds of butterfat	305.3
Percentage of butterfat	3.8
Value of product	$299.10
Cost of pasture	12.06
Cost of roughage	52.12
Cost of grain	60.82
Total cost of feed	125.00
Value of product above feed cost	174.10
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.39

The following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat: Above 900 lbs., 1; between 600-700 lbs., 1; between 500-600 lbs., 2; between 400-500 lbs., 21; between 300-400 lbs., 111. Total number of cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat, 136.

A registered Holstein cow owned by Wm. H. Landis, of East Greenville, "Greenhill Bellwood Hengerveld," had the following high productions for the last two years:

Year	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
1926	19,707	791.3
1927	22,723	924.9

This is the second cow in Pennsylvania cow testing associations to pass the 900-pound mark in production of butterfat. In 1921 Mr. Young, in Somerset County, had a registered Holstein cow that produced 925 pounds of butterfat.

County Agent, R. G. Waltz; Cow Tester in Charge, F. E. Martin; summary compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Twelve herds with an average of 5 or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge. no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
Wm. H. Landis, East Greenville	18.75	R. H.	11,994	428.9
Ursinus College, Collegeville	14.50	R. H.	10,834	374.0
Levi Schultz, Est., Palm	13.92	R. & G. H.	9,685	342.3
Warren G. Schultz, East Greenville	13.25	R. & G. H.	9,269	329.3
Owen S. Gerhard, Palm	21.33	R. & G. H.	9,313	323.8
Miss L. T. Morris, Chestnut Hill	11.67	R. J.	5,531	319.7
Hartman & Weinberger, Palm	15.58	R. & G. H.	8,886	319.3
O. M. Woodward & Son, Pennsburg	9.42	R. & G. H., R. & G. B. S.	7,401	318.5
Mrs. W. B. Saunders, Bryn Mawr	18.00	R. & G. H., G. A., G. J., G. G.	8,251	311.4
Mrs. Howard Bieler, East Greenville	13.67	R. & G. H.	8,759	305.1
H. D. Allebach, Trappe	15.17	R. & G. H.	8,630	302.8
A. K. Rothenberger, Lansdale	17.25	R. & G. H.	8,579	300.5

The Hungry Rope

(Continued from page 15)

in. Voices in the kitchen. He would listen, sneaking near. And lo! he himself, his bygone life, and certain unpleasant later details, made the subject of the talk. It was his mother, innocently gossiping with a detective!

What a joke on her! What a joke on every one concerned! Wilson's racial bravado, with his racial spirit of careless laughter, did the rest. He could not resist the temptation to speak.

"Ah reckon Ah'll be goin' now," he tossed at the pair, and fled into the outer night.

So much of the story of the negro's latter days at large did First Sergeant Snyder rapidly and exactly build up from sound foundations of fact supported by ample evidence. These facts, orderly presented in form for immediate use, and this evidence, reposed on the day of the trial in the hands of District Attorney Whitehouse, of Schuylkill County.

Charles Wilson, led into Court, walked with a swaggering lurch that told its own tale of restored self-confidence.

As the irons dropped from his wrists he turned deliberately to bestow on Judge-President Bechtel, whose life he had promised to take, a look so boldly evil that a State Trooper quietly moved to the front of the Judge's seat.

Then as the trial opened, the vanity of the prisoner reached its height. Having pleaded, "Not Guilty" on all counts, he now proceeded to discard his able counsel and to conduct his own defense.

But even without that folly, his case was hopeless. First Sergeant Snyder's structure, built on scientific legal lines, in the manner of the State Police, stood like rock. Beginning with the revolver taken from the railway officer on the top of the coal-car at Port Clinton and recovered by First Sergeant Snyder from the negro in the swamp, the series of exhibits was complete. The roster of witnesses showed as handsomely.

It was therefore due solely to an extraneous circumstance that the prisoner escaped with his life. Daniel Wagner, after days in the very doorway of the other world, was getting well—was now safe. Consequently Wilson's sentence, which must otherwise have been the electric chair, became twelve years in prison.

After those twelve years, what?

(The end)

FARM LANDS

SOUTHERN WILAMETTE VALLEY—Eternal spring time. Everything grows. Pasture plants every month. No destructive storms. Offers health, comfort, prosperity. Literature free. **Johnston, Farmer-Realtor, Cottagegrove, Oregon.**

FOR WHITE PEOPLE ONLY—Valuable land at low prices. Sold on reasonable terms. Fine fruit, truck and farming land. Send for free list of bargains. **Mills Land Company, Booneville, Arkansas.**

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. **O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write **Tom Walker, Dept. 173, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

OPPORTUNITY—to men and women to earn money at employment of a pleasant nature—giving chance to be outdoors. The work is easy—the pay liberal. Write today before someone else is appointed in your locality. **Globe-Apollo Products Co., Department E, Hackettstown, New Jersey.**

MARRIED OR SINGLE MAN wanted to do general farm work. Good wages. **Henry Ott, R. D. 1, Lafayette, N. J.**

MARRIED MAN WANTED to plow and cut wood. $60 month and house with garden and firewood. **Middleville Co., Middleville, N. J.**

BOYS—Make $10 week gathering grasshoppers, crabs, frogs, spare time. Be first, plans free. **Day Fish Co., Port Huron, Michigan.**

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages, illustrated. Write for free copy. **Polk Miller Products Corp., 1023 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.**

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamp. **Cowin Studio, 10½ Fountain Ave., E., Springfield, O.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

HIDES—WOOL—Best cash prices. Write for quotations and tags. **S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.**

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. **Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.**

HICKORY SPLINTS, ½" wide. Enough 10 chair bottoms, $2.25. **David Hardin, Pateeville, Ky.**

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—Large and Prolific Strain. One Boar, 9 months old, $50.00. Ten open Gilts, price reasonable. Spring Boars and Gilts. 175 to select from. Bred right and guaranteed to please.
DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS. Dagsboro, Del.

Registered Chester White 100 pound Boars and Gilts, $30.00 each. Choice breeding stock. Order now.
RAINBOW STOCK FARM, CHESWOLD, DEL.

200 CHESTER WHITE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, 6 weeks old, $3.50; 8 to 10 weeks old, $5.50. All taught to eat.
OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.

Registered Poland China Boars and Breeding Stock.
STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DEL.

100 HIGH GRADE PIGS, six to eight weeks old. $4.50 to $6.50 each.
HILLSIDE STOCK FARM, CAMPTOWN, PA.

TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 10 weeks old. Quick, big growers.
W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $6.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. **INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.**

CHESTER, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA Pigs, 6 weeks old, $6.50 each. Express Paid. Shoats all ages. **I. R. TANGER, York Springs, Pa.**

REGISTERED Pure Bred big type Poland China Pigs, 10 weeks old. Prices Reasonable.
C. L. LERO, WOMELSDORF, PA.

LARGE TYPE DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND SPRING PIGS at farmers' prices.
C. H. WIRE, R. No. 6, YORK, PA.

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

Bargain Combination Offer
Offer 54-F
Pennsylvania Farmer ....1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Illustrated Mechanics ....1 year
All for only $1.10—Value $1.75
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
281 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

THRUSH.—Please advise me what to do for thrush in a horse's foot. I have a mule that has thrush in its left front foot.—G. A., Rochester Mills, Pa. Clean the foot thoroly, cutting away diseased tissue and wash with a warm antiseptic solution. If necessary put on a bandage over cotton saturated with a chlorine solution. After a couple of days remove bandage. Keep foot dry and clean.

MULE IS LAME.—I have a mule that gets lame in the right front leg. My veterinarian said it was shortening of the tendons. He blistered it but didn't help it. Is there any cure?—M. S., Fairfield, Pa. The condition described as shortening of the tendon may be relieved by operation. This must be performed by a trained veterinarian. The deeper tendon is severed, allowing the heel to come in contact with the ground. Blistering is customary at first, but failing in this the operation would be indicated.

DOG IS LAME.—I have a very valuable Collie dog that wandered to the home of a neighbor a few days ago. When he returned he was somewhat crippled and after lying down he could not get on his feet without assistance. I think he was struck over the back. What would you advise?—R. L. H., Montoursville, Pa. It is very likely that rest will be the best treatment for this dog. See that the bowels move daily, using castor oil, if necessary. Feed a sufficient quantity of food, principally meat and milk, to maintain body vigor. Bathing and massage of the affected part would be indicated.

SOW NOT DOING WELL.—We have a young sow that has had only one farrow (last fall). When pigs were weaned she seemed all right but she has never come in heat. For some time there has been a swelling on her stomach, her coat is rough and appetite poor. On examining this swelling I found a milky-looking fluid exuding and the swelling felt like a hernia. What treatment would you recommend?—F. M. G., Frankford, Del. The failure to come in heat may be due to ovarian changes that will be fatal to future breeding. The administration of certain gland extracts sometimes exerts a favorable influence on this condition. Your veterinarian will be able to discuss this with you. In case an examination reveals a hernia it would be better to discard this animal from your breeding lot.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

JULY PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. **B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CAPPER SHIPS C. O. D. White, Brown Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 100—$8.00; English White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $8.50; Reds, Barred, White Rocks, Black Minorcas $9.00; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes $10.00; Assorted $7.50. **Capper Hatcheries, Elgin, Iowa.**

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $9; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS $9.00—100. W. Leghorns $8.00—100. Barred Rocks $9.00—100. Reds $10.00—100. W. Rocks $10—100. Light Mixed $6.50—100. Heavy Mixed $8.00—100. **Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

PEKIN DUCKS, laying, $3.00; drakes, $3.00. Big, lop-comb, yearling White Leghorn Hens, $1.25. **Cyclo Hatchery Co., Elmira, N. Y.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, 900 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

PULLETS 5000—Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our large Barron's English White Leghorns that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only. There is no better egg-bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. **Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.**

POULTRY HOUSES

POULTRY HOUSES ON EASY TERMS as low as $10 per month. Also barns, garages, homes. Write for Big Free Catalog. **Dept. 25, Frank Harris Sons Co., 2330 South Springfield Ave., Chicago, Illinois.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs.—$1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs.—75c; 10—$1.25. Pay when received. **Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.**

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five Pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, $1.00. **Farmers' Club, 193, Hazel, Kentucky.**

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters.
GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPS at Farmer's Prices.
BERTHA GRIFFITH, R. D. 2, BOSWELL, PA.

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free.
O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.

COON HOUND—The best coon hound of West Kentucky knows his stuff. Trial. **B. Kesterson, Sedalia, Ky., B-15.**

RAT TERRIERS Fox Terriers. Lists 10c.
PETE SLATER, Box P. F., PANA, ILL.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. **818 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.**

GOATS

GOOD Young Milk Stock $20. Toggenburg, Maltese, Saanan, Nubian. World's best milkers for invalids & babies. Fresh, $15 up. **Goldsboro, Mahnton, Pa.**

PLANTS

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, BRUSSELS SPROUT and CELERY PLANTS—Cauliflower: Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball and Early Erfurt, 5,000—$20.00, 1,000—$4.50, 500—$2.50, 300—$2.00, 200—$1.50, 100—$1.00. Cabbage: Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Enkhuizen Glory, Succession, Surehead, Red Rock and all other varieties, 5,000—$10.00, 1,000—$2.25, 500—$1.60. Brussels Sprouts: Long Island Improved, 5,000—$12.50, 1,000—$3.00, 500—$2.00, 300—$1.50, 100—$1.00. Celery Plants: French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Fordhook, Emperor, 5,000—$15.00, 1,000—$3.50, 500—$2.00, 300—$1.50, 100—$1.00. All good plants with good roots. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. **F. W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, N. J.**

MILLIONS hardy field-grown cabbage plants, for late planting. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Succession, Golden acre, Flatdutch. 500—$1.00, 1,000—$1.50, prepaid. $1.00 thousand, express. Tomato, leading varieties, 500—$1.50, 1,000—$2.50, prepaid. $2.00, express. Sweet potato, $3.00, prepaid, $2.00, express collect. Satisfaction, good order delivery guaranteed. Old reliable plant growers. **J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.**

30 MILLION fine field grown "frostproof" cabbage plants. Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead. 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50 prepaid. Expressed, 10,000, $15. Tomato plants same price. Sweet potato $3 thousand prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $20. Prompt shipments, good plants, satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. 15 years satisfactory service. **J. P. Councill Co., Franklin, Va.**

PLANTS POSTPAID—They must please you or your money back. All varieties. Cabbage, 3 doz.—25c, 100—45c, 400—$1.00, 1,000—$2.00. Cauliflower, Beet, Mangel, 3 doz.—25c, 100—60c, 500—$2.00, 1,000—$3.75. Tomato, 3 doz.—30c, 100—75c, 500—$3.00, 1,000—$5.50. Pepper, doz.—20c, 100—$1.00. Egg Plant, Coleus, doz.—35c, 100—$2.00. Catalog. **Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.**

PLANTS—5 Acres, June, July deliveries, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead Cabbage. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25; express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 50c; 100, 70c; 1000, $3.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. Guaranteed. **W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.**

CABBAGE PLANTS, Early Jersey, Charleston, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Succession, Ballhead, Flatdutch, 500—$1.25, 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. $1.00 express collect. Tomato Plants, 500—$1.50, 1,000—$2.50. If you want fine plants order from **American Wholesale Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

50 ACRES field grown cabbage and tomato plants. Some of the finest we ever grew. Special $1.00 thousand. Prompt shipments, entire satisfaction guaranteed or money back. **Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

CABBAGE, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1,000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1,000. Tomato, $2.00 per 1,000. Pepper, $2.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, $3.50 per 1,000. Eggplant, $4.00 per 1,000. Send for list. **J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.**

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Jersey Wakefields, Copenhagen, Early Flatdutch, Ballheads, Succession, 500—$1.00; 1,000—$1.75, postpaid. Expressed, 10,000—$10.00. Satisfaction, good order delivery guaranteed. **FOUR BROS., Franklin, Va.**

CELERY—White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. Cabbage, Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field—$1.25—1,000; 10.00—10,000. **J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.**

SELECTED CABBAGE and cauliflower plants. Cabbage 500 for $1.10; 1,000 for $1.95; cauliflower, 500—$2.20; 1,000 for $3.25. Prepaid. **David Rodway, Hartly, Del.**

PLANTS with a growing reputation—Cabbage and tomato, 500—$1.25, 1,000—$2.00, prepaid. 1,000—$1.25, expressed. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.**

BEAUTIFUL IRIS AND PHLOX. Plant now. 13 choice named varieties. Either, $2.00. Both, $3.50. 10 unnamed mixture, $1.15, prepaid. **Stoneroad, Vaegertown, Pa.**

CABBAGE and tomato plants guaranteed to please. 500—$1.00, 1,000—$1.75, delivered. **R. J. Council, Franklin, Va.**

CABBAGE, Tomato, Collard Plants, leading varieties, $1.00—1,000, expressed. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Courtland Plant Farm, Courtland, Va.**

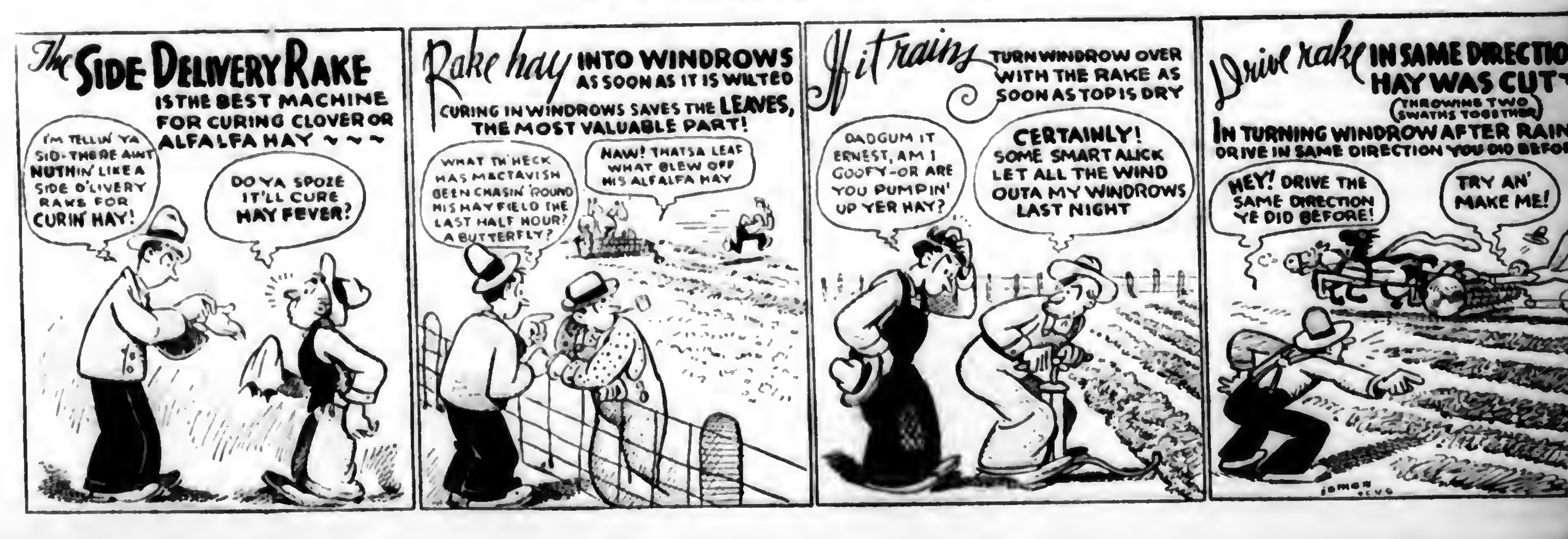
CABBAGE, Tomato, Collard Plants, $1.00—1,000. Sweet Potato, $2.50—1,000. Charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. **R. R. Lankford, Franklin, Va.**

TOMATO and cabbage plants $1.00 per 1,000. **James J. Councill and Son, Franklin, Va.**

SHEEP

TRANQUILLITY FARMS—DORSETS—Fall Born Ram Lambs and Yearling Rams at Farmer's Prices, suitable to head purebred flocks, or production of hot house lambs. Purebred and registered. All stock on approval.
ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., ALLAMUCHY, N. J.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


The SIDE DELIVERY RAKE IS THE BEST MACHINE FOR CURING CLOVER OR ALFALFA HAY ~~~
I'M TELLIN' YA SID-THERE AIN'T NUTHIN' LIKE A SIDE D'LIVERY RAKE FOR CURIN' HAY!
DO YA SPOZE IT'LL CURE HAY FEVER?
Rake hay INTO WINDROWS AS SOON AS IT IS WILTED
CURING IN WINDROWS SAVES THE LEAVES, THE MOST VALUABLE PART!
WHAT TH' HECK HAS MACTAVISH BEEN CHASIN' 'ROUND HIS HAY FIELD THE LAST HALF HOUR? A BUTTERFLY?
NAW! THATSA LEAF WHAT BLEW OFF HIS ALFALFA HAY
If it rains TURN WINDROW OVER WITH THE RAKE AS SOON AS TOP IS DRY
DADGUM IT ERNEST, AM I GOOFY-OR ARE YOU PUMPIN' UP YER HAY?
CERTAINLY! SOME SMART ALICK LET ALL THE WIND OUTA MY WINDROWS LAST NIGHT
Drive rake IN SAME DIRECTION HAY WAS CUT (THROWING TWO SWATHS TOGETHER)
IN TURNING WINDROW AFTER RAIN, DRIVE IN SAME DIRECTION YOU DID BEFORE
HEY! DRIVE THE SAME DIRECTION YE DID BEFORE!
TRY AN' MAKE ME!

DANDRUFF IS INEXCUSABLE—

And now it is avoidable

PUT it up to yourself: could you honestly be attracted for any length of time to a person who had a case of loose dandruff?

This all too common condition is humiliating to the victim, and disgusting to everyone. The pity of it is that often many suffer needlessly.

Now loose dandruff is one of the easiest diseases to combat. If you have the slightest evidence of it, go after it immediately with Listerine, the safe antiseptic.

Here's how you do it: Simply douse Listerine on the scalp full strength and massage thoroughly. Listerine softens dandruff, while massaging loosens it, and permits the tell-tale white flakes to be washed away.

Keep the treatment up for several days. Do it systematically. Except in the most stubborn cases, marked improvement is apparent almost at once.

Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo.

SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE
So goes the good news about Listerine Tooth Paste—the dentifrice that gets teeth whiter in quicker time than ever before. The price—25c for the large tube.

LISTERINE
—and dandruff simply do not get along together

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1927 No. 2

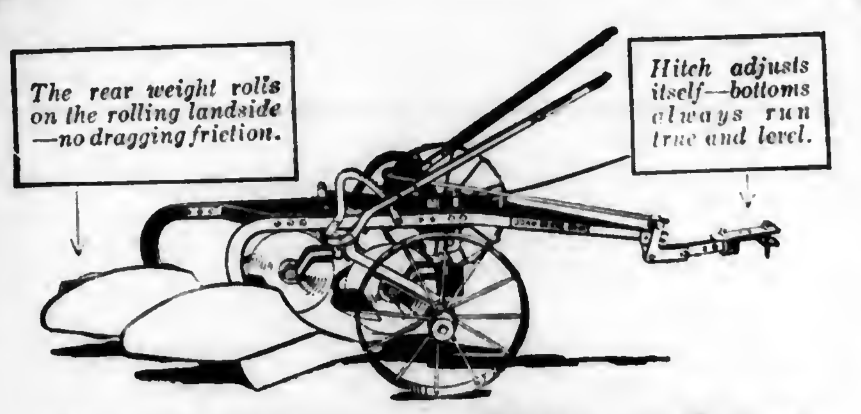
EXPT STATIONS
JUL 12 1927

YOUNG FARMERS WEEK
YORK COUNTY FARM BOYS TOUR
TO STATE COLLEGE
THIS BUS CHARTERED BY
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK YORK, PA.

Young farmers at the Penn State leadership training school and annual encampment. See page 2.

Our rambling fruit grower experiences California's two kinds of weather. **Page 3.**

"Get Your Man"—Another true story of the State Police. **Page 14.**


The rear weight rolls on the rolling landside —no dragging friction.
Hitch adjusts itself—bottoms always run true and level.

Get Clean Plowing Behind Your Fordson

You know that good, clean, uniform plowing is your most important farming operation—that there is a positive relation between good plowing and good yields—that no amount of subsequent tillage will correct the mistakes of poor plowing—that good plowing requires, first of all, a good plow.

The John Deere No. 40 has the Bottoms Famous for Good Work

Good work by a plow depends primarily upon its bottoms.

The John Deere No. 40—the plow for the Fordson—is equipped with bottoms that are the products of nearly a century of leadership in building plows.

These bottoms scour and do the clean, thorough job that makes the perfect seed bed possible. There's a type for every soil.

The "40" pulls lighter because all of its weight rolls and because the hitch adjusts itself to make the bottoms run true and level at all depths.

It's the husky plow for the Fordson—beams are guaranteed not to bend or break; well-braced frame, with hot-rivited connections, has lasting rigidity.

See it on display in your town.

Write today for full information about the "40", to John Deere, Moline, Illinois. Ask for Booklet FT-536

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

When You Buy Tires

JOIN that army of money savers who figure cost per mile—they are the kind of people who buy Hood Tires.

Every Hood Tire you see on the road has replaced a tire of some other make—mileage is the reason.

If you figure cost per mile, you will use Hood Tires.

Made by
Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
Distributed by
Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.
Branches in all Principal Cities

Look for the Hood Arrow
HOOD

BALLOON TIRES—HEAVY DUTY TIRES—SOLID TIRES

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE
Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed. Insist upon DAISY FLY KILLER from your dealer.
HAROLD SOMERS Brooklyn N. Y.

SHAW GARDEN TRACTOR
Fine for Truck Gardens, Small Farms, Estates. Does the work of 6 men. Plows, seeds, cultivates, runs belt machinery. Easy to operate. Mower Attachment Cuts Weeds, Grasses, Lawns. 2 Speed Gear. Single or Twin Engines. Walking or Riding Types.
SPECIAL Offer Write for full details and special Low Price. Eastern customers pay freight from Pittsburgh, Pa.
SHAW MFG. CO., Dept. PF-1 Galesburg, Kansas

They Represented Pennsylvania at Washington

HEAD. Hand. Heart. Health. Those are the watchwords of the 4-H Club members who held their national encampment at Washington, D. C., June 16 to 23rd. More than 586,000 farm boys and girls enrolled in club work thruout the country were represented by delegates at the camp. They came from 38 states,—two boys and two girls from each state, accompanied by two extension workers.

Pennsylvania was represented by the following 4-H Club members: James Longenslager, Walter Straw, Grace Thomas, Katherine Wheeler.

James Longenslager, of Liberty, near the Lycoming-Tioga County line, was the leading potato club member of his section in 1924 and 1925. In 1926 he had the third highest yield of any 4-H boy belonging to an acre potato club in Pennsylvania. His father died when he was 14 and since that time James has run a 78-acre farm. He is now 19 years old.

Walter Straw, of Clearfield County, was a potato club member in 1922, 1923 and 1924. He was a leader in the Jefferson-Clearfield County Club Camp in 1925. This year, at the age of 18, he has organized a community potato club, and also a Guernsey calf club which has been very successful.

Katherine Wheeler, of Muhlenberg, Luzerne County, has completed all of the club projects in sewing, cooking and home management. Last year, when she was 15, she finished three years of clothing club work which entitled her to a gold College seal. She has attended two Grange Rural Leadership Camps at Centre Hall and has been instrumental in getting club work started in her community. She will enter the Pennsylvania State Colege this fall.

Grace Thomas, of Aldenville, Wayne County, will complete three years of clothing club work this year. The residents of her home community were so well pleased with the results shown by this 18-year-old girl that they bought the girls of the club a new sewing machine.

The cost of the trip to Washington was financed for the four Pennsylvania delegates by the banks of their home counties. They were accompanied on their trip by Miss Nitzkowski, home demonstrator of Luzerne County, and A. B. Bingham, of State College, assistant state club leader.

Recent Happenings

Last year six boys in Springfield Township, Fayette County, bought and paid for a combination sprayer. With it they sprayed their own potatoes and then went out to do custom spraying. The average yield obtained by the six boys was 260 bushels per acre. This year each boy plans to grow two acres, double last year's acreage.

$ $ $

Nine counties in Pennsylvania are now officially free of bovine tuberculosis: Lawrence, Butler, Cameron, Clearfield, Indiana, McKean, Mercer, Crawford, Jefferson. The last three named have been accredited more than one year.

$ $ $

Indiana County is strong for soy beans. In White Township alone 125 acres will be grown this year. Those who have grown the beans successfully have found that they should be inoculated unless they are planted on soil which has previously grown soy beans and that they should be planted shallow so that they can come up quickly and beat the weeds.

$ $ $

About 100 men will guard the quarantine lines to keep infested corn from being carried out of northwestern Pennsylvania into the borer-free area of the state. Powell G. Brown will direct the quarantine enforcement from his headquarters at Meadville. He was recently appointed Corn Borer Administrator for Pennsylvania by Secretary Jordan

This Week's Cover Pictures

THE pictures on the first page of this issue were taken at the Pennsylvania State College during Young Farmers' Week, June 13-18th.

The young men in the oval are club members who attended the Leadership Training School early in the week, and acted as guides and leaders when the majority of the young farmers arrived on Wednesday. The boys in the group are, from left to right:

Front row—James Gearhart, Bucks; Walter Frederick, Westmoreland; Ellsworth Dunn, Fayette; Earl Glasser, Indiana; Robert McLean, Carbon; William Barr, Jefferson; Paul Sandt, Northampton; LeRoy Dunlap, Clinton; Joseph Slottge, Cameron; John McClosky, Centre

Middle row—Samuel Vanscoy, Wyoming; Herbert Fish, Erie; Lester Campbell, Northumberland; Paul Reist, Cumberland; D. Stoner Dietz, Cumberland; Lloyd Phillips, Clarion; Eugene Erb, Blair; Christian Bomberger, Lebanon; William Strong, Cumberland, Floyd Carbaugh, Adams.

Top row—Dean R. L. Watts, J. U. Ruef, Assistant State Club Leader; Orvil McAdoo, Washington; Ray W. Fritch, Berks; Harmon S. Wertman, Lycoming; George Luse, Centre; J. F. Keim, Assistant State Club Leader, State College; M. T. Hartman, Cameron County Agent

The three boys are the members of the Centre County Poultry Judging Team. By their skill they won the Pennsylvania Farmer Cup. The boys are, left to right: Robert Heckman, Spring Mills; Earl Zettle, Spring Mills; Nervin Stover, Millheim.

The girls, members of the Cambria County delegation, won first place in livestock judging. They are, left to right: Isabell Jones, Wilmore; Delrose Farabaugh, Loretta; Louise Edwards, Ebensburg.

The York County club boys, shown at the bottom of the page, made the trip to the College in two large buses. Their leader, County Agent Weber, stands at the extreme right.

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Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

An Easterner Relieves His Feelings on the Subject of California's Climate

By Dr. S. W. FLETCHER
Staff Contributor and Adviser

I HAVE nothing but admiration for California horticulture and there is no getting away from the census statistics, which show that the Golden State produces about one-third of all the fruit grown in the United States. That is why I am here from the effete East to spy out the land for the unfortunate fruit growers back home. Climate, however, is the most wonderful thing in California. Several hundred people have told me so within a week. It is second only to California scenery, which is wonderful only in a slightly lesser degree.

It seems to be imperative that I shall show the proper degree of enthusiasm about both climate and scenery. The next time I come to California I am going to conceal a small phonograph with a loud speaker somewhere about my person so that I can turn it on when occasion demands and my California guide can hear it say, at appropriate intervals, "Yes, this is perfectly wonderful"; or, "No, I have never seen anything so beautiful"; or, No, we have nothing as wonderful as this in Pennsylvania"; or, "Yes, the climate back East is very trying." This would save me a lot of breath and answer the purpose quite as well.

Bad Weather Is Always "Unusual"

I am becoming gradually resigned to the superior, pitying smile which the Californian bestows on me when I am forced to admit that I come from Pennsylvania. What a wonderful experience it must be to be numbered among the chosen people who are privileged to live in this idyllic spot!

Having gotten these ill-natured remarks out of my system, the accumulation of several weeks of difficult repression, I am ready to talk sanely about California. It should be noted, as an aside, that the weather in southern California this spring has been "very unusual," which means that it has been about as raw as anything we can produce in a Pennsylvania springtime. I learn, on further inquiry, that there are only two kinds of weather in California, perfect weather and unusual weather.

The most interesting thing about California to me is the remarkable change in climate and horticulture within a few miles, as determined by altitude, proximity to the ocean, local topography and other influences. I took an auto trip from Maine to Florida and back again in a single day, or so it seemed to me, and shall try to reconstruct this trip, which well illustrates the amazing contrasts in California horticulture.

Speaking of Warm Weather—

DOCTOR FLETCHER says, "When I passed thru the Coachella Valley the temperature was merely 110 degrees in the shade, but often it goes to 125 in the shade and 150 in the sun. . . . Some of the natives say it goes above 150 degrees sometimes. My idea is that these people do not know; that after it goes above 120 they do not care—they are unconscious."

We start from sea level at San Diego, amid lemon groves, which require a frostless climate, oranges, avocadoes and other tropical and subtropical fruits; all grown under irrigation. Lemons have not been profitable for several years and the groves show it.

A few miles inland we pass thru the hot, dry El Cajon Valley, once famous for its raisins but the grapes are all sold fresh in these piping times of prohibition. Here, also, are strawberries that are truly everbearing for a crop may be had at any time of the year by manipulating irrigation and runner cutting. Further on, in the foothills, are apricots, peaches and plums with a few apples, mainly Winter Banana and other yellow varieties; for red sorts do poorly in a hot climate.

Sixty Miles Brings Change of Horticulture

Climbing the mountains, another hour brings us into a bit of central Pennsylvania, with clear trout streams, green pastures and pine woods. The rainfall here, at an altitude of 5000 feet, is 40 to 50 inches, as compared with nine inches in San Diego, sixty miles away. The winters are frequently snowbound and the lakes freeze several inches thick. Here are successful apple orchards—Jonathan, Delicious, Stayman, Rome—with cultural problems not unlike our own. Topping the divide we drop down precipitately into the Imperial Valley, which is below sea level. When I first saw it, twenty-six years ago, it was a parched sagebrush desert. Now there are 700,000 acres under cultivation and it is considered one of the richest agricultural districts in the world. It is famous for its cantaloupes, head lettuce, cotton and alfalfa. Last year the Valley shipped 33,000 crates of cantaloupes, beginning to move about May 10th.

Land is $150 to $200 an acre, with water. The annual cost of irrigation is about $12.00 an acre. This was once an inland sea; in places the black silt deposited here by the (to page 17)

Dairymen Discuss Abortion Control

Their Records Indicate That Bang Bacillus Disease Can Be Eradicated

By J. N. ROSENBERGER, V. M. D.

THERE is a proper way of going about the solution of every problem. Many methods and many remedies have been tried and have failed to control Contagious Abortion in cattle. The disease is old. Its control is new. While there is still no cure for the disease, it can be prevented.

Dairy farmers, county agents and veterinarians met some time ago in Doylestown, Pa., to study the progress being made in eradicating contagious abortion (Bang Bacillus Disease) in cattle, under the Pennsylvania Plan by means of the blood test. The meeting was well attended by local veterinarians and breeders. County agents spoke on the importance of eradicating this disease before starting breed improvement programs.

Study Bucks County Records

The first session of the conference was conducted as a round-table forum. Charts and well-kept health, breeding and dairy records on seven outstanding herds in Bucks County were carefully studied. The animals comprising these seven herds numbered 206 of which 19 animals reacted to the blood test. Blood had been drawn from one herd of 20 animals over a period of five years. Six other herds were tested more than five times during a period of one year. In all, 986 samples of blood were tested, from which as above stated 19 animals or approximately 10 per cent reacted positive.

Accurate breeding and calving dates showed that 80 per cent of the 19 reacting cows had aborted at sometime, either before or after reacting to the blood test. Only 1.5 per cent of the cows negative to the blood test aborted from all other non-infectious causes.

In studying these records it was explained and emphasized that these are average results and will vary therefore with results in almost any individual herd, for among the seven herds were three that showed no infection, while among the four infected herds one showed 92 per cent of the animals infected.

YES; SON AIN'T GOOD AT NOTHIN' BUT GOLLUF, SO I WIRED AN OLD KNIFE ONTA HIS CLUB AND SICKED HIM ONTA THEM WEEDS!
FOUR!
TARSON

Among the 19 cows reacting positive to the blood test, four cows or approximately 20 per cent of the reactors did not abort. Dr. M. F. Barns, in charge of research work on this disease for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, explained in this connection that when the afterbirths of such reacting cows had been fed experimentally to non-reacting animals, the clean animals frequently became infected and subsequently would abort. For this reason, he said, all reactors should be considered "spreaders" of the disease, even tho they themselves sometimes did not abort.

Non-Breeders Found in Affected Herds

The second session of the meeting was devoted to the study of the physiology of the regenerative system, breeding, health and dairy records.

These records showed that in three herds having no infected animals, only two per cent of the cows failed to breed, while 57 per cent of the reacting animals failed to breed.

No accurate means were available for comparing the net profits made in the clean herds with those in diseased herds. However, it is needless to add, cow testing (to page 17)

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

> *Courage grows by success in little things. Perhaps we need to begin with neglected duties easily within our reach, in order to get courage for larger duties beyond.*
> *—Isaac Ogden Rankin.*

Crop Conditions

REPORTS for the last week in June covering Pennsylvania and New Jersey show a general improvement of crops, except in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania where the low temperatures continue to retard progress. There has been sufficient moisture in most places, altho the temperature was slightly below normal. Grass, oats, wheat and potatoes have continued to develop and show promise of fair crops. Corn in every section is small and uneven. The June drop of apples was heavy in nearly every section and the yield this year will be far below the 1926 crop. Berries are and have been good crops in this territory.

How Do You Like the Stories?

READERS may not all know that the stories which are now appearing in Pennsylvania Farmer are history rather than fiction. They are the records of incidents that actually happened to members of the State Police Force in the discharge of their duties, written by a gifted young woman. We were so impressed upon reading them that we felt they would help others to realize the kind of work these efficient guardians of the public welfare are doing, and the hazards which attend the discharge of duty. After getting consent to publish them one of the editors made a personal investigation and found no reason to doubt the authenticity of every story. What do you think of them? We should like to know.

Find a Master Farmer

WE WISH to call to the attention of Granges, farmers' clubs and other organizations the Master Farmer project now being carried on by Pennsylvania Farmer. We believe they will find entertainment and instruction in talking over the matter in their meetings. We recommend the appointment of a committee in each body, after the matter has been discussed, to survey the neighborhood and see whether there is at least one farmer who would be worthy of nomination. The one and only purpose we have in promoting the idea is to give every community a chance to advertise farming by proposing the names of its best farmers, and thus advertise agriculture to the general public. But to do it well we need the cooperation of the farmers themselves. There is no obligation and no expense attached to such cooperation. See the score card reprinted on page 17.

Fewer and Better Acres

REFERENCE to the statistics shows that the farmers of Pennsylvania are tilling fewer acres than they did forty years ago, but that they are producing much more than then. To be specific, the acreage devoted to corn, wheat, oats and potatoes in 1926 was five per cent less than in 1886, yet the total amount of these crops was 40,000,000 bushels greater last year than forty years ago. This should answer emphatically those who ignorantly charge that farmers are slow to learn better methods. It should also be sufficient answer to those who wonder whether it pays to use fertilizers, raise legumes, rotate crops, plant good seed, control disease and pests, says a circular from the Department of Agriculture.

The Last Call

THE final date for nominating candidates for the Master Farmer Award is near at hand. All score cards should be mailed within the next week.

Full information about the Awards appeared in the issue of June 25th. A reprint of this information and extra score cards may be obtained from the Master Farmer Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia.

For the convenience of readers the score card is reproduced on Page 17 of this issue. To nominate a candidate for the Award it is necessary only to fill out and sign the score card and mail it to the Master Farmer Editor before July 15th.

Income and Other Taxes

FEWER and bigger taxpayers seems to be the tendency just now. While the number of people paying federal income taxes under the 1926 law was less by forty-three per cent, there is an increase of over thirty million dollars in the total amount of tax returned in spite of the fact that the rates were lowered. The tax reports show that 207 persons and corporations in the United States had incomes of over one million dollars,—twenty-eight of them being in Pennsylvania. Seven persons had a combined income of $61,000,000, and paid $10,000,000 in taxes. This information is causing renewed demand for lower federal tax rates.

Much of this tax-producing wealth will pay little or no tax when it is relieved from paying federal taxes. This is most unfortunate and unfair at a time when the taxes of the other ninety-five per cent of the people are doubling and trebling. In spite of the fact that federal debts are becoming less, state and local debts are increasing rapidly, making taxes high. These increased taxes are being used to improve the institutions of the country, thus making it easier for the rich to increase their riches. Why should not this ability to pay taxes contribute towards all public improvements?

In 1917 the per capita debt for all the states was $4.39, while in 1926 it had risen to $11.46. Arizona and Nebraska are the only states having practically no state debt. In Pennsylvania the state debt amounts to $8.78 per capita, New York $19.81, and New Jersey $15.76. In addition to this, practically every sub-division, city, borough, township and county, have bonded indebtedness. But it is in bonds that great wealth finds place for investment, hence the lack of agitation against increasing public debts.

If

IF THE present unfavorable corn weather continues, and IF the crop should be cut short in an immature stage as it was last year, there will be another and worse shortage of seed corn. There is no cause yet for great alarm, but the provident farmer always keeps the IF before him. Anything in the way of intensive cultivation, fertilization, and prevention of weeds that can be done to hasten maturity this year should be done. Soil that is well supplied with lime, and phosphoric acid in the form of acid phosphate, stands the best chance of finishing the race ahead of frost, especially if the seed planted was fully mature and viable.

The Pay-As-You-Go Plan

THOSE who are familiar with the policy of Pennsylvania Farmer in regard to public financial policies know that we do not favor the indiscriminate issuing of bonds for future generations to pay. But neither do we subscribe fully to plans of the pay-as-you-go advocates. There are some forms of public improvements which, if we are honest with ourselves, will serve future generations as well as our own and part of the cost may properly be laid upon them. The pay-as-you-go plan necessarily compels cheaper and less durable construction, hence we not only have less satisfactory institutions for the present, but we bequeath them and the attendant costs to others. The development of the science of building and other construction work makes it possible to make improvements which will last several generations. School and other educational buildings, highways, the development of water power, are some of these possibilities. The establishment of forests and public reservations especially will benefit our posterity and the creation of them entails cost which they should help to bear. We should not forget that mankind is one continuous whole.

Editorial Sidelights

ALTHO they may not be as honest about it, Californians probably talk no more about the weather than we do here in the East. The hot spells and the cold ones, the wet ones and the dry ones, are our conversational standbys. According to Doctor Fletcher (Page 3) our western cousins save energy for other purposes by classifying all weather either as "perfect" or "unusual."

Once when Doctor and Mrs. Fletcher were entertaining a group of Pennsylvania fruit growers in their home a "Yes-and-No" game helped make the evening a lively one. All were warned not to answer plain "Yes" or "No" to any question. Those who were tricked into using those words had to pay a forfeit to the person who caused the slip.

Why not a similar game for Granges? Weak treasuries might be strengthened if a small fine were collected every time an arriving member used such expressions as "Looks like rain," "Nice day," "Pretty warm." And incidentally, everyone might find conversation more varied and more interesting if the weather topic were taboo.

FARM LEADERS CONFER

Brenckman and Gray Discuss Farm Relief with Secretary Jardine—Federal Operation of Air Mail Ends.

Washington, D. C.

WHILE making no claims that the farm relief question can be settled by departmental research, Chester Gray, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Fred Brenckman, of the National Grange, in a conference at the Department of Agriculture told Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine that the speedy return of agricultural prosperity can be definitely helped by practical methods for the elimination of waste and loss in every phase of production and marketing. The appeal to Secretary Jardine for support of a larger program of fundamental research in agriculture was backed by a delegation representing a large number of farm and trade organizations.

Fred Brenckman, who acted as chairman, said at the conclusion of the conference that the Secretary of Agriculture assured the delegation that while he found it necessary to scrutinize every project proposed, he fully approved the presentation which had been made as to the importance of this program, and the results it might be expected to bring about.

Research Needed in Many Lines

The need for more research work in marketing to eliminate wastes and losses in the distribution of farm products was stressed by representatives of all the organizations.

The dairy interests want the research work in the utilization of skimmilk and other by-products of the dairy industry continued and expanded. They want larger appropriations for the extension of the fundamental research now going on in the Bureau of Dairy Industry to increase the inheritance of high producing characteristics in dairy cattle.

The tanners, thru their organization, are asking for the development of methods to successfully eliminate the ox-warbles which cause heavy damage to cattle hides. The National Canners' Association wants the aid of the Department of Agriculture in ridding the cannery crops of destructive pests, and also in developing pure seed that is true to variety in all characteristics.

Wants Facts in Plain English

It was pointed out by Mr. Brenckman that farmers should be informed of the results already achieved, in plain humanized language that they can understand. He believes there is room in the Department of Agriculture for a man who can translate the findings of scientists into everyday farm English so that farmers can make use of the vast amount of information now stowed away in the Department of Agriculture.

Private Concerns to Carry Air Mail

All the airplanes purchased by the Post Office Department for carrying the mails on the transcontinental routes have been sold by Postmaster General New to private corporations for only a small part of the original cost to the government, and the airmail field equipment and buildings on seven regular landing fields have been transferred to the municipalities where the fields are located. This will end the government's operation of the air mail service except by contract with commercial flying companies. The action was taken in accordance with an act of Congress, providing for the disposition of government air mail property upon the relinquishment of that service to private initiative.

Will Demand Higher Tariff

Those tariff reformers who are agitating against the tariff will be met when Congress convenes with a strong demand for a revision of the tariff upwards to protect American agriculture and industries from the increasing importation of foreign-made goods, says Representative Wood, of Indiana, who says these increases will be necessary if the tariff is to afford any real protection.

Anti-Dumping Bill Effective

The Produce Agency Law became effective on July 1, with no money available for making investigations of misleading reports and false returns to shippers until Congress makes an appropriation to enable the Department of Agriculture to develop an organization. The proposed appropriation of $25,000 was in the deficiency bill that failed to get thru Congress last winter. The anti-dumping features of the bill, however, may become effective, inspectors of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics being ready to make inspections in case receivers wish to dump produce.—E. E. R.

ROAD CONTRACTS LET

Proposed Improvements Will Link Existing Highways—Owner-Farmers Increase—Gas Tax in Effect.

Harrisburg, Pa.

PLANS of the State Highway Department for summer and fall road construction are causing some dismay among the political chieftains because of the fact many of them are "links" the state's engineers have picked out as the most important to build. In a number of instances the proposals did not fit in with some of the plans of leaders and in consequence there have been protests. However, the list as announced at the Highway Department indicates the improvement of some of the sixty-five so-called "links" or stretches of road which would connect existing concrete or other pavements. Contracts for extensive projects on which bids were opened in the spring have lately been awarded and in the number are several built jointly by the state and counties.

Tenants Decrease

Officials of the State Department of Agriculture have issued a comment upon the tenant farmer situation, calling attention to the decline in the number. At the same time attention is called to the increase in production of various crops. The situation in Pennsylvania has attracted much attention because of the decrease in farms, in the size of cultivated areas and the gradual increase of owner-farmers in many communities. There are stated to be 10,000 fewer tenant farmers than a decade ago.

Beetle Expected Soon

While corn is struggling against adverse weather conditions in western and northwestern Pennsylvania and the borer quarantine is consequently not as active as it will be in a few months, steps are being taken to perfect the Japanese beetle crusade. The weather has retarded appearance of the beetles, but it is now expected they will be abroad inside of the next few days and this week the every-day and twenty-four-hour quarantine will be instituted. The area added to the quarantined district by the new orders is being closely organized and assistance of local authorities has been assured.

Name Show Board

In the next few days it is probable the board to have charge of the midwinter farm show will be chosen. The legislature authorized creation of a commission which would make the Show a state affair and laid the ground work for a permanent exhibition. The first duty of the Commission will be to provide adequate space for the Show which is about to be enlarged and it is likely recommendations will be made to the next general assembly for buildings here.

More Dogs Licensed

Probably more complaints about dogs have come to the Capitol this summer than known for a long time and in many instances they are matters belonging to local authorities. The number of animals licensed is expected to break the record this year and arrests have been numerous in districts where people failed to pay for the dog tags.

Fertilizer Cases Heard

Results of the spring inspection of fertilizers are commencing to appear and of late a score of arrests have been made for the sale of brands not registered. This follows a very close check up and in some instances practices which state officials say are reprehensible have been turned up.

Will Watch Gas Tax

Effectiveness of the new law increasing the state gasoline tax on July 1 is to be followed by launching a close system of inspection, especially in rural districts. The town and city gasoline filling stations are being checked in a manner more satisfactory than heretofore and the plan is to get closer supervision of business of the stations along the roads.

Wheat Cutters Ready

According to reports from southern counties this week will see cutting of wheat, in spite of predictions there would be nothing doing Fourth of July week. In parts of the lower wheat belt the stalks are well developed and dense.—T. C.

LECTURERS ORGANIZE

First Conference of Grange Speakers Will Be Held in August—Potato Experts Fix Seed Requirements.

Trenton, N. J.

THE first annual conference of Grange lecturers of the eastern states will be held at New Brunswick, N. J., August 23 to 25th. The Grange lecturers are called in for this conference from New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The plan is to organize at this initial meeting an annual conference which will discuss the problems of lecture work and bring about further fraternal cooperation among nearby states. The meetings will be addressed by Governor Moore, of New Jersey, Senator Frelinghuysen, President of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, and prominent leaders from New Jersey's agricultural organizations and the State Department and College. Auto trips and an active social program are scheduled.

Plan Uniform Certification

Meeting at Freehold, N. J., on June 20, seed potato certification authorities and plant pathologists from nine states, Canada and Germany considered a uniform plan for the certification of seed stocks grown in eastern and northern United States. Without question this was the most representative gathering of potato experts yet held to work out eventually a national certification schedule. Requirements in various states, altho excellent for the most part, are not identical and confusion is resulting to the disadvantage of both growers and buyers. The problem of uniform qualifications on potato diseases was quite well agreed upon, and there is now definite indication that a uniform schedule will be adopted by all states.

State Club Show Scheduled

Altho early in the season, Trenton Fair officials have already announced their plans in providing for junior club members at the fair this September. Arrangements have just been announced by Prof. A. M. Hulbert, assistant director of extension, to the effect that a cafeteria for club members will be provided on the grounds. The members will have a place to eat as well as tents for housing. Within a year the fair management promises a special boys' and girls' building. Three judges, instead of two as last year, will judge the competitive calf exhibits. All animals shown by the young folks this season must come from herds under state and federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis, as there will be no testing of cattle at the fair grounds this season. A forestry exhibit, inaugurated specially for the club members of Ocean and Warren Counties, will be an innovation at the fair.

Million Seedlings Planted

New Jersey land owners have planted this spring more than 1,000,000 tree seedlings of pine, spruce and fir in reforesting approximately 1100 acres of idle and unproductive land, according to the early summer report of the State Forester's Office. This is 700,000 more seedlings than were planted in 1923, the year that the State Department of Conservation and Development first began distribution.—W. H. B.

County News and Comment

Blair County, Pa.—We have had very warm days but many cool nights. There is a fair crop of strawberries this season, most of them sold for 20c a box. Cherries are ripening now but all fruit is scarce. The wheat is looking good at present and is beginning to ripen, some farmers have begun to make hay but most grass is too green. The spring sowing of alfalfa is growing nicely, the corn is not so good a set this year due to the cold wet weather earlier in the season. Some folks had to replant. The writer spent from the 17th to 20th of June in Montgomery County with short drives into adjoining territory and was very well pleased with the fine farms.—H. E. H., June 28.

Cameron County, Pa.—We are getting real summer weather this week. We have had a number of frosts this month and a couple of regular freezes. Corn and potatoes growing well after a bad start. Business slack just now. Mines not working very steadily. The township roads have had quite a lot of work done on them but they are far from good yet. Many deer around here, they will destroy the crops if something isn't done pretty soon. Feed has been high at the mill this month but fell a few cents per cwt. last week. Hay crop very poor this year, old potatoes scarce and new ones high priced.—Q. E. T., June 25.

Carroll County, Md.—So far cool weather has predominated during month of June yet we have had some very warm days. All farm work is a week to ten days late. Farmers are busy cultivating corn, making hay and cutting peas and hauling them to factory. Pea harvest is in full swing. Peas are making good yield in lower part of county. Clover stand very uneven. Fine weather now for curing hay. Haymaking will be in full swing this week. Barley is ripening; some has been cut; not a good stand as a whole. Wheat is turning and looking good with good size heads which appear well filled. Late sown wheat is thin on ground, prospects are that none of wheat will be cut before July 4, while usual custom is to be thru cutting by then. There will be plenty of straw as wheat is tall. Corn planted first of May or last of May or first of June came up best. That planted middle of May very poor stand. Potatoes growing well, vines have fine color and stand is even.—H. I. R., June 27.

Crawford County, Pa.—Weather so far this summer has been exceptionally cool. Oats and gardens not looking very good, corn slow in coming up and looks yellow. Early potatoes looking fine and late potatoes are planted. Indications of a good hay crop. Many acres being prepared for buckwheat and some already sown. Strawberries quite plentiful with price at 20c per quart, $6.00 per bu. Apples not more than half a crop. Potatoes, old, $2 bu., new 65c peck; butter, 45c; eggs, 23c; milk brings $2.29 per cwt. for 3.6 test.—O. W. G., June 28.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Temperature about normal. Very heavy rainstorms caused damage to cornfields. Corn not growing fast; many farmers had to replant. Much difficulty in getting enough potatoes to plant. Hay crop will be better than average. Strawberry crop light; very few cherries. Prospects for apples are good. Local prices: wheat, $1.40; corn, $1.10; oats, 60c; hay, $18; butter, 50c; eggs, 25c.—I. F. M., June 25.

Lancaster County, Pa.—During the last week many acres of tobacco were planted; acreage somewhat larger than last year. Cool weather still prevails. Hay making is late but in general will be a good crop. Wheat is heading nicely and looks promising. Corn very small. Eggs are scarce, have advanced a few cents in price, now 24c. Butter, 45c; lard, 20c. —R. C. R., June 26.

Fulton County, Pa.—Very unusual weather for the time of year. Corn is not doing well. Harvest will be very late. Hay is an excellent crop; oats looking fine. Potatoes are mostly up and have been sprayed. Strawberries were plentiful, sold at 12@20c. Cherries are ripening. Prices continue low on all farm produce, eggs, 20c; butter, 30c; lard, 14c; bacon, 18c; new potatoes retailing at 70c pk. The early potatoes will be scarce here.—T. H. T., June 27.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Sour cherries ripening, a better crop than was expected. Clover hay is being harvested with promise of a good yield. Timothy hay very heavy and will soon be ready for harvest-

(Continued on page 16)

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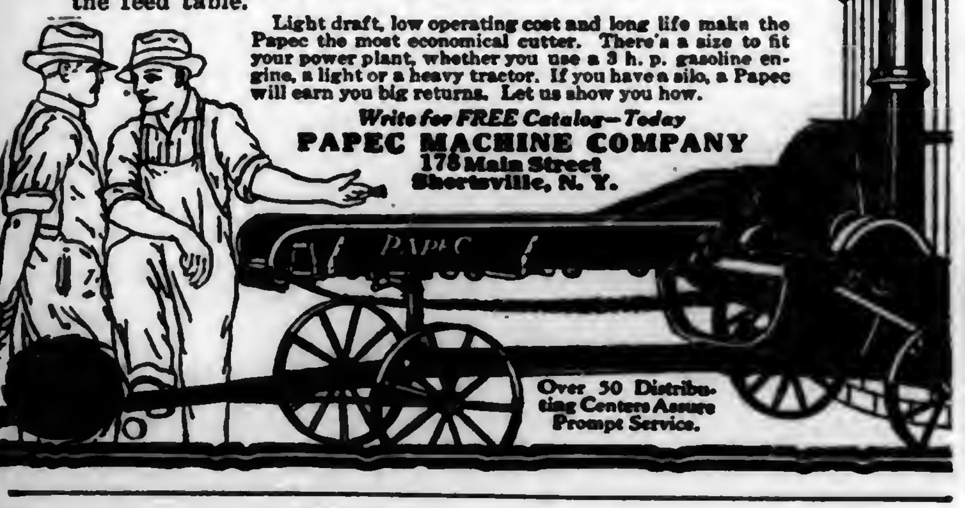

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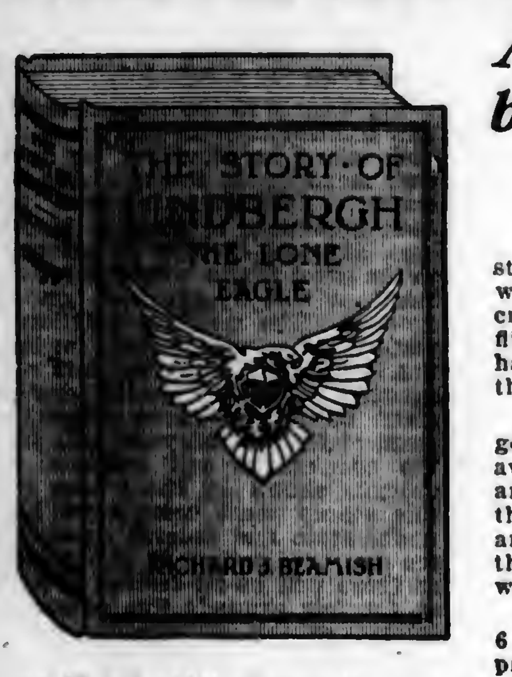
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.
BY R. P. KESTER

THE reports from all sections in this locality show that the yield of asparagus this year was much below normal,—some saying that they cut only about half as much as they usually do. No doubt this was due to the uniformly low temperature. Asparagus needs warm nights to grow fast and big. We cut almost every day from April 20 to June 22nd. Then we cleaned up the rows and applied 1000 of a 4-8-6 fertilizer per acre and cultivated it in. We shall now throw about three inches of dirt on the rows and, except for occasional cultivations, leave it until next season.

◆ ◆ ◆

LATE this fall we shall mow the dead stalks and remove them instead of leaving them until spring. We have had considerable trouble in killing the young asparagus plants that grew from the ripened seed. There must have been millions of them, and if we could have had them out where we could let them grow to sell next spring we might have made a small fortune. But in the bed they are as bad as weeds and as hard to kill out.

◆ ◆ ◆

WE HAVE found the new fertilizer distributor which we bought this spring a most useful implement. It is of the wheelbarrow type, and may be either pushed by hand or drawn by a horse. The hopper holds about fifty pounds, and the machine may be set to apply from 200 to 2000 pounds per acre. There are six movable spouts to carry the fertilizer to the ground, and these can be set so as to put it all in the bottom of a furrow, or spread so as to distribute it over a strip twenty inches wide.

◆ ◆ ◆

THERE was only one of the little chicks out of the 500 that proved to be a runt. The others are unusually uniform in size. But this little fellow, altho healthy in appearance and action, grew so slowly that he got far behind and is not over one-fourth as big as the others at eight weeks old. As soon as he became noticeably smaller he began to have a hard time of it. The others crowded, mistreated and starved him until he had to be removed.

All this is not worth telling as chick news, and I would not take the space if the incident did not have in it such a human trait. I have noticed the same characteristic in the human race. Let some one slip morally or financially and he is soon on the toboggan. Those who get behind in life's race find little aid in getting back. The slogan, "The survival of the fittest," seems to be according to Nature's plan, even if it is not in keeping with the sermon on the Mount.

◆ ◆ ◆

BUT I do not believe that it is Nature's scheme to work on the plan of elimination until only one species, the "fittest," is left on the earth. The continual warfare that is going on seems necessary to give health-giving exercise to body and wits. There is no indication that any one species of animal life, not excepting man himself, is gaining in the effort to be the sole survivor. On the other hand, Nature seems to have provided a system of checks and balances which will keep any one species of animals from becoming the supreme and only representative of life. A doggerel states it thus:

"The bigger bugs have smaller bugs
Upon their backs to bite 'em,
And the smaller bugs have lesser bugs,—
And so on, ad infinitum."

All this may seem a little heavy for hot weather, but they are some of the thoughts an editor thinks as he works to suppress potato bugs, plant lice and peach tree borers.

Tuning in the Microbes

Fussy Old Lady (as radio broadcaster sneezes)—There! Now I'm sure I shall catch cold.

It takes about 1500 nuts to hold an automobile together, but it only takes one to scatter it all over the landscape.

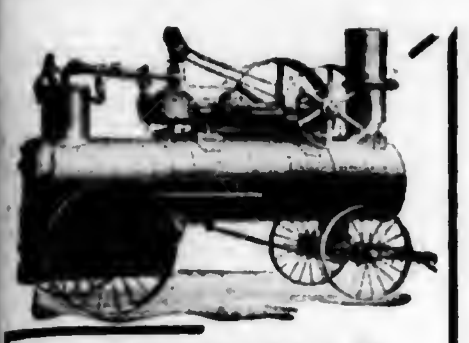
The Cheerful Plowman

The Early Day Rural Nurse

NO HOSPITAL training like nurses have now, just mindful to serve and a native know-how! Just practical wisdom acquired on the side, the call of experience learned and applied! Just love for humanity filling the heart, creating an urge to do life's greater part!

The early day nurse in this section of ours possessed, I am certain, unlimited powers to drive away sickness of every known kind, both illness of body and illness of mind! She had many children to care for at home, a family to wash, and to iron, and to comb, yet time never was when she hadn't a day when all of her hours could be parceled away! Ah, chicken-pox, measles, and "tonsils," and mumps, with all of their spots and their fevers and bumps, small eyes full of spots and small ears full of chimes, were soothed by this nurse in those earlier times! When the stork came along he was certain to find this nurse on the job with her sureness of mind, and dozens of babes in this region of farms spent all their first day in her motherly arms!

I see all about me strong men in their prime, grown bearded and fine in the passing of time, who would not be on earth in their vigor today if the early day nurse had been lax in her way! Rewards may be plenty for statesmen and seers, and Heaven be filled with the judges and peers; great blessings may come to the teachers of men, to physicians and pastors again and again, but I have a feeling that close to the Throne the pioneer nurse will come into her own!—J. Edw. Tufft.



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New York, N. Y., May 25th, 1927.

The Board of Directors has declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable July 15th, 1927, to holders of record, at the close of business July 1st, 1927. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

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TAYLOR'S FARM, Doylestown, Pa.

Friendly Talks with Farm Folks

By E. L. VINCENT

A PEACH stone dropped in our back yard took a notion to see what it could do a few years ago, and today it stands more than ten feet high and still hurrying skyward. If I had my choice I would not have set the tree out just in that place, but there it is, alive and doing well.

And one of the things about that peach tree is its evident determination to put out branches all along the side of its trunk. Every little while I rub these off with my thumb and finger, but soon they are back, or some more just like them. The tree seems to laugh at me for thinking I can get the start of it in this direction, and so we keep the battle up: the tree putting out sprouts and I rubbing them off.

I have sometimes thought this is quite like what we see in some men's lives. Do you not know men who, in the most unfavorable circumstances, seem determined not to give up their struggles for the accomplishment of their desired purpose?

Perpetual Motion Still Unsolved

One of the queerest machines I ever saw was in the back chamber of an uncle of mine who was of an ingenious turn of mind. I used to like to go upstairs and look at that strange piece of mechanism. And this was not the only thing of the kind my uncle had made. His odd hours were put in studying and working on just such peculiar looking machines; but none of them would go a single turn of the wheel. And men are still figuring on perpetual motion.

Down at Washington the Patent Office is littered up with models of machines that never brought their inventors a dollar, and never will. Every day adds to the number of these devices, for men keep thinking and planning and working to make something no one ever before has thought of.

But it is worth while for men to stick to their thinking, their planning and their working. If sprouts are rubbed off, it makes the tree stronger. The dream of today may be the success of tomorrow.

We laugh at the little model of the first reaper and binder that is in the case at Washington. "Seems strange," so we think, "that a man as wise as was Cyrus McCormick could not have made a machine perfect in every particular right on the start." What he was doing when he set up that first machine was to feel his way thru the darkness to the light which something in his heart told him was a little way ahead. And he kept on until today we have the perfected machine.

Failure Points the Way to Success

Failures came to him, as they come to every inventor. The sprouts were rubbed off by the rough hand of repulse, but he persevered and he won, and you and I are reaping the reward of his patience and persistence. It paid him to stick.

This morning I was reading of a man who says: "Our old alfalfa fields killed out more or less. One acre field off which I got six fair loads in three cuttings last year, was entirely killed." And then he adds: "Alfalfa is a wonderful plant food. Why should we let one failure discourage us?" He goes on to tell what his plans are for future crops of this clover. Sprouts rubbed off, but springing out again. It is the story of all worth while life.

What are our failures but lessons to teach us how to master life's problems? It seems hard in the time of it to be compelled to say, "It did not come out as I hoped it would." But, oh, the joy of the other and the bigger and the better dream which brings us in the morning the consciousness that we have done something far more worth while than anything we dared to hope for yesterday!

From the Week's News

SWINE BREEDERS of Pennsylvania will visit Washington, D. C., and the government experimental farm at Beltsville, Maryland, on their fourth annual tour, August 4, 5 and 6. Arrangements are being made by L. C. Madison, swine extension specialist, Pennsylvania State College.

§ § §

Pennsylvania is a small state, with a population larger than any other state, except one. In spite of that, however, it is one of the most important agricultural states. Moreover, more wild game is killed in "Penn's Woods" than elsewhere in the United States. During the last fiscal year bounty claims were allowed on 353 wild cats, 6648 gray foxes, 4437 red foxes and 37,868 weasels, all classified as "noxious animals" by state game authorities.

§ § §

THERE WERE 10,000 fewer tenant farmers in Pennsylvania in 1925 than in 1920, reports the Bureau of Statistics, Penna. Department of Agriculture. Taking the United States as a whole 38 farmers in every 100 were tenants in 1925. In Pennsylvania only 17 in each 100 were tenants.

§ § §

Harry C. Trexler, of Lehigh County, urges farmers to produce in wholesale quantities so that it will be worth while for railroads to run apple trains, milk trains, peach trains and potato trains. With 6000 acres in Lehigh County and many holdings elsewhere, General Trexler is said to have more land under the plow than any other man in America.—G.

§ § §

THE TESTER of the Clarion County Cow Testing Association, Rudolph Williams, won first place in the dairy cattle judging contest for cow testers held at Penn State on Field Day. Gordon J. Rice, of Allegheny County, placed second. Eighteen testers competed and all made high scores, according to the official judges.

§ § §

Montgomery County farmers believe that travel is education. At the recent meeting of the Executive Board of the County Agricultural Extension Association plans were made for a dairy tour, a potato tour, a poultry tour, a fruit tour and a county-wide picnic.—G.

§ § §

MANY CENTRAL NEW JERSEY potato and peach growers are arranging with the State Department of Markets for official shipping point inspection of this year's crops. An inspection certificate is good as evidence in court. It minimizes disputes with receivers over the quality of shipments.—K.

§ § §

Walter L. Bollinger completed his tenth year as county agent in Schuylkill County on June 14th. Schuylkill's great Pageant of Agriculture was a fitting commemoration of the first decade of the County Farm Bureau's community improvement program.

§ § §

A LARGE OCEAN PIER at Atlantic City has been leased for the poultry exposition to be held in October in connection with the New Jersey State Poultry Association's Annual meeting. The six major divisions of the exposition will be: a purebred poultry show, a producing stock show, an egg show, a poultry meat show, educational exhibits, model buildings and equipment.

§ § §

On the first day of their annual pooling period 75 members of the Lawrence County Cooperative Wool Growers' Association delivered 25,000 pounds of wool for grading by W. B. Connell, State College extension wool specialist.

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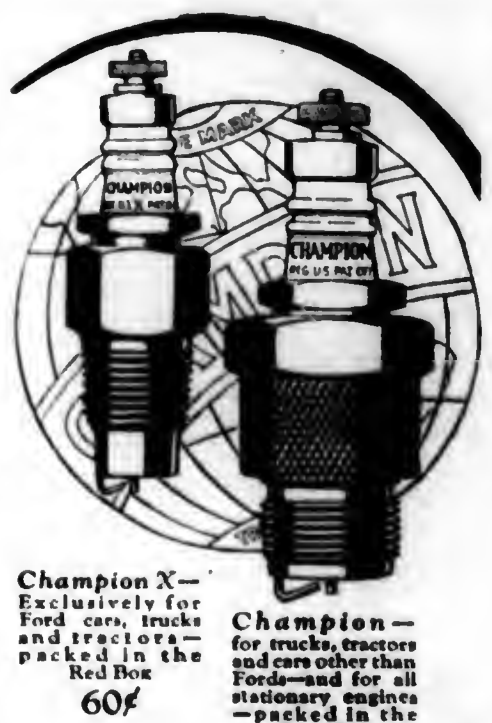

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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Blanching Method Depends on the Market

THERE has been a great deal of comment on the possibilities of using ethylene gas to accelerate the blanching of celery. Celery has been blanched successfully by this method but the requirements are such that one should not count on blanching his crop this way without experience. The matter of proper facilities presents further problems, especially where quality is a major consideration. The gas itself apparently has no adverse effect on quality. The fact that 5 to 10 days are required in storage while the crop is being treated makes it difficult if not impossible for celery so handled to equal in quality celery blanched with paper, boards or earth.

Last summer we prepared a compartment in the storage cellar and experimented along this line with the conclusion that the ethylene method affords little or no advantage when celery can be harvested and placed directly on a local market.

The more important requirements are first a fairly tight chamber in order to maintain the correct concentration of the gas. Second, the temperature must be kept around 60 or 70 degrees F. for best results. Free air circulation also must be provided and there must be enough moisture present to prevent wilting.

This one is from a recent number of the Journal of the Market Garden Field Station, Waltham, Mass.:

"Judge—You claim the man nearly strangled you and he declares he was on the other side of the street at the time. How do you explain that?

"Plaintiff—He threw a rotten egg at me while I was singing thru a megaphone.

"The farmer who plugs a bunch of asparagus is rotten-egging and strangling his market. Stalks showing more than one-half white will be discriminated against. Likewise crooked stalks, insect injury, spread tips, bunches composed of mixed lots of extremely large or extremely small stalks will wait on the street while graded grass is selling readily and at a premium."

Frequently it is a good proposition to place the boards or paper on part of the early celery before the plants have attained nearly their full size. This is especially true when the crop is sold directly to the consumer at the roadside market or from the truck. To straighten the plants when they are small and spreading the boards are sometimes placed close to the plants at the bottom and sloping slightly away from the row. In a few days the boards are drawn in at the top for the final blanching. —Gilbert S. Watts.

One Ounce Produces Acre

Editors' Note:—The following reply to an inquiry about tomato production may interest other readers.

AN OUNCE of good tomato seed should produce enough plants to set an acre.

The number of tomato plants you may expect to grow per each 3x6-foot sash will depend entirely upon the amount of space allowed per plant. In rows 6 inches apart 3000 or more seedlings could be started. If transplanted 2x2 inches apart the standard sash would cover about 500 plants, at 3x3 the number would be around 275 and at 4x4 about 160 plants could be grown.

You say you have garden loam, blue grass sods, stable manure, sand and leaf mold available for composting into plant growing soil. Judgment will be required to determine the exact amount of each material but I believe I would make up a pile including all of them in alternate layers, that is if the loam has never grown tomatoes. The addition of some ground limestone, or other fine lime, and bone will prove desirable. Keep moist but not soggy, turn several times during the summer and store under cover over winter.

Your Maryland Experiment Station at College Park, Md., can probably supply upon request Bulletin No. 248, "Tomatoes for Canning and Market." Farmers' Bulletins Nos. 1233 and 1338, obtainable from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., contain valuable information on tomato production. Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York, N. Y., has brought out a very complete book on "Tomato Production" by Prof. Paul Work, of Cornell University.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Del-Mar-Va Offers Variety of Interest for Horticultural Tour

FOR a number of years the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association has planned its summer trips to study fruit growing regions in adjoining states which compete in the markets with Pennsylvania fruits and vegetables. This year the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Peninsula is to be visited. This region offers an unusual opportunity to study extensive and intensive plantings of fruits and vegetables and at the same time give the family a chance for a day or two at the seashore and a visit to Washington.

The trip will start at the cooperative packing house at West Chester at one o'clock, Monday afternoon, July 11th. From there the Delaware Experiment Station at Newark will be visited. Headquarters for Monday night will be at the du Pont Hotel, Wilmington, Del.

Director McCue, of the Delaware Experiment Station, has arranged the Tuesday trip. It will cover the length of the state on the famous du Pont highway with stops at several fruit and vegetable farms. A group of Delaware growers will join the trip for dinner on a farm in Kent County, a county with a larger acreage of fruits and vegetables than any county in Pennsylvania. The tour will reach Ocean City, Maryland, that afternoon in time for a dip before supper.

Wednesday, until after dinner, the association will be the guest of the Harrison Nurseries at Berlin, Maryland, and then go to Salisbury, Maryland, to one of the largest strawberry nurseries in this country. In both these places the Maryland Experiment Station has interesting experiments and at both places the vegetable men will have opportunities to see intensive truck areas.

Wednesday night can be spent at Ocean City or at Salisbury. The return will start the next morning and be by way of the Claiborne ferry to Annapolis, one of the most interesting cities in the state and the center of a considerable trucking area. From here many of the growers will go to Washington while others will return by way of Baltimore.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Clean Ground Gives Best Control

Will you advise me what to do for little chickens that have gapes?—E. M., New Castle County, Del.

The time honored procedure in the treatment of gapes in baby chicks is to remove the gapeworms from the trachea with a horsehair loop. I see also that gape remedies are advertised in Pennsylvania Farmer.

The worms that cause this trouble are transmitted thru the soil. It would be best to plow up and lime heavily the runs that the chicks have been using, and keep chicks off them for a year or two. It is advisable to rear chicks on fresh ground every year, not only for the control of the gapeworm but for the control of intestinal worms and other parasites, as well as some diseases. I have often noticed that a man will start a poultry plant on a farm where no chickens have been kept, putting up new buildings; and for a year or two everything will go along fine. Then disease will creep in and cause trouble. On most farms, however, it is possible to use clean ground on which to rear the chicks, and doing so avoids a lot of trouble.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Chicks Die in Shell

My eggs and those of my neighbors are dead in shell. Can you tell me why?—Mrs. W. A. N., Allegheny County, Pa.

Chicks dying in the shell just prior to hatching is a very common trouble that causes a lot of loss in incubation. Almost anything that might be the matter with either eggs or incubation methods might be the cause of the trouble, so it is impossible to state any one cause that might be responsible.

Low vitality in the breeding stock or infection with white diarrhea, poor incubators, too much or too little moisture, wrong temperature, failure to turn properly, poor ventilation of the incubator cellar—these are all things that might cause chicks to die in the shell.

I am getting to believe that it pays farmers with small flocks to buy baby chicks or to have their eggs hatched in commercial hatcheries, as men who make a business of hatching have better equipment and more knowledge of the business than is the case where only a small incubator is run under ordinary farm conditions.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

CARE OF THE FLOCK—It is not necessary to call your attention to the fact that broilers are cheap and egg prices are low, neither is it any use for you to throw up your hands and say that there isn't any money in poultry any more.

• • •

During the next four months every bird that is laying is producing a reasonable profit. Every bird is laying 20 eggs per month or none. Success with the flock demands careful management which will keep the birds laying and dispose of culls.

• • •

Encourage production by providing the following conditions for the layers:

HOUSE—Cool, clean, free of mites.
RANGE—Succulent green feed.
BIRDS—Good flesh, free from lice.
FEEDING—Scratch feed—12 lbs. to the 100 birds.
  4 lbs. at 7:00 A. M. and 8 lbs. at 7:00 P. M.
  Mash—Fresh daily, with sufficient hopper space for all birds.
  Wet Mash—2 lbs. of laying mash and 1 lb. milk per 100 birds, fed at 2:00 P. M.
  Water—Clean, fresh water always available.
CULLING—Every week.

• • •

Care of the growing stock: What efforts are you making to raise better pullets than last year?

1. Are the pullets on new, clean range?
2. Is the young stock away from the old stock?
3. Do flies have access to feeding in the old birds' manure?
4. Do you clean the colony houses each week?
5. Are there sufficient roosts in the colony houses?
6. Does the young stock have plenty of green feed?
7. Have cockerels been removed?
8. Is sufficient mash hopper space allowed?
9. Are the range and feeding equipment kept clean?
10. Have you looked for worms in the young stock?

Bugs Cannot Reach These Chickens

Worms picked up from the soil cause chickens one kind of trouble, and flying insects cause them another. These chickens in an experimental pen at the Pennsylvania State College are protected from both. They exercise on a concrete platform and wire screens keep the winged insects away.

RELIABLE DAY-OLD CHICK HATCHERIES

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. We Can Do the Same for You in 1927. Flocks American Cert-O-Culd. We ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White and Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron White Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (PC-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings, 20c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Wonderful PURINA FED Pullets
6 weeks old pullets $ .60
12 weeks old pullets 1.40
Buy pullets from stock that won 4th place at the Long Island Egg Laying Contest and has the record of hatching 80% on test.
Substantial Reduction on Large Lots
Zimmerman's Model Poultry Farm
WHITEACRES, DAUPHIN, R. D. 1

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	7.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	9.00
S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	14.00
Assorted Chicks	6.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.
I. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS
From highest quality free ranged stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	Per 100
R. I. Reds	$10.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
White Leghorns	8.00
Light Mixed	7.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00

LOOK
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots 100% prepaid; and delivery guaranteed.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Broiler and Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Off Colors	2.00	3.50	6.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. J. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks
BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds..10 Cts.
Barred Rocks .... 9 Cts.
S. C. W. Leghorns...... 7 Cts.
Mixed or Off Color Chicks 7 Cts.
These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Pa.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH
S. C. White Leghorns....$7.00 per 100
S. C. Brd. Rocks & Reds 9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed, $8; Light 6.00 per 100
Postpaid live arrival and absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

100% live del. guar. Order from ad or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 7c. Barred Rocks, 9c. Light Mixed, 6c. Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

CORN CRIBS ROSSMETAL GRAIN BINS
COPPER CONTENT GALVANIZED
Made like the famous ROSSMETAL Silo, ROSS METAL Cribs and Bins have exclusive features. Perfect ventilation—Easy to erect.
Write today for our special money saving proposition to the farmer. Agents wanted also.
Ross Cutter & Silo Co.
12 Warder Street,
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BABY CHICKS

100% live delivery. Postpaid	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$32.00	$60.00
Barred Rocks	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. C. Reds	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. L. Wyandottes	12.00	55.00	
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.50	70.00
Assorted	7.00	32.00	60.00
Light Mixed	6.00	30.00	55.00

100% safe and live arrival guaranteed. From free range utility stock. THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed All Varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
[illegible] Valley Hatchery, Box 28, Bellefonte, Pa.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS
40,000 Weekly 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid to your door.

	50	100	400
Wh., Brown & Buff Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$28
White, Barred and Buff Rocks	5.50	10.00	40
Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Blk. Minorcas	5.50	10.00	40
Buff Orpingtons and Buff Minorcas	6.50	12.00	48
Anconas and HEAVY MIXED	4.50	8.00	32
Mixed, Odds and Ends	3.50	6.50	26

Order from this ad, save time. Fine Free Catalog.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 57, Bucyrus, Ohio

Chick Prices Smashed
For June, July, August & September, $6 per hundred and up.

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh., Br., Black and Buff Leghorns	$4.00	$7	$34
Special Leghorns, Brd. Rocks, Wh. Wytts., R. I. Reds, Heavy Broilers	5.00	9	44
Light Broilers	3.50	6	30

100% live delivery to your door guar.
Johnson Hatchery, Ickesburg, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.00	3.50	6.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

CHIX

July and August Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Stn. Wh. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$60
Shelleys Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Hasoms Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
Rhode Island Reds	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	80
Odds and Ends	4.00	7.00	60
3000 Pullets		$1.25 each	

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY Quality CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
B. Rocks—R. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50
Odds and Ends	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50

STONY POINT HATCHERY, Box F, Richfield, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS
Member I. B. C. A.
Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 10c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 8c; Barred Rocks, 8c; Heavy Mixed, 7c. We ship C. O. D. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS Wh. Leg., 7c; Large Type Barron Tancred Leg., 8c; Brd. Rocks, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 6c. 100% Gtd. Prepaid. Free Range. Reduction on 500 or more. Circular.
TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 7c, from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
E. L. BEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
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All for only $1.10—Value $1.75
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Daisy Air Rifle

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel. 32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila. Pa

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Light Desserts Tempt Finicky Hot Weather Appetites

A LIGHT dessert is always advisable, whether it be served in July or in January. The dessert is a final tasty bite that enables the diner to leave the table feeling that it has been good to be there.

The cold dessert, when it is a light one, is ideal for summer. One day it may be ice cream—provided good, pure ice cream may be secured.

Again the dessert may consist merely of a plate of sliced fruit or berries, served with milk or cream and sugar.

Other light and desirable desserts are snow puddings, Bavarian creams, whips, gelatins, tapioca creams and custards. Perhaps tapioca cream is the ranking dessert of all, not only for children but for adults. Without being a heavy dish, this cream furnishes some healthful carbohydrates from the tapioca itself, and if combined with fruit, provides necessary minerals, salts and vitamins.

Blends with Many Other Foods

The chief value of tapioca to many is not due to the fact that it is a very healthful food in itself, but because of its blending qualities. Glance over three or four recipes and you will find that it blends with milk, eggs, fruits of all kinds and berries.

TAPIOCA CREAM

1 quart hot milk
One-third cup quick-cooking tapioca
1 egg
½ cup sugar
Pinch of salt
Flavoring

Cook tapioca and salt 15 minutes in hot milk in double boiler, stirring frequently. Add 1 tablespoon of cold water to the egg yolk and beat well. At the end of 15 minutes stir the egg yolk and sugar slowly into the milk and tapioca. Cook until it begins to thicken like custard.

Remove from heat and whip in the beaten egg white. Add vanilla, orange or any flavoring desired. The white of egg may be used as meringue if preferred.

The above quantities will furnish eight generous portions.

Fruit Adds to the Flavor

This is delicious poured cold over any fruit or berries, either fresh or canned. Raisins, prunes, figs, dates or nuts may be stirred into it while cooling.

ORANGE TAPIOCA

1 quart hot water or milk
½ cup quick-cooking tapioca
Pinch of salt
¼ cup sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
4 oranges

Cook fifteen minutes in a double boiler, tapioca and salt in water (or milk) to which have been added sugar and lemon juice, stirring frequently.

Pour this over oranges, peeled, divided into sections, and cut in rather small pieces and sweetened. Serve cool with sweetened whipped cream.

CHOCOLATE TAPIOCA

4 cups hot chocolate or cocoa made proper strength for drinking
⅓ cup quick-cooking tapioca
⅓ cup sugar
Pinch of salt
Vanilla

Add tapioca, sugar and salt to hot chocolate or cocoa and cook in a double boiler 15 minutes, stirring frequently.

Remove from fire. Flavor with vanilla. Serve cold with sugar and cream. If a thicker consistency is desired, use 3 cups of hot chocolate or cocoa.

Try one, or all of these recipes, and see how eagerly the children will clamor for a second helping and how even the adults will not need much coaxing. When served very cold, they touch the spot on a warm day, as few other desserts do.—Betty Barclay.

Timely Tips

WHEN storing the stove for the summer season clean it thoroly then grease with lard or tallow—this prevents rust.

• • •

Linen towels for kitchen use are more desirable than cotton ones. They absorb moisture more readily and give up stains more easily than their cheaper sister,—cotton. They last much longer and are just as inexpensive. Linen dish towels, too, are much better than cotton ones. They do not leave lint and absorb the moisture from the dishes quickly.—Mrs. L. D. Kerns, Pa.

• • •

The most important point in dyeing is to follow carefully the directions which accompany the dye. All stains, particularly those of grease or acid, should be removed before dyeing. Two tablespoons of ammonia in a gallon of water may be used to remove the acid of perspiration stains tho it does not remove the stain itself. Boiling streaked or partly faded garments with soap and water for ten minutes will distribute the color evenly so that it will dye well.

Winter Flowers Require Care Now

DEAR EDITOR:—Please tell me how to care for primroses and a Christmas cactus during the summer months.—Mrs. D., Pa.

Summer is the period of rest for both plants, and after their blooming season, a little different care may be given with most gratifying results.

Primroses may be removed from the pot in early June or later. Keeping as much of the earth as possible about the roots, transfer the plant to the outdoor flower bed. In the early fall repot again and use the next size larger flower pot each year. General outdoor care is all that is needed to put the plant in excellent health for the winter blooming season.

Starting in early summer it is well to withdraw the generous water supply from Christmas cacti, and give them just enough to prevent the plants from drying out entirely. About September you will notice new growth starting in. At that time gradually increase the water supply again, and a little plant food may be included.—G. S. S.

Leisure is No Longer a Dream

THE farm woman's leisure is no longer a dream. Well arranged kitchens, labor saving equipment and methods and running water have lessened her labors.

Power, whether from water, electricity or gas engines is further helping to make her life easier. Washing machines, electric irons, vacuum cleaners and the like can now be obtained with motors to suit the 32-volt electric plants on many farms.

Linoleum on the kitchen floor needs none of the scrubbing demanded by the old bare pine floor; and stoves, sinks and tables of the right height do away with many backaches. Simple furnishings, dictated by good taste, ease the cleaning and make dusting less of a burden. By following household discoveries the housewife can use her money to purchase the equipment which will be of greatest help to her.

She has time for more than housework but the time freed is not idle. She reads, she studies, she pursues her favorite hobbies, she enters into community and club activities, and by enriching her life thru outside contacts she makes her home happier and greatly increases the pleasure of living.

Modern kitchen equipment has lightened her burdens

TWO OPINIONS

What About Hospitality? Hungry Threshermen Deserve Hot Food

FARMERS and farmers' wives are expressing opinions today as to whether threshers should carry dinner pails or eat at the farm homes where they are at work. Mine is a dissenting voice. If anyone needs a good warm dinner and supper, too, it is the man connected with threshing. It is steady work, dirty work, and is carried on during all sorts of weather.

Sparing the housewife is the reason given for the proposal that threshers eat outside on the lee side of the barn with chaff, dust and flies to make the meal more interesting. This same wife cooks just as much for the relatives that gather at times in her dining-room. She works harder at Ladies' Aid dinners and big picnics. Why not on threshing day just roast a larger piece of meat than the family requires, gather an added supply of fresh vegetables, enlarge the number of potatoes, bake a few more pies and use the largest pudding pans? You can then enjoy the gossip of the big gang during noon hour.

Is the rush of modern life pushing us farther and farther apart? Is that fine thing we call hospitality,—which was the pride of our grandfathers,—is that fine quality departing from our good old country homes?—Mrs. M. C. Smith, Pa.

It's Easier to Cook for Men Than for Women

THAT hungry gang will be here in a short time, and nothing specially ready for dinner. But never mind, a crowd of hungry men is easier to plan for than a group of critical women. These men appreciate plenty of plain food and fancy or unusual dishes are taboo.

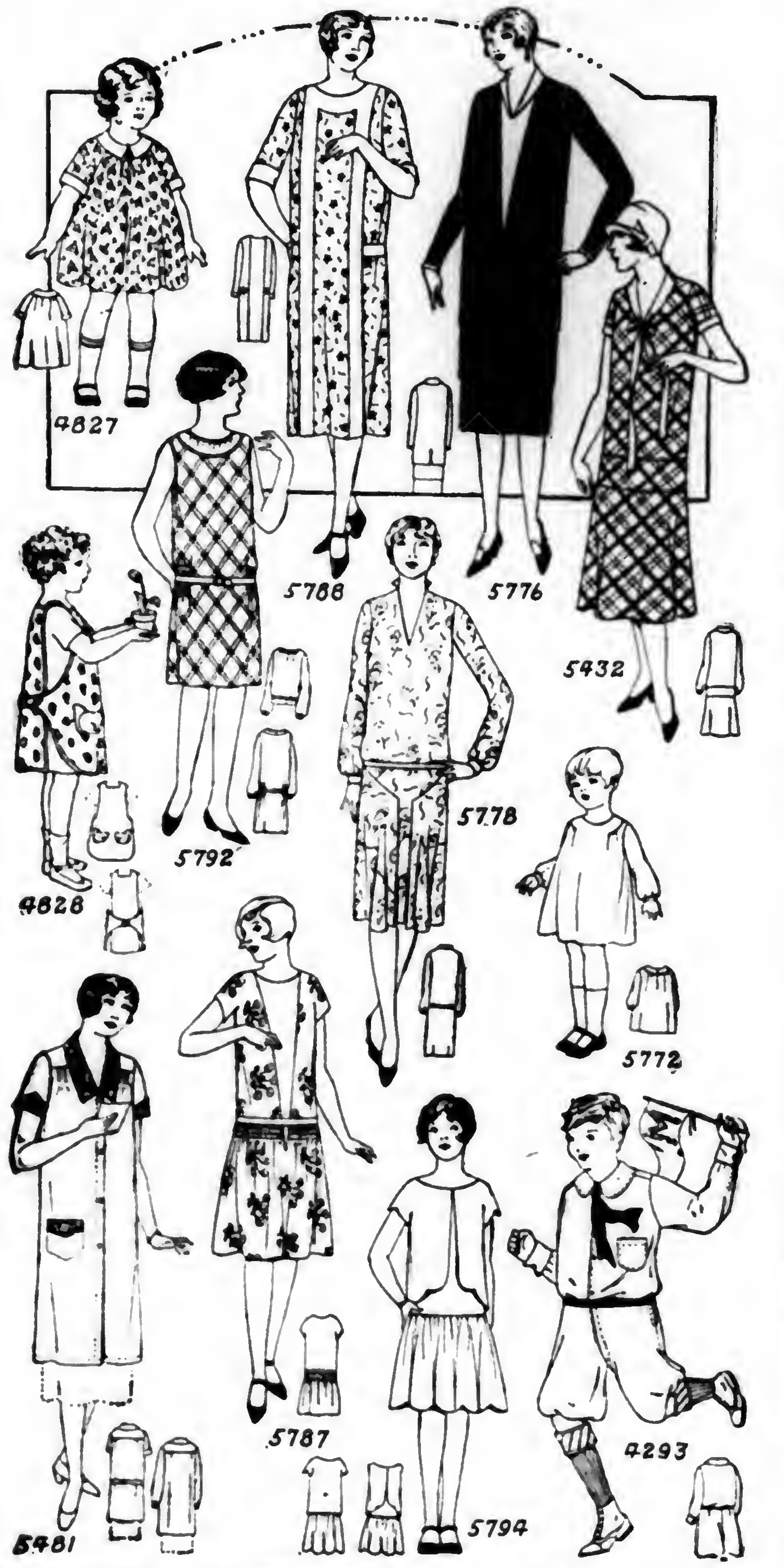
Today even the bread supply is low, so we will have a big batch of drop biscuits. The preserve closet is a help with these nice hot biscuits. Fresh, sweet apples are abundant and we will have ready quickly a six-quart kettle. Wash the apples well and cut in half, removing only the cores. Use just enough water to cover and one cup of sugar. When they have cooked tender, the juice will be thick. Serve with the heavy syrup poured over them.

Nothing seems to be more appreciated than salt pork. Chicken is offered to threshers till it has become a joke. Fry the pork slices to a nice crisp brown and serve without any grease. Make a good milk gravy in the remaining pork fat, and they will enjoy that with the biscuits.

Pie is the most popular dessert, but if none is at hand, we can find plenty of help-outs in the fruit cupboard. If the time is too short to prepare fresh vegetables, there are cans waiting for the emergency, and no threshers need go hungry today.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

Cheese is often used as a substitute for meat in warm weather. The New York State College at Ithaca, N. Y., has a free bulletin on using cheese which gives many good suggestions. A copy may be had by writing to the college, giving number H-133.

Cool Frocks Sponsor New Details of Fashion



Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4827.—Four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3-year size requires 2¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price 10c.

5788.—Nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size requires 3⅝ yards of 40-inch material with 1½ yard of contrasting material for trimming portions on front and facings on cuffs and belt. If made with long sleeves 3⅝ yards of figured material will be required together with the contrasting material. Price 10c.

5776.—Eight sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 54-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch material for facing on vestee, collar and cuffs and ⅝ yard of 36-inch lining. Price 10c.

5432.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch plaid and ⅝ yard of plain material 40 inches wide for facing the sleeves, collar and revers, if made as illustrated. If made with long sleeves it will take 3⅝ yards of the plaid. Price 10c.

4828.—Five sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 1½ yard of 37-inch material. Price 10c.

5792.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2¼ yards for the dress and 1¼ yard for the guimpe of 40-inch material if made with sleeves. Without sleeves the guimpe will require ⅞ yard. Price 10c.

5778.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 1⅝ yard of 36-inch lining and 4⅞ yards of material 40 inches wide together with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5772.—Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 1½ yard of 32-inch material. Price 10c.

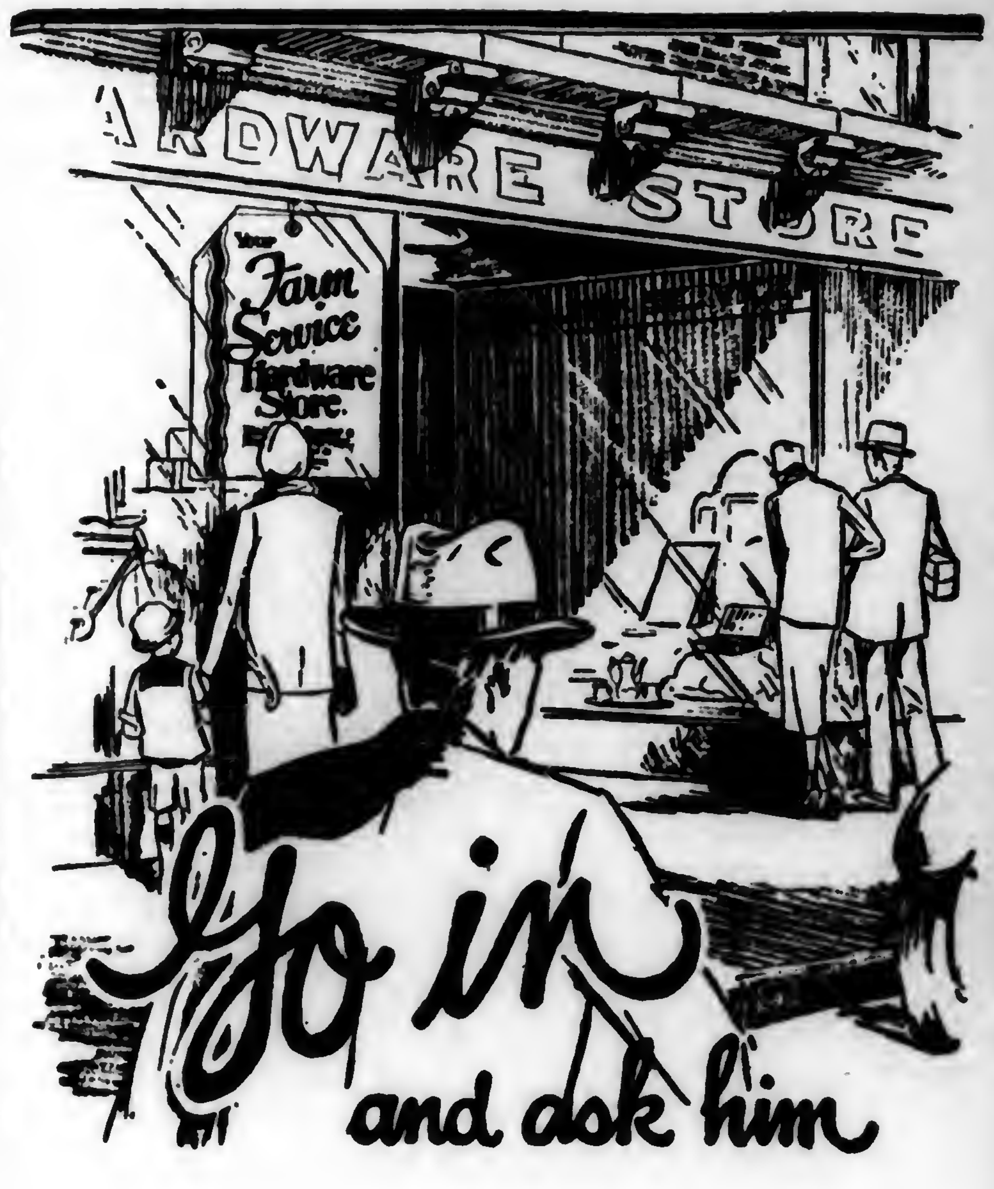
5481.—Four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3½ yards of 32-inch material together with ½ yard of contrasting for facing on collar, cuffs, pockets and belt portions if made with short sleeves. If made with long sleeves and of one material, 4¼ yards are required. Price 10c.

5787.—Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 2⅜ yards of material 40 inches wide together with ¾ yard of contrasting material for facing on belt and vestee. Price 10c.

5794.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅜ yards of 40-inch material, if the bolero is made with sleeve portions. If without sleeve portions 2¼ yards will be required. Price 10c.

4293.—Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 1⅞ yard for the blouse and 1⅜ yard for the knickerbockers of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.


HARDWARE STORE
Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Go in and ask him

TAKE the mechanical problems of running your farm to your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store. These hardware men have made a life-long study of machinery, tools, builders' hardware, paints, roofing, lubricants and the thousand and one other things that are so necessary in your farm work. If you want to know how much paint it will take for your barn, how much roofing or fencing to buy, the right kind of heating apparatus for your house, or an estimate on builders' hardware, go in and ask him.

The "tag" in the window is your personal invitation to make that store your meeting place when in town. They like to have you ask questions and the information they can give you may be of tremendous value, saving you time, money and disappointment in something which you might buy without thoroughly understanding all about it.

They are quality stores, selling with the idea that price can only be measured by value and that their whole aim is to give you the most for your money and the privilege of "seeing before you buy."

If you are not acquainted with your local "Farm Service" Hardware Man, tear out this ad and take it in to him and give him your name and address. It will be an acquaintanceship that will be well worthwhile and one that will mean a great deal to every member of your family and a help to you in the keeping up of your farm and home. You will find a store, with the "tag" in the window, near you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render & Deal Farm Service as advertised in
trade at one of these stores

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our school closed. I am not very glad because it closed as I like to go to school. I am promoted in the eighth grade for next term. I think I am going to a new school next term. They are going to begin to build it next week. It is going to be a big school. It is going to be built about two and one-half miles from my home.

I think we are going to take a trip to Philadelphia this summer. I will write and tell you all about the trip.

I am sending a candy recipe. I made some of that candy today and I like it so I thought I would send you the recipe.

CHEWING TAFFY

2 cups sugar
2 cups table molasses
2 tablespoons water
2 teaspoons vanilla

Cook until it hardens in water, then put in a pinch of soda. Stir and put on buttered platter. When cool enough dip hands in water and pull until white.—Bernite Goletz, (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

I shall be glad, Bernite, to have you write me about your trip. Will this be your first visit to Philadelphia? I would like to hear from other Forum friends who have taken trips.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have been reading the Forum page for a long time and I think the letters are all very interesting.

TOETOE AND I
Earl May, (X), Fulton County, Pa.

I live on a small farm and the school I go to is called Buffalo School. I would like to become a member of the Forum.

I am sending a picture of my pet dog, "Toetoe" and myself.—Earl May, (X), Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I hope you have more contests because I want to join in with the other young people. I am sending a receipe.

TEA CAKES

2 cups pastry flour
½ tablespoon salt
4 tablespoons evaporated milk diluted with 7 tablespoons of water
4 teaspoons baking powder
4 tablespoons fat
Candied cherries, raisins

Sift dry ingredients and rub in the fat. Add the milk and mix like biscuit. Roll on a lightly floured board to one-half inch thickness. Cut into rounds large as a quarter. Put a cherry or raisin on each. Brush with fat and bake in a 450-degree F. oven.—Agnes Durham, thirteen, Burlington County, N. J.

Dear Forum Friends and Readers: We have a pond and a few miles of creek so when it is real hot we go in swimming and have good fun.

One day our school went on a trip. We went in trucks and automobiles. There were about sixty of us with the teacher and chauffeurs. We first went to a museum about five miles from the school and we then spent the rest of the afternoon visiting a school in another township.—Sadie E. Bachman, twelve (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

THE Forum is for all the boys and girls who read Pennsylvania Farmer. Membership pins are sent to those who send in particularly good contributions of letters, pictures and drawings. Forum friends who have been made members because of especially good contributions to the page have the (X) appearing with their names. All Forum mail should be addressed to: Forum Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—For my pets I have canary birds. The one is yellow all over and the other one is black and yellow. I like to hear them sing. When you come near to them they won't sing. Nearly the whole day they're jumping up and down in their cage.

On the last day of school we had refreshments and played games. We had to play our games in the school on account of the rain. A week before our school closed our teacher and some scholars went to the woods to take a walk at recess. They picked a lot of flowers.—Florence Deisher, (X), Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a pet chicken. I call it Speckle. It is black with white spots on it and it eats from my hand. When I come home from school she comes running to me. She looks up at me as if to say, "Give me something to eat," and when I talk to her she turns her head to one side and says "cu, cu." One morning she started to follow me to school.

She also follows me in the evening when I hunt my eggs. She lays almost every day.—Pearl Griffith, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We cultivated our corn last week and I helped to stand it up. We are starting to make hay in the meadow. We have two strawberry patches. Some are beginning to get ripe. I and my sister go out and hunt wild strawberries. I am taking music lessons, I like it. It is not as hard as I thought it was. I help to milk in the morning and evening. We have seven old guineas and they are laying now. They hide their nests. It's hard to find them. We hatched 23 goslings from 27 eggs but four died. I work in the garden picking out weeds.—Sue E. Swavely, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

I'm sorry you failed to give your address, Sue, for your letter is very interesting and I would have liked to know where you live. If there had been an address I'd probably have sent you a membership pin.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Forum Friends:—Our school closed in April. I guess I will be down to Philadelphia before long. Our school teacher is taking all the scholars that have an average of 90 or above.

My father is a mail carrier. We farm about 23 acres. I help when father is away in the forenoon and in the afternoon he works. We live right alongside of the Conestoga Creek. In the summer we go in swimming.—Irma Brindle, twelve, Lancaster County, Pa.

THREE TWINS
Ruth Heffner, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I live on a farm of 128 acres. Our cherries and strawberries are getting ripe. The birds are helping us pick our cherries and the chickens are helping us pick the berries.

We have three kittens. One looks like a tiger, one is black and the other one is blue.—Mildred Hurley, Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received your letter and badge and many thanks. The other children all like it, too.

Grandpa has a big dog. He calls it Jack. I like to play with him. I will throw a stick and he will get it and run as fast as he can so I can't get it.—Edgar Delp, (X), Clarion County, Pa.

A Little Reminder

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—I'm glad to see so many of you joining in the Treasure Hunt. The mail man has had a busy time these past few days delivering contest papers. And while we're talking about the contest—let me remind you that all contest papers must be mailed so as to reach the Forum by Saturday, July 9th.

If this is the first time you've read about the hunt and you don't know what it's all about, you'd better look up the June 25 issue and turn to page 12. There you will find the jumbled sentences and the contest rules. There aren't very many rules but you'd better read them to be sure you don't make mistakes. If you want to write a letter to the Forum to send along with your contest please use a separate sheet of paper.

I'm anxious to hear all about your vacation plans and I would like you to tell me too what you would like best on our page. Would you like to turn to the Forum page some day and find there a story just for our corner? Or perhaps, some sort of puzzle. Now there, I've given you a hint and I didn't want to do that. I want you to tell me what you would like on our page. Will you?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Two Weeks' Contributors

Week Ending June 18, 1927

PENNSYLVANIA

Bucks County, Ruth Wurfel, Elsie Kasparitis (X). **Carbon County**, Eurena Graver (X). **Chester County**, Anna Ferrow. **Lancaster County**, Irma Brendle (X). **Lehigh County**, Sue E. Swavely (no address given), Florence R. Swavely (no address given). **Montour County**, Louise Vogt. **Schuylkill County**, Joseph Manbeck (X). **Tioga County**, Marian L. McIntosh. **Westmoreland County**, Alta Fox. **York County**, Arlene C. Drais.

NEW YORK

Otsego County, Joseph I. Stevens (X).

INDIANA

Allen County, Stanley Gongaware (X), Sarah Gongaware (X).

Week Ending June 25, 1927

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Leila M. Warren (X), Faith Lehigh (X), Hope Lehigh (X), John Deardorff (X). **Bedford County**, Hazel Garner (X). **Berks County**, Eleanor Ellisonlight, Alma Kline, Marguerite Sonday (X). **Bradford County**, May Cass (X). **Bucks County**, George W. Christman (X), **Mary Fretz (X), Mary Ruth** Somers, Florence Engleman (X). **Cambria County**, Rosa Mandl (X). **Chester County**, Elma Wilson (X). **Columbia County**, Arch Wager (X). **Cumberland County**, Mildred Hurley, Florence Eppley (X). **Dauphin County**, Ruth Fegan. **Franklin County**, Thelma Martin, Margaret Christman. **Fulton County**, Doris Witter, Maria Wilson (X), Grace Alice Wilson (X), Louise Souders (X), Genevieve Larue Fraker (no address given). **Greene County**, Marie Rush. **Indiana County**, Mary Lukcik (X). **Juniata County**, Martha Gilson (no address given), Alenna Rhine (X). **Lebanon County**, Pearl Good, Annie Stover, Lizzie H. Stover, Mary H. Stover. **Lehigh County**, Pauline Hausman, Margaret Danner (X), Bernadine Frankhouser (X), Frances Wright (X), Martin Delbert (X). **Montgomery County**, Anna M. Reanford (no address given). **Northampton County**, Mae Noma Riley. **Perry County**, Jane le Bair (X), Edith Frownfelter (X). **Schuylkill County**, Laura Straub (X). **Somerset County**, Mary M. Umberger (X), Edna Beener (X). **Union County**, Edith Irene Hoffman (X), Merlyn Hoffman (X). **Warren County**, Winifred Oleson (X). **Westmoreland County**, Gail Logan (X). **Wyoming County**, Irene Eckel (X). **York County**, Kathryn Brown, Roy E. Melhorn (X).

NEW JERSEY

Monmouth County, Agnes J. McCaffery. **Salem County**, Clara Massey, Emily Smithcors, Hazel Volkmar (X).

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Reginald T. Rippeon (X).

WEST VIRGINIA

Brooke County, Robert Crupe (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Did you ever find something when you were not looking for it? And haven't you often found something just staring you in the face after you have been hunting for it for a long time? Well, if you will look carefully at these ten sentences in the little block below and think very hard about something good to eat, I'm sure you will find the name of a kind of food right there all ready for you. The first sentence is printed in that way so that you will know how to go about looking for the other good eats. When you have found all of these kinds of food—one in each sentence—let me have them on a postal card or in a letter by July 16th. (You'll probably be hungry by the time you find the whole list.) BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, IN WHAT COUNTY YOU LIVE AND WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES.

The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

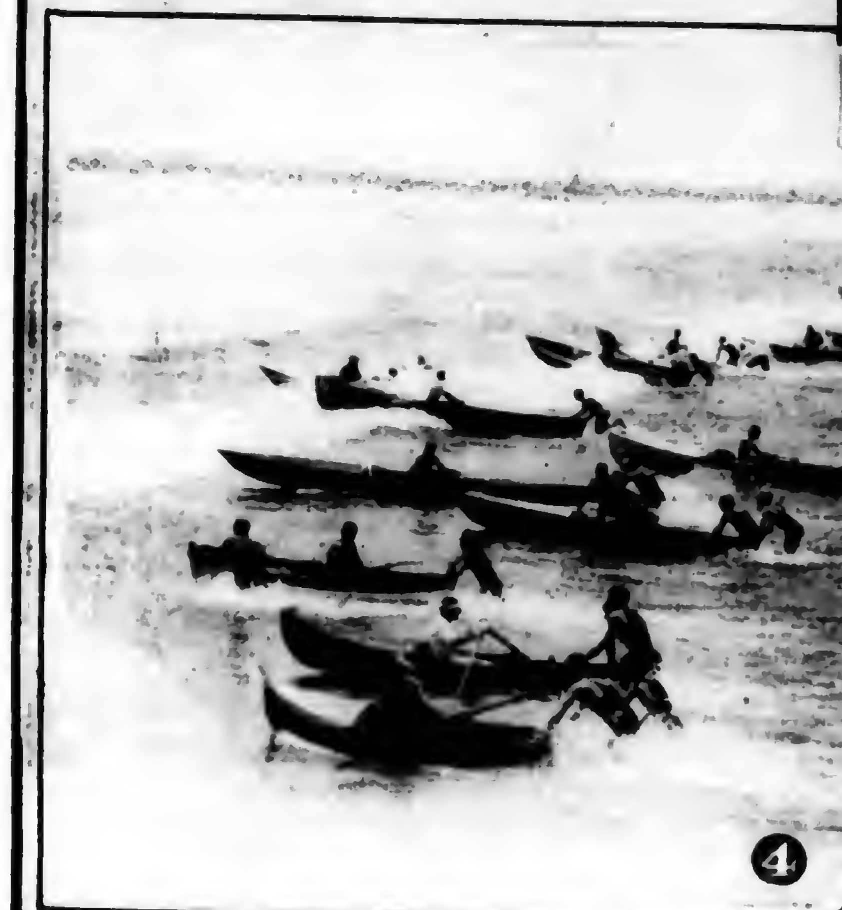
The answer to the puzzle about the collection of "fours" in the issue of June 18 is: 4 times 4, plus 4 equals 4 plus 4 plus 4 plus 4 plus 4.

The prize winners are: Mary Buckey, age 10, Osceola Mills, Pa.; Lester Crawford, age 11, Cowansville, Pa.; John W. Frye, age 12, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; John L. Hunter, age 9, Smithfield, Pa.; Harold Kinter, age 11, Marion Center, Pa.; Helen P. Myers, age 10, Taneytown, Md.; Ethel Sandoe, age 9, East Earl, Pa.; Lilla Smith, age 11, Salem, N. J.; John Edward Snyder, age 11, East Earl, Pa.; Stanley B. Souder, age 10, Telford, Pa.

HIDDEN FOOD

1. The buzzing BEE Flew by.
2. His hand you will grasp in a cheery grip.
3. That keg goes to Williamsport.
4. Aren't you ashamed to be so late?
5. Please get the tub ready for the clothes.
6. Does your house have a pump or kitchen sink?
7. There is a beautiful spot at Orwigsburg.
8. Some people said Mr. Hammil killed his hogs with kindness.
9. Either Mac or Ned must go.
10. Tobacco, coal and wheat can be found in Pennsylvania.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—One of Chicago's tallest skyscrapers will be completed soon. It towers 538 feet above Wacker Drive.

2.—The boys and girls attending the National 4-H Club Encampment on the Department of Agriculture grounds in Washington during the week ending June 23 had outdoor classes in various subjects. Professor C. P. Close is shown giving a lesson in grafting apple trees.

3.—One of the latest automobile fads of Paris is the three-wheel car. This model is said to make 85 miles an hour and go 45 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

4.—The start of the rowboat marathon from Long Beach, California, to Catalina Island, which drew sixty-eight entries from seventeen different nations. Frank Hagney, sculling champion of Australia, who won the race by covering the distance in 5 hours and 40 minutes, 13 minutes less than his nearest competitor, is seen in the first boat.

5.—Eva, Katherine and Richard, Jr., children of Commander Richard E. Byrd, who hopped off for Paris in his plane, "America," on June 29th.

Get Your Man

By Katherine Mayo

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> "When once you start after a man, you must get him."
> JOHN C. GROOME,
> First Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police.

IT BEGAN toward the end of January, when the snow lay deep on the hillsides, and when, as the smut-faced miners came out of the shafts at night, bitter winds caught and belabored them, wearily floundering along their homeward way. Winter, up there in western Pennsylvania, strikes hard, and it is all a man can do to earn his daily bread and take his meagre comfort of it. He needs no extra burden. Life itself weighs heavily enough.

But bad hearts ignore chivalry. Out of some cave of slime had crept men mean enough to rob the poor. For four weeks running, on pay-day night, unidentified scoundrels had waylaid the workmen on the lonely roads, and at the point of knife or gun had taken their envelopes from them. Or, missing their prey in the open, they had entered and rifled the bare little homes. Sometimes, even, they had boldly done their work in the very streets of the villages, snatching the whole fruits of the week's hard toil and departing before their paralyzed victim could recover wits to resist.

United Mine Workers men and laborers in the zinc and chemical plants were the principal sufferers. For a while they bore it sheep-fashion, in the thought that the curse would pass. But when, week after week, their all was taken from them, it became clear that the thing had settled to a steady gait; then they revolted, demanded protection under the law, called for help—help from the State Police.

The Captain of "A" Troop received their complaint and acted according to the way of the Force. Determining at once the practical center of trouble, he fixed a sub-station there. The little town of Langeloth was the point that he chose. To that town he sent three men, Corporal Mauk, with Privates Nicholson and McCormick, under orders to catch the robbers and, while they were at it, to clean up the place.

The three officers settled themselves in their new quarters very much as a bird lights on a new branch. Then they jumped into their job.

Entirely aside from the robberies, they found, the place would take quite a bit of cleaning-up. It was interesting to see how many citizens, whether of the villages or of the open country roundabout, brought to their door tales of wrong and pleas for redress, knowing that succor lay now within reach. This one complained of a purveyor of cocaine, this other of a disorderly house, a third reported a butcher who sold to the people diseased beef. And so on, with pleas and responses, until Saturday came, — pay-day,—bringing with it its special occasion.

Now, what the three Troopers did in Langeloth on that particular Saturday, the 26th of February, mattered a good deal to the people of Langeloth, but matters to this story not at all.

"Get Your Man" is another of our series of true stories about the Pennsylvania State Police

This story begins with the evening of February 27, Sunday, when the news came screaming over the sub-station wire that Mary O'Hagan, a Langeloth miner's wife, had been brutally assaulted and afterwards beaten by a man unknown; and that she now lay in her own home near death.

CORPORAL MAUK and his two comrades were sitting at supper when the telephone rang. McCormick jumped up to answer, taking the message in the steady, methodical way that the Force employs. But as he returned to report to his Corporal, his eyes gleamed with a cold fire.

Without a word Mauk and Nicholson sprang up leaving the half-finished meal. Snatching their caps all three men tramped out of the room. Five minutes later the drum of their horses' feet had died on the outer dark.

They might have waited to finish their meat? But they wait for nothing, these lads of the "Black Hussars." And besides, the one crime in all the catalogs of crimes that stands out sharpest for their deadly enmity is the crime against women, fouler, as they hold, even than murder itself.

The moon was mounting a sparkling sky. The snow sang under flying hoofs. The keen, dry cold made almost a perfume in the air.

"She mustn't die before we get there, boys," exclaimed Mauk.

As his words smoked a cloud behind his head, the three lifted their hardy little range horses into greater speed.

Into the open country they rode, over routes where few had passed before them since the last deep fall of snow, and so into the street of a tiny "mine-patch" settlement, and to O'Hagan's door.

IT WAS a ramshackle door, in a ramshackle "Company house," down at heel, out at elbow, dirty-faced and unashamed after a long succession of tenants who cared for none of these things. But Mary O'Hagan, decent woman that she was, had kept her place clean, and the room into which the three Troopers stepped was as tidy as one pair of hard-working hands could make it.

That room was full, now—full of keening women, crouching with their aprons flung over their heads; of men, silent, stiff-mouthed, stormy-faced; of frightened children, staring from their mothers' knees.

"Where's O'Hagan?" asked Corporal Mauk, as he crossed the threshold.

It was a gray-haired Scottish foreman who answered.

"O' Hagan's ben th' hoose wi' his wife," said he. "Hurry doon, mon. He's wearied waitin' on ye."

Mauk strode across and knocked at the inner door. It opened quickly and closed after him. Twenty minutes passed before he emerged. Then, with a nod of farewell, he would have left the house.

But women caught at his blouse-skirt, men laid hand on his arm. Doctor and soldier in one they knew all State Troopers to be. They must hear the word.

"Will Mary die?" cried a girl.

The Corporal looked at her strangely. "Maybe it would be better so," said he.

From the women a long, low wail went up. From the men a sort of shapeless curse.

"Do yez know what done ut? Can yez get 'um?" a burly Celt rapped out.

"That's my job," the Trooper replied; and with the ring of his speech every man in the room was his brother.

ONCE outside and alone with his comrades, the Corporal repeated the description that he had been able to draw from Mary O'Hagan's tormented mind.

"It should be fairly easy," was Nicholson's comment.

"Thank God, it's no easier!" Mauk rejoined; "or O'Hagan would be a murderer before this night is done."

No need to tell in detail how they sifted their matter down, or how within two hours they had learned to a practical certainty that one Adolph Ofenloch, an Austrian miner, was the man they sought. The thing is a method—a science. They are doing it all the time. You can pick your man out of a community as a conjurer picks a card from a pack—once you know how.

Ofenloch lived in a miner's boarding-house in a settlement some few miles beyond. Thither the Troopers betook themselves straight.

"Ofenloch ain't in yet," said the sleepy landlord, standing in his doorway, candle in hand.

"But I'll just have a look, all the same," said Mauk.

"Sure!" the other assented, leading the way.

Search revealed that the man had told the truth. Ofenloch was not in that house. But it revealed another point of more cheering character: Ofenloch's trunk was in the house and in that trunk the sum of three hundred dollars in United States currency.

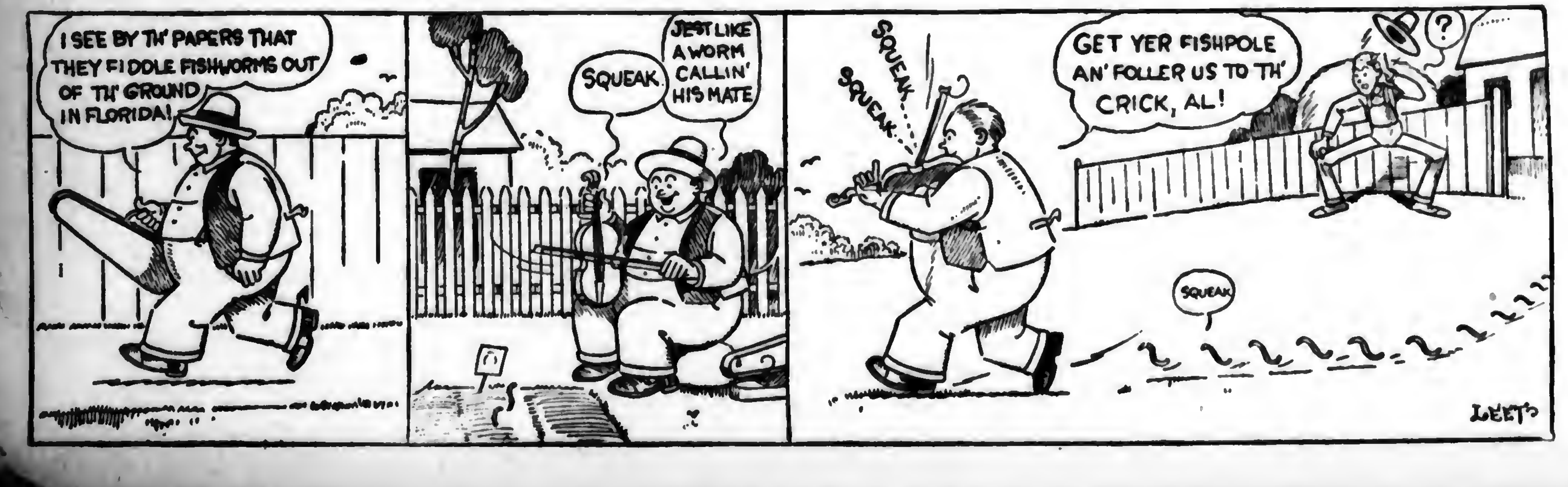
"He's hiding out now," remarked the Corporal. "And he'll try to make his get-away. But he'll never leave without his roll. He'll be here after it later in the night."

So the three settled down in the boarding-house kitchen to wait.

THE place was wretched enough. A faint feather of steam, rising from the spout of a iron kettle on the dilapidated stove made its single livelier note. Otherwise the battered table with its dirty cloth, the crippled chairs, the few ruinous dishes that shared the shelf with the sharp-voiced clock, the foul floor, the scrawled and grimy walls, the two glaring, naked chromos in fly-specked frames, composed its graceless whole. A soot-smudged reflector lamp, its wry wick feebly smoking, revealed the scene, but, as the visitors at once made certain, the window curtains, wrecks tho they were, effectively shut it away from the outer world.

Silently the three men watched, while their host slept, his head on the table buried in his arms. Now and again came a shuffle on the step. Each Trooper, at the sound, would spring to the sharp edge of readiness. Then the door would open while some drunken miner stumbled in, half blindly seeking his accustomed bed.

Activities of Al Acres: Get in the parade, Al : : : : : : : By Leet


I SEE BY TH' PAPERS THAT THEY FIDDLE FISHWORMS OUT OF TH' GROUND IN FLORIDA!
SQUEAK.
JEST LIKE A WORM CALLIN' HIS MATE
SQUEAK
SQUEAK
GET YER FISHPOLE AN' FOLLER US TO TH' CRICK, AL!
?
SQUEAK
LEET

Most of them were submerged too far to notice the presence of strangers in the room. Some floundered upstairs to their mattresses. The rest, unequal to the effort, dropped where they stood, succumbed to the heat of the room, and slept. Little by little the air choked with thick, sickening odors, and strange, unhuman noise.

It was the ancient, accustomed finale of the thing that begins on "good old Saturday night." In its midst the three clean-cut young soldiers stood out like three bright steel lances against a heap of mud.

Mauk, almost six feet tall, heavily built and fine-looking, had been a school-teacher in earlier days, after the famous old Lincolnian plan by which a man delves in the lumber camps or on the farm between school sessions, and sits up half the night to read law and the classics the whole year thru. Now the Force had contributed soldierly discipline to the making of an all-around man. Nicholson and McCormick were sturdy variants of the type. And there they sat, watching and waiting, while the clock on the shelf ticked into the smallest hour.

Now and again some sleeper, waking and dimly troubled by the presence of guests so strange, would pull himself up and stumble toward the door.

"Better go to sleep again," Mauk would advise, laying a friendly hand on his shoulder. "None of us are quitting here just yet!"

And so the half-stupefied man, soothed out of his hazy notion, would once more subside. Outward-bound news was contrabrand that night.

THE sharp-voiced clock marked a quarter after one.

"He'll be along soon," muttered McCormick.

Click—click—click—click, snapped the clock, click—click—

On the cold snow outside a step came creaking—a heavy step, but swift and steady, unlike all those others, vague and shambling, that had neared the door before.

The three exchanged glances. Their bodies bent forward as their feet slid back.

A sharp knock.

Automatically the boarding-house keeper shifted his head within the pillow of his arms. His face was creased deep with the pattern of his jersey. His eyes remained tight shut. "Come in," he called in a sleep-drowned voice.

The door opened. On the threshold stood a man—not Ofenloch, not the worse-than-murderer, but a big negro, swinging a most portentous gun.

"Hands up, everybody!" he shouted.

In the first instant, light-dazzled, the newcomer had seen only the sleepers grovelling on the floor.

But as all three Troopers jumped to grapple with him, Nicholson first, he looked up, with an oath, fired point-blank, and sprang backward into the dark.

Two paces distant, and the aim at the heart! Poor Nicholson sank down without even a groan.

The Corporal, behind, scarcely glanced at him.

"Mack, you stay back here and get the man!" he called to McCormick, as he leaped over the body and out thru the door.

But the Corporal's eyes needed also their second of time to adjust themselves. Passing so suddenly from lamp-light into darkness, he tripped on some miserable thing in the ash-pile by the steps, stumbled and fell. As he fell, and rolled, his holster ripped away from his belt, the revolver dropped out, and, in the moment of fumbling that followed, he could not lay hand on the weapon among the deep mass of rubbish into which it had plunged.

Meantime he heard the beat of the negro's steps flying far and farther into the night.

"Better get the darky than the gun!" argued Mauk, and forthwith suited his action to the thought.

The negro, a limber six-footer, was running for his life. And he had a long start. But the Trooper, as it happened, was running for something just a little dearer than life—for the honor of the Force. And he gained on that darky.

THE negro struck a clean, straightaway course, over the moon-flooded plain. Perforce he must trust to speed, for nowhere did any cover offer.

On they raced, the two of them. And tho he took no precious time to look behind, the fugitive knew that his pursuer was gaining.

Suddenly he wheeled.

"Surrender!" called Mauk—Mauk with empty hands to the blood-stained criminal aiming a gun.

"No!" shouted the black man. "I've killed one State Trooper tonight. I'll never be taken alive. You go next!" and he fired.

Mauk dropped to the ground as the trigger fell. The bullet sang over his head. Once more the negro was running.

"He'll have loaded every chamber before he knocked at the door," thought Mauk. "Four shots left."

And the race began again.

Steadily, steadily, the Trooper crept up, with each jump nearing a little. But the big black, tho he could not keep his lead, was good for yet much distance. Nearer, yet a trifle nearer, the voice of the singing snow rose on his ear.

A second time he swung round, threw his gun down at aim, and fired, his stoutish figure outlined clearly by the moon and the luminous snow. A second time, helped by the brilliant light, Mauk seized the nick of the instant to drop, eluding death.

"Three left," the Trooper counted and sped again after his speeding quarry.

But now, with the distance between them ever lessening, came sooner the moment when the quarry dared risk no more. He fired from a range of fifteen paces. But the Corporal, Heaven favoring, dodged and escaped as before.

"Two," reckoned Mauk, scarcely losing his stride's length.

UP TO this point their course had lain straight outward from its starting place. Now, however, across the otherwise featureless field, showed a long, low inequality, the shape of a fence weed-draped and clogged with snow. And the line of that fence running at right angles with the course formed the second side of a triangle.

"He'll take to that for cover," muttered the Corporal. With the notion he somehow let out another link, speeding up. "If only I can get my two hands on him," he thought, "never mind that I have no gun!"

Close to the fence the black man turned again. Mauk, now so near that the powder splashed his cheek, jerked aside, avoiding the bullet. In a flash the fugitive cleared the rail. But the Trooper, leaping after, and almost at grips, by evil fortune caught his foot in a sprawling tangle of snow-hidden barbed wire. He fell heavily.

After the manner of barbed wire everywhere, the tangle spread itself out, wreathed itself, crawled like a live thing clutching and holding with its myriad impish claws, while the victim struggled in the midst of it. When at last he broke free, the negro had already established an ominous lead.

"Which we'll cut again," thought Mauk, and chased after.

Meantime, back at the boarding-house, Private McCormick, no small honor to discipline, sat alert and alone among the prostrate and snoring crew. How little, how very little, he wanted to sit there Heaven knew. But orders are orders. And, moreover, he, too, had to get his man. Afterwards he thought that his ears grew mobile in those long minutes of reaching and stretching after distant sounds.

And where was poor Nicholson's body?

Six feet is short range for a gunman to miss in. Perhaps in the instant of firing, the hand of the negro wavered under his sudden recognition of the uniform of the State. Aimed at the heart, his bullet flew high, striking the left collar-bone, shattering it to bits. The impact had felled Nicholson like a log—crumpled him up on the floor. But before the shrewish clock on the shelf had snapped many seconds away he was up and on his feet again, plunging thru the door.

For a bit McCormick's yearning ears had detected the sound of his footsteps. Then utter stillness succeeded, punctured at intervals by shots.

"One," McCormick counted. "Two. Three. Four."

"Single shots," he pondered. "Now, what's the meaning of that?"

Nicholson, following the two dark figures so far ahead, counted the shots also. Meantime his running was a miracle. Some way that bitter pain in his shoulder seemed only to act as a spur. The jar of each step wrenched like red-hot pincers—and yet, in spite of it, the lad was running his very best.

When the negro, firing his fourth shot, vaulted the fence, Nicholson was already near enough to see the manoeuvre. And so, because he understood it, he instantly changed

(Continued on page 17)

Did you ever hear this one?—

No Breakfast at All

There was an earnest conversation in progress in the village inn. Bob Bodger, the village grumbler, was complaining of the meanness of the farmer by whom he was employed.

"Jarge," he said, "he's as mean as ditch water."

"That's terrible," muttered George slowly and thoughtfully.

"Yes," continued Bob. "This morning he asked me how many more eggs I was goin' to eat, and I told him as 'ow I never counted 'em. 'Well,' he says, 'that last one was the seventh.' And it made me so mad that I jest got up and walked off to work without my breakfast."

A clergyman united in matrimony two of his parishioners, a stalwart woman and a small, weak man, not without inward misgivings as to the future happiness of the ill-assorted pair.

Nearly a year later the woman arrived at the parsonage in a state of fury.

"You married us about ten months ago," she announced. "Well, my husband's escaped. What are you going to do about it?"

One evening, thinking to test my small son's knowledge of arithmetic, I asked:

"If our next-door neighbor has a wife and baby, how many are there in the family?"

Johnny thought for a while, then answered:

"I know. There are two and one to carry."

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Markets

Editors' Note:—Due to the interruption in trading occasioned by the Fourth of July holiday we are unable to present in this issue our usual comprehensive review of the markets. However, the prices and trends cited on this page reflect the general trend of the market for the week.

Pittsburgh Markets

Vegetables—Wholesale Prices

BEANS, bushel hampers, green and wax, Maryland, $2.50@2.75, poor stock low as $2.00. CABBAGE, Ohio, Marietta district, 100-lb. crate, fancy, $1.75@2.00; choice, $1.25@1.50. CUCUMBERS, bushel hampers North Carolina, 50c@$1.25; Arkansas, bushel baskets, $1.50@2.00; Ohio, hothouse, chip baskets, fancy, $1.75@2.00; extra fancy, $2.50@2.75. LETTUCE, per crate, Iceberg, California, best, $3.00@3.50; poor stock low as $1.00; Washington, $2.50@3.00; poor stock low as $2.00. POTATOES, new, U. S. Grade No. 1, barrels, Cobblers, Virginia, Eastern Shore, $5.00@5.25; North Carolina, $4.50@4.75; Maine, 150-lb. sacks, Green Mountains, $3.50@3.75.

Homegrown Supplies

ASPARAGUS, per dozen small bunches, 75c@$1. BEETS, per dozen bunches, 50@65c. CARROTS, per dozen bunches, 50c. LETTUCE leaf, per box of 2 dozen, 50@75c. ONIONS, green, per dozen bunches, 15@20c. PEAS, per bushel basket, $3.00@3.50. RHUBARB, per bundle of 1 dozen bunches, 20@30c. SPINACH, per bushel baskets, $1.00@1.25.

Fruits

APPLES, barrels, New York, Baldwins and Russets, $5.00; bushel baskets, New York Baldwins and Russets, $1.90@2.00. STRAWBERRIES, homegrown, per tray of 18 quarts, $3.50@4.50.

Philadelphia Markets

THE homegrown asparagus season is near its close and receipts in Philadelphia are lighter. Some farmers have already discontinued cutting while others expect to cut up until the Fourth of July. Many buyers have turned to other products but prices are holding firm. This morning Pennsylvania grass ranged from $2.00 per dozen bunches for small stock up to $5.00 for large, while New Jersey grass ranged from $1.25 to $4.50, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets.

Homegrown currants brought $5.00 per 32-quart crate. Light offerings of nearby huckleberries brought 30c a quart while sour cherries sold at 5@7c per pound. Red raspberries met a moderate demand at $4.80 to $6.00 per 60-pint crate.

The supply of string beans is increasing and there is a fair demand for homegrown stock. Green beans sold mostly at 50c to 75c per five-eighths basket while wax brought 50c to 65c. Beets and carrots were plentiful and weak at 1c @ 2c per bunch. Spinach was dull and sold at 40c to 50c per bushel while cabbage was firm at 25c to 40c per five-eighths basket.

Market Review

Philadelphia Produce

BUTTER—Market ruled easier tho price level generally unchanged. Trading very quiet in most quarters in a wholesale way. Buyers not interested unless concessions could have been obtained, especially on undergrades, and in some quarters dealers were inclined to meet buyers' idea. Listings below 90 score nominal in absence of reported sales.

CHEESE—Market ruled about steady with trading spotted and mostly in small to medium sized lots. State flats moving only in small volume as high country cost restricts movement locally.

EGGS—Market steady. On the Produce Exchange this morning there were offerings of firsts in new cases at 25½c, no bid. Firsts, second-hand cases at 24½c, no bid.

New York Produce

BUTTER—Market ruled steady on long lines of top scores suitable for storage. Short lines were not clearing so well and in easy position. Trading generally was only fair. Considerable difference of opinion as to immediate future trend of prices. Medium grades in some accumulation and easy. Car market quiet and steady.

CHEESE—Fresh state flats in full steady position and trading of fair volume. Single daisies finding slow sale and in rather easy position. Held cheese in firm position and bringing full outside prices.

EGGS—Market about steady. On the Mercantile Exchange this morning there was one sale of 75 cases extra firsts at 24½c. Extras offered 26@27c, bid 25@25½c. Extra firsts, 25@26½c; bid 24@24½c. Firsts, 24½c, bid 23½c.

Prices Trend Upward

THE tendency of farm prices was slightly upward in May and June owing chiefly to firmness of grain and cotton markets. Cotton at 17c and corn around $1.00 marked quite an improvement from producers' point of view, contrasting with the almost continuous declines of some preceding months. There were some losses in the market position of various products which are in heavy supply at this season, but the general average of farm prices has tended slightly upward.

Recent gains in a small way included butter and eggs which are passing time of greatest production. Hay is lower, but the crop seems to be large. Beef cattle occasionally reach new top prices, but other lines of livestock, also dressed poultry, continue rather depressed. Crop conditions are about average in most parts of the country, altho the season has been especially backward in the Corn Belt and in the Northwest.

The sharp advances in the corn market afforded an opening for imports of Argentina corn, which is selling at shipping points about 30c below Chicago prices. Freight costs are less from Argentina than from Chicago when shipping to New York or Boston and the price is more than enough lower to offset the 15c tariff. A part of the large Argentina surplus will be likely to come to this country under present conditions. Corn markets have been holding at the same prices the past week or two. Good weather will be needed to push the crop forward to safety.

County News

(Continued from page 5)

ing. Pasture abundant. Wheat fields which looked discouraging early in the season have developed wonderfully and a fair crop is expected. Corn is small and poor color. Early planted potatoes are coming on in good shape. Strawberries a poor crop on account of weather conditions. Selling at $8 bushel. Great showing for blackberries. Much time and labor has been given the side roads with good results. Good country butter brings 50c; strictly fresh eggs, 35c.—M. L. V., June 30.

McKean County, Pa.—Recently we have had some rain which was badly needed. Meadows are looking good. Corn is backward. The fruit crop will be very small owing to late frosts. Several farms have changed hands this spring. Several new houses have been built in rural districts. Building lots are in good demand along improved highways. Cows are in good demand with good prices offered. Tent caterpillars are a real pest this year. Gardens are not up to the average. Prices: eggs, 30c; butter, 46c; new potatoes, 75c pk.—F. J. H., June 27.

Westmoreland County, Pa.—Good weather now except very cool nights. Corn not very good for this time of year. Most all other crops promising. There was a good crop of strawberries and raspberries are promising. Farmers are making clover and alfalfa hay. Apples will be plentiful but all other fruit scarce. Prices: timothy hay, $18.50; mixed hay, $17.50; oats, 57c; corn, shelled, $1.10; eggs, 40c; butter, 55c; new potatoes, $3; veal calves, 11c, live.—L. C., June 28.

York County, Pa.—Weather for the past day or two has been almost ideal for haymaking. Hay yield somewhat better than was anticipated. Potatoes also have made splendid growth during the last month. Corn still very small for the time of year. Wheat is changing color now and will be ready to harvest in ten days or two weeks. While the stand is thin on a good many fields the straw is of good length and has good sized heads. York County was well represented at Young Farmers' Week, State College, June 15-18, as the county agent and 53 boys attended. Wheat, $1.35; corn, $1.02; oats, 50c; eggs, 23c; old chickens, 24c; straw, $10; hay, $15@18; 4 per cent milk, $2.40.—W. K., June 28.

Slow Demand for Commodities

Review of the Week Ending July 2

POTATOES—The market was dull and weak with heavy shipments from Virginia and North Carolina. Prices continued to decline in all markets. A few of the consuming markets reported slightly higher prices on June 30, but the majority continued draggy. New Jersey has begun to move her crop and motor truck shipments have increased rapidly. On Thursday it was estimated that an equivalent of 5 cars was hauled to Philadelphia. This stock sold mostly at 90c per five-eighths basket with poor lower and fancy as high as $1.00.

APPLES—Summer apples are now on the market and are selling at fairly satisfactory prices. New Jersey Yellow Transparents have sold around $1.75@2.25 per bushel. The strawberry season has about closed. The features of the season were the heavier motor truck receipts, from points as far South as North Carolina. Pennsylvania shipped about 2000 crates to Philadelphia, New Jersey 35,000, while Maryland, Virginia and Delaware hauled 210,100. This means that approximately 1245 carloads of strawberries were hauled to Philadelphia by motor truck.

GRAIN—The more favorable weather thruout the wheat and corn sections benefited these crops and resulted in lower prices. There was a decline of about 4c per bushel in wheat and about 1c in corn. Wheat prices were about 2c lower. Offerings of new wheat were larger.

HAY—The hay markets continued dull with a limited demand. Timothy and clover hay were lower in some of the eastern markets. New crop timothy offered in Kansas City is generally in poor condition and not suitable for shipping. Most offerings in other markets were common and ordinary grades which sold slowly. Top grades were scarce and in active demand.

FEED—Wheat feeds were more plentiful but the demand was slow except for middlings which are selling at relatively high prices. Gluten and hominy feed were firm while linseed and cottonseed meal were more plentiful.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was stronger than last week. Beef steers were irregular with choice heavyweights reaching the highest point of the year. Heifers and cows fluctuated while vealers and heavy calves were steady. Stockers and feeders dropped 25c. Fat lambs and yearling wethers were weaker while fat ewes and feeding lambs were higher.

BUTTER—The markets were generally steady. Receipts were liberal but somewhat lighter than last week. The production is heavy and is believed to have reached its peak. The movement into storage is heavy altho the trade appears to lack confidence at present prices.

EGGS—The New York egg market was quiet toward the close of the week. Nearby white eggs met a fair demand and sold readily when of good quality. Light yolked fresh eggs were scarce and brought a premium.

POULTRY—Live fowl showed a firmer tendency in New York toward the close of the week. Receipts of broilers were more liberal and the market slightly weaker.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE
Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

"FARMERS do their best to make us crooks," said the commission man.

"How do you figure that out?" I asked.

"Well, if they ship a load of produce in here, say tomatoes for instance, and early in the morning the buyers are shopping around without taking anything, we figure our prices are too high. We drop them and gradually they start to move out at around 75c a basket. Then a little later in the day everybody wants tomatoes and we shoot the price up a quarter. An hour later we raise it another two bits and they move well at $1.25.

"Now, suppose one farmer may have hauled in 100 baskets. We actually sold fifty of them for 75c, twenty-five at $1.00 and the balance at $1.25. I should make out an itemized sales bill for the farmer and send him a check minus my commission. But if I did that he would raise up on his hind legs and kick, he would call me a crook and a bum salesman and other things. He can't see why I didn't sell them all for $1.25.

Price Varies During the Day

"Sometimes the early buyer pays $1.25 a basket, the later buyers have been around more and they won't pay more than $1.00. The next day the fellow who paid $1.25 will come around and kick. He wants a rebate of 25c. If he is a good customer I give him his quarter back rather than lose his trade.

"Some farmers call on the phone every morning and ask what their stuff is selling for. I told this grower that I had moved some of his tomatoes at $1.25. If I return $1.00 a basket for the load he feels sure that there is something crooked.

"If the farmers get down on you they haul to someone else, so we must try to keep them happy. Some commission men strike an average price for the lot. Some don't itemize it but pay so much for the load.

"There aren't many houses that are actually crooked but lots of them have to even up sales to keep everybody happy.

Failed Because He Was Too Good

"You know Jack Miles? Well he had one of the best houses on the street. He handled more than the average two stores, but he quit an old man and has to depend on his son to keep him. He was too good for his own good.

"There are some crooks in this business but they would not have as good a chance to work if the farmer would stick to a reliable house that returned just what it got. If they would only realize that the commission man can't always set his own price and that the price on the same goods may vary a lot in one day.

"Then, too, they think a basket of beans is a basket of beans. They can't seem to realize that while another man's beans bring $1.25 and are worth it, theirs won't bring 50c for they aren't worth that much."

It was a long speech for any commission man but I guess some one had just been raking him over the coals! I do not know that he expresses the general opinion of the produce dealers, but at least he has some ground for argument.

Various dealers have undoubtedly worked out other solutions to this problem and would have different ideas. The farmer views it from another angle. What do you think is the best solution?

Editors' Note:—We invite the opinions of readers on the questions raised by the commission man whom Mr. Whitacre quotes above.

Get Your Man

(Continued from page 15)

his course, darting away on the hypothenuse of the triangle, to head off his man.

Calculating speed and space as he flew, he knew that he should make the finish in time. Already he was halfway across. He fixed his eye on the fugitive, now visible for the upper third of his body beyond the fence. And so gazing and so running, he failed completely to see a ditch directly in his path.

THAT ditch was eight feet deep and twelve feet wide. It was faced with soft snow. And yet, as Nicholson fell to the bottom, it could not have hurt him worse had it been a pit of jagged stones. The splintered and sharp edges of his broken shoulder ground together under the impact of his whole weight. For a second his eyes saw purple and black in spots. A wave of ghastly sickness swept thru him. Then he was up and climbing, out and away again, his left arm swinging oddly as he ran.

But the interruption had cost too much. Clearly, he could no longer hope to head off the man.

Mauk, tearing down the trail from above, perceived him now—the unmistakable Trooper figure silhouetted against the white. And Mauk's breast, at the sight, even at the tense and preoccupied moment filled quick with the fires of unspeakable wrath.

In Nicholson's head, however, one single idea was burning. "I must get that man! I must that man. If I don't, I'll run till Easter. I'll never go back to the Troop."

There was only one way to get him now. Thru the heart. To wing him would be to lose the trick.

But Nicholson, you see, as member of the Force's revolver team, was one of the four best recorded military revolver shots in the world. He waited till the moment of greatest possible proximity had come. Then, forty yards from the fugitive, he raised his revolver and fired a single shot.

The negro flung up his arms and plunged out of sight.

A MOMENT later, as Nicholson reached the spot, Mauk was already stooping over the body.

"Dead," Mauk growled. "Clean shot, I must say. Thru the heart."

Then he rose to his feet, straightening up stiffly, and turned on his comrade a face of withering scorn.

"McCormick," he began, "you quitter! You rookie! If any one had told me this morning that you would disobey orders I—what? Good—Lord!—Nick, man, is this your ghost?"

Later that night Private McCormick, still alone, but grimly contented, conveyed the worse-than-murderer, Ofenloch, thru very dangerous waters safe to jail.

In the black of the morning, Dr. McKee, of Burgettstown, extracted a 44-40 flat-nosed bullet from among the debris that had been Private Nicholson's left collar-bone.

Later still, at the Coroner's inquest, the identity of the dead negro was clearly established; he was Charles Smith, of Braddock, Pennsylvania, professional bad man and pay-envelope robber.

"'Twas all he did for a livin', just skinnin' us poor devils," as one grim-faced miner averred.

And the tone that rang thru his speech found open expression in street and slope and shaft-bucket where men slapped each other's shoulders, rejoicing, over deliverance from a curse.

But the Coroner's jury, in the matter of the verdict, took the bit in its teeth.

"Suicide. We find that Charles Smith met death by suicide," that jury continued to insist.

"But Private Nicholson shot him—shot him thru the heart!" protested Mauk. "Verdict must be rendered according to the evidence."

"Of course, of course. That's just what it is—just what we're sayin', ain't it? The deceased attacked a Pennsylvania State Policeman with a gun. Any man that attacks a Pennsylvania State Policeman with a gun commits suicide," insisted the jury in all painstaking seriousness.

Then the Corporal had to argue, to reason, to expound; for he wanted the formal verdict that would clear his comrade. At last the thing came straight.

"Charles Smith," declared the jury, "while in the commission of a felony, met his death at the hands of a member of the State Police. And the said member of the State Police is hereby exonerated from all blame."

Allegheny Co-op Picnic

THE Farmers' Cooperative Association of Allegheny County plans to hold a picnic and field meet in the New Allegheny North Park on August 11, 1927. The new park near Wildwood, Pa., is a place of great natural beauty and is easy of access. The program for the day calls for a ball game between the married men and the single men, old time barn dances, and other amusements. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to attend and enjoy the outing.

Discuss Abortion Control

(Continued from page 3)

association records showed much greater profits had been made in each clean herd than were made in the diseased herds.

In order to get rid of the disease, closer cooperation between the breeder and the veterinarian was urged. Veterinarians should determine by means of the blood test the health of all animals to be added to clean herds. More attention should be given to cows just before and just after calving. Calving stalls separated from the milking line were recommended.

After each animal is removed from the calving stall thoro cleaning and disinfection should be made before placing another animal in the same stall. No animal, male or female, should be added to an accredited abortion-free herd until after it has passed a properly conducted test and re-test.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry was encouraged to continue its investigations into animal diseases in order that proper methods for their control and eradication may be developed.

Pursuant with the educational policy of the Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania, thru its Extension Department, it is continuing to disseminate knowledge gained along research lines. This was well demonstrated by Dr. R. A. Amadon, veterinary physiologist of the school, in his address to the breeders and veterinarians attending this meeting. His outline of the fundamentals of reproduction was considered of great value to both breeders and veterinarians.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

(Continued from page 3)

Colorado River centuries ago, is 1500 feet deep, hence there is no fertilizer problem as yet. The last season was a red ink year for Imperial Valley farmers but their courage is still good. Over sixty-five per cent of the farms are operated by tenants, which is not a good sign. This Valley is hot, very hot, after the cool mountain breezes of an hour back, but there are still hotter hours ahead.

Turning north we pass the Salton Sea, formed when the Colorado River broke its banks. This is now a brackish lake, thirty miles long, fifteen miles wide and ninety feet deep, lying 216 feet below sea level. It has ceased to shrink, being fed by the drainage waters of the Valley. Beyond it lies the red-hot stove lid of these United States—the Coachella Valley. When I passed thru it the temperature was nearly 110 degrees in the shade, but it often goes to 125 degrees in the shade and to 150 degrees in the sun.

My brother, who is as nearly truthful about California climate as it is possible for any Californian to be, says he has fried eggs there on a stone, with sun heat. Some of the natives say it goes above 150 degrees sometimes. My idea is that these people do not know; that after it goes above 120 they don't care—they are unconscious.

(To be continued)

The Master Farmer Score Card

THIS score card is to be used in nominating candidates for the Master Farmer Awards. It should be filled out, signed and mailed before July 15th to the Master Farmer Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia. Further information about the Awards may be obtained by writing to the Master Farmer Editor or by referring to the June 25 issue of this paper.

	Full score	Score
I. Operation of Farm—290 Points		
1. Maintenance of soil fertility	60	......
2. Crop rotation	25	......
3. Seed used	25	......
4. Quality of livestock Alternative—Quality and variety of fruit trees and truck crops	35	......
5. Feeding and care of livestock Alternative—Care of fruit trees and truck crops	30	......
6. Efficient use of man and horse labor	25	......
7. Adequate tools, machinery and equipment well housed and repaired	35	......
8. Convenience of farm arrangement	15	......
9. Products of farm, yield and quality	40	......
II. Business Methods and Ability—180 Points		
1. Relation of income to expenses	100	......
2. Accounting methods	30	......
3. Business reputation	50	......
III. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—90 Points		
1. Repair and upkeep of buildings	30	......
2. Appearance of yards	30	......
3. Condition of fields	15	......
4. Condition of fences and ditches	15	......
IV. Home Life—300 Points		
1. Convenient house	50	......
2. Labor-saving equipment in home	75	......
3. Character as father and husband	100	......
4. Education and training of children	75	......
V. Citizenship—140 Points		
1. Neighborliness	40	......
2. Interest in schools and churches	40	......
3. Interest in other community enterprises	30	......
4. Interest in local and national governments	30	......
Total	1000	......

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Name of Scorer ....

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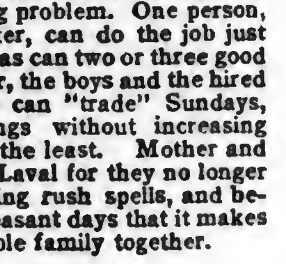

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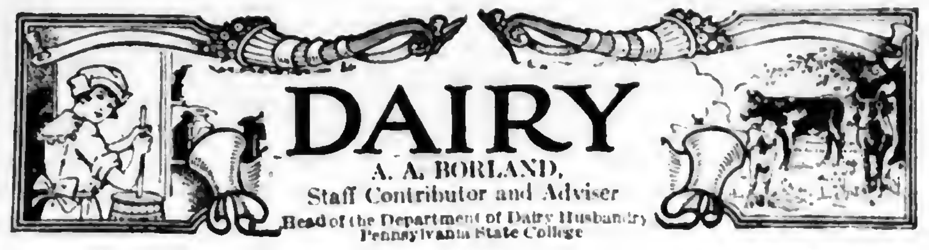

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

How Beltsville Eliminated Abortion

IN CONNECTION with Doctor Rosenberger's article about contagious abortion on Page 3, the experience of the United States Dairy Bureau with this disease is of interest.

Contagious abortion broke out in the herd at the Bureau's experimental farm at Beltsville, Maryland. About 50 per cent of the herd reacted to the agglutination test and one year ago were placed in temporary stables a half mile distant from the main barn. Only two cases of abortion have occurred in the clean herd since that time and they were not reactors.

The calves from the abortion herd are taken away from the dams at two days of age and kept separate for two months. They are then allowed with the calves from the clean herd since it has been found that calves do not harbor the germs for a longer period.

One Cow in Twenty Aborts

Doctor Buck, of the Dairy Bureau, states that contagious abortion is a chronic specific infectious disease of cattle thruout the world. It was estimated by Doctor Williams, of Cornell, in 1918 that five per cent of cows abort. Of these two per cent die and 10 per cent are permanently sterile.

Cows that abort yield 30 per cent less milk than normally, the total loss in dollars amounting to $5,000,000 annually in New York state and $70,000,000 for the entire country. Infection mostly takes place thru the alimentary tract by animals eating feed that may have become contaminated with abortion germs.

There are three ways the disease may be attacked:

1. Agglutination test and disposal of reactors.
2. Agglutination test and isolation of reactors.
3. Sanitary measures and immunization.

If there are only a few reactors in the herd, the first method is probably to be preferred. However, in a larger herd where there is a considerable number of reactors the second method is desirable. This is the plan being pursued by the Dairy Bureau at the present time.

Out of 192 animals, 66 reacted to the agglutination test and were isolated. The clean herd has been tested every two months with the following results: 1st test, 66 reactors; 2nd test, 6; 3rd test, 8; 4th test, 7; 5th test, 2; 6th test, 1; 7th test, 1.

The disease appears to have been almost completely eliminated from the clean herd in one year.

The third method has been used in several herds with fair results. This consists in inoculating calves with live organisms. The calves build up an immunity to the disease and in a majority of cases the results are successful.—A. A. B.

Inter-State Milk Prices

THE Inter-State Milk Producers' Association announces the following Philadelphia prices in effect July 1, 1927: For 3 per cent milk, basic quantity, $3.29 per 100 pounds; 7.1 cents per quart. June surplus price, Class 1, $2.19 per 100 pounds; 4.7 cents per quart. Class 2 surplus, $1.85 per 100 pounds, 3.95 cents per quart. The differential is 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half-tenth point up or down in butterfat test.

Indiana C. T. A. Finished First Year with 12 Honor Herds

THE Indiana County C. T. A. finished its first year June 1, 1927, with 21 whole-year members. In addition there were five members in the association only part of the year. There were 391 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The result for the whole-year members is as follows:

Total average. Number of cows in the association..	262.42
Avge. per cow: Lbs. of milk	7563
Pounds of butterfat........	305.4
Percentage of butterfat....	4.0
Value of product	$257.14
Cost of pasture	8.75
Cost of roughage	44.81
Cost of grain	53.63
Total cost of feed	107.19
Value of product above feed cost	149.95
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.39

The following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat: Group 1, above 600 pounds butterfat, 1 cow; group 2, between 500 and 600 pounds of butterfat, 3 cows; group 3, 400 and 500 pounds butterfat, 17 cows; group 4, 300 and 400 pounds butterfat, 94 cows. Total number of cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat, 115 cows. Twenty-one cows produced over 400 pounds butterfat during the year.

Twelve herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
Elmer Lydic, Commodore	6.33	R. J.	7700	438.4
W. F. Barkley, Livermore	12.17	G. G., G. J., G. H.	7742	370.5
John R. Campbell, Indiana	16.00	G. G., G. J., G. H.	8032	355.8
H. H. Wetzel, Marion Center......	6.33	R. & G. J.	7005	353.1
F. W. Williams, Indiana	7.83	R. & G. G.	7363	343.8
Clark C. Pollock, Marion Center....	5.67	R. J.	6231	338.8
L. W. Robinson, Jr., Indiana......	6.67	R. G.	6496	334.3
R. E. Young, Indiana	10.58	R. H., J. G.	9462	325.1
H. O. Kimmel, Shelocta	15.00	R. H.	10,082	321.8
Chas. F. Sundberg, Indiana.......	11.42	R. G., G. H., G. J. Mixed	7457	309.6
Glen Swan, Home	14.92	R. & G. J.	5685	306.5
H. M. Brown, Indiana	17.58	R. & G. H.	8887	300.8

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

CALF LOSES HAIR.—I have a calf which is losing its hair on the nose, on top, the inside of hind legs about two inches above hoof and around the navel. The skin looks red at first, then more natural. Can you tell me what causes it?—G. M. B., Berlin, Pa. Loss of hair around the nose, navel and feet may result if the skin is continually moist. Sometimes certain digestive factors enter in. Apply carbolized vaseline every other day to the hairless areas, and give one to two ounces of castor oil when treatment begins.

GARGET.—We have a young cow that has garget. What treatment do you advise?—Mrs. H. M. B., Titusville, Pa. It is always a good policy to separate these cases from others in the herd. Milk this cow last, washing the hands in an antiseptic solution before and after milking. Milk the cow frequently (every two hours). Feed a ration suitable for dry cows until the condition clears up. Bathe the part with warm water several times daily. One pound Epsom salts as a drench may be given. Should this case fail to respond promptly consult your local veterinarian.

HEAVES.—I have a horse about twelve years old that has heaves badly, sometimes refuses his oats and is unable to work. Can you suggest a remedy?—A. R. F., Coudersport, Pa. Heaves cannot be cured, but may be relieved by watching the diet. Feed roughage sparingly, sprinkling the hay each time with lime water or ordinary water to keep down the dust. Hay should be fed at night and grain, alone in the morning and at noon. Add either a handful of linseed oil meal to the grain ration daily or one tablespoon of raw linseed oil night and morning. Fowler's solution in teaspoonful doses twice daily for ten days may be tried.

STEER IS LAME.—I have a steer whose feet under the hoofs are scabby and rough. All four feet are stiff. Please tell me what to do for the condition.—O. G., Colden, N. Y. It would be well to confine this steer by use of stocks or by throwing and examine the feet. It is possible that the lameness could be corrected by proper hoof trimming. If there is evidence of sores between the claws, clean the parts out carefully, apply tar and keep the animal on dry ground when outside and in clean, dry quarters if stabled.

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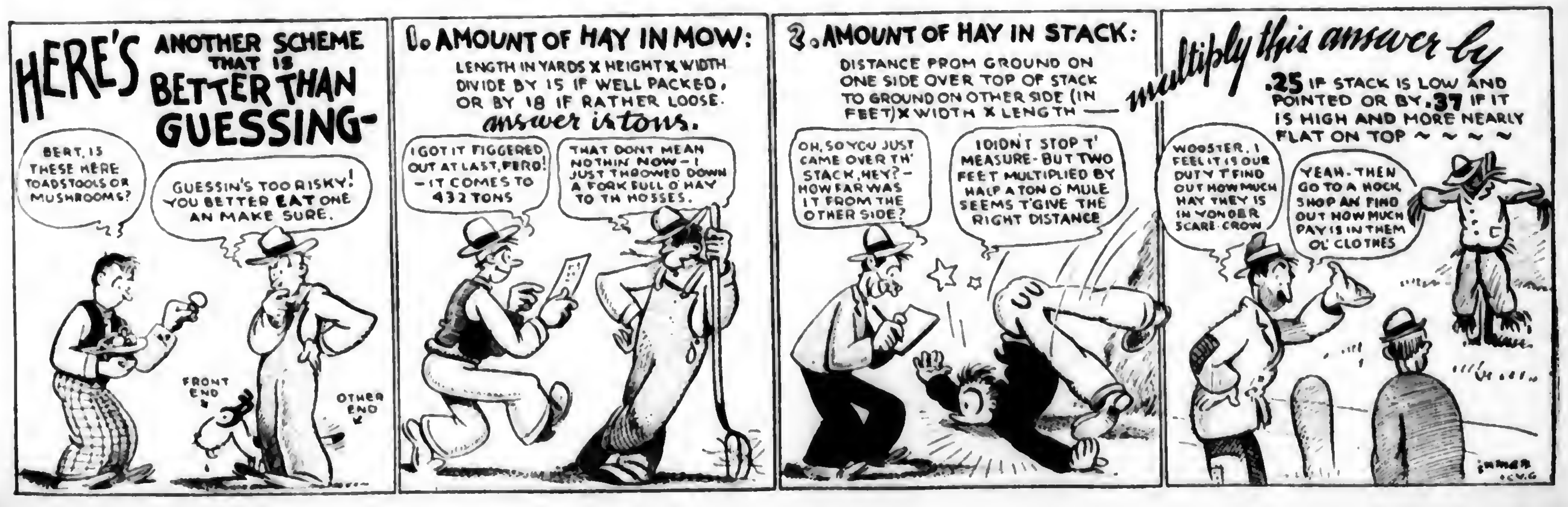

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DISTANCE FROM GROUND ON ONE SIDE OVER TOP OF STACK TO GROUND ON OTHER SIDE (IN FEET) X WIDTH X LENGTH —
OH, SO YOU JUST CAME OVER TH' STACK, HEY? - HOW FAR WAS IT FROM THE OTHER SIDE?
I DIDN'T STOP T' MEASURE - BUT TWO FEET MULTIPLIED BY HALF A TON O' MULE SEEMS T' GIVE THE RIGHT DISTANCE
multiply this answer by
.25 IF STACK IS LOW AND POINTED OR BY .37 IF IT IS HIGH AND MORE NEARLY FLAT ON TOP ~ ~ ~ ~
WOOSTER, I FEEL IT IS OUR DUTY T' FIND OUT HOW MUCH HAY THEY IS IN YONDER SCARE-CROW
YEAH - THEN GO TO A HOCK SHOP AN FIND OUT HOW MUCH PAY IS IN THEM OL' CLOTHES

The Right Feed *from now until fall*

Amco
FEED MIXING SERVICE
100 LBS. NET
A M CO.
20% Dairy
AMERICAN MILLING CO.
PEORIA ILL.

AMCO 20% DAIRY

PASTURE begins to get dry and the grasses more mature about July 15. Cows need some grain before this, but certainly they *must* have grain from July 15 on to hold their production against the heat, the flies, and the natural change in the grasses during late summer and fall.

Cows naturally fall off in production 6 percent each month. That is, cows that gave 50 pounds a day in June will give 47 pounds a day in July and 44 pounds a day in August *if we feed them to hold them up to the highest point.* We cannot help this rate of falling off because it is natural, *but by proper feeding we can keep them from falling off any faster.* Fight the effect of flies, heat, and dry weather with good feed. Keep your cows from falling off more than three pounds daily per month. Amco 20% Dairy will help to do it.

Amco 20% Dairy has 20 percent total protein, 16.4% digestible. The Colleges of Agriculture recommend 16 to 20 percent total protein in the grain mixture to supplement pasture. Amco makes available a 20 percent protein mixture—Amco 20% Dairy—rather than a 16 percent pasture feed because there are reasonably priced ingredients available to furnish protein at this time. *So it is possible for you to get the milk-stimulative effects of the additional protein at an economical price.*

The corn, gluten feed and meal, malt grains, cottonseed meal, hominy, and molasses in Amco 20% Dairy stimulate milk production and keep the cows in good condition. The molasses makes the feed taste good. The bran, cottonseed meal, and bone meal furnish phosphorus; ground limestone furnishes lime. Cows make the best use of these important minerals on pasture.

In this feed you get 1467 lbs. of total digestible nutrients to the ton; seven high producing ingredients; and three mineral feeds. A mixture you would find it difficult to match! The formula comes in every bag. You can see for yourself.

AMCO
FEED MIXING SERVICE
Open Formula Feed Rations
of Recognized Quality
FLEXIBLE 20% FORMULA
DAIRY RATION
GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Protein (minimum) 20.00%
Fat (minimum) 4.00%
Carbohydrates (minimum) 45.00%
Fiber (maximum) 9.00%
Digestible Protein 16.40%
OPEN FORMULA
480 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed
60 " Corn Gluten Meal
300 " Cottonseed Meal—Choice
180 " Wheat Standard Bran
520 " Hominy Feed or Corn Meal
200 " Malt Grains
200 " Molasses
20 " Bone Meal—Steamed
20 " Ground Limestone
20 " Salt
2000 lbs.—One Ton Amco 20% Dairy
1467 " Total Digestible Nutrients
MANUFACTURED BY
AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY
Omaha, Neb.; Owensboro, Ky.; Peoria, Ill.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
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Mount Rainier, Washington, in July. This extinct volcano rises 14,000 feet above the sea.

We take a glimpse behind the scenes—How unheralded research men are solving knotty farm problems. Page 3.

Fred C. Nichols, Farmer, makes a discovery

"I decided to try your Mobiloil," writes Fred C. Nichols of Delanson, New York, R.D. 2. "Right here I will say I wish I had decided before, and I would not have had to put in new rings and pistons this spring.

"To say that I am pleased with Mobiloil is putting it mild. Such a change in my motor—I haven't had a plug out since I started using it. She runs so much smoother and so much more power.

"I live on a dirt road, long hard pull and then a very steep hill to get up on the farm, and on this hill I had a chance to notice my extra power—the motor starts as easy again. When you say it is worth a special trip to town you are right, it is, and I would rather make the trip than put any other oil in my crankcase.

"I use a Stewart truck also a Ford motor and draw heavy loads, and think Mobiloil the best oil on earth.

"Just why I am writing this letter I don't know—probably it's because I am so pleased with Mobiloil I will use it on all my farm machinery next summer. Best wishes to you and Mobiloil."

Similar experiences await you!

Actual use of Mobiloil has opened the eyes of countless farmers to real engine economy and efficiency. Mobiloil costs a few cents more per gallon than ordinary oils. But, despite this fact, *it is the most asked-for oil among farmers today.*

"Extra" power is what you want. It is what you get with the correct grade of Mobiloil in your crankcase. Think what that means in the operation of your tractor!

The continued use of Mobiloil will introduce you to a series of savings that far outbalance the slight extra price. Less wear. Fewer repairs and replacements. Greater freedom from carbon and overheating.

Mobiloil frequently lasts twice as long as ordinary oils in a tractor. And many farmers report that Mobiloil cuts oil consumption in cars and trucks from 10% to 50%.

YOUR guide—*if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that . . .*

609

automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB" and Mobiloil "B."

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A						
" other mods.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jewett	....	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Maxwell					A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	...	...	B	Arc	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		...

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

HOW TO BUY— A nearby Mobiloil dealer will gladly offer you a substantial reduction on quantity orders—barrels and half-barrels. This method of buying Mobiloil recommends itself for two reasons, (1) the cash savings, and (2) the convenience of having a long-time supply on hand. Ask your Mobiloil dealer which grades of Mobiloil to use in your car, truck and tractor. He has the Mobiloil Chart which has been approved by 609 makers of automobiles and automotive equipment.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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We Take A Glimpse Behind the Scenes

These Firms Say, "The Only Way To Learn What a Hen Wants Is To Ask Her"

THIS is an age of research, which very largely accounts for its being an age of rapid progress. Agriculture has profited greatly because of the modern use of laboratory methods as applied to materials, designs and production methods in the manufacture of equipment, feeds, fertilizers etc. It is probable that commercial research of this kind has contributed as much to the evolution of American agriculture as has the purely scientific and technical research carried on by governmental and educational agencies.

Too frequently we are inclined to discount the efforts of manufacturers along these lines because they are developing products to sell, but it is a mistake to discount the results of honest research whatever may be its source, if those results have an application to our own economic problems. And such application is far more general than most of us realize. We will find it everywhere; in our homes, in the food we eat, in the clothes we wear, in the equipment and materials we use.

Within the past month we have had opportunity to review the research work of two manufacturers in different agricultural lines. In both cases, the research work was carried on with poultry flocks on experimental farms maintained by the manufacturers, under the supervision of trained men who thoroly understood their business. Both put the questions they desired answered directly to the hens. The questions were different, but both got the same "sound" answer—the hens cackled.

It Took Years of Research

The first of the two research farms visited was maintained by a barn equipment manufacturer. The questions his experts asked the hens had to do with living conditions and working conditions. The result was the development of a new and radically different type of poultry house, which we saw demonstrated.

This poultry house design is the culmination of some five years of research and engineering work to provide a building in which the conditions can be controlled to make it an ideal habitation for hens. The requirements of such control were determined by carefully studying hens under all conditions.

This new poultry house is the result of five years of intensive research

The results of this study indicated that hens, for maximum health and production, require a temperature between 35 and 75 degrees. They also require fresh air and a reasonable regulation of its moisture content. This new type of hen house was designed to provide this control; to keep the winter temperature from going below 35 degrees and the summer temperature from going above 75 degrees; to keep the air fresh and pure at all times, and reasonably dry in humid weather.

Insulating against heat and cold

To meet these requirements the house was designed to have a minimum of unused space. It is insulated to prevent excess of heat radiation in winter or heat absorption in summer. Adequate sunlight and ventilation of a scientific type are provided and the interior arrangement is designed for utility and convenience. The floor is insulated as well as the walls. A heating plant is also installed, not for the purpose of providing a "hot house" for the hens, but as a prevention against extreme winter temperatures and excessive moisture conditions.

The basis of this construction is the so-called pointed arch which is the backbone of the building.

These arches and other essential parts of the building are factory-made and quickly assembled in construction on the farm. Matched lumber is used for roofing boards and the whole building is covered with a good quality of roofing felt. Crimped steel ceiling is nailed to the inside of the arches and the space between this ceiling and the roof boards is filled with insulating material, such as mill shavings, coarse sawdust or cut hay or straw.

Hens Reply to Housing Problem

The heating system is a small hot water plant with pipes running under the dropping boards. This poultry house will enable the control of conditions which ordinarily cause greatly reduced egg production, such as abnormal temperature or moisture conditions, and given good hens and intelligent feeding, the results will prove profitable, not only because of increased egg production, but because of the fact that the product will be increased at a period when eggs bring maximum prices.

Another illustration in point is the case of a feed manufacturing company, which, having decided to put out a line of poultry feeds, first organized its research staff to learn the formulas needed, and then worked out the necessary engineering problems. After scouring the country for the best available poultry research men; this company purchased a large farm and equipped it with the necessary buildings, machinery, laboratories and poultry flocks. It was our pleasure recently to inspect the farm and also the mills of the company.

Research work was conducted for nearly five years by these poultry experts before a single pound of poultry feed was placed upon the market. The company had an enviable reputation for its products, and the management would take no chance in introducing its poultry feeds until every vestige of doubt as to their quality was cleared away. So the research staff repeated again and again each phase of their work to make certain that the formulas worked out were correct.

Biddy Gave Her Opinion on Feeds

The big reason for the farm was to get biddy's opinion of the proposed feeds. Occasionally in this work she would cackle her satisfaction, but frequently she would not. However, all thru the months and years the research men patiently watched her, checking up regularly on her weight, production and condition by every available test known.

Year after year the work went on. These men sought to find the best feed for a laying hen, a molting hen, a baby chick, a broiler. They studied nutrients in every different sort of feed to learn, for instance, whether protein in bran, or meat scrap, or alfalfa hay had the same feeding merit as protein in cowhorns or horses hoofs. They asked if grain should be fed whole or ground; if feed should be given in a (to page 11)

This is the farm where the scientists asked questions about feeds and the hens answered

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The world is good-natured to people who are good-natured.—Thackery

Interesting If Not Flattering

THE president of the National Electric Light Association said in his recent annual address that the entire electric light bill for the United States for all purposes is less than the bill for tobacco and candy. Now it is not to be assumed that if we should cut out the latter the adoption of electricity would be hastened by that much, but it does show that more people are interested in catering to their appetites than they are in serving other and more important physical needs.

The Changing Customs

TIME was, and not so long ago, that holidays and Sundays were occasions for especially big dinners. This was reflected in the markets to a noticeable extent by the need for larger quantities and special products. The custom of holiday feasting is gradually disappearing, especially during the summer and fall seasons. Millions of people now are enabled to "take to the woods" and resort places when they have a day off, and the eatables are principally hot-dog sandwiches, pop, candy and fruit,—these and a supply of gas, oil and tobacco, provide the modern essentials of a good time.

Why People Do Not Vote

THE National Civic Federation has been trying to find out why nearly two-thirds,—about 40,000,000—of the qualified voters did not cast a ballot last year. The 60,000 answers to the questionnaire give all manner of reasons without throwing any light upon the real question. In fact, most of them are excuses rather than reasons.

Aside from the rather large class of people who have no live interest in public questions, or who recognize their own ignorance, there are countless thousands who simply shrug their shoulders and say, "What's the use?" The latter class is convinced that politics is such a cut-and-dried affair that a single vote will make no difference, that the whole thing is slated by politicians beforehand and is bound to go thru anyway. This conclusion is reached from each one thinking as an individual rather than as a citizen of a democracy. Newspapers, altho they loudly decry the apathy of voters, help to create conditions which discourage "the best citizens." They build up men and issues in such plausible manner as to make it certain that the class of regular voters will vote their way, regardless of the real merits of the case. Partisanship is carried to excess by public leaders, and this, as well as the election laws, tends to discourage the most intelligent portion of the voters.

It Takes Efficiency, Plus

PROBABLY most of the farm advisers who have reduced the farm problem to a clear case of the need for greater efficiency know nothing about the farmer's real difficulties. Efficiency as practiced by the banker and manufacturer is not possible on the farm, because the farmer is dealing with so many factors over which he has absolutely no control. Of course, there are features of farming in which the farmer can and should apply efficient methods,—such as securing good seed, keeping profitable cattle, having good rotations, using proper fertilizers, etc., but other and equally deciding factors must remain unsolved if not unsolvable problems. Since a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, those who dismiss the farm problem by recommending greater efficiency would find, if they took up farming, that efficiency in the controllable factors alone would not insure profits and success. There are the questions of weather, total production, market demands, unexpected happenings, etc., which always hit the most "efficient" farmer and which greatly affect the final returns.

Watch the Farm Loan Board

THE new appointees to the Federal Farm Loan Board should be watched carefully until Congress meets to see whether or not they will prove to be sympathetic and fair in their attitude toward the spirit of the farm loan laws. There has been more than a suspicion that the clamor of the opponents of the Farm Loan Act is having more than a little influence with the administration, and that the recent changes were made because of this opposition. The Farm Loan Act may need some strengthening and improving, but it does not need any modification in favor of professional money-lenders. The acts of the new members of the Farm Loan Board should be such as to set the prevailing suspicions at rest.

Highway Nuisances

WE HAVE a long letter from a reader in northeastern Pennsylvania giving in detail the misconduct and misdemeanors committed by people traveling in automobiles. The list includes everything from the cluttering up of the highways by spooning couples to stealing pigs from a lot. We have had similar letters from other sections, showing that, in some places at least, rural sections are suffering from the modern traffic improvements. The writer of the letter referred to wants us or somebody to do something about it, and wants to know whether the state officials are not falling down on the job of protecting rural communities.

To police the 100,000 miles of public roads in the state so as to keep travelers moving and prevent roadside thieving is economically impossible, altho we do believe that the Highway Patrol and State Police forces should be greatly enlarged. Concerning the latter, however, we remember that the State Grange opposed the enlargement of the State Police force. Until it can be done officially it would be a good plan for every community to form a vigilance committee composed of members with sufficient backbone to take the initiative in such matters. Too many people always say, "Let George do it."

The So-called Blue Law Stands

THE case brought by a major baseball organization to test the constitutionality of the so-called "blue law" of 1794 has resulted in a decision which effectually bars efforts to "liberalize" the Sabbath. The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court is that all forms of commercialized amusement, as well as all unnecessary work, are violations of the law and those engaged in them or promoting them are subject to the penalties attached.

Talk at once started by those who oppose the closed Sabbath law, favoring the complete enforcement of the act for the purpose of making it ridiculous and unpopular so public sentiment would demand its repeal. So far, it has not met with approval. The idea of keeping the Sabbath free from exploitation by commercial amusement promoters is so firmly established in Pennsylvania that it is going to require a long and hard fight on the part of the small change gatherers to break it down and inaugurate what is called the Continental Sunday, even if it has been done in some of the nearby states.

A Meaningless "Wet" Plank

THE leaders of the Republican Party in New Jersey, aided by the radically wet wing and abetted by the cowardly element, wrote what is supposed to be a wet plank in their platform. The plank ostensibly proposes a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment, suggesting that Congress allow each state to decide what are intoxicating liquors. So far the question is a direct one and would give liquor lovers an opportunity to express their disapproval of the present law. But somebody with a grim humor, or maybe with conscience working half-time, added the words, "Within the limit set by Congress." This, of course, nullifies the whole thing, by giving the states liberty to set their own percentage of alcohol content so long as it is "within the limit set by Congress." It is like the boy who said he didn't care what color an apple is, just so it's red.

Editorial Sidelights

AGRICULTURE is a great industry in itself and it has many other great industries working for it. The article on Page 3 gives us a glimpse of the work being done for farmers by two important commercial organizations.

Doubtless these concerns hope to profit by developing a better poultry house and a better ration, but that doesn't make their products any less valuable to the men who use them. Probably Edison, Marconi and most other great research men were spurred on by the hope of monetary gain, but we don't begrudge them their rewards.

Most of the great inventions and discoveries that have revolutionized rural life in the last few years have been made by men who were not farmers. Agriculture is so broad and so complicated that farmers have had to rely on specialists who could spend their lives on some one particular problem.

The average farm wouldn't furnish standing room for all the research men and inventors whose discoveries and inventions are put to practical use every day by the modern farmer.

NATION SHOWS THRIFT

Grange Wants Reduction of National Debt—Pennsylvania Affected by Flood Control Plan.

Washington, D. C.

UNCLE SAM set an example of thrift during the fiscal year ended June 30, that is outstanding, with receipts above and expenditures below the Treasury Department estimates.

The year closed with the greatest surplus and the second largest annual reduction of the public debt in the life of the nation. The total ordinary receipts amounted to $4,129,394,441.10 and the expenditures chargeable against such receipts were $3,493,584,519.40, resulting in a surplus of $635,809,921.70, as compared with one of $377,776,816.64 in 1926. The public debt at the close of the fiscal year amounted to $18,511,906,931.85, as compared with $19,643,216,315.19 at the close of the fiscal year 1926, or a decrease of $1,131,309,383.34.

Corporations Want Tax Cut

This vast Treasury surplus has led to a revival of the demand for tax reduction. The corporations and receivers of large incomes are insisting upon a substantial cut in tax schedules. The House Ways and Means Committee will meet on October 31 to begin the draft of a new tax bill.

Will Talk Taxes, Floods, Farming

It is now quite definitely settled that tax reduction, farm relief and flood control will be the outstanding problems which the 70th Congress will have to solve when it meets in December. An effective program of flood control will have to be developed by Congress, and to provide the money to carry out such a program large appropriations must be made. In regard to tax reduction the National Grange and other farm organizations believe that every interest of the nation and a proper regard for the welfare of posterity demand that the national debt should be paid off as speedily as possible. Debt reduction is called a form of permanent tax reduction, the benefits of which extend to all the people and are not limited to the particular few who hope to get special tax reduction.

Tariff Schedules May be Attacked

Powerful financial interests are demanding tax reduction at any cost and regardless of payments on the public debt. It will require the combined strength of all the farm organizations and affiliated groups to win on this public debt paying proposition. The fight for tax reduction is likely to reach into the tariff schedules, and those protecting farm products will be in the front line of attack. Tariff reduction agitation and propaganda are increasing rapidly in volume, with the probability that a loud noise will be raised for a cut in tariff duties on so-called raw materials in which the tariff reformers persist in including farm products.

Hope to Dispose of Muscle Shoals

That the Muscle Shoals disposal problem will be settled early in the next session is the hope of many members of Congress. It seems now to be the opinion of a considerable majority that unless there is a satisfactory bid for the plant for the production of fertilizers Congress will be willing to accept government operation.

Flood Control Plans Affect Penna.

A comprehensive, workable flood control plan should be formulated before Congress meets. This is the belief of leaders in both branches of Congress. They are insisting that the appropriate committees begin work on such a plan early this coming fall.

Representatives most interested in the matter of flood control in the Mississippi Valley, are saying that the stabilization of the flow of the Ohio will be necessary. And regulation of the Ohio means the treatment of several tributaries. Above Pittsburgh they say that storage of water for dry season navigation is part of the flood control problem.

New York Bought 125,000 Carloads

Of the 899,431 cars of apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, lettuce, onions, oranges, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and watermelons shipped to market last year, 500,152 cars were unloaded in 36 cities, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The entire contents of the 500,000 cars were not actually consumed in these cities, however, large quantities being hauled by trucks and railroads to the surrounding territory. New York is by far the leading market, the number of cars of fruits and vegetables reaching the metropolis during 1926 was 125,253.

Wheat Exports Larger

Exports of wheat including wheat flour from the United States for the season ending with June 25, 1927, reached 215,242,000 bushels as compared with 104,864,000 bushels for the same period last year. The net exports for the season are 202,000,000 bushels.

To Study Tomato and Corn Costs

The United States Tariff Commission will begin field work in ten new cost of production investigations this month. Those of special interest to farmers are on fresh and canned tomatoes, corn and flaxseed. The growers of cherries are asking a flat increase of 50 per cent, making a 3-cent rate on cherries, to equalize the cost of producing cherries in this country and Italy.—E. E. R.

FORCE FIGHT PESTS

Highway Bids Opened—Farmers Post Land—Electric Service Cost Trials Now Being Made.

Harrisburg, Pa.

OFFICIALS of the State Department of Agriculture say the field forces engaged in the campaigns against the pests are in excellent shape as the result of the extension of the training period made possible by the cool weather. Experiments have been possible in the Japanese beetle areas and better means of cooperation on inspection have been obtained, according to some of the reports. In the corn borer area the fact no prosecutions were required to secure the clean-up of premises has been reported to Washington. It is believed the results obtained in the first clean-up work in this state will rank high.

More Road Work Planned

In addition to the numerous projects on which the State Highway Department will open bids this month there will be lettings in August and September and perhaps later, all depending upon the amount of money available. Some surveys are being made now to get estimates for cost of work in which counties will join. Indications are that much county work will be done in 1928.

More Posted Areas

The summer automobile season has resulted in more posting of lands due largely to failure of folks to observe requests to stay out of fields. A number of arrests have been reported for tearing up plants and various flowers as well as for breaking branches of fruit trees.

Trying Electric Rules

In half a dozen districts trials are being given to rules for electric service charges and construction cost allotments. If they work out it is possible petitions for amendments to regulations may appear before the Public Service Commission this fall.—T. C.

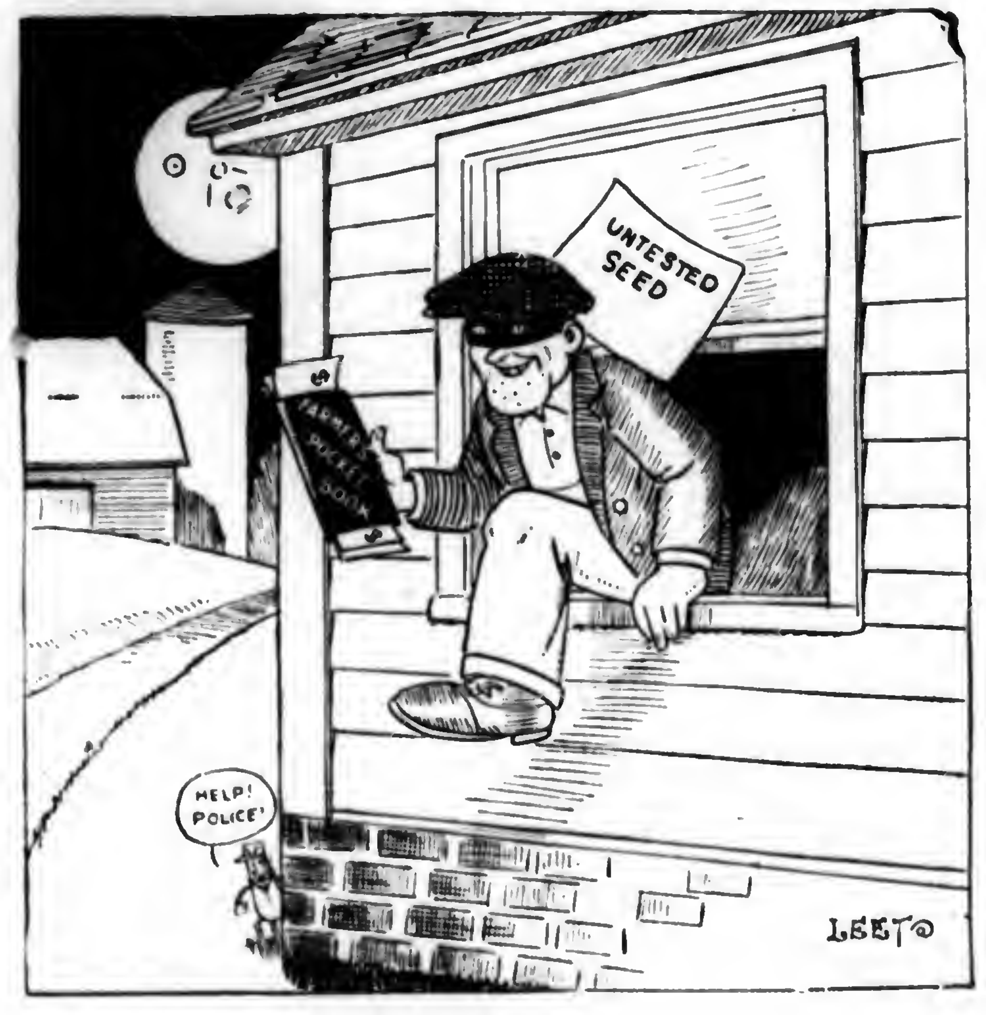
POTATO CROP MOVES

New Jersey Fruit Men Meet—Old Fashioned Fair to be Staged—Alfalfa Problems Discussed.

Trenton, N. J.

WITH one of the biggest white potato crops in years now reaching maturity, farmers thruout South Jersey are beginning to get the first of the spuds on the market. Early diggings point to a crop of 50 to 70 barrels per acre and of excellent quality. Heavy rains in late June topped off the growing season in fine shape and the tubers grew quickly, ranging from 4 to 7 potatoes per hill. In central New Jersey the same general conditions prevail, indications, however, pointing to probable yields of 60 to 80 barrels per acre. The bulk of the central New Jersey potato area is in Irish Cobblers, the first diggings of which were ready for market in mid-July. The South Jersey Farmers' Exchange is U. S. grading and sacking all of its stock this season.

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT



Fruit Men Will Tour

The annual summer meeting and tour of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society is scheduled for the first week in August. Tentative plans call for the membership to meet on August 3 at 10:00 A. M. at the farm of Earl Dilatush between Yardville and Robbinsville. Stops will be made at the farm of Lemuel Black, of Hightstown; R. S. Terhune, at Princeton; John H. Hankinson at Glen Moore, and R. Barclay Moon, at New Hopewell. Following the mid-day picnic, the society has arranged a one-hour program, with short talks from leading men in the state.

Tri-County Fair Discussed

The county agents of Passaic, Bergen and Essex Counties are developing interest in an old-time farmers' fair to be held at an amusement park in Paterson later in the season. The plan is to stage a real old fashioned county fair, with products exhibits from the three counties and a good time at hand for the tri-county membership. The amusement park has offered to put up temporary buildings to house poultry, dairy, vegetable, fruit, flower and home economics exhibits. Thru the collection of the usual gate receipts the park management agrees to furnish premiums and money for prizes, publish a catalog and advertise the event. The committee in charge will meet again in mid-July to complete details of the plan.

Held Twilight Field Meetings

In order to bring out the farmers, two twilight field meetings were held on alfalfa fields in Somerset County, July 7 and 8th. The first one was scheduled for the farm of James H. Van Dyle, near South Branch, on July 7 while the farmers met at the place of J. V. Baird, near Middlebush, on July 8th. The meetings were held at 7:00 P. M. daylight saving time, for the purpose of discussing alfalfa problems.—W.H.B.

SHIP FIRST LETTUCE

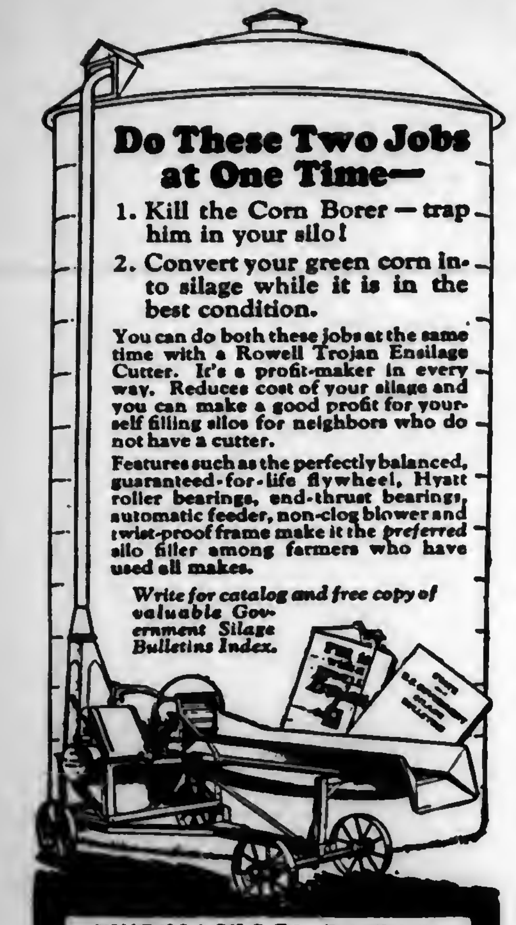
Up-State Public Markets Not Yet Opened—Cash Prize Awarded For Best Alfalfa Field.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THE Canastota Vegetable Growers' Association has entered upon its season of active shipment of lettuce to New York City. The railroad companies receive annually about $10,000 for handling lettuce alone from the area of this association. Early shipments have run 33 to 35 pounds to the case, indicating a fine quality of lettuce. Curb markets and public markets up-state have not yet opened, as not enough produce is ready. Home-grown cherries and strawberries, asparagus and lettuce, with early broilers, are the only offerings to date, besides dairy and poultry products and home cooking. Most of these find a market at wayside stands and food stores.

Alfalfa in Non-Alfalfa Belt

The Cortland County is not in the natural belt for alfalfa growing the Farm Bureau of that county has stimulated its growing until 1500 acres are now established with some fields in every township. A $50 cash prize was recently awarded for the best field in 27 entered. A. H. Stewart of Harford, won it with a six-acre field that represents his first experience with the crop. A great increase in planting to alfalfa is looked for all over the state, to meet the demand for more milk. In non-limestone regions the most successful practice has been: no nurse crop, good drainage, good seed bed free from weeds, hardy seed, inoculation, heavy liming (three tons to the acre), and seeding at 15 to 18 pounds to the acre. Cortland County has an alfalfa growers' committee to aid the Farm Bureau in increasing the growing of this crop.—M. G. F.



Do These Two Jobs at One Time—

1. Kill the Corn Borer — trap him in your silo!
2. Convert your green corn into silage while it is in the best condition.

You can do both these jobs at the same time with a Rowell Trojan Ensilage Cutter. It's a profit-maker in every way. Reduces cost of your silage and you can make a good profit for yourself filling silos for neighbors who do not have a cutter.

Features such as the perfectly balanced, guaranteed-for-life flywheel, Hyatt roller bearings, end-thrust bearings, automatic feeder, non-clog blower and twist-proof frame make it the *preferred* silo filler among farmers who have used all makes.

Write for catalog and free copy of valuable Government Silage Bulletins Index.

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The I. B. ROWELL Co.
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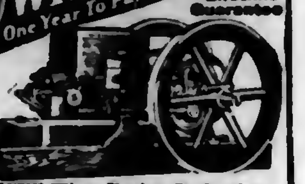
STAMFORD, CONN.



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Lifetime Guarantee
30 New Features

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The base of Corona is extracted from the Wool of the Sheep. An amazing ointment for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Teats and Caked Udder of Cows, or any flesh wound on man or beast, also for Eczema.

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SAVE MONEY

on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Roll Roofing, Paints, etc. My Direct-From-Factory-Freight Paid Plan will save you fully ½ the usual cost. My low factory prices and high quality can't be beat.

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See the money you can save. Over One Million satisfied customers. Everything guaranteed. We ship in 24 hours. Don't buy until you get my Money Saving Catalog.

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NEWTON'S Compound For Stock

Heaves, Coughs, Condition-er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.29 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

THE Fourth of July was observed at Neshaminy Gardens in fitting style,—fitting because our three families spent the day together, and because our home supply of food made us feel independent. Just how nearly independent we were may be gathered from our menu which consisted of spring chicken, potatoes, asparagus, beets, carrots, cabbage, raspberries and cherry pie. We think that fit not only for a king, but for free-born American citizens as well. This may sound like boasting but what is the American Fourth of July but a day of boasting and swelling with pride?

◆ ◆ ◆

THE day was bright and clear, but a cool—almost cold—wind blew all day, making it too unpleasant to eat out of doors. The thermometer registered 55 degrees at ten o'clock that evening and was still lower the next morning. These recurrent cool spells keep us guessing on the corn, tomato and melon crops. The good effect of the occasional hot days is partly offset by following cold spells. Scientists tell us that they are caused by sun spots, but I sometimes wonder whether they may not be the result of a too literal application of the "Keep cool with Coolidge" slogan.

◆ ◆ ◆

A FRIEND of the column, George M. Boyd, of Chester County, writes that he has made ten plantings of sweet corn a week apart, and that they are developing according to the dates of planting. That is as it should be, and it may turn out that our plantings will bring ears in the proper order, but up to this time a stranger could not pick out the different plots by their size, except the last one. Mr. Boyd states that it required three weeks longer for his early-planted peas to mature than it did the later plantings. We made but two plantings, two weeks apart, but they matured only two days apart.

◆ ◆ ◆

A NEIGHBOR woman told us the other day that she was keeping her grape vines pruned back so they would not waste so much energy in growing useless wood, and conserve material for growing and ripening the fruit. That sounds reasonable, but experience shows that it does not work out in a practical way. In the first place, the vine will put out new growth as fast as it is cut off, so that there will be little conservation of energy. In the second place, the leaves of a plant are necessary to convert plant food into the products of the plant. The leaves are little kitchens in which the raw material is worked over ready for use by the fruit. If the leaf area is too small, the fruit will suffer. Summer pruning of grapes is a waste of time and endangers the crop it carries to excess.

◆ ◆ ◆

A WOMAN reader writes, asking what to do for the little green "flies" that infest her rose bushes; there are also little white insects.

These are aphids, no doubt, and are best controlled by thoroly spraying with 40 per cent nicotine sulphate. Mix one-half pint of nicotine solution and some soap suds with 700 or 800 pints of water (or at that proportion) and spray the underside of leaves as well as the top. Kerosene emulsion will also kill them, and whaleoil soapsuds may be used to dip the ends of the affected parts in if only a few bushes are to be treated.

Aphids are unusually plentiful this year. In our town, the maple trees are literally dripping honey dew, a sticky, sweetish liquid which exudes from the leaves when they are sucked by the aphids. Our streets are covered in some places by the fallen leaves and so sticky are they that they stick to one's shoes when walking, and cling to the wheels of vehicles as they pass over them. There are several species of aphis but any of them will succumb to any of the treatments mentioned above.

From the Week's News

THAT Mifflin County leads all counties in percentage of farms having dairy cows, ranks second in percentage raising wheat, corn, potatoes and swine, and is third in percentage raising oats is shown by the last triennial farm census. It is tied with Perry County in percentage of bearing apple trees and is tied with Lancaster County in percentage of farms having chickens.

§ § §

Tattooing hogs is one of the activities of the Virginia Division of Markets. The hogs are marked for farmers so the quality of the meat can be observed when it comes from the packing plant.

§ § §

"SUN SCALD" of foliage in maple trees this season is explained by W. A. McCubbin, plant pathologist of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry, to be the result of the abnormal spring. As a result of the cool spring the foliage is too soft and delicate to withstand the hot sunlight.

§ § §

OWNERS OF 85 FLOCKS and 24 hatcheries cooperated with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the past year to produce approximately 780,000 improved standardized baby chicks under the accredited hatchery plan.

§ § §

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has allotted the following amounts for prizes on Holsteins exhibited at nearby fairs: Maryland State Fair, Timonium, $530; Trenton Inter-State Fair, $473.75; York Fair, York, Pa., $127.50; New York State Fair, Syracuse, $800 ($250 additional for county herd prizes).

§ § §

THE WORST INFESTATION of potato aphis since 1919 is reported in Philadelphia County by County Agent Charles K. Hallowell. Weather conditions are ideal for the propagation of this insect.

§ § §

Beef and dairy cattle, beef and milk, will be highest about 1931, predicts Dr. G. F. Warren, Cornell economist. The market for heifers will be good until about that date. The swing from high to low prices in the dairy and beef business cycle is about eight years, he says.

§ § §

RECENTLY TWO MEN were arrested in Montgomery County for digging up rambler roses which they claimed they thought were "wild." Their ignorance or disregard for the state law enacted in 1925, which protects flowers, ferns, shrubs and trees on both sides of the road, as well as the farmer's crops in the field, cost these men $100 and costs.

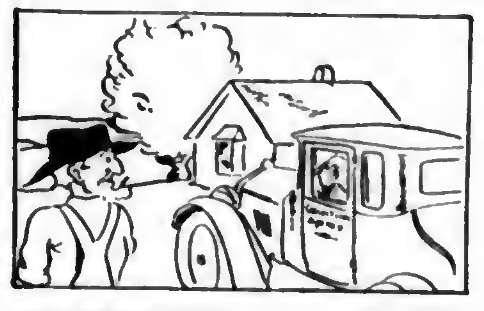
§ § §

PREDICTIONS of a potato crop in excess of 100 barrels to the acre was made by potato growers, dealers and Experiment Station officials on their recent tour of the leading potato sections of Monmouth and Mercer Counties, New Jersey. Over 150 potato men were on the annual tour that ended on the farm of H. E. Hulsart, Allentown, where a digging and spraying demonstration was staged.—K.

Farmers Visit Market

SEVENTY Cumberland County farmers made a study of the handling of produce in the jobbing and retail markets of Jersey City and New York during a two-day trip the first of the month. The trip was headed by H. B. Bamford, Transportation Specialist of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, and County Agent D. M. Babbitt, of Cumberland County.

The object of this trip was to aid the New Jersey farmers in the better handling and packing of their produce. By visiting the terminal market and seeing their produce arrive on the street in competition with that of other growers, these men obtained much valuable information. The party left Bridgeton late in the afternoon and was in the receiving terminals when the freight arrived.—A. K.



The Cheerful Plowman

My "Busy" Neighbor

I HAVE one neighbor, Sandy Grimm, and gosh, I have to smile at him! He's always on the tear and go and dashing swiftly to and fro! He is so "busy!" Land of Uz, Jerusalem and Gracious suzz! A wind-mill casting tumbles down, and zip, he dashes off to town, and back again, and down to Grill's election bent o'er vales and hills!

In seeding time he drives his car from dawn till night and near and far on "business" missions, don't you see, connected with his industry! When time is ripe for stacking hay, ah, then he's buzzing night and day; both up and down and here and there, and back and forth he's on the tear! I watched him down at Podunkville rush to a store and then a mill, then down to Larry's blacksmith shop right on the double-sprinted hop; then to a bank and ten-cent store at forty miles, or forty-four; then home at noon and back again, a conference with seven men, to ninety stores all in a row, supremely, swiftly on the go! No, Sandy has no time to chat, he has no time to chew the fat, his "business" uses all his hours, needs all his mind and all his powers!

Now I am very sad to say that Sandy's business for a day could be done up and done up brown without a rushing trip to town, without that tearing all about, but Sandy hasn't found it out! The wasted effort, wasted time, when every minute is a dime, means heavy loss to Sandy Grimm, his profits get away from him, but Sandy doesn't seem to know just where potential profits go! My land, he's "busy," sun to sun; so "busy" getting nothing done!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

OUR country has been visited in the past few months by some severe windstorms. A Nebraska farmer writes me that some of the top earth of his farm has been blown away, with the seed he had sown in it, taking thereby a big slice out of his prospects for a good wheat crop this year.

But the United States has no monopoly of high winds, judging from a story told by a man traveling not long ago by rail thru a fine farming section of England. Two farmers on the train were talking about their crops and one of them remarked, "We have had some high wind of late." "We have that," was the quiet response of the other, adding that he was not much disturbed by the weather, against which he would make no complaint.

"But," came back the first speaker, "I am afraid that my seed may have been shifted by the gale." "Have no fear of that," his listener exhorted. "I remember a year when my barley seed was blown out of the soil. You could see it lying thick about the hedges and even on the railway siding. But, would you believe it, a high wind sprang up from another part and swept it from the railway siding and hedges back on the field again! It was a bonnie crop as I ever reaped."

Nothing Breaks Their Spirit

No downing farmers with a spirit like that; and I know from the tone of the letter of my Nebraska friend that he was not broken down and discouraged by the wind which blew his wheat crop away. Our farmers have something in them that makes them strong to stand up against adversity, no matter in what guise it may come.

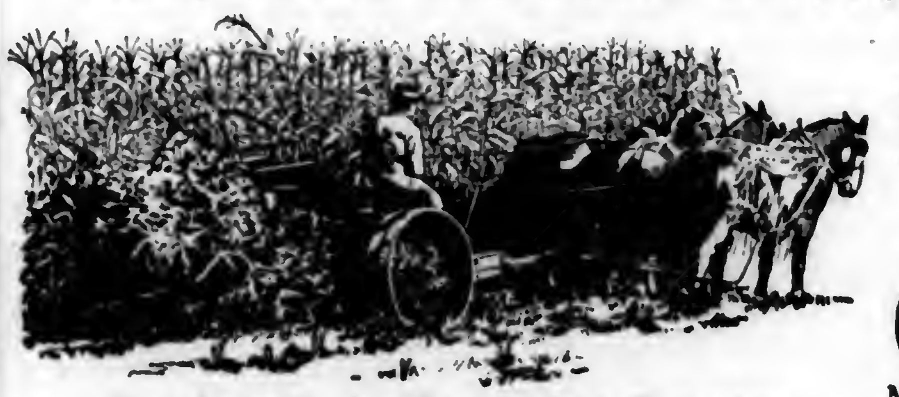
It is worth while to stop long enough to ask what is the characteristic possessed by the American farmer which renders him for the most part wind-proof, storm-proof and able to meet hard luck manfully.

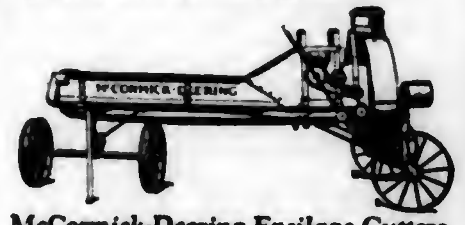
For my own part, I think we may find it in two things. First, a strong faith in himself on the part of the farmer. Our farmers do believe in themselves. They have a right to this faith. Look back as far as we may in the history of our country and we find that no sturdier, more resolute, invincible body of men has existed than those who have tilled the soil. What have they not done to make this land of ours beautiful and successful? And all down thru the years we may trace the same hope and courage and faith in self that distinguished our ancestors.

We Have Kept Faith

And then may we not say that our farmers as a class put their trust in an almighty power that rules and overrules all for the good of His children? We do not satisfy ourselves by stamping "In God we trust" on our coins. It is imprinted on the more enduring tablets of our hearts.

I know there are those who tell us that this is no longer a Christian nation; that our faith in God is today a weak and meaningless thing. But I do not believe it. Show me a man who, when he is in deep trouble, does not send up earnest prayers to heaven for the help he does not find anywhere else, and you will present to me one that I verily believe does not exist. We do believe in God and in His promise to give us seedtime and harvest. Winds may blow and rains may fall, but God is still in His heavens and He will care for His own!





Multiply Your Man-Power By Seven

WHEN you go into the corn with a McCormick-Deering Vertical or Horizontal Corn Binder you are equipped to do the work of from 5 to 7 men with corn knives. And you sit in comfort while you are doing it. Instead of turning standing corn into loose, unwieldy stalks that are hard to load or shock, the McCormick-Deering bundles and ties the corn for fast handling without loss of labor or corn. This saves time at harvest and afterward.

If you feed silage you especially need the fast, sure work of the McCormick-Deering Corn Binder. With the binder in the field and a McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutter at the silo every stalk can be turned into the highest grade of silage, at minimum cost, because the fast-working equipment handles the corn when it is at its best.

See the latest corn binder improvements in the McCormick-Deering, at the local dealer's store. He will also show you the McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutter, in a size to suit your acreage. For use in corn borer infested territories, McCormick-Deering Corn Binders can be equipped with a special low-cutting device at slight additional cost.

McCormick-Deering Corn Binders are built in two types, horizontal (shown at the left) and vertical. Both are light-draft, long-lived machines that do hard work quickly and easily.

McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters—built in 5 sizes. Capacities, 3 to 25 tons of ensilage fodder an hour. All sizes have reliable safety devices, force feed, large throat, and heavy, large-capacity flywheels of boiler plate steel. Horsepower required ranges from 4 to 25 h. p.

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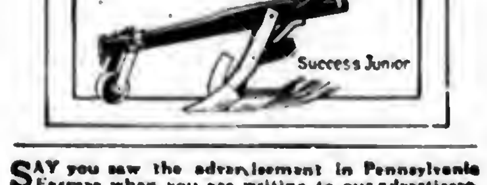
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

McCORMICK-DEERING
Line of **CORN MACHINES**
BINDERS • ENSILAGE CUTTERS • PICKERS • SHREDDERS • SHELLERS



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SAVE TIME, LABOR AND EXPENSE

Get the potatoes easily, quickly and with least possible skinning and bruising. The "Success Junior" is designed for the small grower. Low cost and pays for itself the first year. Every farmer should have a "Success Junior."

We also build the Farquhar Elevator Digger—the original Rigid Tongue Digger. Designed for the larger grower. Gets all the Potatoes and leaves them in an even row easy to pick. Strongly built and priced within reach of every grower.

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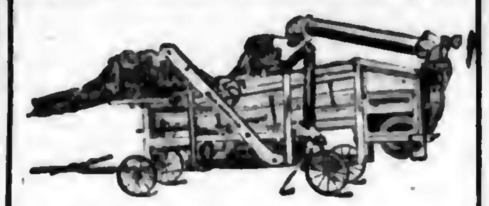


ELLIS CHAMPION THRESHERS

for Individual or Custom work

Built in four sizes, requiring from 3 to 25 horse power, according to equipment desired. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Own an individual rig, and thresh with your own help, when the grain is ready. You will thus save grain, expense and worry.

Send for Circular

Ellis Keystone Agricultural Works
Pottstown, Pa.

Important To Employers!

The Workmen's Compensation Act became effective Jan 1, 1915, but it seems some employers ignore their obligations, intentionally or through misunderstanding. Failure to provide protection to employes makes the employer liable to a heavy fine in addition to the paying of benefits in accordance with the Compensation schedule.

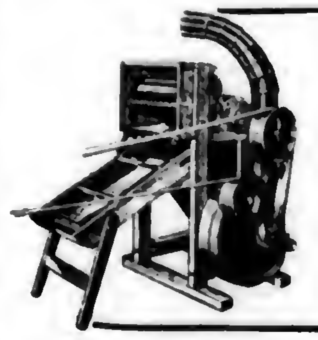
Our Policy furnishes complete protection as required by the Compensation Act, and if the employer wishes, we can protect him against accident, while engaged in his work, or at all times during the day and night.

Our policyholders are receiving a large return premium each year. (17½% was returned to them in 1924 and 1925) when their premiums were above the minimum.

Write for rates today!

PENNA. THRESHERMAN & FARMERS' MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."



Doylestown Straw Cutter and Blower

is an ideal attachment for your Barn Thresher. Saves the labor of mowing away the straw and can be placed behind any small thresher. It will cut and blow the straw anywhere up to 60 feet. Attached in 30 minutes.

Especially suited for machines such as: Ellis-Keystone, Little Giant, Messenger, Favorite, etc.

Cut straw packs in less than half the space required for whole straw, makes better bedding, keeps stock cleaner, makes better manure and lightens the draft of the spreader 30 per cent.

Write for prices and catalogue

DOYLESTOWN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY
DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
Manufacturers of Individual Threshers since 1851

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers

BUCKEYE BALLOONS

BUCKEYE BALLOON

Kelly quality in a moderate-priced tire

THERE are many car owners who do not feel that they need the extra long mileage of a tire such as the regular Kelly-Springfield. To such tire buyers we say;

For the amount of money you want to spend you can buy a Kelly-built tire, the Buckeye, that at its price represents just as great value and just as much quality as the higher-priced Kelly product. Buckeyes are sturdy, full size, full ply tires, built to give honest service. You will find that they compare favorably with many higher-priced tires.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
General Motors Bldg. New York

KELLY SPRINGFIELD PNEUMATIC TIRES

Save Your Corn from Corn Borer

and fight this scourge in most effective way

You can do two things—fight the corn borer—and avoid the loss of corn—by harvesting the corn early, cutting with 1/5 or 1/4-inch cut and ensiling it.

Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

The Blizzard with its clean shear-cut insures effectual killing of the borer in the stalk, as well as the production of even cut silage that will pack well and keep well.

Compare Its Features

Blizzard has the most modern ensilage cutter features; gears run in oil—moving parts are all encased—feeding of ensilage is entirely automatic.

LATEST CATALOG FREE
Unusually Interesting

Tells how to figure the actual capacity of any Ensilage Cutter. Tells what Blizzard will do for you, working at low speed or high speed, on small power or large power. Gives results of elevating tests, capacity tests. Tells what speed is most efficient. Pictures and describes Blizzard construction in detail. The patented paddle roll and steel slat feed apron that means automatic feeding, the gears running in oil, the features of construction that mean low upkeep and years of perfect service.

Blizzard Ensilage Cutter
It's FREE

Write for the Catalog Today

Order your Blizzard early and be ready to defeat the corn borer.

The Jos. Dick Mfg. Co.
Dept. 15 Canton, Ohio

PLANTS

All leading varieties

	100 price postage prepaid	500 price postage prepaid	1000 price postage prepaid	1000 price express not prepaid
Tomato	$.35	$1.75	$2.00	$1.50
Cabbage	.35	1.00	1.60	1.00
Pepper	.60	2.00	3.50	3.00
Celery	.50	2.00	3.50	3.00
Cauliflower	.60	2.00	3.50	3.00
Brussels Sprout	.50	1.75	2.75	1.50

All plants carefully packed in moss.

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OROL LEDDEN & SON, SEWELL, N. J.
Largest growers of vegetable plants in New Jersey

ALBA MARL

Natural Soil Sweetener

NOT GROUND, do not confuse with ground limestone. Naturally fine. Quick acting. Highest Analysis. ALL Available. Easy and Pleasant to use.

LOW IN COST

Write for delivered prices to

ALBA MARL LIME CO.
P.O.Box 207, Charles Town, W.Va.

CORN HARVESTER

Best and fastest machine built. One and two row models. One Horse. Carries to shock. Big labor saver. Pays for itself in one season. Worked by 1, 2 or 3 men. No twine. No danger. Great for silage cutting. Free trial. Agents Wanted. Write for free catalog.

BENNETT MFG. CO., Box 505 Westerville, Ohio

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

We Planted Eleven Crops in One Day

THE Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, New York State College of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has been studying costs and margins in the wholesale marketing of fruits and vegetables in New York City, 1924. Contrary to the more or less prevalent idea that produce firms make exorbitant profits stands the fact that one and one-fifth per cent of gross sales represents salaries and profits of the proprietors.

Yours for the Asking

THE following free bulletins on the Japanese beetle and its control may be secured from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg.

Bulletin No. 390 entitled, "The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania," describes in detail the life history of the insect, gives a list of the plants which are attacked by the beetle, and carries in color an enlarged illustration of the adult.

Bulletin No. 440, "Control of Japanese Beetle Grubs," is a new bulletin which gives the latest methods for controlling the larvae of the beetle in lawns.

Bulletin No. 406, "Sprays for the Japanese Beetle" is still available.

As I came thru my early cabbage this evening I saw a very tiny sparrow run along the ground, carrying an enormous cabbage worm. A friend indeed.

For the past three years I have been making occasional sowings of radishes from one bag of Chartiers seed. Perhaps a dozen different plantings have been made with identical seed. About half have produced beautiful, good type radishes. Several more have given good results while two plantings produced some of the most miserable radishes I have even seen. How well this illustrates the influence of season and soil. If the worst crop had been produced first perhaps the seedsman would have been blamed unfairly.

Today, June 23, we sowed seed or set plants of eleven different vegetables: Enkhuizen Glory cabbage, Snowball cauliflower, Dwarf Green Curled Scotch kale, Early White Vienna kohl-rabi, Purple Top rutabaga, Black Seeded Simpson and New York lettuce, Full Measure beans, Scarlet Globe radishes, and Southport White Globe onion to make small onions for bunching in autumn.

This is the season when the sprayer must be kept on the job. Systematic spraying with Bordeaux mixture at intervals of not more than a week or ten days is in most sections absolutely necessary in order to produce a first class crop of celery.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Fifteen Clovers Tried

FIFTEEN different clover strains, including seed from Italian and French sources, as well as different sections of the United States, are being tried in the state under the direction of extension agronomists of the Pennsylvania State College.

Demonstration plots seeded in McKean and Susquehanna Counties last year will be harvested this season. As similarly planted plots in Westmoreland, Adams and Delaware Counties were uniformly destroyed by adverse growing conditions, no results will be obtained from them.

Squash Planting Is Weather-proof

ON THE 12th of May we planted a couple acres of Boston Marrow squash check rowing the hills 8x8 feet so that cross cultivation may be possible. A light rope with a rag tied on every 8 feet was used as a marker. Two large handfuls of high grade fertilizer were broadcasted opposite each rag, scattering the material over a circle 3 feet across, another man followed with a rake, stirring the fertilizer into the soil and preparing a slightly raised hill.

Two boys completed the job by planting about 10 seeds in each hill. They were instructed to barely cover about a third of the seeds. Then three or four were covered about an inch and the remainder were poked down almost two inches.

Insure Against Weather

The idea was to prepare for any kind of weather. Wet, cold weather followed. The seeds very close to the surface were warmed by short bursts of sunshine, were not smothered by too much water, germinated and came up in good order. If very dry weather had set in the deep planted seeds probably would have come thru on the strength of moisture at lower levels.

Another expedient, one with which a great many readers are doubtless familiar, is to mulch each hill with straw or other weed-free material to retain moisture and prevent baking or crusting of the soil surface. The mulch must be removed promptly after the seedlings come thru.

By using the larger opening shoe our horse-drawn transplanter handled large tomato plants in good shape. A sizable ball of root filled soil went in with each plant. When the press wheels had been properly adjusted for angle, closeness and pressure the job was much better than average hand work. Water was automatically applied with each plant.

Transplanter Pleases Boys

The cost, after due allowance for time of team and hire of machine was not much under that for hand planting with a lively, well organized gang of boys. But results will be more uniform, I am sure, and besides the boys thinned a half acre of beets and did a lot of hoeing in the short stretch of good weather then available.

What the boys who have been doing most of our transplanting think of the machine method was revealed when one of them saw the planter in operation for the first time. He was directly behind the outfit as it started a row. Completely absorbed in the very fascinating sight of one well set plant after another coming out from under the rear of the machine in rapid succession he did not realize anyone was near and stood staring with a wide grin of supreme satisfaction. The grin grew broader and broader as he quietly muttered to himself, "Aw H—!" Tickled to death.—Gilbert S. Watts.

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

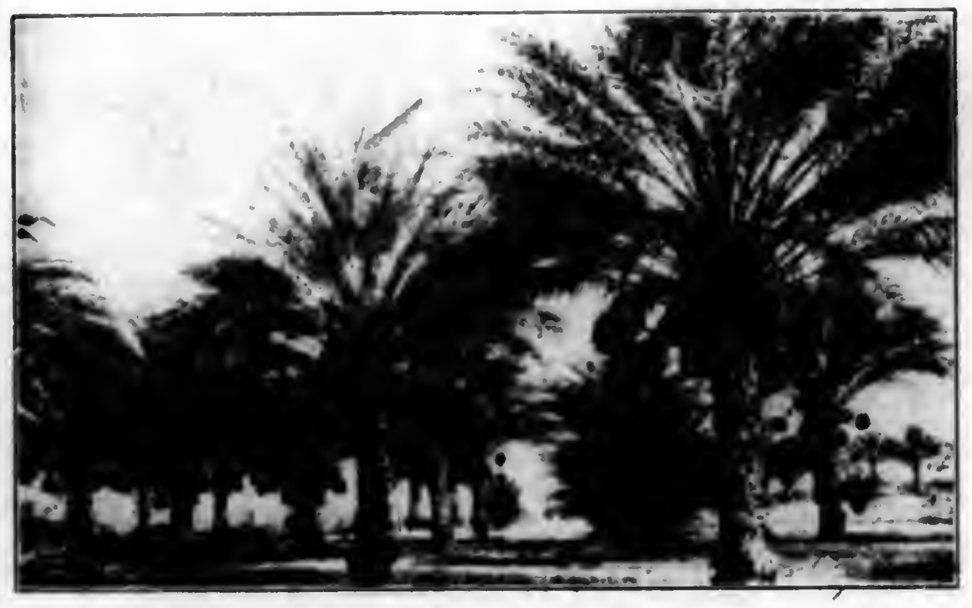
Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XVII Where They Grow Dates as Well As Have Them

(Continued from last week)

WHETHER hot or not, the Coachella Valley is a marvel of productiveness. Like the Imperial Valley, it is the dry antediluvian bed of the Gulf of California. Ages ago the Colorado River poured its silt into this basin leaving inexhaustible fertility. This valley has the earliest season of any part of the United States and is capitalizing that advantage with vinifera table grapes, asparagus, cantaloupes and other vegetables, grapefruit, berries, dates and other fruits. It is rather startling to an eastern man to find unplanted land in this Saharan desert selling for $100 to $600 an acre and sometimes $1000, yet they claim that it pays high interest on this valuation.

The Valley has a rainfall of zero to three inches a year. During the last two years it has not rained enough to wet a man's shirt. Irrigation is from artesian wells each of which supplies fifty to one hundred acres. If the Boulder Dam project now before Congress should materialize it will put a million acres more under water, from the All-American Canal, in addition to its city water supply and power features.



Date orchard in the Coachella Valley showing bunches of fruit ready to harvest. This orchard is valued at $5000 an acre.

It is difficult for an easterner, remembering the idle acres and abandoned farms back home, to be enthusiastic about a project that will put a million more acres into cultivation, especially in these days of widespread agricultural depression.

Experimental Stage Passed

Date growing in the Coachella Valley has passed the experimental stage and is an assured industry. There are over 1000 acres planted. I saw one orchard of one and a half acres, nine years old, which netted $5000 last year. Another produced 37,000 pounds on two acres, selling for thirty cents a pound. Date land costs $500 an acre, or more, and it costs $2000 an acre to set the orchard, plants being about $25 each. There is a strong local cooperative association and a community packing house in which the delicious Deglett Noor dates are packed in tin cans, holding about a pound.

Leaving this fervid valley we climb within an hour to Beaumont which is 2600 feet above sea level, with twenty inches of rainfall and sometimes with snow-blocked roads in winter. Here are the temperate zone fruits again, mainly cherries and pears, grown without irrigation.

Deceived by Well Kept Groves

A sharp drop down the western slope, over the Jack Rabbit Trail, leads us to Riverside, and to subtropical horticulture again. The air swoons with the fragrance of orange blossoms. The well-kept groves seem to indicate that the orange industry is prosperous, but appearances are deceptive. Southern California, from the Los Angeles district to the Mexican line, is primarily a playground rather than an agricultural district. Land is held at a price which practically precludes any possibility of profitable agriculture. The orange groves are valued at $2000 to $5000 an acre. As a production enterprise only, they could not justify a valuation of over $1500 an acre except in rare cases. The balance may be charged to climate and to potential home-making possibilities for those who come here with their "roll" already made.

Very few growers are making any money. The owner who does not work himself but hires everything done barely breaks even. The owner who works may get a fair return on a moderate investment together with a fair labor income. Southern California is no place for a farmer with little capital. It is a delightful place to live if there is an assured income, but its agriculture seems to be permanently submerged in its sub-division development.

After a late dinner at the Mission Inn, the most beautiful hotel in America, we are whirled back to San Diego, having traversed, in one day, over 300 miles of desert mountains and foothills; having started in a sub-tropical climate and proceeded successively thru temperate, tropical, temperate again, and back to sub-tropical; and having discovered that when a man speaks about California climate he had better be very specific as to locality, for it has more than fifty-seven varieties.—S. W. Fletcher.

Syracuse is the Symbol of Longer Life

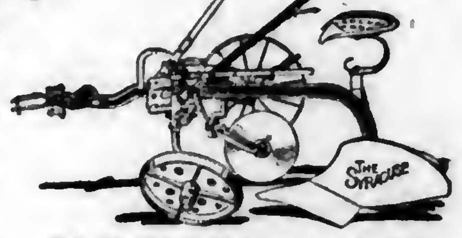
John Deere-Syracuse Chilled Plows resist wear for a longer time in hard, sandy or gravelly soil; they pull lighter and do better work.

Light Draft Sulky

You can plow more acres in a day with the John Deere-Syracuse No. 210 Sulky because the rolling landside makes it the lightest draft plow of its type.

Can be used with either chilled or steel bottoms—suitable for any kind of soil.

Cuts furrows of uniform depth and width even when turning square corners. Automatically governed by front furrow wheel.



The No. 210 is effective in controlling the European Corn Borer. Special corn borer equipment consists of 16-inch bottom, moldboard wing extension, 18-inch rolling coulter, independent jointer and trash wire.

Heads the List

John Deere-Syracuse Plows of the No. 1341-1441 Series take either chilled or steel bottom, making them adaptable to any soil condition. Exceptionally strong and durable. Good penetration. Heavy malleable frog. Rolled foot beam. Bottom parts fit sulky and tractor plows. Right and left-hand.

The Syracuse

The No. 1341 Plow heads the Syracuse line of left-hand walking plows. For extremely severe conditions.

Remember, one genuine Syracuse Chilled share will outlast two similar shares of other makes.

John Deere-Syracuse Chilled Plows are long-lived because the Syracuse chilling process makes the hardest metal used in plows. Write today for literature. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and and ask for folder TO-536

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

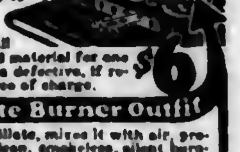
Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?

For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this $15.00 burner complete — including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only $6.00.

Fits Any Stove or Range

Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.



$6

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit

vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
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Hoosier FARM NECESSITIES

INDIANA Wood and HOOSIER Tile Silos are the recognized leaders. They save their cost many times over by providing better feed, stronger cattle, greater milk or beef production. HOOSIER Wood Brooders provide ideal housing for chicks. Scientifically designed. Built of staves 2 inches thick. Warm, sanitary. Buy now for low price and fast delivery. Big opportunity for agents.

HOOSIER
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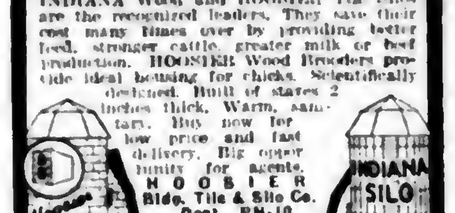
Albany, Indiana



Mr. Cherry (above) Once Farmer

made $50 to $125 a week as a Whitmer Dealer retailing our Factory-to-You Products. Hundreds making more $$$$ than ever in their lives before.

No experience required Cherry had no previous experience. Farmers, renters, teachers, preachers, clerks, mechanics, laborers—average men quickly learn to succeed.

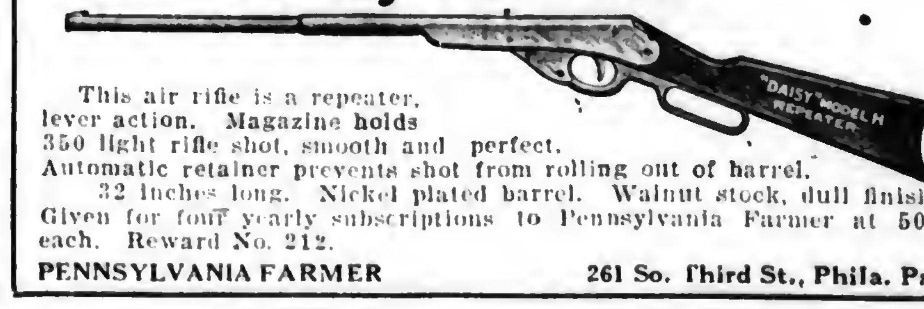
We supply you products, quality, methods that get business anywhere.

Earn while learning, drive own auto or team, have own business, be own boss, steady sales year round.

Exclusive territory. Write TODAY.

THE H. C. WHITMER COMPANY,
Dept. J-10-G, Columbus, Indiana

Daisy Air Rifle



This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila. Pa

TURN FEED to EGGS

275 Eggs In One Year

From now on the price of eggs will be higher and very scarce, keep your egg production going and get eggs every week in the year. Just give *Wacker's B. T. G. F. Tablets* (Better Than Green Food) in the water. Then get more and larger eggs. Feeding instructions in each box. These tablets must produce results.

600—$1.00 1300—$2.00 5000—$7.00

C. O. D ORDERS SENT SAME DAY

FREE Booklet on Poultry Raising

Wacker Remedy Co.

BOX 157-P CAMDEN, N. J.

Be Sure It's Wacker's of Camden, N. J.

Extra Profits Easy!

Protozyme in the mash produces quicker growth and develops birds into earlier layers; boosts egg production 30 extra eggs per hen. Send us your dealer's name and we will mail you 20-Page Free Book.

ENZYME PRODUCTS COMPANY

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RELIABLE DAY-OLD HATCHERIES

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

ONE MILLION—AMERICAN—INSPECTED QUALITY. Egg Production and Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows, 100% Live Delivery—Postpaid Summer Prices:

	100
White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns	$ 9.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Anconas	11.00
Blk. Minorcas and Langshans, R. I. Whites	13.00
Wh. and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	13.00
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Heavy Assorted Chicks, $10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, $8 per 100. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties, etc. Member International B. C. A. Bank reference.

NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-2, Gambier, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

From heavy laying free range flocks

	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	7.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	9.00
S. C. W. Wyckoff Strain	11.00
Assorted Chicks	6.00

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for Circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS

LOOK

From highest quality free ranged stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	Per 100
R. I. Reds	$10.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
White Leghorns	8.00
Light Mixed	7.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots 100% prepaid; and delivery guaranteed.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Broiler and Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.00	3.50	6.00

Bank reference. Parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. United phone.

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

CHIX

July and August Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Stn. Wh. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$60
Shelleys Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
Rhode Island Reds	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	90
Odds and Ends	4.00	7.00	60
3000 Pullets		$1.25 each	

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

S. C. White Leghorns....$7.00 per 100

S. C. Brd. Rocks & Reds 9.00 per 100

Heavy Mixed, $8; Light 6.00 per 100

Postpaid live arrival and absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

100% live del. guar. Order from ad or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS

Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 10c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 8c; Barred Rocks, 8c; Heavy Mixed, 7c. We ship C. O. D. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

Member I. B. C. A.

JAS. E. ULSH, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 7c, Barred Rocks, 9c, Light Mixed, 6c, Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.

L. E. STRAWSER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Galvanized Pans May Poison Goslings

I have young geese one to two months old which are dying. They seem to have a little diarrhea, are weak and do not gain at all. I examined one after death but did not find anything. They are hungry and eat well. I feed 6 parts bran, 2 corn meal, 2 red dog flour, mixed with sour milk, also grit charcoal. Because of bad weather I had to keep them penned up for about a month. Their legs seem to be weak at times, but after feeding they seem better. What do you think might be the trouble?—Mrs. N. P., Lycoming County, Pa.

The ration you are feeding the goslings could be improved by adding 5 pounds of good beef scrap to every 95 of mash, otherwise it is good. Young goslings need a lot of green feed, and sometimes when they are kept up may not get enough. In feeding, sour milk must never be given in galvanized pans, as the acid forms a compound with the zinc that is poisonous. Also, goslings are rather mussy creatures, and need particular attention in keeping their pens warm, dry and clean. If you have them with hens, look for lice.

I am mentioning all these things with the idea that you may be able to discover one that is causing the trouble. You may also care to send a specimen to the Poultry Pathologist, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., asking him to make an examination to see if a disease or parasite is present. The whole trouble may date back to chilling or a wrong condition when they were young. When your next ones come on, I think it would be well to keep them away from these.—S.-H.

Is It Coccidiosis?

My second flock of 200 chicks are four weeks old. When I received them from the hatchery they were rather weak. I started them at 72 hours of age on buttermilk and later gave them a balanced ration. Altho everything has been kept clean and sanitary the chicks began to droop. They became pale around the head, the droppings became watery and in a few days they died. This is spreading to my healthy chicks. Upon examination I find that the gall bladder is larger than in a normal full grown hen. Is it coccidiosis?—Mrs. J. B., Lycoming County, Pa.

I believe that the chicks you bought were infected with the white diarrhea organism. This disease is transmitted thru the egg from infected breeding stock principally, but baby chicks also get it from each other and from infected surroundings. The best way to avoid this is to insist on getting chicks from blood-tested stock known to be free from the disease.

There is not much that can be done to stop its ravages in a flock of baby chicks, as the disease seems to run its course with more or less heavy mortality. You might feed sour milk in an earthen vessel and use enough potassium permanganate in the drinking water to turn it a wine color. Any chicks that seem to be suffering badly had better be killed.

In coccidiosis the blind gut leading off from the intestine is very much enlarged and full of cheesy, pasty or bloody matter. This generally attacks older chicks. An abundance of sour milk or about 40 per cent milk powder in the ration will help correct this.—R. L. S.-H.

Broilers "Off Feed"

Will you kindly tell me how to fatten broilers? I have them in close quarters and feed scratch grain, wet meal and dry mash. They do not seem to get fat as they should.—J. H., Susquehanna County, Pa.

The young cockerels to be fattened for broilers should be fed grain, mash, water and green feed as usual, and in addition should be given a wet mash three times a day composed of the following ingredients: one part growing mash, one part yellow cornmeal, one part condensed buttermilk or thick sour milk, enough water if necessary to make a moist mash. Give what they will clean up in twenty minutes.

This feeding process should not be continued more than ten days, or the broilers will go "off feed." The natural tendency of the young chicken is to make flesh and muscle rather than fat.—R. L. S.-H.

Chicks Reel—Why?

I have 600 White Leghorn chicks which are about 25 days old. I have used the New Jersey Experiment Station formula and the chicks have done splendidly until yesterday I noticed that one of them had its head crooked around to one side and seemed to be reeling around as if it were dizzy. I removed him from the other chicks and since then I have removed three more from the flock. They grew worse at once and now they fall over on their sides and cannot walk at all. —H. C., Wyoming County, Pa.

I think that the trouble you describe is due to a lack of laxative feed such as green stuff would be. Give these chicks about a tablespoonful of Epsom salts in the gallon of drinking water for one dose, and then start feeding small amounts of greenfeed such as lawn clippings.

If you can get condensed buttermilk, feed this just as it comes from the keg, smearing a quantity that will be cleaned up in fifteen or twenty minutes on the wall of the house where the chicks can pick it off. If these suggestions do not stop the trouble, try feeding poultry yeast in the mash according to the yeast manufacturer's suggestions.—R. L. S.-H.

Higher Education Paid Them

A HIGH school education is worth, on the average, nearly twice as much as a common school education, while a college education is worth two and one-half times as much as a district school education and one-third more than a high school education to a farmer in Tompkins County, New York. This is according to a report of a survey made by the New York State College of Agriculture.

This survey covered 573 farm owners and it showed that the average income for their own labor for those with district school education was $318; for those who had attended high school it was $622, and for those with more than high school education it was $847.

Only five per cent of the farmers having a district school education made a labor income more than $1000 while 20 per cent with high school training and 30 per cent with college training passed this mark. The report says: "Higher education does not mean greater profits in every instance, but apparently the possibilities of success in farming increase with the extent of education just as they do in any of the professions."

RELIABLE DAY-OLD HATCHERIES

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed All Varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 28, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

100% live delivery. Postpaid	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$32.00	$60.00
Barred Rocks	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. C. Reds	9.00	42.00	80.00
S. L. Wyandottes	12.00	55.00	
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.50	70.00
Assorted	7.00	32.00	60.00
Light Mixed	6.00	30.00	55.00

100% safe and live arrival guaranteed. From free range utility stock. THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

Chick Prices Smashed

For June, July, August & September, $6 per hundred and up.

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh., Br., Black and Buff Leghorns	$4.00	$7	$33
Special Leghorns, Brd Rocks, Wh. Wyts., R. I. Reds, Heavy Broilers	5.00	9	44
Light Broilers	3.50	6	30

100% live delivery to your door guar.

Johnson Hatchery, Ickesburg, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed or Off Colors	2.00	3.50	6.00

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery guar. Order direct from this adv. or write for special prices for 500 or 1,000 lots. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, N. I. Ehrenzeller, R. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks

BABY CHICKS	
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10 Cts.
Barred Rocks	9 Cts.
S. C. W. Leghorns	7 Cts.
Mixed or Off Color Chicks	7 Cts.

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office at

BABY Quality CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
B. Rocks, R. I. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$41.50
Odds and Ends	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50

STONY POINT HATCHERY, Box F, Richfield, Pa.

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS

This strain increased Kan. Exp. Station Bd. Rock are yield 94%. Trapnested since 1909. 325 eggs in 1 yr. Flock average up to 271. Customers profits $6.00 per hen. Males, hens, pullets, chicks, eggs. FREE CATALOG. J. W. Parks & Sons Box 6 Altoona, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

ROCKS—LEGHORNS

Hatching every week in the year

Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del

Chicks

	Per 100
White Leghorns	$7.00
Reds	9.00
Rocks	8.50
Heavy Mixed	8.00

CLOYD NEIMOND, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS Wh. Leg., 7c; Large Type Barron Tancred Leg., 8c; Red Rocks, 9c, Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 6c. 100% G'd. Prepaid. Free Range. Reduction on 500 or more. Circular.

TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 7c, from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.

E. L. BEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

50 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, canaries, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

Boys' Watch

Size 16, open face, stem wind. Full nickel octagon case. We will send one of these watches to every boy who will send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each.

Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila. Pa.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

A Glimpse Behind the Scenes

(Continued from page 3)

litter or in a trough; if it should be fed wet or dry, raw or cooked, in the morning, or at some other time of day.

Then the whole subject of quantities and proportions formed an endless list of interrogations that faced these men year in and year out. Their answers were all for the single purpose of giving the man who owns poultry a superior feed, and of providing him with the benefits of their knowledge and training even tho he possesses no insight into chemistry, bacteriology, engineering, or a dozen other sciences.

When at last biddy gave her cackle of satisfaction to the formula chosen, it became the task of the engineers of the company to furnish equipment for standardizing these feeds. This again was no small problem. In the company's laboratories the chemists find that scarcely two carloads of bran can be found that test the same for digestible nutrients. One car may be below the average in the percentage of some nutrient and another may be above.

Mix Trainload at a Time

This problem was solved by spreading the contents of each car thinly over a bin large enough to hold a whole trainload of bran. Then the contents of the bin are removed in horizontal sections which blends together portions of the contents of each car. This composition is then thoroly mixed by modern milling machinery. The result is a bran with a normal content of protein, carbohydrates and fibre. The other raw materials used are blended in a similar manner, but to further insure these materials being properly standardized, samples are tested in the laboratories at regular intervals.

Next comes the problem of combining these various raw materials uniformly. The day of our visit, eight different ingredients were being compounded into one of the poultry feeds. Each ingredient was carried from the mixer to a common screw conveyor on a belt about a foot wide and running over pulleys some six feet apart. The material on each belt was continuously weighed. A scale, on which the center of the belt rested, regulated a cut-off which allowed just enough feed to pass onto the belt to keep the scale balanced. If for any reason the variation on one of these belts amounted to more than two ounces, an electrical device would automatically shut down the entire mixing equipment, thus guarding against a wrong mix.

Take Utmost Precaution

The conveyor into which these eight ingredients were deposited carried the material to the final mixer. In leaving this machine the feed passed over a magnetized cylinder which removed every particle of metal that somewhere found its way into the mix. It is surprising the amount of metal removed. This is particularly true of the little fine needle-shaped pieces of steel which would be certain to set up irritation once in the alimentary canal.

As a final check, a sample of feed is taken every thirty minutes at the automatic bagging machine and tested in the laboratories to make certain that the mixture is meeting standard requirements in every respect.

These are some of the precautions taken by one reliable concern to provide poultrymen with a dependable feed. Here are combined for the benefit of the final user all the intelligence and training of the poultry specialist, the bacteriologist, the chemist, the engineer. As one thinks of this and then looks at the long list of materials and equipment needed in farming, the majority of which are the product of research men working under the direction of private capital, he wonders if proper appreciation has been extended to the unknown investigators of which these examples are typical. Further, here is an economic background that calls for a new interest and perhaps closer cooperation between the farmer and the manufacturer.—By Bert Wermuth and I. R. Waterbury.

Bean Beetle Arrives

DAMAGE by the Mexican bean beetle in Pennsylvania so far this year is largely limited to backyard gardens. This insect seems to prefer pole limas and bush and pole snap beans.

The adult beetle can be identified in your back garden as a hemispherical "lady bird" beetle about one-fourth of an inch long. When it has freshly emerged the beetle is lemon yellow in color. Sixteen black spots soon appear on the wing covers and the insect gradually darkens in color until it finally becomes a coppery bronze.

Gives Control Measures

Both adults and larva feed on the under surface of the bean leaves giving them a lace like appearance. Control of the beetle can be accomplished by the use of several dust mixtures recommended by H. E. Hodgkiss, extension entomologist of the Pennsylvania State College, one of which is:

Calcium arsenate.1 part by weight
Hydrated lime....5 parts by weight

The following spray may be substituted for the dust mixture:

Calcium arsenate	1½ pounds
Lime	3 pounds
Water	100 gallons

Injury to the pole lima beans may result from the use of these materials. DO NOT USE LEAD ARSENATE. There is no danger from treating beans nearly ready for picking, since rinsing in cold water removes the spray and dust residue.

Customer—Do you really think sardines are healthy?

Grocer—Well, madam, I never heard one complain.

The pointed arch provides lots of head room in this new poultry house

Feed them Larro Egg Mash NOW!

Right now is the time to feed Larro Egg Mash to your hens. Heavy spring production has sapped their strength. They need Larro to build up their health and vigor—to give them body resistance for fighting disease—to furnish the vitality that means steady, profitable egg production when neglected hens will be loafing.

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Act now! Get all you can out of this season's crop. Order your Unadilla and have plenty of time in which to erect it before the need for it is on you.

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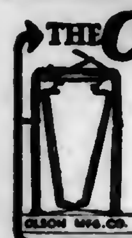
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Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.
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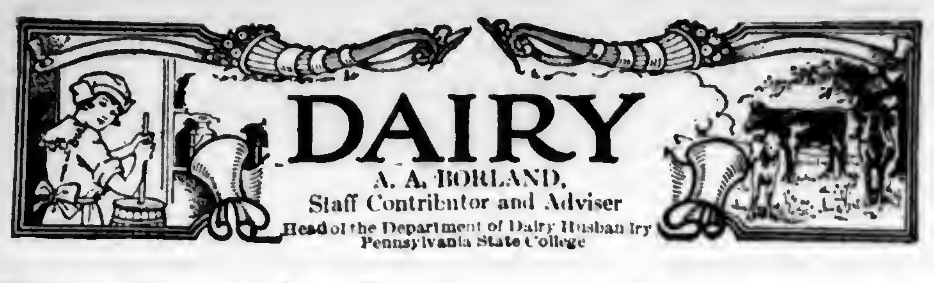

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry Pennsylvania State College

They Saw the Cream of the Country's Dairy Farms

EARLY this summer a large group of dairy students from the Pennsylvania State College visited fifteen of the most outstanding dairy farms in the Philadelphia district in order to get more closely acquainted with the best modern dairy farm practices. The party traveled in a large touring bus and was under the leadership of Professors A. L. Beam, E. B. Fitts and A. A. Borland.

The first stop was at the Berks Farm near Reading, Mr. Abner Deysher, owner, and Mr. Clark Berry, manager. The outstanding lesson of this fine Holstein herd including about 70 head of cattle was the value of a proven sire. King Tweede of Spring Farm was purchased as a mature bull by Mr. Deysher on account of the excellence of the bull's daughters. Nine of his daughters have produced over 30 pounds of butter in a week on official test and five have produced over 1000 pounds of butter in a year, all the animals being under five years of age. His daughters include a world champion two-year-old. The whole herd of 28 milking cows, several of them being daughters of this bull, averaged over 14,000 pounds of milk last year.

Alfalfa Aids High Production

The next stop was at Sycamore Farm, Douglassville, E. R. Fritsche, owner, and B. D. Harvey, manager. Mr. Fritsche is secretary-treasurer of the Horn and Hardart restaurant company of Philadelphia. The milk from this excellent Ayrshire herd goes directly to the city for restaurant use at a bulk price of 11c per quart. The herd includes 100 head of Ayrshires of which 43 cows are in milk.

Last year 43 cows averaged 7192 pounds of milk testing 3.85 per cent butterfat. The value of the product per cow was $395.73, the cost of the feed $106.87, and the net return above feed cost of $288.86 per cow. Alfalfa hay is doubtless one of the factors in this high average yield per cow since large quantities are grown, over 50 acres being devoted to this purpose in the four-year crop rotation of corn, oats, wheat and alfalfa.

At the William H. Moon Farm, Morrisville, a fine herd of purebred Guernseys is kept primarily to furnish manure for the nursery which has been operated by the Moon family since 1867. While the herd was started a few years ago for this purpose it has grown into a substantial enterprise on its own account.

Produce Highest Grade Milk

The herd includes 90 cows and 55 head of young stock. The milk goes to the Castena Dairy at Trenton at 13c per quart wholesale. The butterfat content averages 5 per cent and the average bacterial count for the past year has been only 4300 per cubic centimeter. When one stops to consider that "certified" milk is allowed 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, it is evident that this is clean milk in the strictest sense of the word.

The cows were housed in a modern dairy barn with special provisions against fire, the hay chutes having steel doors at the top and bottom and the ceiling being constructed of a double layer of boards with asbestos between.

The Walker-Gordon Farm, Plainsboro, New Jersey, H. W. Jeffers, manager, has doubtless the largest certified milk producing herd in the world. Over eleven hundred milking cows are housed in 27 barns, and are producing 15,000 quarts of milk daily. The plant is exactly half way between Philadelphia and New York (46 miles) and the milk goes to these cities and many other nearby towns.

The farm employs 250 men and is operated much like a manufacturing establishment, each workman devoting his entire attention to one particular phase of work. The milkers receive on an average of 6c for each cow they milk.

The farm land is leased out to farmers who grow the crops for the dairy. Five dollars per ton is paid for green corn at the silo. The dairy is given the first chance to purchase at market prices the alfalfa hay grown on the farms. However, if the farmer to whom the land is leased for crop growing purposes can get a higher price elsewhere for the hay he has the privilege of doing so. The farms include 2500 acres of which 1300 are under cultivation.

Hay Drier Creates Interest

The remarkable freedom from flies is the result of using numerous large fly traps and fogging the stables every other day with a commercial fly-killing preparation.

Calves from the best cows are raised to six months of age and are then put out with farmers until they mature, the price paid per pound gain in weight being from 16c to 18c.

The cows average 3800 pounds of four per cent milk annually. One of the largest silos in the world is located near the stables. It is 40 feet in diameter, 50 feet high and holds 1543 tons of silage.

The hay drying apparatus was of much interest. The green material is placed on an open meshed belt and is carried thru an oven 143 feet long, the temperature of the oven being 275 degrees F. This heat drives off the moisture and reduces the water content of the material from 80 to 8 per cent in a half hour. The dry hay is ground and sacked or it may be blown into a storage barn. The outfit has a capacity of 20 tons of dry material daily and looks like a winner for curing hay regardless of weather.

Walker-Gordon certified milk sells for 30c per quart. The farm is evidently being run on a successful business basis since it is paying eight per cent dividends on the stock invested.

Editors' Note:—Next week Professor Borland will tell about other dairy farms visited on this tour.

Guernsey Enthusiasts Take a Day Off

OFFICERS of Jefferson County Guernsey Breeders' Association and some of their guests at the Guernsey picnic held at the home of Dr. F. D. Pringle, near Punxsutawney, June 24th. Breeders from Clarion, Indiana and Clearfield Counties were also guests of the Jefferson County Guernsey organization.

Upper row—J. O. Harding, secretary of the association; S. R. Lounsberry, editor, Guernsey Breeders' Journal; John Warner, Indiana county agent; Miles Horst, W. E. Arnold, assistant county agent of Jefferson County; Dr. H. P. Church, Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry; C. D. Irwin, Dr. F. D. Pringle and K. R. Bierly.

Front row—James Winslow, Jefferson County Agent; S. A. Hunter, John Ruef, State College club worker; A. A. Borland, head of the Dairy Department at State College and Dairy Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer; C. G. Bullers, vice president of the association; William C. Startzell, D. A. Snyder, S. C. Beeman, president of the association.

It Was A Hard Fight, But—

An Early Fall Start Means An Easier 1928 Clean-up

By H. N. WORTHLEY,

Assistant Extension Entomologist, Pennsylvania State College

"DESTROY or bury all corn crop refuse." This slogan was in the minds of all farmers in eight northwestern Pennsylvania counties last spring. To a large extent it dictated their activities during the months of April, May and early June.

They had to gather and burn or shred all unused fodder in the barns, all untrampled stalks at the top and edges of manure piles, and all scattered stalks on pastures and feed lots. Neglected shocks still standing in the fields had to be shredded or destroyed by fire; standing stalks cut or broken off, raked up and burned.

Finally, farmers understood that the stubble land must be cleanly plowed, and the ground carefully examined after fitting and seeding to make absolutely sure that no stray pieces of stalks, which might harbor borers, remained on the surface.

They Don't Like It

THE Japanese resent the name "Japanese beetle" somewhat as the citizens of San Jose, California, did the naming of the San Jose scale.

"The Japanese are a very sensitive people," remarked Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, of the Department of Agriculture, a few weeks ago. "I have just had a call from Doctor Kagi, professor in the Imperial University of Kyoto, Japan, now connected with the International Educational Board of of the Rockefeller Institute. He entered a pleasant but vigorous protest against using the name Japanese beetle. He argued that it came from Japan, but that the fact signified nothing against the Japanese."

And what a year to select for this first great effort to check the borer! Rain last fall that flooded corn fields, clogging the binders! Corn for the silo cut by hand, and not too low, at that! Ear corn cut by hand and shocked in the mud! How much of it froze in and stood there all winter no one will ever know. Acres of corn allowed to stand and husked from the stalk and this in sections where such husking methods are a rare sight!

They Have Turned the Trick

And then in March came news that all this unusual refuse must be cleaned up absolutely by May 1st! "What a mess! Why hit a fellow when he's down? But we must get this borer. Every one out there in those stalks and stubbles threatens to present us with two hundred or more next July (why can't hens lay like that?). We'll tackle the job, and if the Almighty will help out just a little, we'll put it over."

Again rain—and more rain! Soggy fields, and soggy piles of half-burned stalks. Mid-April, and scarcely any plowing done. Then—sweet Providence—sun; sun and wind. Not more than enough, to be sure, but enough to allow most of the stubble ground to be turned and most of the corn refuse to be dried up and burned.

May first! Not quite done yet, but a few days of grace remain. The borer has not yet wakened from its winter sleep. Rain on the seeded ground, and stalks showing on fields that would have passed inspection yesterday! Those stalks must be picked up, lest some wandering borer find the shelter needed for its transformation to a moth. Those stalks were not plowed deeply enough, or else the spring-tooth harrow was set too deep, and dragged them up.

And in early June, success! The job was finished, done before any corn borer moths took wing. Over ninety per cent of the farmers in the eight counties dare anyone to come up and look for corn refuse. They have turned the trick, and having done it this year, they have confidence that they can do it again in any kind of season the almanac predicts.

Did Not Dodge Extra Work

Why did they go to all this extra work and bother? Of course, they had to—no dodging that. They knew the fields would be inspected. Oh, yes—they got paid for the extra labor—two dollars an acre, if you call that much of an incentive.

These things didn't determine their course of action;—if they hadn't believed the proposition to be reasonable, they surely would have fought it. They did it to kill the borers that were in those stalks, borers that otherwise would have lived safely to produce a greater infestation in the 1927 corn crop. They were trying to protect themselves and incidentally, the rest of Pennsylvania.

It will have to be done again, to be sure. The most thoro cleanup cannot get all the borers, and a few will soon produce many. But the job will be easier next year. They have learned a few things. In the first place they are not going to leave any corn shocked or standing next winter, or spread any stalks in feed-lots or pastures. They will try hard to cut it all, and cut it to the shortest possible stubble. They are going to put all they can into the silo. Then the shocks of ear corn will be moved into or near the barn before freezing weather, and the fodder will be shredded. If it can't all be fed, it will be used for bedding.

Prompt Action Necessary in Fall

In fall or spring, whichever suits best, that short stubble will be plowed as deeply as possible. To make sure the stubble goes to the bottom of the furrow, ten-foot pieces of number nine wire will be used. These will be attached to the bridle, gauge-wheel shank, and beam of walking plows, and at corresponding points on riding and tractor plows, the free ends of the wires trailing under the furrow slice. This is a trick that many farmers picked up for the first time last spring. And some corn growers are talking about the cultipacker and spike-tooth harrow to prepare the oats ground, to get away from the spring-tooth harrow which drags up stubble.

Why bother to talk about it? For two reasons. In the first place it was a hard job, a mean job, that was tackled and put thru with an energy and singleness of purpose that has been an inspiration to all who love a good fight. In the second place, because the rest of Pennsylvania will soon be facing the same thing. This article is in the nature of a hint. Let us start next fall to put these practices into operation all over the state. Then the changes will be made, and the new ways will be familiar before the borer has had any chance to become a serious pest. But we must act intelligently and promptly. We must not wait until we see the damage. The watchword is "Start Now."

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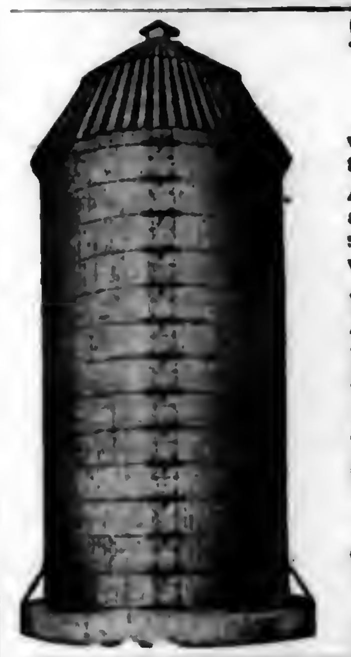
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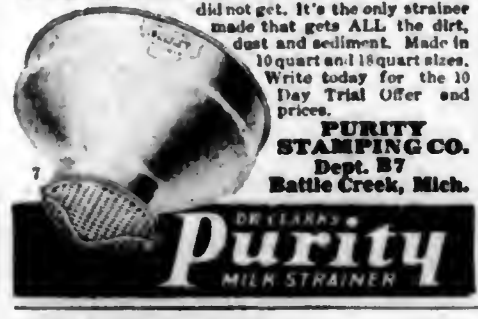
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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Friends:—I received my membership pin. I thank you very, very much for it. On June 19 we had a Children's Day program in church. It was very interesting. I was in an exercise. I haven't taken any hikes since school closed. I don't know whether I can help Ethyl G. Gicker with a pulled molasses candy recipe or not but I am going to put it in anyway.

PULLED MOLASSES CANDY

1 cup molasses
2 cups brown sugar
1 cup water
3 tablespoons vinegar
3 tablespoons butter

Put molasses, sugar, water and vinegar into saucepan and stir; boil until very brittle when dropped into cold water. Add butter and pour on buttered platter. When cool enough to handle, butter hands and pull until light brown. Pull into oblong strips and cut with scissors.—Mary M. Umberger, (X), Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I am going to send a recipe for the Forum page. I write nearly all of the recipes that appear on the Forum page in a tablet and I think someone else might be waiting for a recipe to put in her cook book. The recipe is as follows:

SPICE CAKE

1 cup brown sugar
½ cup shortening
2 eggs
½ cup milk
1¾ cups pastry flour
1 cup raisins
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon grated nutmeg
2 squares melted chocolate
½ cup shredded cocoanut
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt

Cream shortening and sugar and add the eggs well beaten. Sift the flour with cinnamon, nutmeg, salt and baking powder. Add alternately with milk to first mixture. Mix thoroly. Add melted chocolate, cocoanut and plumped raisins. Bake 35 minutes.

Wishing good luck and success to the Y. P. F.—Edith Frownfelter, (X), Perry County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I guess my school closed earlier than most of our Forum friends. It closed April 20th.

How many of our Forum friends like flowers? I do and I like to care for them. I have many different kinds.

I once had a beautiful yellow angora cat but it died. It would come in the house and sleep on a cushion. If you would make it angry it would bite or scratch you.

Have any of you ever seen Colonel Lindbergh? I saw his airplane as he flew across to St. Louis.

I want to take a trip to the mountains this summer then I will write and tell you all about them.—Louise Ferrel, (X), Washington County, Pa.

Don't forget the promise to write about your mountain trip, Louise. We'll all be glad to hear of your experiences. How many Forum friends are planning to take trips this year?

Alenna Rhine, (X), Juniata County, Pa.

Gwendolyn Gray, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Every spring three or four barn swallows build their nests in our barn. I like to watch them feed their children and teach them to fly.

I have taken piano music lessons for two summers and I am very fond of music.—Vesta Mae Dibert (X), Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I want to tell you about my pet kitty, Spotty. Spotty is grey and black. He can perform some of the funniest tricks you ever saw. One day he threw our ball under the porch and would not go after it so I tapped him and he went at once. He plays like a child. He jumps rope and even tries to play hop-Scotch. Isn't he clever?—Anna Branson, (X), Fayette County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Readers:—For pets we have one little dog, two cats, one pet pigeon which goes along with the chickens to roost at night and also two pet rabbits which are very tame.

I enclose a picture taken some years ago. My father is running the planter altho you can't see him. My oldest brother is scouring but he took the picture and my smallest brother and sister are standing at the scour, and the one you see on the horses harrowing is I.—Harold M. Warner, (X), Perry County, Pa.

PLANTING CORN
Harold M. Warner, (X), Perry County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received my membership pin and I am very proud of it. I wish to thank you very much for it. We are putting up some new buildings which consist of a new out-kitchen and a couple of porches. This takes a good deal of time, especially when you can only work at it about every other day.

We have planted beans, squashes, corn, wheat and nearly all kinds of melons and plants such as tomatoes, celery, cabbage, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, etc. I guess our cherry trees are not going to bear a good crop this year. I am sending a verse I composed myself especially for the Forum page:

Boys and girls of Hustontown
Please do not wait no more
For Cousin Ruth has got for you
Great happiness in store.

And I am glad that I can say
I am a member by the way
Send in a picture, drawing, too.
A real good letter perhaps will do.

And join our circle happy and gay
And do not wait another day
Just come in carloads great and small
And be a member—I guess that's all.—Grace Alice Wilson, (X), Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—One day last summer I went out to the barn and I found two baby pigeons. Their nest had been broken up and they had fallen to the barn floor. I picked them up and carried them to a coop where I made them a nice bed of straw. They were still fuzzy and had no feathers at all. I tried to feed them but they did not know how to pick feed up so I had to open their mouths and stick the feed in. I fed them this way for a long time.

One day they found they could fly and they flew up on the barn roof and never came back any more. They did not remember my kindness to them very long.—Helen E. Stephens, (X), York County, Pa.

It was very good of you to care for the baby pigeons. Perhaps some day they will come back to tell you that they do appreciate all that you have done for them.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Our school closed on June 3, this school is Central Grammer in Sunbury but I live about a mile and a half east of Sunbury. My brother and I walked to and from school each day.

This school was a change in my school life but I shall never forget how good all the teachers were to the pupils in Central Grammar. All my school life I went to a small red school house and had the same teacher.

On June 25 was my birthday. I baked a cake and am enclosing the recipe for it. I hope some of the Forum friends will try it for it has proven successful.

ANGEL CAKE

Whites of 8 eggs
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 cup sugar
¾ cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon vanilla

Beat whites of eggs until frothy. Add cream of tartar and continue beating until eggs are stiff, then add sugar gradually. Fold in flour mixed with salt and sifted four times, and add vanilla. Bake forty-five to fifty minutes in an unbuttered angel cake pan. After cake has risen and begins to brown, cover with a buttered paper.—Mildred Duttinger, (X), Northumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am a Girl Scout and our troop had an all-day picnic today. We made wicker baskets, aprons, holders and animals out of old Turkish towels and wool. We went swimming, too, and had our lunch down in the meadow. Our Scout mistress' home is out in the country and we go out there for our picnics. We usually go there to camp, but this year we are going to Hill Dale on the Brandywine. My father is a farmer and he has a herd of tubercuiin tested Jersey cattle on one of our farms. We have three farms. —Emalie H. Marvel, (X), Chester County, Pa.

EDNA AND EDGAR
Myrle M. Reabuck, (X), Northumberland County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Bedford County, Eluena M. Clark (X), Vesta Mae Dibert (X). **Bucks County**, Bertha Schultz (X). **Butler County**, Lois Callen. **Centre County**, Mildred Gumm (X). **Chester County**, Emalie H. Marvel (X), Helen Slachbowski, Tori Kelly (X). **Clarion County**, Dorothy Milanovich. **Clinton County**, Bertha Rupert (X). **Columbia County**, Marian Henry. **Dauphin County**, Aletha Deimler (X). **Fayette County**, Josephine Berlovich, Anna Branson (X), Ethel Richards. **Fulton County**, Ivan L. Hamil. **Huntingdon County**, Remona Maxlene (X). **Indiana County**, Helen Benend. **Jefferson County**, Retha Doull (X). **Lackawanna County**, Henry White. **Lancaster County**, Mary D. Lageman (X), Clara M. Hess, Irma Brendle (X), Elizabeth M. Eberly (X). **Lawrence County**, Mary Phillippi. **Lehigh County**, Earla A. Fister (X), Eunice Patrick (X). **Monroe County**, Velma C. Frable. **Northumberland County**, Mildred Duttinger (X). **Perry County**, Mary K. Shellley. **Schuylkill County**, Dorothy Sechler, Mildred Harner (X) Mary Heckman, Paul D. Zechman. **Sullivan County**, Dorothy Hess (X), Vernie Peterman (X). **Susquehanna County**, Arlene Fessenden (X). **Westmoreland County**, Mona Carnahan. **Warren County**, Margaret Morrison. **Washington County**, Margaret Beniger, Louise Ferrell (X). **Westmoreland County**, Clara Bolce. **York County**, Helen C. Stephens (X), Emma Frank (X).

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Irene Zimmerman (X). **Monmouth County**, Marie Sikler (X).

DELAWARE

Sussex County, Hester Campbell.

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Gladys Curtis. **Washington County**, Florence Charlton (X).

NEW YORK

Allegany County, Cora Schoonover. **Broome County**, Helen Hrebor (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

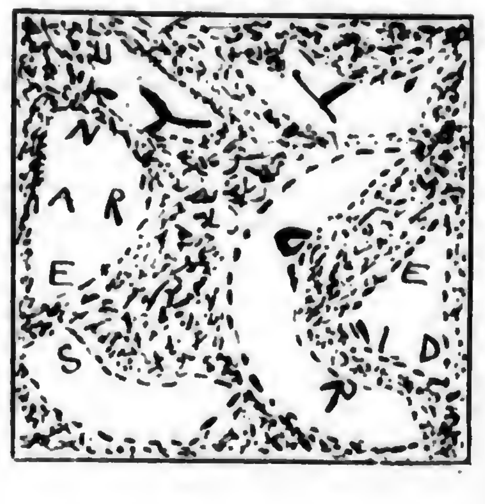
DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Some of us think that before long people will be taking trips to Europe over the week-end, and that we'll be able to go around the world on our two weeks' vacation in an airplane—that is, of course, if we have the money and like to travel that way. Some of us hope to get the best of the Japanese beetle before he has had a chance to destroy many more crops. But there is one thing sure to be true for very many of us in July, 1937, no matter whether we fly to Europe or have a summer without beetles. You can find out what this is if you will cut out and fasten together the six little white pieces with letters on them in the dotted square below so that they form a circle. On that circle you will find the answer.

Please let me have your answer—either on a postal card or in a letter—by July 23rd. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND IN WHICH COUNTY YOU LIVE. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

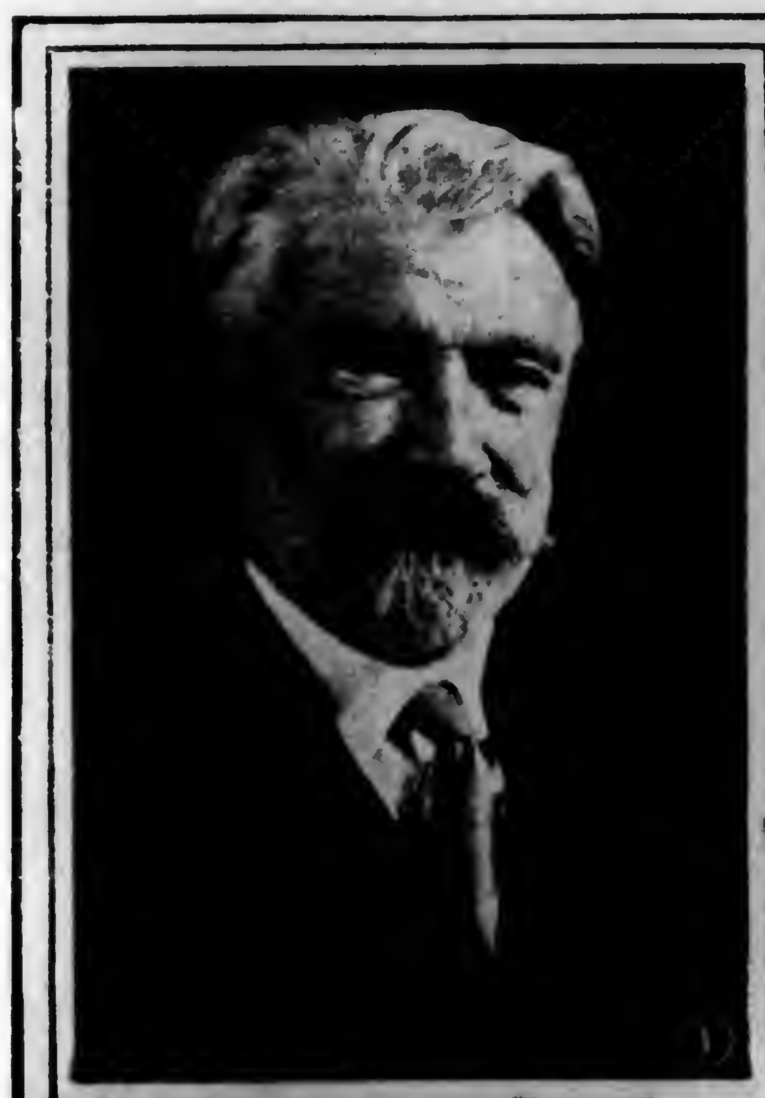
The answer to the puzzle in the June 25 issue (the puzzle which had so many letters you didn't need at all) is: ENOUGH IS AS GOOD AS A FEAST.

The prize winners are: David Boyer, age 10, Danville, Pa.; Mary G. Brynn, age 8, Terre Hill, Pa.; Daniel Hubb, age 10, New Freedom, Pa.; Bertha L. Daniels, age 9, Mercer, Pa.; Martin Deibert, age 10, Slatington, Pa.; Russell Falconer, age 11, Curtisville, Pa.; Bertha Lahs, age 13, Ottsville, Pa.; George Lesko, age 10, Haffey, Pa.; Frances Sefcik, age 10, Monongahela Pa.; Margaret Thompson age 9, Spencerville, Md.

WHAT WILL MOST OF US BE IN JULY, 1937?



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Professor K. D. Glinka, director of the Soviet agricultural station at Leningrad, was elected President of the International Congress of Soil Science at its meeting in Washington last month. He succeeds Dr. J. G. Lipman, Soils and Fertilizer Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer. This is the first time since the bolshevist revolution in 1917 that a Russian has been elected head of a large international organization.

2.—Commander Byrd with the sextant he invented, which was one of the numerous navigating instruments used in his flight to France.

3.—The longest bridge in the United States spans Carquinex Straits, California.

4.—Rolf Lium, the twenty-year-old pastor who preached his first sermon before President and Mrs. Coolidge, at the little church in Hermosa, South Dakota, not far from the summer White House.

5.—A new stage has gone into service on California's highways. The bus is equipped with every comfort for long distance travel—kitchen and dining service, lavatories, a radio and an "observation car."

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

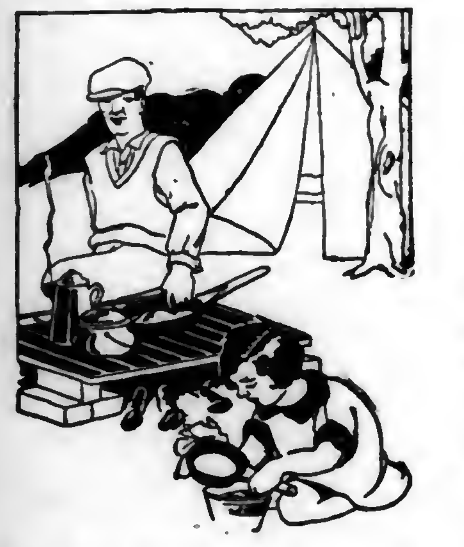
Motor Camping Lures the Tourist

What Better Way to Spend a Vacation?

THE season of motor camping is here. Thousands of car owners are hitting the trail to go gypsying over the country, and thousands more will join the procession every week thru the touring season. Camping was once a sport for men only. Now automobiles have opened up its fun to the entire family.

People who formerly went to summer resorts or hired cottages on lakes now start out in their automobile, pull up by a lake or stream, pitch camp and do their own cooking. They may linger there a few days or stay a month, fishing, swimming and enjoying themselves. Or they may be more ambitious and take a transcontinental trip to the Pacific Coast or to Yellowstone Park. But one way or another they camp out.

Improvement in camping equipment has taken away the traditional discomfort of old-time camp life. Sand in the coffee, ashes on the bacon and the age-worn jokes about mishaps of life in the open have pretty well petered out as sources of humor.



Compared to the expense of a vacation in hotels or on trains, motor camping is surprisingly cheap. One experienced camper who kept a record of his expenses told me that for a month's camping trip he took with his wife, covering about 1200 miles, it cost him about $175. He divided his expenditures as follows: Food, $50; tire wear and repair, $15; gasoline, $60; oil, $5; incidentals, including occasional restaurant meals, tourist camp fees, films, etc., $15.

Three Meals Cost the Price of One

You can eat three meals in camp for the amount one costs in a dining car or a restaurant. With hotel rates at a minimum of from $1 to $2 a night per person, you can live cheaply enough on a few weeks' trip to pay for whatever equipment you have to buy.

What to take along? That's the big question. The pleasure of your tour can be made or marred by the selection of your equipment. This is a simple matter for old timers who have learned the ropes. But to those who have done little motor camping it is a problem that may cause worry and discomfort.

Food and cooking arrangements are probably the most important considerations. A camping outfit, like an army, "moves on its stomach." Personal choice will determine pretty much what the selection of foods will be. Campers usually eat too much fried food. It is just as easy to boil or broil as it is to fry. Also too much meat, pork especially, is bad in hot weather. Prunes and dried apricots should form a part of the camper's larder. They are excellent when you cannot get fresh fruits. It is well to carry along such supplies as flour, beans, rice and other staples in waxed bags. Bacon should be carried in a grease-proof bag. Tea, salt, pepper and spices come in cans so no other provision is necessary for them.

Cooking arrangements are a problem to many. The area in which the motorist camps sometimes determines what kind of a fire he uses. But in practically every case a camp stove is the best and most convenient.

Good camping equipment is always a good investment. Buy a tent that is sturdy enough to stand hard usage, one that is really waterproof and can be set up and taken down easily.

A Safe Camp Light Is Carried

It is best to get furniture of the folding type—cots of steel frames with canvas tops and chairs and tables of steel. They will save you lots of time and expense because of their compactness. For a camp light you can use the convertible sport-light that comes on most cars, or get a camp lantern that gives as good illumination and is just as safe and fireproof as electric light. For women members of the camping party who have a little laundering to do, I recommend a self-heating gasoline iron which is just as efficient as an electric iron, perfectly safe and wonderfully convenient. It is worth its weight in gold.

The Car's Condition Rules the Trip

Look the car over before you start on the trip. A lot of enjoyment or grief will depend directly on how little or how much trouble the car gives. Worn-out tires take the joy out of many a tour. See that the brakes are in good shape. Some things may be slighted when you put the car in condition and these will only result in petty annoyances and delay.

Here's another tip. Carry a tow rope with you. It will help out of a lot of pinches. Twenty feet of three-quarter-inch rope is what you need. It is handy for airing bedding and makes a fine swing for the kids in camp. It will help to anchor the tent in time of storms, can be used in securing camp equipment in the car and will get you out of the mud if used in lieu of a chain.

Many Will Follow the Trail

The popularity of vacations under canvas has increased the number of motor campers to an amazing degree in the last few years. It is estimated that 6,000,000 cars carrying 18,000,000 motor campers will take to the open road this summer and fall. Motor camping is the cheapest, most enjoyable and independent type of vacation. It puts you back in trim. There is nothing under the sun that gives a person such a complete change. The beauty of it is that you don't have to be tied down to a particular itinerary or place. Just set out and head for any spot that strikes your fancy.—G. A. B.

Note:—We will be glad to assist you with the selection of dependable camp equipment. Write us of your problems and we can put you in touch with stoves specially built for campers—stoves that have stood the test. The camp lantern and gasoline iron are a boon to country folks whether they choose camping for recreation or just prefer their own home farm for summer sport. For campers, a lantern or lamp is indispensable. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your reply to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sunshine Cuts the Doctor's Bill

THE youngster who gets his hide tanned regularly may be luckier than he knows; that is, if the tanning is done by the sun and not by father. Sunshine is necessary to good health; when a child has enough of it to develop a tan he is getting what he needs.

Sunlight, when it shines directly on the skin, not filtered thru window-panes or clothes, helps the body to utilize the lime and phosphorus it gets in food to build strong, straight bones and sound teeth. When a child has the right food, particularly milk, vegetables and fruits, and plenty of sunshine, it is likely that doctors' and dentists' bills will be cut considerably.

To get the full benefit of sunlight, children should play out of doors part of every day with bare arms and legs, low-necked blouses or dresses, and short trousers or skirts so that much of the body is exposed to the sun. Extreme sunburn should be avoided, of course, as should playing out of doors in the middle of the hottest days; but a gradually tanned skin is worth a dozen bottles of tonic to any child.

Her "Perfect" Baby Became a Better Baby

AFTER reading your articles on sunshine babies I sent for the bulletins recommended and must tell you my thanks.

Our little daughter was born September 30, 1926, and was an out-of-doors baby thruout the entire winter. I have studied these sun baths. She enjoys them daily. She really is ruddier and healthier than ever and we had thought her perfect all winter. I only wish all mothers realized what wonders the sun works with children.—Mrs. James J. Smith, Pa.

Note:—The bulletin which has helped to inform Mrs. Smith how to make her good baby a better baby was written up in our issue of March 26th. If you did not get it send now to Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Ask for "Sunshine Folder No. 5."

With warm weather coming, more people will be interested in cool foods such as ice cream. The State College at Ithaca, N. Y., has a free bulletin on making ice cream, sherbets and ices. If you wish to have a copy, ask for E-109 on a postcard addressed to the college.

An Oven Simplifies the Process

SAVE hours of stirring and kettle watching by cooking down fruit butters in the oven. Only be careful the oven is not too hot, lest your fruit butter have a scorched flavor. The butter is first heated on the surface burner, then quickly put into an oven having a heat regulator or a portable thermometer.

Here is a splendid recipe:

1 gallon sweet cider
10 pounds (1 peck) apples
1½ pounds sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cloves

Boil the cider on surface burner until one-half its original quantity is obtained. Wash the apples, remove bruised spots and cut into slices. When boiling hot put into the oven at once, at a temperature of 250 degrees F. and heat, uncovered without stirring, for 6 hours.

Hours were spent in stirring and cooking apple butter in this way

Remove from oven, press thru a colander or strainer. Add the sugar, spices and salt. Stir to mix ingredients, return to oven and cook 1 hour longer. Remove from the oven, pour into scalded crocks, jars or glasses. When cool, cover with paraffin.

"Home Made Fruit Butters" Farmer's Bulletin 900, free from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will help you in making plum, peach and apple butter. Any butter may be oven-cooked if only half the usual amount of liquid is used and not too much spice.

Quilters, Attention!

WE CAN continue to furnish the following quilt patterns at the same price,—15 cents each. The Tree of Paradise, Tulip Wreath, Ohio Star, Double Cross, Grandmother's Basket, Air Ship, Pacific Queen, Maple Leaf, Letter Tray, Star and Shield. Pictures furnished on request. Address all orders to Quilt Pattern Service Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your order.

Here on my desk are two quilt orders that cannot be delivered. One was returned as unclaimed at the given address. It is for Mary Swank. The other is a recent order sent by a Mrs. Ivens, ordering for a club of women somewhere in New Jersey. If these two quilters will write me promptly, we shall mail their waiting orders immediately.—G. S. S.

The Kitchen Cabinet

Cherry Pie

"I THANK you for that cherry pie. When the girls cut it I knew it was a real one. When I ate a piece, I seconded my own motion. I never ate a cherry pie just like it." A neighbor said those grateful words to me a few minutes ago. I laughed and said, "Well, it does everyone good to make something real occasionally, and since your girls were so busy washing, I thought I'd bake them a pie while I made one for us."

Cherry pies have a way of losing some juice and ruining one's oven, so I used two two-inch-deep cake tins this time. First I seeded two quarts of cherries and tossed them at once into cold water to plump them. After draining well, I placed them in a large bowl and mixed them well with a large tin cup of sugar. After placing the pastry on the tin, I floured it slightly, then spooned in the cherries, juice and all, making an inch layer. Then I sprinkled over them a tablespoon of minute tapioca. Next added another layer of cherries, then another spoonful of tapioca and lastly a bit more of sifted flour. The top crust was placed, and the pies baked quickly to a light brown. Then the heat was lowered to let fruit cook thoroly.—M. S. S.

Fried Spring Chicken

PREPARE a nice springer not over two pounds in weight. Cut up and separate into small pieces, roll each in flour and place in a roaster on top of the stove. Have melted in the roaster a few spoonfuls of bacon fat. Season the chicken with salt and pepper. Slice thinly a small onion and brown it with the chicken. Do this rather briskly, turning frequently to prevent scorching. When the chicken is nicely browned add three tablespoons of boiling water and cover tightly, letting no steam escape. Place the roaster on back of the stove to steam and simmer slowly for one hour. Butter may be used instead of bacon if preferred.

If gravy is desired, add a little flour to the fats in the roaster. Brown and blend, then add cold water and boil up well. Season and serve.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

The Out-of-Doors Calls at Meal Time

THOSE of us who do not have a screened-in porch may make a dining-room under the sheltering branches of the nearest tree and there serve meals the summer thru.

Near our back door we have a beautiful apple tree. The man of our house dislikes picnics—picnic where folks whose muscles are not as elastic as they were once must sit in an uncomfortable position on the ground and try to eat. We have an old table in the wash room that we carry out under this apple tree where we may comfortably eat with the birds singing overhead and the sunshine filtering thru the branches of the trees.

Care should be used in planning the meal out-of-doors. Arrange to do it in the morning when you do the day's cooking.

One Hot Dish Included

By all means include one hot dish in your menu, and one that will not require any work at the last minute. Let it be ready to merely set on the oil stove for a few minutes so that it will be steaming hot.

Or serve one hot dish in a baking dish. This may be gotten ready in the morning to slip into the oven a half hour or so before the out-doors supper. Of course we cannot get thru the summer without the faithful oven for the oil stove.

It is well to include hearty sandwiches. These may be made after dinner and wrapped in a moist towel until ready to serve. A good big pitcher of cold milk is an indispensable part of this meal. Fresh fruit or a freezer of home-made ice cream is a nice dessert.

Plan to use as few dishes as possible. Paper napkins and paper plates save work. It detracts from the enjoyment of the evening meal to have to come inside and wash dishes.

Leaves the Dishes Until Morning

Why not wash the silver and pile the few other dishes into a pan and leave them for morning? "But," I hear you good housekeepers say, "it is shiftless to leave dishes!" Well, I have deliberately cultivated a feeling of enjoyment doing that very thing. Cover the pan so there are no unsightly dirty dishes to be seen—and it will not take you five minutes longer in the morning to do them—so there! There are tricks in all trades—more in keeping house than in any other profession (I say that thoughtfully).

I have one friend who is a beautiful housekeeper, and she is a real homemaker, too. I always enjoy being in her home, and especially in her kitchen. I never saw a sign of disorder in her kitchen. She told me that she made it a practice never to wash a dish in the evening because the time with her husband was so short anyway. She said that at first it was a real trial to leave the dishes, but it gave her a longer evening and added to the enjoyment of life.

Hide Them in the Oil Stove

Here is the "trick" I learned from her. She carries a large dish pan to the dining-room and piles all but the silver in this pan, and then she puts it out of sight—in the oven of her range. She uses an oil stove all summer. It works fine.

Two large trays will carry all of this yard meal out under the tree, and the remains back again. Be sure to clean up every crumb of refuse or the flies will surely be there waiting for you the next evening you have your supper under the friendly old apple tree.—May H. Mumaw, Ohio.

The Apple Helps Out

WHEN making strawberry, raspberry or blackberry jam, grape or plum marmalade, use one-third strained, unsweetened applesauce to two-thirds of the mashed fruit. It makes the higher priced fruit go farther, jellies more quickly, and requires less sugar. The apple flavor cannot be detected.

In canning applesauce, use the same methods you follow in making fresh applesauce but use no sugar. When wanted for table use sweeten to taste without heating the fruit. This canned sauce is just the thing to use with berries that come along before the apple season.

Fresh apples are on hand for use with grapes, plums and currants and aid greatly, softening the very strong flavor. When used with grapes the formation of tartar is prevented, and you will not find those small hard particles often present thru the fruit.—H. M.

Each Tells a Different Story

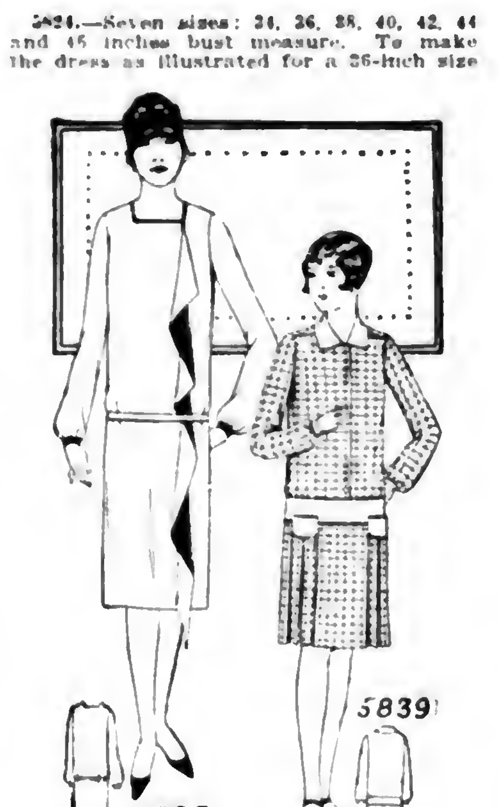
"OBSERVATION" is stressed by the Boy Scout organization and many homes could profit by a cultivation of the gift of seeing with the mind as well as with the eye.

At the supper table each night have each member of the family tell of something unusual that he has seen or heard during the day. Someone will say "I never see anything new, I'll have nothing to tell," but from least to greatest, each one of us sees something during the twenty-four hours that others will be glad to hear about, and by the telling we impress it upon our own minds thus enriching them for all time.—L. M. T.

Practical Styles Serve Well

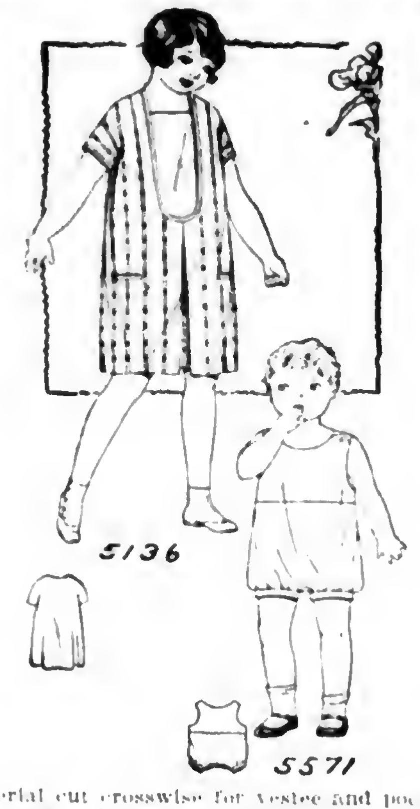
Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5824.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make the dress as illustrated for a 36-inch size will require 1 yards of 32-inch material with five-eighths yard of contrasting material for lining the jabot and facing neck edge and cuffs. Pattern, 10 cents



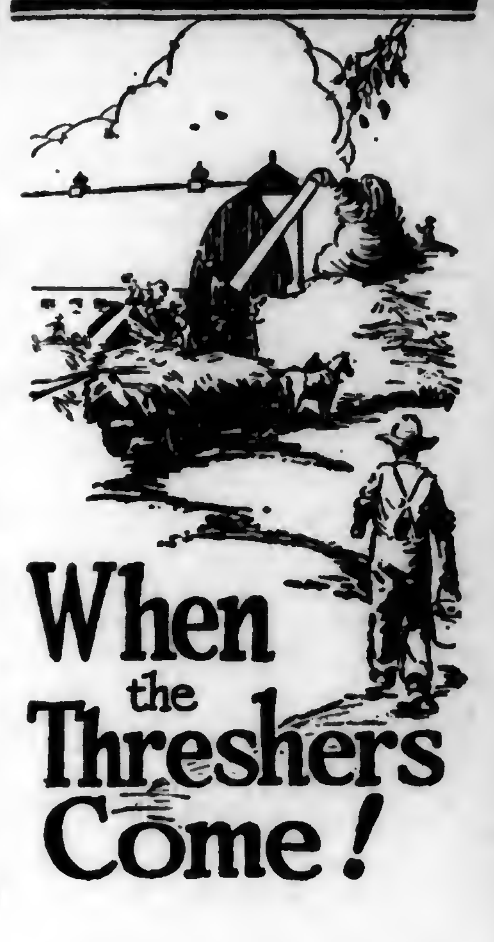
5839.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size will require ⅞ yard of 36-inch lining, 2⅜ yard of gingham 36 inches wide and ½ yard of contrasting material for facings on hip bands, collar, pockets and cuffs. Pattern, 10 cents.

5136.—Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 1½ yard of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material cut crosswise for vestee and pocket facings. Pattern, 10 cents.



5571.—Three sizes: 6 months, 1 year and 2 years. A 1-year size will require 1⅜ yard of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.



When the Threshers Come!

THRESHING days are mighty busy ones without a minute's time to be lost in going to town to get some small machine repair part or supply. Take paper and pencil right now and make a list of the belting, small tools, lubricants, cup greases, packings, bolts and nuts and other things that you are apt to need, and take it with you the next time you are near a "Farm Service" Hardware Store so that you can get these essentials and have them ready when the threshers come. The "tag" store is the right place to buy for there you will get dependable quality and the greatest value for your money as well as helpful and pleasing service.

Threshing also brings its extra work for members of the household, when every pot and pan in the kitchen will be needed. Why not get a few extra ones now and save some of the work and troubles of these hot, hard days. Get them at the "tag" store and you will be sure of serviceable quality at the right price.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Look for this "tag"

Your Farm Service Hardware Store

Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.

No Story At All

By Katherine Mayo

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THE Lieutenant stood out on the Barracks steps, in the shining dew of the morning. A sunrise grin illumined his face, and his heels eased rhythmically up from the plane as tho his toes had springs in them. Cold water and soap and a fundamental grooming gleamed from every inch of his body.

"Did you sleep well?" I asked, by way of being preposterous.

"Sleep!" scoffed he; "why, sleep's for breakfast!"

> "'Sleep for your breakfast,
> Walk for your dinner,
> And you're a very poor soldier
> If you can't go to bed supperless.'

That's what my old grandmother used to tell me—sister and daughter and mother of soldiers, and a sensible woman, anyway. Look here! See our moonflowers."

Out in front of the Barracks, in the midst of the grass-plot, blooms a bed of roses. But the turf around the bed had suddenly developed a crop related to roses in no sense at all.

There was an ancient tin pail. There was a rickety old fishing-basket. There was a small, sharp-pronged iron trident with a long handle made of fresh-cut hickory sapling still wearing its bark. And, finally, there was a brand-new and wholly anonymous fyke.

In the battered tin pail gasped a dark and slippery mass of suckers and catfish, disturbed occasionally by spasmodic motion. In the old basket lay other suckers, that would never move again. In the clear water of the concrete horse-trough, near by, other catfish, rescued in extremis by some sympathetic Trooper, raced hither and yon with fully restored energy. And then, the fyke.

A FYKE is a thing invented when the god of fishes was sleeping Its mouth is broad and deep and deadly. Its body is a hopeles abyss. At intervals the body is distended by slender hoops, each with a deadly mouth of its own. And when its tail is weighted fast upstream and its rapacious jaws yawn at its full length below, few are the fish that pass it safely by; nor does any that enters, small or great, return.

A fish's inferno at all seasons, there are times and places when and where the Law of the State also holds the fyke abhorrent. Section 4 of the Act of May 1, 1909, P. L. 353, reads in part:

> It shall be unlawful to use fyke nets . . . from the first day of June to the thirtieth day of June inclusive . . . nor shall such nets be used in any streams inhabited by trout, at any time of the year. . . . Provided further, that each fyke net . . . must have fastened thereon a metallic tag bearing the name and residence of the owner thereof. Any person violating any of the provisions in this section, shall, on conviction . . . be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars, together with the forfeiture of all boats, nets and other appliances used, to the Department of Fisheries.

With another look at the collection on the grass, "Come inside," I begged, "and tell me the story."

"Oh, but it's no story at all," protested the Lieutenant. "We heard they were there and we went and got 'em—just an everyday occurrence."

Just an everyday occurrence, in the manner of the Force, with nothing extraordinary about it—and that is exactly why it is told here, as seen, or gathered from those concerned.

"No Story At All" is another of our true narratives of the Pennsylvania State Police

UP IN the hills of Pittsburgh lies a certain big, well-watered forest tract, at present operated only for ice production. The owners have built large storage houses, they have dammed their generous creek to get broad water surface, and they cut each year great quantities of clear, thick ice, netting a substantial profit.

This stream of theirs is called Dove Run. Dove Run City, consisting of a general store with a dozen houses more or less under its wing, lies all of five miles away from the ice-houses, and is the nearest point of human habitation. So, as the ice dealers, what with their dams, their storehouses, and their hoisting machinery, not to mention their great timber area, have a considerable property to protect, and no neighbors to help them at it, they keep in their employ a private watchman.

The watchman, a good, decent old man, lives alone in the heart of the tract entrusted to his care; and he spends twelve hours of each day, winter and summer, contentedly pottering about the place.

He is a good woodsman, knowing every tree, rock, and runlet in his domain. He would do his duty always, to the extent of reason. But you could not in reason expect him to make much of a fight against ugly marauders, should such appear, nor could you expect him to risk incurring the active ill-will of any one prone to revenge. His home is too solitary and exposed, and, above all, he has only private authority behind him.

THIS watchman, then, had long been a witness to fish-poaching, practised in spite of him. Gangs from a distance would swoop down on his dams out of season, fish their fill, using illegal devices, and be off and away long before he could send word out of the woods concerning them. Incidentally, whenever, in the course of his daily rounds, he came upon these untrammeled sons of Belial, they would offer enthusiastically to throw him either into his dam or into their own camp-fire, with the single alternative that he mind his own business. All this irritated the old man more than a little,—but in point of fact he was helpless,—until the night before the dewy morning that begins this story that is no story at all.

It was an hour after Taps. The Barracks reserves were sound asleep—asleep as fire-engine horses are, with their wits on tiptoe behind their eyelids and their shoulders one jump from the collar. The orderly at the telephone sat with the "Digest of Criminal Law and Procedure" between his elbows, grinding page 26. It is your best chance at hard nuts, when the crowd has gone to the Field of Dreams and the troubled world outside lies at its maximum of peace.

"—'From some lawful act done in an unlawful manner,'" muttered the orderly; "'from some lawful act done—'" and then—Z-zing went the telephone at his side.

"State Police," his clear voice answered before the bell ceased echoing.

Mr. Hopper—Joe Hopper, storekeeper of Dove Run City—introduced himself on the wire.

"Old Mr. Allardyce," said he, mumbling hurriedly, like a man afraid of being overheard—"old Mr. Allardyce, watchman on the Dove Run tract, has just sent out word that a gang of poachers is operating on his dams"—and sharp upon the terse statement came the click of the receiver returned to its hook.

Dove Run City, be it known, was anxious enough on its own account to see the poaching traffic stopped. The local and visiting poachers are amateur ruffians of some standing, drink heavily on their trips, and leave forest fires, robbed farms, and frightened women marking their trail in whatever direction. But Dove Run City, too, was desperately afraid of acquiring the ill-will of such gentry. Their casual depredations were heavy enough, without drawing down their deliberate wrath upon the weak and isolated little community. Better speak low and fast, then, with an eye over either shoulder, or else bear in silence and inform not at all.

"I'll take this job myself," said the Lieutenant, springing out of bed. And as he jumped downstairs, buckling on his holster belt, he named the Trooper to accompany him—named also a four-month Recruit who should profit by a mild taste of experience under his officer's eye.

It is a goodish trip from Barracks out to that forest tract, and time counted. So they took the Troop car, covering the road to Dove Run City at a speed that the hour allowed. But the "General Store" was sound asleep, and Joe Hopper's wife, peering from an upper window in her nightcap, had no views to offer concerning Joe's whereabouts. Joe was "away"—quite as the Lieutenant expected. Joe had done his part, and had no idea whatever of letting himself in for identification with a subject so delicate.

SO THE Lieutenant drove on, climbing the worn wood-roads thru the tall timber, till at last the headlights picked out old Allardyce's cabin, snuggled like a big fungus beneath a wall of rock.

It was half an hour after midnight by now, and Allardyce had turned in. But, whether he had foreseen the moment, or whether by usual habit, he needed only to put on his shoes, coat and hat, to be fully dressed. However, the prospect ahead so excited him that all his energies fled to his tongue. Sitting on the edge of the bed in the midst of a turbulent ocean of patchwork quilt, one shoe on and the other dangling in his hand, he had to rehearse over and over again the story of the day. Each time that he came to his own personal clash with the invaders he grew more truculent.

". . . An' they standin' there, the big, ugly loafers, up to their belts in water, layin' their traps right under my eyes! I says to 'em, I says:

"'Git out o' here. Don't you know you're lawbreakers and thieves?'

"They says, 'Git out yerself, old feller, and git out quick, or we'll drown ye!'

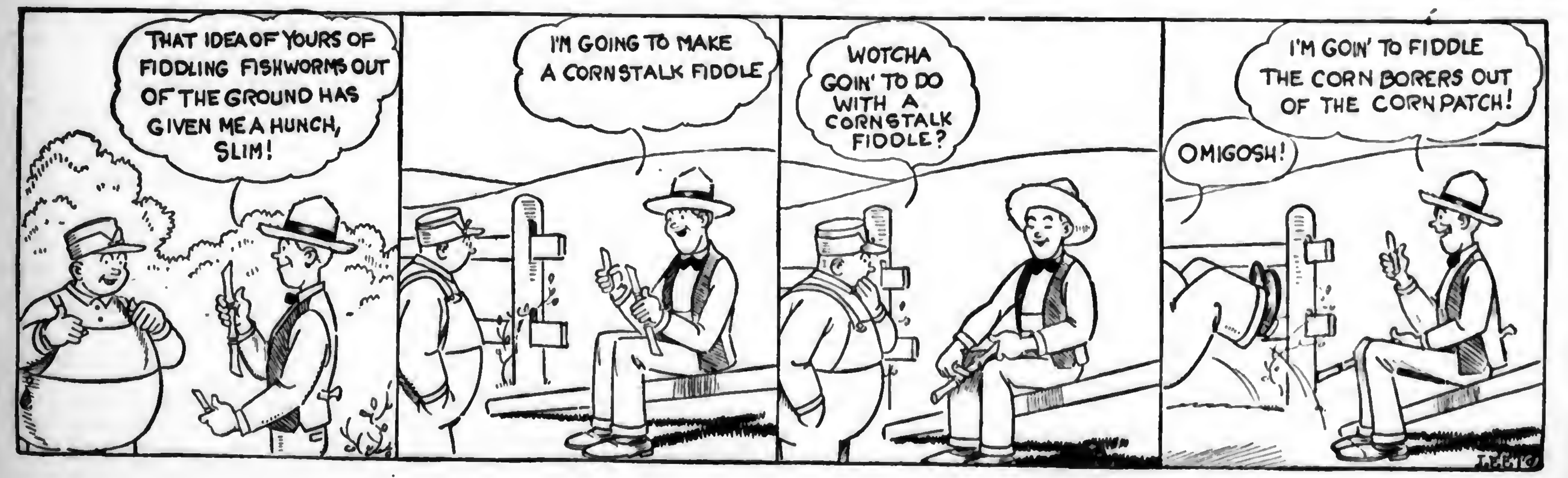
"I says, 'That's what you've been threatenin', you and the likes of you, any time these three years. Now I give ye fair warnin',' I says, 'I'm done with ye. I'll have no more nonsense from ye. No, sir! B'gosh!' says I, 'if ye ever darst to come here again I'll jest slough ye!'

"So then I went off and left 'em. I wouldn't demean myself with argyin' with such no further. And after nightfall a chance come to get word in to the settlemen—"

"Let him put that other shoe on, for Heaven's sake, or we won't get away till daylight," whispered the Lieutenant to the Trooper sitting by the bunk.

The Trooper went outside and counted stars.

Activities of Al Acres: *"Do it with Music," Says Al* : : : : : : *By Leet*


THAT IDEA OF YOURS OF FIDDLING FISHWORMS OUT OF THE GROUND HAS GIVEN ME A HUNCH, SLIM!
I'M GOING TO MAKE A CORNSTALK FIDDLE
WOTCHA GOIN' TO DO WITH A CORNSTALK FIDDLE?
I'M GOIN' TO FIDDLE THE CORN BORERS OUT OF THE CORN PATCH!
OMIGOSH!

They bounced along the wood-roads a mile or so farther, and then, under the old man's guidance, cut in on foot. He displayed a rabbit's knowledge of the place—minute and accurate. Finally, between half-past two and three o'clock, at some distance ahead, thru the underbrush, appeared the dull light of a low fire.

"That fire," said Allardyce, trembling with excitement, "is on the other side of yonder road, on the top of the bank and back a little. Opposite to it, on the side of the road, is an ice-house. Below, to the left, is Hemlock Run, where trout is plenty. That's the place where they've got their fyke net—the villains! But I'll fix 'em this time so I will!"—and he shook his fist ferociously.

THE detail moved quickly up to the ice-house, a big, dim hulk in the darkness. Against the wall away from the road leaned a ladder, reaching to the roof-tree. The Lieutenant climbed the ladder, hoping from that height to get a glimpse of those around the fire. But naught could be seen. The underbrush confused the view, and no one was stirring. To advance on the place, crackling twigs, would merely serve to warn the quarry, who would fade away into leafy nothingness in the twinkling of an eye. So the only course was to sit tight, awaiting developments with the dawn.

At last pale patches began to show between the hemlock-tops overhead. Birds stirred, with broken twitterings. And then of a sudden the fire shot up into a blaze, where some one had kicked it and thrown on a log.

"They're going to make a cup of coffee, then draw their nets and get away before daylight," whispered the Lieutenant, from the depths of experience.

He gathered his forces, made a forward movement, hid again in the underbrush, and waited.

In a very few moments, talking together as men who still have sleep in their throats, three figures, heels first, came lumbering down the slope from the camp-fire. Two of them crashed on along the bank toward the point where Allardyce had said their net was set. The third moved up toward the ambush.

The Lieutenant waited until the pair, wading into the stream, were actually lifting the fyke. Then:

"Go arrest them," said he to the Trooper, indicating that the Recruit should follow.

As the two officers quietly left cover, the third and nearest poacher caught sight of them. Horror-stricken, yet thinking himself unseen, he turned to warn his mates. Not daring to lift his voice, he stood like a disordered semaphore, wildly waving his arms and pointing. Too late. His mates saw him well enough, but they saw the Troopers also. The sight seemed to paralyze both their brains and the legs under them. Net in hand, they stood transfixed.

Then the Lieutenant stepped into the open, moving toward the signaler, who now first became aware of his presence. Big, powerful hulk that he was, the fellow stood lowering, obviously weighing resistance or attack, as he balanced his fish-spear ominously.

AT THAT instant, in the brush just behind him, appeared a strange vision—appeared the detached head of Allardyce, supported by its long gray whiskers even as the heads of the cherubim are supported by their several wings—Allardyce, who, lost to sight for a moment, had been prospecting on his own account and who now fancied himself the only discoverer of the poachers' awakening.

"S'st! S'st! They're comin'! They're comin'!" His whisper rose like the whisper of steam from a locomotive, as, craning his neck over the sheep-laurel thicket, he beckoned the Lieutenant violently.

Just as the words left his lips, he perceived the broad back of the poacher, not ten feet in front of him. His jaw dropped. His face bleached green in the dim dawn of the woods. Then the brush closed softly, softly over him, and before the enemy could fairly turn and locate the sound he had made, he was as invisible as a tree-toad and as harmless.

Said the Lieutenant, walking quietly toward the angry giant: "State Police Officer. I arrest you." To which, after the briefest attempt to return his captor's gaze, the delinquent meekly submitted.

"Now we will walk over and look at your outfit," remarked Lieutenant Price affably.

Around the camp-fire lay a lot of fish, some speared, some netted; the ordinary camp supplies, two cases of beer, a more than liberal allowance of whiskey and, end to the blaze, a pile of blankets of unusual size.

Struck by the shape of the pile, the Lieutenant gingerly plucked one corner from the far end of the heap, lifted it a trifle and looked inside—on the face of a sleeper. Automatically his hand dropped. But the outline of that face— He lifted the corner again, for another brief survey of the nose and eyebrow.

"Who is that fellow?" he inquired of his prisoner.

"That fellow," growled the giant, "is my wife."

Very quietly, very gently the Lieutenant retreated, propelling his man down the bank, and handing him over to the detail for safe-keeping. Then he set out on a side-trip of mercy, to make sure that Allardyce had effected his escape and was safely out of sight.

RETURNING, satisfied, his eye encountered a new figure. High on the stream-bank, solitary, stood a young Napoleon gazing upon Waterloo. Arms folded, tight-breeched legs wide apart, hot over eyes, chin on breast, attention fixed in gloomy abstraction he stood like an image of bronze. But his very solitude screamed for interruption and his contours could not be questioned. The Lieutenant, shying, swung a wide detour, to join the detail at the camp-fire.

"How did you come into these woods?" he demanded of the prisoners.

"By automobile."

"Is the car coming after you?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"Six o'clock this morning."

"Very well. We will take you three prisoners, the fish you have caught, and your fyke and fishing-traps in our car. Your own conveyance can take out your proper belongings later on. Now pick up the stuff. We'll be going."

The two of the fyke-net hastened by obedience to acquire such merit as they might, and, laden with the proof of their sin, started ahead on the outward trail, closely guarded by the Trooper and his eager understudy.

THE Lieutenant remained a moment behind. The fire must be quenched to the last spark; he intended his captive to perform that operation. Sullenly kicking it apart, the giant stamped it over with his great water-boots. Then, some points of red still gleaming, he snatched two bottles of beer from the case on the ground, knocked their heads off, nipped one neck between each thumb and forefinger, and, legs astride, stood with his chin to the sky, draining the first while he emptied the second at full arm's length upon the sizzling embers. The last spark dead, "March!" ordered the Lieutenant, and started his man in the wake of the vanguard.

Then from the steep a hollow shriek, sobs, broken cries, loud weeping; Napoleon had found his voice, and it was no frail organ.

"She's scared!" grumbled the giant with scant evidence of sympathy. "Doesn't like being left alone."

Said the Lieutenant: "Go over and tell her to be patient, to wait here quietly and take care of the stuff, till your car comes in for her."

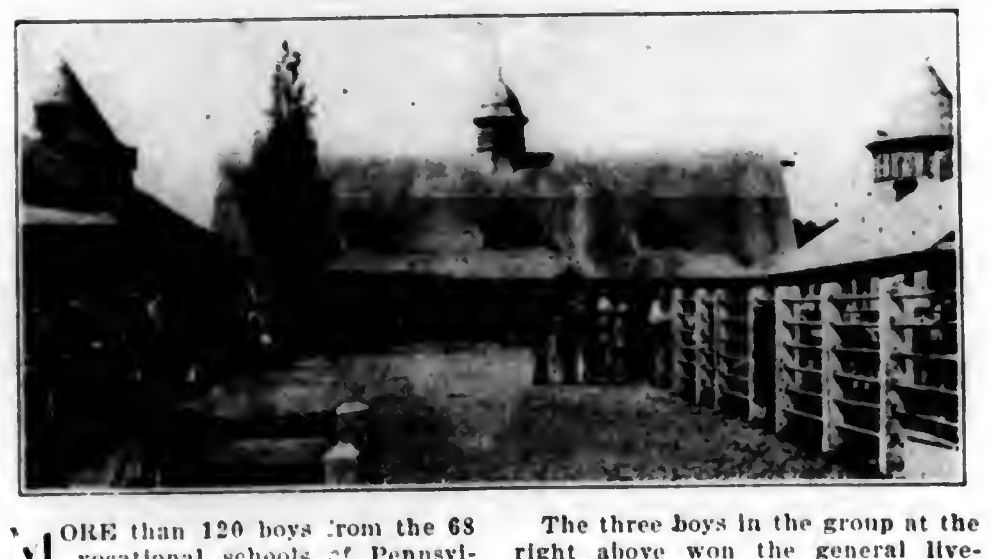
Which being accomplished and the walls hushed, the rear division fell in, and had soon covered the distance to the waiting Troop motor.

Then the Lieutenant took thought once again of poor old Allardyce, left all alone in those big, dark woods without a neighbor, with nothing but private authority to stiffen him—poor old Allardyce, of a certainty shaking in his shoes at this very moment. What if some suspicion did lurk in these rascals' minds that to him they owed their undoing? Then, indeed, were his fears well-founded. Something must be done to square him. For a moment the young officer considered. Then he called to the man at the wheel:

"Run down to that watchman's shanty, where we stopped coming in."

(To be concluded next week)

Vocational Boys at Penn State



MORE than 120 boys from the 68 vocational schools of Pennsylvania competed for a trip to the National Dairy Show and for other prizes in the livestock judging contests held at State College during Young Farmers' Week. The winning team in the vocational dairy judging contest is shown above at the left. These boys represented the Porter Township Vocational School, Schuylkill County, Pa. They are, left to right: Ivan Hand, Arthur Daub, Norman Updegrove and ElRoy Baker, Supervisor of Agriculture.

The three boys in the group at the right above won the general livestock judging contest. They represented the West Newton Vocational School, Westmoreland County, Pa. They are left to right: John Gidick, Sam Dave, Jewitt Smith. Their coach was Charles Reiter. This team judged horses, beef cattle, sheep and hogs in competition with about fifty other boys.

The lower picture gives a general view of the dairy barns at the Pennsylvania State College during the vocational dairy judging contest.

Did you ever hear this one?—

By Way of Explanation

A law suit was recently in full swing, and during its progress a witness was cross-examined as to the habits and character of the defendant.

"Has Mr. H— a reputation for being abnormally lazy?" asked counsel briskly.

"Well, sir, it's this way—"

"Will you kindly answer the question asked?" struck in the irascible lawyer.

"Well, sir, I was going to say it's this way; I don't want to do the gentleman in question any injustice and I won't go so far as to say, sir, that he's lazy, exactly; but if it required any voluntary work on his part to digest his food, why he'd die from lack of nourishment, sir."

"Down where I live," said the Texan, "we grew a pumpkin so big that when we cut it my wife used one-half of it as a cradle."

"Why," smiled the man from Chicago, "that's nothing. A few days ago, right here, two full-grown policemen were found asleep on a beat."

Sometimes It Works

Mrs. Hicks—I don't take any stock in these faith cures brought about by the laying on of hands.

Mrs. Wicks—Well, I do; I cured my little boy of the cigarette habit that way.

Listening In

Doctor—I can't cure your husband of talking in his sleep.

Wife—But can't you give him something to make him talk more distinctly?

Nurse (to eight-year-old Bobby)—Would you like me to show you the nice, cute, little baby the stork brought your mother?

Bobby—Naw; show me the stork.

Life's Darkest Moment

Slim—When do you do your hardest work?

Fat—Before breakfast, always.

Slim—What do you do?

Fat—Try to get outa bed.

Teacher—What is the matter with your singing, you are simply screeching?

Student—Only hittin' on one tonsil.

Self Diagnosis

The automobile tire collapsed
And said, "Well, I declare!
I think less speed
Is what I need
And entire change of air!"

Doctor No. 1—Did you hold the mirror to her face to see if she was still breathing?

Doctor No. 2—Yes, and she opened one eye, gasped and reached for her powder puff.

From Laughing Gas

"My girl's slow."
"Try feeding her ketchup."

George—Does your wife pick all of your suits for you?

John—No. Just the pockets.

Dorothy—How are you going to vote, dear?

Jeanette—In my new brown tailored suit with fur trimmings. How are you?

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

July 11, 1927.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEANS, bu hmpr, Md, green, $2.50@3; wax, $1.50@2.50. CABBAGE, Ohio, Marietta district, 100-lb crate, fancy, $2.25@2.50; choice, $1.50@1.75. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, chip bskt, fancy, $1.75@2; extra fancy, $2.50. PEAS, N Y, bu bskt, $1.50@2. POTATOES, U S grade, No 1, bbl, Cobblrs, Va, Eastern Shore, $4@4.25. TOMATOES, Tenn, 4-bskt crat, $1.90@2; Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt; fancy, $2.25@2.50.

Homegrown Supplies—CABBAGE, bu bskt, $1. BEETS, doz bchs, 40@50c. BEANS, bu bskt, green, $3@3.50. CARROTS, doz bchs, 25@35c. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 50@75c. ONIONS, green, doz bchs, 15@20c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 25@35c. PEAS, bu bskt, $1@1.50. SPINACH, bu bskt, $1@1.25. TURNIPS, doz bchs, 25@35c.

Fruits—APPLES, new stock, bu bskt, Del, Transparents, 2¼ inches up, $3.50@3.75. CHERRIES, homegrown, chip bskt, $1. DEWBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crte, $5@6.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Fairy active, 15@25c lower; top, $10.50; weights 260 lbs and up, $9@9.50; 200@260 lbs, $9.50@10; 160@200 lbs, $10.25@10.50; lighter weights, including pigs, $10@10.25; packing sows, $6.50@7.50.

Cattle—Steady; top good beef steers, $12.75.

Calves—Choice vealers, $1 lower; top, $15.50.

Sheep—Quotable about steady; choice lambs, $15.50 down; aged wethers, $8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15@15.50; No 2 timothy, $13.50@14; No 3 timothy, $12@12.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $14@15; No 2 light clover mixed, $12.50@13.50; No 1 clover mixed, $13.50@15.50; No 2 clover mixed, $10.50@12.50; No 1 clover, $13.50@15.50; No 2 clover, $10.50@12.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $13.50@15.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 54½@55½c; No 3 white, 50½@52½c; No 4 white, 47@48c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, $1.11@1.12; No 3 yellow shelled, $1.07@1.10; No 4 yellow shelled, $1.04@1.06; No 5 yellow shelled, $1.02@1.04.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11.50@13.25; fair to good, $10.50@11.50; cows, good to choice, $7@8; fair to good, $6@7; bologna, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $7.75@8.75; fair to good, $6.75@7.75; calves, choice, $15@15.50; fair to good, $13@14; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $13@14; fair to good, 9@11; common, $5@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6; lambs, spring, extra, $15.75@16; medium, $13.50@14.50; common, $10@12.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $10.25@10.50; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9@9.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $17.50@18.50 No 3, $16@16.50; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $18@19; No 2, $16@17. Straw, straight rye, $23.50@24; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—In the absence of business on which to base a market quotations are omitted.

Corn—Market nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 58½@59½c; No 3 white was selling at a discount of 2@3c from the price of No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 43½@46½c; extra, 92 score, 42½c; 91 score, 41c; 90 score, 39c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c.

Cheese—New York, whole-milk, longhorns, round lots, 23½@24c; jobbing small lots, 25@26c; single daisies, fresh, 23½@24c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 49@55c; fresh eggs, 29@31c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25; springers, 75c@$1.25; ducks, $1.50@2.25; squabs, 25@45c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 10@15c bch; string beans, 15@20c ¼ pk; lima beans, 15c pt; beets, 8@10c bch; cabbage, 8@20c hd; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 10@30c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; corn, 75@85c dozen ears; cucumbers, 5@10c each; eggplants, 10@30c each; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@8c bch; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 12@15c ¼ pk; peppers, 3@5c each; poke, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old 25c ½ pk; new, 15@20c ¼ pk; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@20c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@50c ½ pk; cantaloupes, 8@15c; strawberries, 20@30c qt; cherries, sour, 10@15c qt; sweet, 25@30c qt; currants, 15@20c qt; peaches, 20@25c qt; raspberries, red, 35@40c qt; black 20@25c qt.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending July 9, 1927: Market fairly active. Beef steers steady with week's advance or strong to 25c higher than week ago on all weights, new season's top on local fed steers; $14 paid for load choice Hereford bullocks weighing 1258 lbs; several loads medium weights, $12.25@12.50, top yearlings, $12.35; bulk of sales, $11@11.50. Bulls steady with week's advance, bulk medium bulls, $7@7.75; she stock and all cutters fully steady; bulk cows, $5@7, stockers and feeders nominal; country demand narrow. Calves steady; top vealers, $15. Hogs, no fresh receipts.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 9 cars; 4 Oklahoma, 3 St Louis, 1 Virginia, 1 Canada, containing 249 head, 355 head trucked in from nearby feed lots. Total cattle, 604 head, 10 calves. Receipts for week ending July 9, 1927: Cattle, 69 cars; 16 St Louis, 13 St Paul, 8 Penna, 6 Chicago, 5 Virginia, 5 West Virginia, 5 Kansas City, 5 Oklahoma, 2 Ohio, 2 Texas, 1 Canada, 1 Kentucky, containing 1996 head, 1103 head trucked in. Total cattle, 3099 head, 248 calves, 288 hogs. Compared with previous week, cattle 48 cars, containing 1273 head, 1325 trucked in. Total cattle, 2598 head, 139 calves, 604 hogs, 374 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$12.25@13.25
Choice, 1100@1300 lbs	14.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	11.25@12.50
Good, 950@1100 lbs	10.50@12.00
Medium, 950 lbs up	9.25@11.00
Common, 950 lbs up	7.50@9.25
Cows:—	
Choice	7.50@8.50
Good	6.25@7.50
Common and medium	4.50@6.25
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	13.50@15.00
Medium	10.75@13.50
Cull and common	6.00@10.75
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	9.00@10.00
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	10.00@10.50
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	10.50@11.00
Rough stock	8.25@9.25

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.35; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $9@10.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38@39; shorts, $42@43; hominy, $45@46; middlings, $49@50; linseed, $54.50@55.50; gluten, $43@44; ground oats, $43@44; alfalfa, regular, $41@42.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 28@30c.

Poultry—Hens, 20@24c; dressed, $1@2 each; springers, 40@70c each.

Vegetables—Potatoes, new, 13@15c ¼ pk; cabbage, 5@10c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk, lettuce, 2@10c hd; horseradish, 5@10c glass, onions, 3@5c bch, beets, 3@8c bch; turnips, 8@12c box, soup beans, 10@20c qt; lima beans, 30@40c qt; spinach, 10c ¼ pk, dried corn, 10@15c glass, rhubarb, 3@5c bch; asparagus, 10@12c bch, radishes, 3@5c bch; peas, 10@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk; $1.25@3 bu; raspberries, 15c qt; cherries, sour, 13@15c qt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.37; corn, $1.07; rye, 90c, oats, 55c, bran, $40 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy 42@43c; choice 40@41c; do, good, 38@39c; do, prints, 43@45c; do, blocks, 42@44c; do, ladles, 30@32c; Md and Penna, rolls, 29@31c, Ohio and West Virginia, rolls, 29@30c, store-packed, 29c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 29@31c; process butter, 38c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 27c, old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 25@26c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 22@24c, Leghorns and other light stock, 18@22c, old roosters, mixed colors, 14@16c, old roosters, Leghorns, 13@15c. Young chickens, colored, 2¼ lbs and over, 36@38c, smaller, 30@35c; Leghorns 2 lbs and over, 26@28c; smaller, 22@24c. Young ducks White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 24@25c, puddle, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; all kinds, poor and thin, 13@15c. Guineas, large size, 75@80c; small size, 59@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@40c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 42@42¾c, creamery, extras, 92 score, 41½@41¾c; creamery firsts, 88@91 score, 38@41c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 31@32c; do, No 2, 30c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered extra firsts 25½@26c; do, firsts, 24½@25c; do, seconds, 23@24c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 38@40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 28@36c; nearby pullets, 25@26c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 28½@35c; Pacific Coast whites extras, 35@37c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 29@33c.

Cheese—Firm; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy special, 24¼@25½c; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials 27@28c; do, average run, 25@26½c.

Live Poultry—Firm, broilers, by freight, 30@35c; do, by express, 20@40c, fowls, by freight, 30c, do, by express, 30@32c, roosters, by freight, 17c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet, chickens fresh 20@35c, do, frozen, 29@35c, fowls, fresh, 18@27c, do, frozen, 16@27c, old roosters, 12@17c; turkeys, fresh, 25@30c, do, frozen, 32@40c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady. Steers, $10@13.50; state bulls, $4@7, cows, $2.50@6.

Calves—Steady. Veals, common to prime, $9.50@16.50; lightweight culls, $7@8, buttermilks and fed calves, $6@8.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $9.75@11, pigs, $10.15@10.50, heavy hogs, $8.50@9.75; roughs, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady. Sheep, $2.50@6.50, culls, $2.50@3.50, lambs, spring primes, $16.25@16.75; spring mediums, $12.50@15.50, spring culls, $9@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or thirty-day shipment City bran, $31.50; middlings, $38 in 100-lb sacks, red dog, $51, nominal, western feed, bran, $33.50, in 100-lb sacks, standard middling, $37.50, flour middling, $44.50, red dog, $50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment, white hominy feed, $41, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed oil meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $50.30, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed No 1, $24, No 2, $21@23, No 3 and poorer, $18@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $34@35.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f dom, $1.59½, No 1 dark spring, $1.67¼, No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.67, No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b export, $1.81⅜. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.18¾, No 3 yellow, $1.16¾. OATS, No 2 white, 56c, No 3 white, 53@53½c, No 4 white 51½@52c; ordinary white, clipped, nominal, fancy white, clipped, nominal. RYE, c i f, export, $1.18⅛. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 95¾c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Generally steady; quality considered; top, $9.90; bulk, 120@200 lbs, $9.65@9.90, bulk, 220@250 lbs $9.10@9.60, butchers, 260@300 lbs, $8.75@9.10, bulk, packing sows, $7.75@7.90.

Cattle—Compared with week ago. Beef steers, yearlings and fat she stock, 25@50c higher, top heavy steers, $14.40, best medium weights, $14.25, long yearlings, $14; lighter yearlings, $13.15, bulk all weights and ages, $10.50@13.75, grass cows, mostly $6@7.50; fed kinds, $8.50@9.50; grass heifers, largely, $6.50@9.50, fed kinds, $11@11.60; top, $12; mixed yearlings, $12.50 down, all cutters closing $4.50@5.50; fully 25c higher, bulls, 50c higher; vealers, $1.50@2 higher, bulk, better grades, $13@14, top, $14.50.

Sheep—Fat lambs closing 50@75c higher; culls, $1 higher; sheep strong, feeding lambs strong to 25c higher. Week's tops, fat range lambs, $15.25; natives $14.50; yearlings, $12; fat ewes, $6.50, feeding lambs, $13.65.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, July 9, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45c; ½-blood combing, 44@46c; ⅜-blood, combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 43@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood, combing, 43c; ⅜-blood, combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood, combing, 43@44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and averge New England—½-blood, 37@38c, ⅜-blood, 41@42; ¼-blood, 41@42c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, July 9, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $13.90; October, $16.95; December domestic, $16.85. Alsike, August, $14 asked; December $14 asked. Timothyseed, cash, $2.50, December, $2.60.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, July 11, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$34.00@34.25
Spring bran	33.50@33.75
Soft winter wheat bran	35.00@35.50
Hard winter wheat bran	34.00@35.25
Standard middlings	38.00@39.25
Soft winter wheat middlings	40.50@45.50
Flour middlings	44.50@48.50
Red dog flour	51.50@52.00
White hominy	40.50@40.70
Yellow hominy	40.70@41.00
Gluten feed	37.20
36 per cent cottonseed meal	41.00@41.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal	44.25@44.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	46.50@46.75
34 per cent linseed meal	50.50@50.70

Millfeed in good demand with supplies light.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonsed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .41⅝	$ ...	$ .40
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.25¾	...	.31½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	11.87½	10.75	9.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	18.00	20.25	26.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	...	1.53	...
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.59	.61¾	.51¼

Prices Rise Toward End of Week

Review of the Week Ending July 9

BUTTER—The markets were dull at the opening of the week due to accumulations over the holiday and to lack of demand. The market improved slightly toward the close of the week and prices were about one-half cent higher. The movement of butter into storage was greater than during the same period last year.

EGGS—The New York egg market was irregular. Fancy grades and exceptionally fine eggs sold readily while the average receipts moved slowly. The market was firm on strictly fancy light yolked nearby eggs. Some favorite brands were being sold direct to retailers at a premium over regular wholesale quotations.

POULTRY—Live fowls were very scarce on the New York market and there were too few offered to supply trade needs. Leghorn fowls were almost as salable as colored kinds. Broilers were in better demand. Shipments of live poultry were attracted from other cities by the high prices prevailing.

POTATOES—Potato markets were unsettled during the week but prices tended lower. Moderate to liberal supplies were reported at most eastern cities and the demand was generally slow. The movement from the Eastern Shore districts was heavy altho rains toward the close of the week interfered with digging. The crop in southern New Jersey is nearly ready to move and considerable quantities were hauled by motor truck to Philadelphia.

LIVESTOCK — The Chicago hog market was stronger and prices averaged higher on practically all other lines. Beef steers and she stock were higher while vealers made decided advances. Stockers and feeders were steady while heavy calves made moderate advances. Fat lambs and yearling wethers were higher than last week and feeding lambs were stronger.

GRAIN—Unfavorable weather reports resulted in higher prices for practically all grains. Wheat was about 3c higher due to reports of lighter yields of winter wheat and rumors of damage in Canada. Corn prices were also about 3c higher while oats advanced due partly to reports of unfavorable conditions in some sections.

HAY — The hay markets were slightly weaker and the moderate receipts were more than sufficient for trade needs. New crop timothy hay arrived on a number of markets and in general the quality was excellent. Some farmers were storing in anticipation of higher prices. Alfalfa hay was generally steady.

FEEDS—The markets were steady toward the close of the week. Middlings and heavier feeds were slightly higher in the Central West. Linseed meal was steady and quiet. Bran was steady and cottonseed dull. Gluten feed and hominy feed were lower than last week.

Reviewing Wheat Market Prospect

By GILBERT GUSLER

SCANNING the wheat market horizon at the start of the 1926-1927 crop year leads to these tentative conclusions:

1. Domestic and world wheat crops promise to be somewhat smaller than last year.

2. Carryovers from previous crops at the start of the year will be slightly larger than a year ago.

3. Europe will not need to import as much wheat as in the past twelve months, but the decline in demand will not be as marked as the reduction in the crops of exporting countries.

4. The world price level should average as high or higher than in the crop year just closed.

In reality, the wheat growing period is still too young in many of the important areas to make it possible to tell whether the price ultimately will go to $1.25 on the principal central markets or to twice that figure. The foregoing statements must be considered subject to considerable revision up or down, therefore, depending upon the amount of damage from weather, insect pests, rust, blight and the like during the balance of the season. Everyone is entitled to make his own guess as to whether that damage will be greater or less than usual.

All four of the leading exporting countries, the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, have prospects for smaller crops than last year. In the United States, there is a chance that the ample moisture conditions in the northwest will enable the spring wheat crop to make up part of the reduction in winter wheat.

The Unknown Quantity Enters

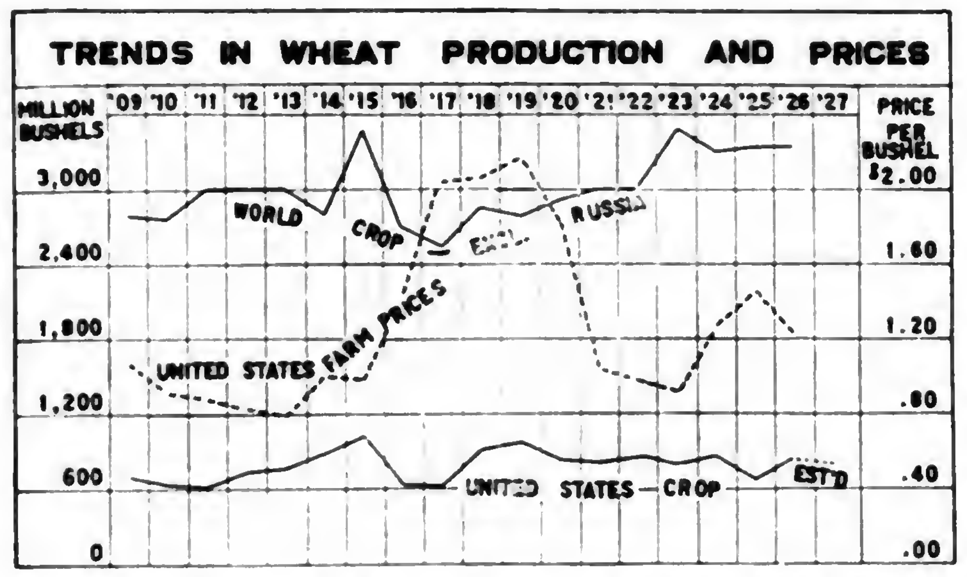
In Canada the uncertainty is greater. The area planted was reduced probably two million acres, or 10 to 12 per cent. A substantial fraction was seeded late, increasing the susceptibility to damage from rust, late summer drought, early frost or a wet harvest. But, the soil was well soaked by the spring rains and with favorable weather henceforth a good-sized crop could be produced.

Passing to Argentina and Australia, the unknown quantity becomes still greater. The crops in these countries are only entering the winter, and the nature of the weather during their growing and maturing season from October to December will tell the final story.

Europe, the great import market on which the offerings of surplus countries converge, probably will produce more wheat than last year. A mid-June report to the United States Department of Commerce from its trade representative at London was to the effect that the European yield would not be enough larger than last year to offset the reduction in the North American crop.

There will be but little change in the crop of the United Kingdom, the principal importer. Early reports indicated a small crop in Italy, the next largest importer, but more recent advices point to about the same yield as last year. There are some auspicious features in these late reports, however. France will have close to an average yield, or 10 to 15 per cent more than the small crop of 1926. Germany, Austria, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia report conditions better than a year ago and better than average, while in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, they are better than average, but not as good as a year ago. In 1926, the official estimates show the yields per acre in Europe, excluding Russia, to be 2 per cent under average. This year the acreage in 14 European countries which have made returns is 0.2 per cent greater than last year.

There are several other wheat producing areas to be mentioned. Russia is most important, but information upon her production has been unreliable and her exports are partially forced as a matter of state policy, so that it is hard to tell how large a part she will play in the world trade. Her winter wheat and rye crops are reported to be average, while spring wheat is below average. The lower Volga region is experiencing drought. North Africa, an exporter of durum types, has an uneven crop with a total yield probably below last year. India has harvested the third small crop in succession, with a yield but little more than her average consumption. If prices are attractive, she may export 10 to 12 million bushels compared with about 8 million bushels shipped from the last crop.



Fluctuations in the size of the total domestic or world wheat crop are small when compared with the size of the price fluctuations which result from them. The small crop in the United States in 1925 caused an advance in prices in spite of a large world crop.

Institute Hears Crop Insurance Plan

"EFFICIENT marketing is as much the farmer's job as efficient production." This was the keynote of the address by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, which opened the first week's session of the American Institute of Cooperation. This third annual four-week conference on cooperative agriculture got under way in Chicago, June 20, at Northwestern University.

Centralization in the control and operation of country and terminal elevators by established producers was advocated by Mr. Christensen in the discussion of grain cooperative marketing which took place during the first week. Mr. Christensen is chief of the U. S. division of cooperative marketing.

Considerable heat developed in the session when Judge Lysius Gough, president of the Texas Wheat Growers' Association, made the following accusation, "The Chicago Board of Trade has the sole power to give the farmer a profit or take it away from him. According to reports in the government records the Chicago Board creates a market which is not based on the law of supply and demand for actual grain and the wide fluctuations in price have neither economic nor moral justification."

A plan for insuring cotton planters and wheat growers against loss thru price declines on the commodities they produce was offered by F. F. Bledsoe, Greenwood, Miss., planter and president of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association.

The insurance plan proposed, which he claims was feasible for a great insurance concern, was the result of thirty years of study of market prices and conditions governing them. Mr. Bledsoe attracted national wide attention when he attempted to have the plan embodied in the McNary-Haugen farm relief legislation in the last Congress.—H.

The Market Place

FOURTH of July and Christmas were the biggest days of the year when I was a boy. The Fourth opened with a roar and parents were "all in" when the day was over. We lived in a small town and the Chinese laundry was on the opposite corner. One of the big events of the day was when Lee Ho would touch off a string of fire-crackers reaching from the ground to the top of a telephone pole.

When night came there would be a monster display of fireworks. Rockets bursting into stars of varied colors, flower pots, Roman candles, pinwheels and colored lights. I'll never forget the thrill when I held my first Roman candle and the great blobs of fire shot into the sky.

Old Way Wasn't Worth the Price

It was great fun while it lasted but it wasn't worth the price. The next day the papers were crowded with the list of dead and injured. This Fourth of July was more quiet and since the markets were closed we took a trip thru New Jersey. The main roads were crowded so we took the back roads, where you can really enjoy the country.

Many farmers seemed to have declared a holiday for comparatively few were working in the fields. Potatoes were in bloom and I never saw them looking greener, or more healthy. Corn on the low ground was a little backward but it looked better than you would expect considering the freakish weather we have been having.

Rye and wheat were ripening and we saw acres and acres of grain in the section thru which we passed. There seemed to be a fair set of fruit in most orchards and some appeared to be in need of thinning. In one section tomatoes were set and peppers were ready to pick. Alfalfa was making a heavy growth and hay fields were generally in good condition.

Roadside Markets Were Busy

I talked to several farmers and one of them seemed to express the opinion of all when he said, "It's been a queer season, cold and damp, but somehow crops are growing good, especially the weeds." We passed thru the cranberry sections and the men there were not as optimistic. Frosts in May after the water had been left off had damaged the crop.

Many of the roadside markets were open and some roads were lined with them. Cherries, blackberries, raspberries and string beans seemed to be the main products offered at most of the farmer's stands. Some were selling pop, hot dogs, candy and most everything imaginable. Some of these roadside markets were inviting, they were well located and seemed to be doing a big business. Others were placed in such a way that it would be difficult to stop, or were dirty and littered with signs.

There was one stand that amused me. There was a big sign across it that read "WE SELL WHAT WE RAISE." Under it were displayed big bunches of bananas, crates of cantaloupes, plums and a pile of watermelons. Even at that the sign might be telling the truth, but it was what you might call a "hair line distinction."

County News and Comment

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.—Following a week of warm weather corn and all warm-weather plants are growing better, tho it looks as tho the season till frost time will be too short to mature some of the crops. Grass is up to the average and some clover hay is in the mow. Very little wheat is coloring yet. It looks very good considering the lateness of the seeding last fall. The oats are short but now make better growth. There are a few fields of good early potatoes and a normal planting of the main crop. Old potatoes are now scarce and bring from $1 to $2, new crop have not moved to market. Cabbage is scarce and retails at 7c. Butter, as a result of good pastures, is on a very dull market. Eggs are in good demand at 30c. There is now an effort by local business men to establish here at a central point a milk shipping station. The prices, terms and conditions suggested by those who are to handle and receive the product, in other words, the usual way.—D. H. W., July 5th.

LEBANON COUNTY, PA.—We are having ideal weather for hay making. Hay promises to be a big crop. Wheat harvest will be somewhat later than in average years but crop appears to be good. Oats and potatoes are growing nicely. Some potatoes have been sprayed two or three times while there are yet a few who do not spray at all. While considerable trouble has been anticipated in getting a good stand of corn in some fields, due probably to poor seed and adverse weather conditions, the outlook is better than it has been for some time. Some corn is big enough to be plowed, while other fields are being cultivated. Pastures are getting short in many instances but the condition of stock is generally good. The strawberry season is about over in the county with the crop being below normal this year. Raspberries and blackberries promise to be a big crop. Early cherries an entire failure. Sour cherries are ripening with about a 50 per cent crop or less. All other fruit not over a 50 per cent crop. Wheat, $1.40; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; eggs, 26c; butter, 55c.—P. L. M., July 1.

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.—The weather the past few weeks has been dry and warmer following the wet and cool weather of the first part of June. The wet and cold spring has delayed harvesting in most cases a week and ten days. Most farmers are just beginning grain harvest. In most instances it is poor. Acreage is also small this year in this section. Hay is above the average both in quality and quantity. Oats looking good; corn is short; quite a lot of corn was planted the latter part of June. Fruit is looking good and should make an average crop. In general the prospects are not so good for the farmer in this section but with favorable weather for the corn they should brighten as the season advances. Prices are about the same as last month. Poultry and eggs low. Corn, 75c. Wheat is dropping with no stable price.—R. J. W., July 5.

DAIRY

MAY ROSE GUERNSEYS Yearling son of Maxim Landa Vista, $500. Two year old Son of Langwater Eastern King, $500. Three calves, Grandsons of Eastern King, $50, $75 and $150 each. Three bred heifers, $150 to $200 each. Two blemished cows $135 each. Two young fall cows $225 each. Fresh Cow, extra good, $300. **A. M. KENNEL, R. D. 2, HONEY BROOK, PA.**

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs—taking orders only for future delivery. **THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.**

REGISTERED GUERNSEY COWS, Heifers, Bull and heifer calves at Farmers' Prices. **C. E. ROUZER & BRO., GUERNSEY, PA.**

TWO REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS, one old enough for service. Big bones, nicely marked. Write us. **JOHN C. SARVER, R. D. I, Millerstown, Pa.**

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. 8 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd $3652. **CLOVERKNOLL FARM, NEWTOWN, PA.**

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.**

TWO LOADS OF YOUNG CATTLE, beef grades, low price for immediate purchase. **W. HUNDLEY, BOYDTON, VA.**

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. **L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

3 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, 2 weeks old. Tested Herd. Write us. **J. KING, ARONA, PA.**

100 HEAD OF HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY COWS—All T. B. Tested, due to freshen this fall. **THE McCULLOUGH FARMS, White Pine, Pa.**

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—Large and Prolific Strain. One Boar, 9 months old, $50.00. Ten open Gilts, price reasonable. Spring Boars and Gilts, 170 to select from. Bred right and guaranteed to please. **DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, Dagsboro, Del.**

Registered Chester White 100 pound Boars and Gilts, $30.00 each. Choice breeding stock. Order now. **RAINBOW STOCK FARM, CHESWOLD, DEL.**

200 CHESTER WHITE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, 6 weeks old, $5.50; 8 to 10 weeks old, $6.50. All taught to eat. **OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.**

PEDIGREED BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES—125 fall pigs, 25 service boars, 85 bred sows, priced low, shipped on approval. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

CHESTER, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS, 8 weeks old, $6.50 each. Express Paid. Shoats all ages. **I. R. TANGER, York Springs, Pa.**

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $5.50 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. **INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, 10 weeks old. Quick, big growers. **W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.**

100 HIGH GRADE PIGS, Six to Eight Weeks Old. $5.50 to $6.50 each. **HILLSIDE STOCK FARM, CAMPTOWN, PA.**

GOATS

GOATS—Purebred Toggenburg billy, 10 grade does, 4 matured does, bred. **GROVER WISE, R. D. 7, West Chester, Pa.**

FOR good health drink goat's milk. World's Best Toggs, $55. Nubians, $43. Registered Purebreds, $75. Kids, $15. **Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.**

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. **848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.**

SHEEP

TRANQUILLITY FARMS—DORSETS—Fall Born Ram Lambs and Yearling Rams at Farmer's Prices, suitable to head purebred flocks, or production of hot house lambs. Purebred and registered. All stock on approval. **ARTHUR DANKS, Mgr., ALLAMUCHY, N. J.**

DOGS

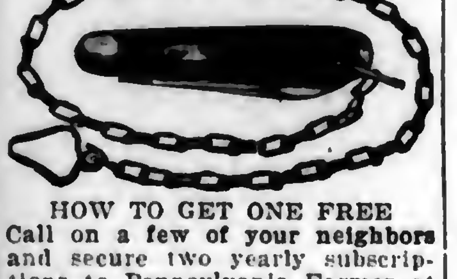
FORTY BROKEN ENGLISH BEAGLES on trial at the right price. Pedigreed pups, all ages. Write your wants. **WILSON COFIELL, Upperco, Md.**

RAT TERRIERS Fox Terriers. Lists 10c. **PETE SLATER, Box P. F., PANA, ILL.**

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. **GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. I, Chatham, N. J.**

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. **O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.**

Jack Knife and Chain



HOW TO GET ONE FREE

Call on a few of your neighbors and secure two yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each. Send us the names and addresses together with $1.00, the amount collected, and we will send you one of these knives by prepaid parcel post.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

A City Reporter Asks Questions

He Would Solve the Problems of the World

DOCTOR LIPMAN:—I have seen your name in the newspapers, and am taking the liberty to ask you a few questions.

I was impressed by a book whose author proves that a city can live on the products of its own industry. As a student who is trying to solve the unemployment problem, I wish to know how many acres of land are necessary to support a city of about 200,000 inhabitants.

I used to be a reporter on a morning newspaper and it looks to me that the establishment of a daily newspaper—or still better many newspapers in many foreign languages—will in itself pay millions of dollars to keep and to help grow the proposed new city. Of course, it would be advisable to have it close to a large center like New York, Chicago or Philadelphia where there is a big field of readers—of masses unemployed. (This, in my plan, will constitute the majority of the inhabitants). I evolved a plan how to do it, but do not know how many acres it would be necessary so as to have food for the city. The idea is to have this particular city very little dependent on outside food, except varieties or vegetables that do not grow in the particular neighborhood. I hope you'll be so kind to explain things to me, as I intend to organize a society composed primarily of unemployed, to study the problem. If you know of any books on the subject, please advise.—G. M., New York City.

The land requirements for the support of a population of 200,000 city people will vary with the character of the land that might be available, the climatic conditions, the dietary standards of the inhabitants of the hypothetical city, and presumably also the type of occupations in which they are engaged.

Must Consider Many Things

The problem may be discussed in a more definite way if we take as a basis conditions as they now exist in the United States. There are now in this country about 360,000,000 acres of crop land. This represents 3 or 4 acres of crop land per inhabitant. On this land there is being produced food for human beings, domestic animals as well as fibre crops like cotton and flax.

We are producing a considerable surplus of cotton and some surplus of wheat, rye, oats and corn. From year to year there may also be considerable surpluses of vegetables and fruits. On the other hand, we are importing large quantities of such fibres as hemp and jute, large amounts of rubber and likewise coffee, tea, spices and sugar. We are purchasing nearly 90 per cent of the total raw sugar produced in Cubá representing a total of something like 4,000,000 tons.

For the sake of argument, it may be assumed that the land utilized for the production of our surplus crops will be balanced by the land utilized for the production of our agricultural imports, particularly sugar, rubber, tea and coffee. Something should be said also about our consumption of forest products. Trees are essentially a crop even tho we do not regard them strictly as a farm crop. Nevertheless, a large part of our land area is utilized for the growing of forest trees.

Takes Five Acres Per Person

In view of the above, it may be difficult to give a direct answer to the question that would be accurate under all circumstances. It might be entirely safe to assume that 5 acres per person would be required for providing the necessary food, clothing and shelter. This will give us 1,000,000 acres of land for 200,000 inhabitants.

You will find information on the problem in which you are interested in Beuchel's "Agricultural Resources," published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; East's "Mankind at the Crossroads," Pearl's "The Nation's Food," Prothero's "English Farming Past and Present," and "The Land and the Nation" constituting Report of the Liberal Land Committee.—J. G. Lipman.

What Is Actual Potash?

Will you give me information about potash in fertilizers? What is the difference between actual potash and potash soluble in water as marked on some fertilizer bags? Which is the better?—R. B., Monroe County, Pa.

Potash is a constituent widely distributed in nature. It is found in rocks, soils, surface waters, the ocean and in vegetation of all kinds. It is present in rocks and soils in an insoluble form. In the chemical changes taking place in the soil, the insoluble potash becomes available slowly. For this reason, it is often necessary to supplement the natural potash supply of the soil by means of material containing potash in readily available forms.

Laws Specify Requirements

The potash found in commercial fertilizers is obtained from salt deposits in Germany, France and the United States. Usually our commercial fertilizers contain potash in the form of muriate or sulphate. The muriate and sulphate of potash are sold on the basis of 50 per cent actual potash. This means that 100 pounds of muriate or sulphate of potash as offered by fertilizer dealers and manufacturers will contain 50 pounds of actual potash.

Other products, like kainite or manure salts, will contain on the average 12 to 14 or 20 to 24 per cent, respectively, of actual potash. Existing fertilizer laws specify that potash in commercial fertilizers must be present in water soluble form. Otherwise, the fertilizer manufacturer receives no credit for the potash which he puts in his product.

There is a difference between actual potash and potash soluble in water. The first stands for potash whether soluble or insoluble; the second relates to materials containing potash in water soluble form.—J. G. Lipman.

Central Guernsey Breeders' Picnic

THE Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association held its annual business meeting and picnic at Wolverton Farms at New Alexandria on June 29th. A beautiful day and a large attendance made the occasion a real success. Mr. Charles M. Schwab is the president of the association, which includes Guernsey breeders in Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon, Fulton, Mifflin and Centre Counties.

The association is doing a fine piece of work in herd improvement and has two men, Mr. David Taylor and Mr. Frank Lammey, to test the herds of all members as is done in cow testing association work. In this way the members of the organization have been able to reduce the cost of producing milk and butterfat and are weeding out the inferior animals.

The breeders in the association are also in position to give definite information to prospective purchasers of Guernseys concerning the production of the cows in the association and the dams of young stock that might be for sale.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Charles M. Schwab, Loretto, president; J. W. Mayes, Howard, vice president; H. C. McWilliams, Ebensburg, secretary.—A. A. B.

Qualify for Clean-up Fee

THE first man in Lawrence County to qualify for the extra labor fee in Pennsylvania's corn borer clean-up was John Elder, Jr., of New Castle. Before the final inspection he cleaned up 28 acres of corn field. James S. McDonald, of Hooktown, Beaver County, and Walter D. Ward of Warren County, each drew pay vouchers on the federal government for cleaning up their eight acres of corn ground.

The first vouchers sent to Washington from five other counties were for W. A. Warnshuis, Edinboro, Erie County, 76 acres; Free Lynn, Espyville, Crawford County, 18 acres; Cassius A. Canon, Cochranton, Mercer County, 12 acres; and Fred M. Schruers, Cranberry, Venango County, 13 acres.

He Won on Her Looks

L. L. Hug, of Potter County, Pa., and the animal whose polished horns and hoofs and fine general appearance won for him the title of Grand Champion Dairy Cattle Fitter at the recent Penn State Dairy Exposition, staged by State College dairy students.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

SWELLINGS ON UDDER.—I have a [illegible] cow which has swollen bunches by her back teats. She will be fresh in about a month. What can I do for this?—A. C., Flanders, N. J. It may be a case of abscess of the udder, altho the condition may be a formation of new tissue. It is possible that these bunches may have to be opened or removed surgically. Until it is determined what the condition is little can be done. You might try massage of the part, using carbolized vaseline as an ointment.

BLOODY MILK.—Can you prescribe a treatment for a cow that gives bloody milk?—E. C., Wattsburg, Pa. It is not always possible to clear up these cases. There may be a permanent injury to the glandular structure which precludes much improvement. Give a full dose (1 to 1½ pounds) of Epsom salts and for a seven-day period a tablespoonful of saltpetre on the grain ration once a day. For a few days milk out the quarters five or six times a day.

ARE TWINS FERTILE?—Have a well-bred Jersey heifer, should have had her second calf June 12, instead gave birth to twins, a bull and heifer. Would it be a paying proposition to raise these calves or should they be vealed?—A. M. S., Jackson Center, Pa. The percentage of fertile heifers is small when the other twin is a bull. There would be no harm in keeping the heifer until breeding age if you can afford to do so, altho it is likely that she will be sterile. The bull would very likely be fertile.

CALVES NOT DOING WELL—COLT IS THIN.—I have three calves four months old. They have big abdomens. I would like to know what to do for them. I also have a young colt of four years. What can I do to fatten him?—G. R., Waterford, Pa. Most cows that develop a large abdomen show no great change until the body increases in proportion. A laxative diet should be maintained and grass should supply the main factor in securing results. Allow access to a mixture of four parts steamed bone meal, and one part common salt. They should be exposed to direct sunlight, possible now because of better weather and available pasture. The teeth of the colt may be causing some difficulty as they are changing at this age. Increase the grain ration except on days when idle. Give the colt the advantage on the pull until he shows some improvement in condition.

Motorist.—How do you know if I was exceeding the speed limit when you haven't a watch or anything?

Ozark Constable.—Wall, ye seen that yeller dog a-chasin' ye, didn't ye? When that dog can't keep up with a feller, the feller's a-goin' more'n thutty miles an hour.

Co-op Business Grows

THERE was an increase of 14.0 per cent in the value of products handled by cooperative market milk organizations in Pennsylvania in 1926 as compared with 1925. While this increase was due to an increased volume of business, the 8.1 per cent decrease in sales of fruit and vegetable associations was the result of lower prices in 1926.

Wool which was pooled showed a decrease of 6.7 per cent and cooperative egg sales increased 6.8 per cent during this season.

Membership in all cooperative organizations operating in Pennsylvania increased 6.0 per cent.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

Agents Wanted	8, 9
Baby Chicks	10
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Corn Harvesters	8
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Feeds	11, 13
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Fertilizers	24
Gates	6
Guinea Pigs Wanted	12
Hardware Stores	[illegible]
Insurance	[illegible]
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Livestock Remedies	6
Machinery	7, 8, 8
Marl	8
Milk Strainers	13
Oil (Lubricating)	2
Oil Burners	9
Paint	6
Plants	8
Plows	9
Potato Diggers	7
Poultry	10
Poultry Feeds	11
Poultry Remedies	10
Pumping Outfits	6
Rabbits Wanted	12
Roofing	6
Sawing Outfits	6
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Threshing Machines	[illegible]
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Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. **Minimum, ten words.**

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

JULY PRICES on Quality Chicks: Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. **B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $8; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS $9.00—100, W. Leghorns $8.00—100. Barred Rocks $9.00—100, Reds $10.00—100, W. Rocks $10—100, Light Mixed $6.50—100, Heavy Mixed $8.00—100. **Jacob Niemood, McAlisterville, Pa.**

SOMETHING NEW—Ruppin's Laying Strain of Pekin Ducks lay all year round. Old stock, $6.00 each; drake, four ducks, $25.00. Young stock, $3.00 and $20.00. Eggs, 10c; ducklings, 50c. **L. Ruppin, Akron, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $9; S. C. Leghorns, $7; Light Mixed $6; Heavy Mixed, $7. Less than 100 add 1c ea. for 500 ½c less. **Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

PULLETS—8-12 and 16 weeks old. Write for prices and state what variety. No culls. All guaranteed. **Frank X. Burkhart, Tiffin, Ohio.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, 960 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

PULLETS 5000 Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our large Barron's English White Leghorns that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only, there is no better egg bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. **Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.**

PULLETS—White Leghorns, from pedigreed males and Ohio accredited hens; milk fed, free range, everything necessary for layers. Price attractive. **Lay-Mare Poultry Co., Woodsfield, Ohio.**

MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn pullets, produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. **Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.**

Bargain Combination Offer

Offer 45-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
Today's Housewife	1 year
Mother's-Home Life	1 year
Home Friend	1 year
Household Guest	1 year

All for only $1.00—Value $1.70

Offer 46-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
McCall's Magazine	6 months
Today's Housewife	1 year
Mother's-Home Life	1 year

All for only $1.00—Value $1.75

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

PLANTS

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, BRUSSELS SPROUT and CELERY PLANTS—Cauliflower: Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball and Early Erfurt, 5,000—$20.00, 1,000—$4.50, 500—$2.50, 300—$2.00, 200—$1.50, 100—$1.00. Cabbage: Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Enkhuizen Glory, Succession, Surehead, Red Rock and all other varieties; 5,000—$10.00, 1,000—$2.25, 500—$1.60. Brussels Sprouts: Long Island Improved, 5,000—$12.50, 1,000—$3.00, 500—$2.00, 300—$1.50, 100—$1.00. Celery Plants: French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Fordhook, Emperor, 5,000—$15.00, 1,000—$3.50, 500—$2.00, 300—$1.50, 100—$1.00. All good plants with good roots. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. **F. W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, N. J.**

PLANTS "THAT PLEASE." Postpaid by return mail or your money back. All varieties. Celery, Cauliflower, Beets, Mangels, 3 doz.—25c, 100—50c, 500—$2.00, 1,000—$3.75. Cabbage, 3 doz.—25c, 100—45c, 300—$1.00, 1,000—$2.50. Catalog. **Rohrer's Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.**

PLANTS—Special July, Hardy Cabbage for late crop, dozen leading varieties; 300—75c, 500—$1.10, 1,000—$1.50, prepaid. Collect, $1.00—1,000, 5,000—$4.50, 10,000—$8.00. Satisfaction, good order delivery guaranteed. **Old Reliable Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.**

CELERY—White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. Cabbage, Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field—$1.25—1,000; 10.00—10,000. **J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.**

FORDHOOK CELERY PLANTS—Grown on sterilized soil. Strong, healthy plants. By express, $3.50 per 1000. **Jacob D. Mellinger, Rt. 8, Lancaster, Pa.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five Pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, $1.00. **Farmers' Club, 193, Hazel, Kentucky.**

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write **Tom Walker, Dept. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

AGENTS—Big profits, easy sales. Free sample offer Miracle Plant Food to introduce. Write, **Rao Products Co., Port Huron, Mich.**

FARM LANDS

A HIGH CLASS APPLE ORCHARD of good varieties. 80 acres in orchard; 192 acres in all. One of the best orchards in Pennsylvania. 22 years old. Will produce from 15,000 to 25,000 bushels a year. Storage plant, 24,000 bushels capacity. In two years this orchard will pay for itself. **B. M. & D. G. Nelson, R. D. I, Hollidaysburg, Penna.**

BLACK VIRGIN VALLEY LAND, $2.50 acre. Fronting important railroad, $5.00; 10% down. California's soil, scenery, climate; 30" rainfall. Big opportunities, little competition, highest market. 75,000 acre subdivision; German-American Colony. Folder. **Colonia California, Benitez, NL., Mexico.**

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write **Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.**

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. **O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

MACHINERY

PINE TREE MILKER—2 double units, 2 hp. Edwards Engine, nearly new. **Grover Wise, R. D. 7, West Chester, Pa.**

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. **Floyd Clymer, 813 Broadway, Denver, Colo.**

WANTED—Potato Digger. Also a Boggs's Potato Grader. **John Swope, R. D. 4, Lebanon, Pa.**

MISCELLANEOUS

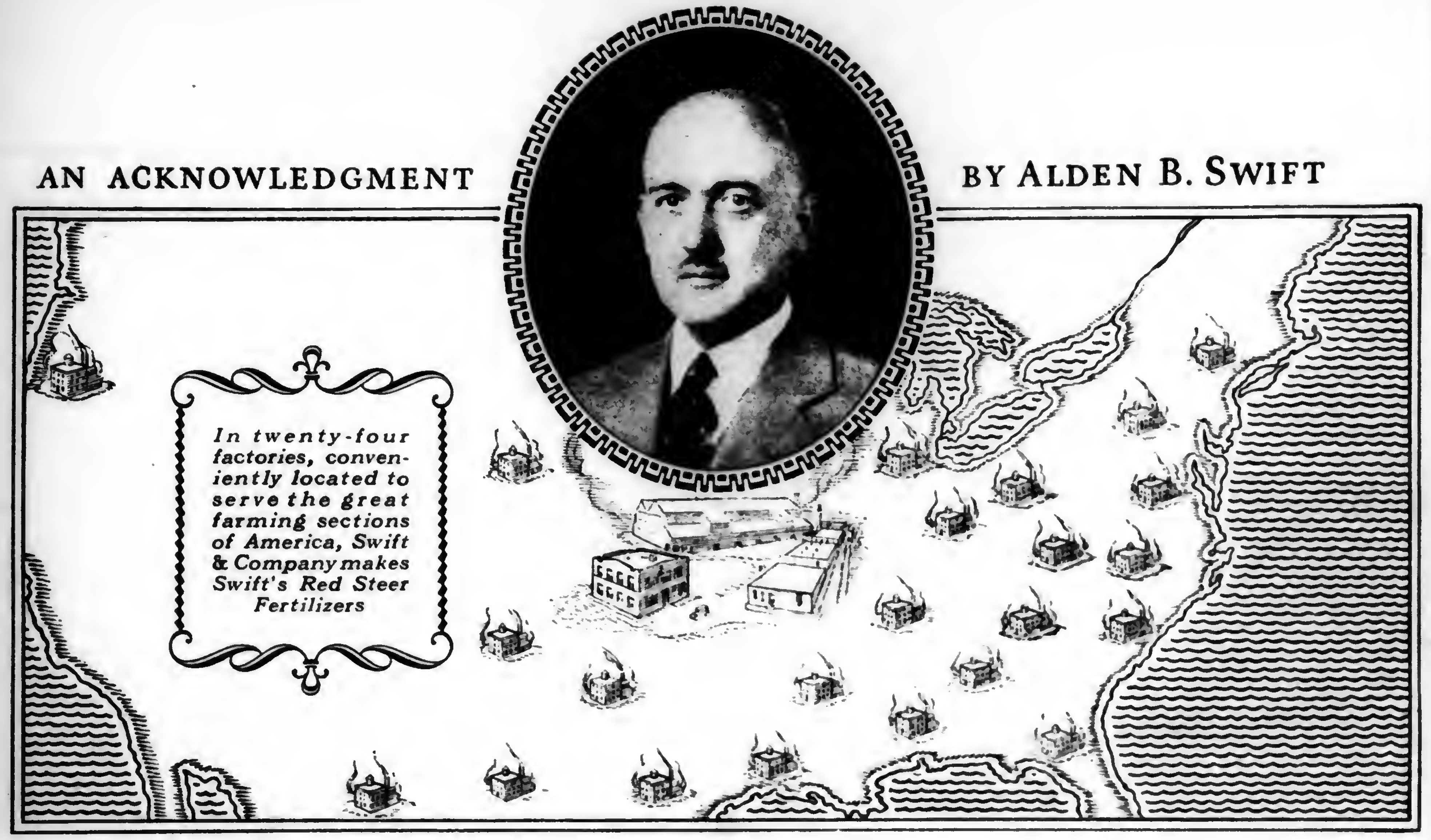
MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamp. **Cowic Studio, 10½ Fountain Ave., F., Springfield, O.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

HIDES—WOOL—Best cash prices. Write for quotations and tags. **S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.**

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—

FLIES CUT DOWN MILK FLOW AND ARE HARD ON THE MILKER'S DISPOSITION
I'D CUSS - BUT THEY AINT NO CUSS WORDS STRONG ENOUGH FER TH OCCASION
try this LARD - 1 GAL. SULPHUR - 2 LBS. KEROSENE - 1 PINT.
ULP!
HOLY IKE, ROLF, YOU AINT SUPPOSED TO EAT IT - YOU RUB IT ON THE COW!
apply WITH CLOTH OR BRUSH AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY.
I PAINT MY FLIVVER EVERY SUMMER - BUT HANGED IF I EVER HEERED O' PUTTIN' A NEW PAINT JOB ON A COW!
KEEP MANURE HAULED OUT OR PUT LIME ON IT TO KILL THE MAGGOTS (YOUNG FLIES) ~ ~ ~ MILKING IN A DARK BARN WILL HELP—
THE OL' COW HAS WENT PLUMB DRY
HO HUM
BUT NOT SO DARK THAT YOU CAN'T SEE WHAT YOU'RE DOING


In twenty-four factories, conveniently located to serve the great farming sections of America, Swift & Company makes Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY ALDEN B. SWIFT

To those who have helped us bring another *"best product"* into national use

I think those who have helped us perfect Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers can share with us two satisfactions:

First, in achieving what we set out to do—make the best fertilizers that could be made. We are as proud to have the Swift name on Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers as on Premium Ham, Premium Bacon and the other "best products of their kind."

Second, in giving farmers the means of making more profit—with larger yields *per acre,* with crops of better *quality.* When farmers prosper Swift & Company prospers.

The success of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers has been possible because of the fine co-operation of many interested agencies with our own. For Swift & Company I make grateful acknowledgment to them all.

* * *

To Swift's own staff of fertilizer experts who have worked out exact formulas, who search the world for the best plant foods, who have equipped twenty-four Swift factories to produce the best fertilizers that can be made.

To the State Agricultural Colleges, the State Experiment Stations and the United States Department of Agriculture, whose scientific tests and wise counsel have aided us.

To thousands of successful farmers whose sound, practical experience has been invaluable.

To the Swift Field Representatives who serve the trade and whose daily contact is with the great farming sections.

To the Authorized Swift Agents in the villages, towns and cities, who sell Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers and who are making farming communities more productive and prosperous.

* * *

With all of these Swift & Company works toward a common objective—to encourage the use of the right kind and quality of fertilizers, to make land more productive with less labor, to make farming in America permanently more profitable.

Allen B. Swift

Vice President, Swift & Company

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN OF THE A.S.A. —YOUR SERVICE MAN ON FERTILIZERS

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1927 No. 4

They find a cool nook on a hot July day.

The use of improved farm machinery now gives "Dobbin" a vacation during the harvest season. Page 3.

Advertising pays you!

ADVERTISING brings to millions, at reasonable prices, comforts and conveniences which without advertising would be luxuries that only a few could enjoy

America is an advertising nation. That is one reason why the man with moderate means here enjoys more comforts than most wealthy men abroad.

Because thousands on thousands of people ask for a certain article by the same name, which they have read in the same advertisements, it is possible for the advertiser to sell this item at a minimum of effort.

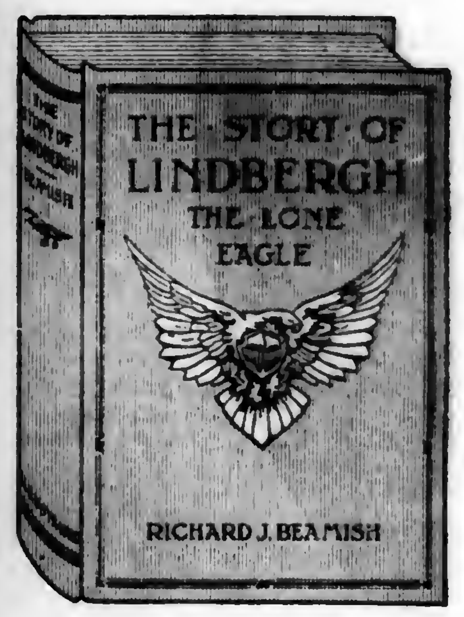
It is therefore possible to manufacture and to distribute this product at a saving which **you share with the advertiser.**

When you figure the number of these items in your daily life built by advertising, you can appreciate that **advertising does pay you!**

Advertisements enable you to buy better things at less cost

From the Plow to the Plane

Another farm bred boy gains eminence



You will want to read the story of the "Flying Fool," who was far wiser than his critics knew. His non-stop flight from New York to Paris has enrolled his name among the immortals.

The story of Lindbergh, together with the development of aviation, epoch-making flights, and historic efforts to bridge the distance between the Old and New Worlds, is more thrilling than fiction and every word true.

The complete book measures 6 x 8½ inches and comprises approximately 300 pages, including 32 full pages of pictures. It is bound in rich cloth, with gold and ink stamping on front cover and back. It is written by Richard J. Beamish, whose "History of the World War" had the largest sale, within a given time, of any book ever published.

How to Secure One Free

Send us three yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each—your own renewal will count as one—and we will forward the book to your address postage prepaid. The book will not be given with your own subscription alone. Two other subscriptions must accompany your order.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing Advertisers

ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Roadside Dairy Restaurant Markets Guernsey Products

Editors' Note:—Early this summer a group of dairy students from the Pennsylvania State College visited several of the widely known dairy establishments in southeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Our Dairy Editor, Professor Borland, was one of the leaders of this group. In the following article, continued from last week, he tells of some of the interesting things seen on these famous farms.

THERE was an outstanding Jersey herd on Many Springs Farm, New Centerville, Pa., of which W. M. Anderson is owner and J. M. Anderson, manager. Dreaming Sultan, the senior herd sire, was purchased on the Island of Jersey because of the wonderfully fine type of his daughters and was imported by Mr. Anderson. The many typy daughters of this bull at Many Springs Farm amply justified Mr. Anderson's selection of the sire.

The milk is sold in bulk on a quality basis. If the bacterial count is under 20,000 per cubic centimeter the price is 12c per quart, if under 10,000 per c.c. the price is 13c per quart and if under 5000 per c.c. the price is 14c per quart.

Breeding Shown by Records

Brookmead Farm, Devon, Frank Graham Thomson, owner, and Charles R. Meyer, manager, showed constructive breeding work in Guernseys, the results of combining the blood lines of Langwater Royal Master with Brookmead Stars and Stripes. The present senior herd sire, Master Fred, by Langwater Warrior and out of Langwater Mary with a yearly record of 669 pounds of butterfat as a 13-year-old and she in turn out of Langwater Hope with 1063 pounds of butterfat, was showing in excellent form for a ten-year-old bull.

The method of disposing of the milk was of especial interest. Brookmead Farm has built a beautiful roadside dairy restaurant and milk plant on the Lincoln Highway near Ardmore. The milk plant not only handles the milk from Brookmead Farms but from nine other Guernsey farms in the community.

Considerable amounts of Guernsey milk, Guernsey ice cream, chocolate milk and other dairy products are consumed in the restaurant, and a retail milk route in Ardmore, Bryn Mawr and other main line towns take the rest of the milk. The boys greatly enjoyed the dairy lunch provided by Brookmead Farm at this attractive roadside market.

Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Percival Roberts, Jr., owner, and Dr. E. S. Deubler, manager, keeps a herd of Ayrshires that is noted thruout the United States for type and production. The herd includes 235 head of which 110 are cows in milk. The herd has been federally accredited as free from tuberculosis for nine years and accredited as free from contagious abortion for three years.

In the Ayrshire herd test last year 90 milking cows averaged approximately 8000 pounds of milk testing 4.1 per cent butterfat. Thirty-six of the cows were two-year-olds with their first calf.

Conquered Contagious Abortion

Doctor Deubler fought contagious abortion for 15 years and finally conquered it by having the herd tested regularly by the agglutination test and then isolating all reactors.

THAT milking machines do not necessarily mean a higher bacterial count for milk is shown by many high grade milk producers. An example of this is cited by Professor A. A. Borland in the accompanying article.

Penshurst Farm at Narberth, Montgomery County, has had an average count of under 1000 per c.c. for the past year. By boiling the parts of the four single-unit milkers each day and by taking especial care before milking, this dairy has been very successful with the use of milking machines.

There is one point that should be noted with the agglutination test. That is, infected cows may not react when pregnant. It is, therefore, not safe to add pregnant cows to a clean herd.

The milking machine is used. Three men milk 60 cows in a hour. One man operates four single units while the other two strip the cows and weigh the milk. The bacterial counts have averaged under 1000 per c.c. for the past year, hence, there is no question that low bacterial counts may be secured thru the use of the milking machine if it is properly handled. The machine is taken apart and the parts boiled every day.

Two strips of milk are taken from each teat before attaching the milking machine. This milk is drawn into a strip cup with a fine mesh wire strainer. In this way any cow

(Continued on page 16)

From the Week's News

THE cut worm is reported to be present in Lancaster County tobacco fields in greater numbers than any time since 1922.

§ § §

FOREST TREES shipped from nurseries operated by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters during the spring of 1927 numbered 14,229,514. State forests planted 538,485 trees while the rest were sent to private planters.

§ § §

The twenty-first annual National Dairy Exposition will be held at Memphis, Tennessee on October 15 to 22nd. The rapid development of dairying and the demand for diversified agriculture in the South attracted the Exposition to that section.

§ § §

SUNDAY is the safest day to travel, according to an analysis of traffic accidents for 1926 made by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways. Monday is most risky, while Saturday follows closely.

§ § §

Approximately two-thirds of the farms of Pennsylvania contain less than 100 acres and are operated with very little hired labor, according to a statement by the Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture.

§ § §

SWEET POTATO STORAGE problems will be emphasized at the Maryland Sweet Potato Marketing Conference to be held at Pocomoke, Md., August 9th. The best varieties of sweet potatoes to be produced, field management, standardization and distribution will be discussed by growers, shippers, storage men, extension specialists, railroad men and others interested in the sweet potato industry.

§ § §

Thresh early to prevent damage from the Angoumois grain moth. Warning of the possible serious grain losses caused by the moth to late threshed grain is broadcast by H. E. Hodgkiss, extension entomologist at State College.

§ § §

IT WAS NOT "WILD OATS" this time that caused the damage. But because of "wild onions" Pennsylvania wheat growers during the past year lost $86,800. There was sufficient garlic in the Pennsylvania-grown wheat received at the Philadelphia and Baltimore terminals to cause an average reduction in price of seven cents per bushel.

§ § §

The resignation of Doctor P. W. Thatcher, for the past six years Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, will become effective September first. At that time he takes over his new position as president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey New York Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

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THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY 259-263 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Vol. 96—No. 4 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JULY 23, 1927 Whole No. 1575

No Hoe Handles Broken On Our Farm

Modern Machinery Does the Work, Saves Time and Cuts the Labor Bills

By HUGH FERGUS, Butler County, Pa.

I HAVE always figured that man labor is the most costly labor performed on the farm. Next to it comes horse labor. One of the things I remember most vividly in the class in Farm Management while attending State College fifteen years ago was the fact that it cost then $100 a year to feed a horse. Now this has risen to $150. My constant aim has been to keep the amount of man labor to the minimum and to keep down the number of horses and work them every possible day of the year.

With these two things in mind we cropped about 75 acres this past year divided into 33 acres of corn, 24 acres of oats and 18 acres of hay. This is done with three horses, one of which spends half of each day on the milk wagon, and a tractor. Two men in addition to myself do the farming and the milking and feeding of an average of 25 cows with the usual accompanying young stock. Even with the wet harvest season last fall we did this between 5:20 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. Not over half a dozen times were we later than this quitting hour. Oh, yes, we take an hour off at noon.

Twice Our Tractor Did Its Bit

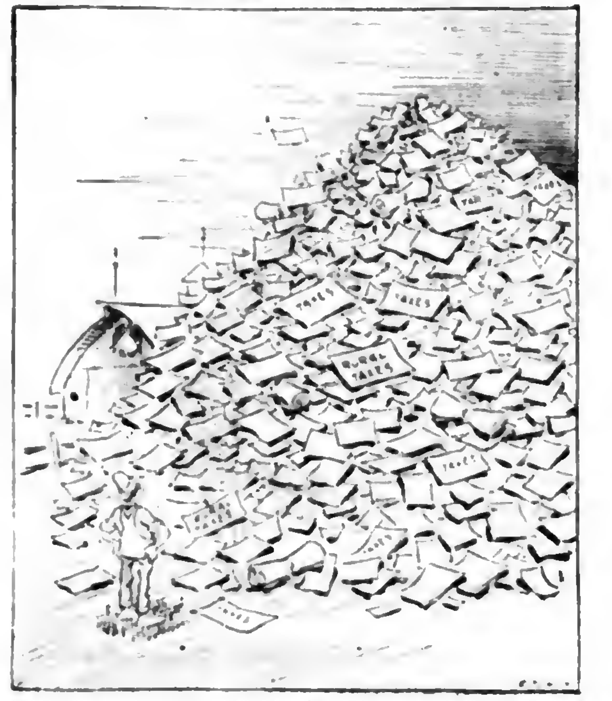
Last year's crops were 189,715 pounds of milk, 1600 bushels of ear corn, two 18'x36' silos filled from 17 acres of corn, 1440 bushels of oats (thy thresher's measure) and 50 tons of hay. In addition we cemented the under part of the barn, put in new stanchions, did some tiling and liming and cleared two acres of rough pasture to make it ready for the plow. Besides this additional work we hauled out manure and did other jobs that come on every farm.

Every year we try to cut down on cost of production thru the use of machinery and at the same time cut down the mortgage.

Our tractor was one of the biggest labor savers. We bought one of the popular makes several years ago and by having it overhauled at a garage every year I think it is good for several more years. It has paid big interest on itself several times over. Every year we are enabled to get our oats in one or two weeks earlier. Everyone knows that year in and year out the earliest oats are the heaviest yielders. With the aid of the tractor we get our corn ground ready earlier. If it were not for its help I doubt if the ground would be prepared as well.

I especially remember of two times it did its "bit." One was the wet spring three years ago. With the help of the tractor we were able to get the oats planted on time and all the corn planted in time to mature a crop. Some of the ground was plowed and planted the same day. The other time the tractor was a big aid was during the wet fall just passed. We have our own 13-inch silage cutter and blower. By cutting the dryer parts of the fields on the wet days and, fortunately, having planted three varieties of corn with three stages of maturity, we got our silage all canned in excellent shape.

Another Surplus On the Farm



On our farm the hoe is practically at rest most of the year. Ground for corn is well prepared before planting. Planting is then done with a check-row planter so that the field can be worked both ways. When the corn is coming thru the ground the field is harrowed both ways with a smoothing harrow. This is followed by the cultivator twice each way. At harvest time the corn is cut with a binder and set up with the use of a "horse." Last fall we cut and set up 16 acres in three days (about 6½ working hours per day in the field). This makes easy handling when it is taken to the barn to husk. The coming of the corn borer has changed our corn harvesting methods, but we have some plans that should save labor on part of the grain crop.

At silo filling time three men constitute the crew. We used to have a complete distributor pipe in the silo with a man in there to keep moving it about, but for the past two years we have used only the "bucket" at the upper end fastened to the blower pipe. In filling the last few feet a man gets in to tramp and level the silage. With this system the silage keeps as well as in the "ancient" days when the custom machine did our filling and the four best men were put in the silo to tramp.

Oats ground is usually plowed in the fall and harrowed with the tractor outfit in the spring while the team is running the drill. We use the tractor to draw the binder. This is one time the horses get a vacation.

Milking Machine Replaces Man

Last summer we used a hay loader for the first time. Needless to say it is not for sale. The hay was heavy enough that the loader took it out of the six-foot swath and elevated it fast enough to keep two men busy loading. We have not yet had to use the side delivery rake.

In handling our cows we tie them up only to milk them. In summer they are on pasture and the remainder of the time they run loose in a 36'x94' shed where hay, silage and straw are easily accessible for feeding and bedding. The only manure that is handled more than once by man power is the manure from the three horses and what little is dropped while the cows are tied up at milking time.

I do not have a milking machine but plan on getting one. I expect this to cut down the work enough that I can dispense with the help of one man during the winter months. The custom threshing machine has been very satisfactory for our oats crop.

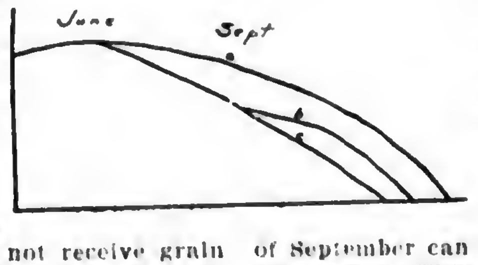
The Cows Cannot Eat Enough Grass

But Summer Grain Will Keep Them In Working Trim During Hot Weather

By R. H. OLMSTEAD
Dairy Extension Specialist, Penna. State College

THIS time of year brings to many dairymen the question whether it pays to feed grain while the cows are on pasture. It is true that grass is a great stimulant for the production of milk. It must be kept in mind, however, that grass contains a high percentage of water which makes it impossible for a good producing cow to eat sufficient to keep her up in milk production and in good flesh, both of which are of vast importance during the pasture season.

The accompanying chart shows the comparative production of cows that are fed grain and those that are not fed grain during the summer months. As soon as the short pasture season appears during July and August cows that do not receive grain drop off very rapidly in production and enter the winter milking period at a much lower level than they should. Line "c" in the chart represents the production of these cows for the year.



Line "a" on the chart shows about what may be expected of cows that are fed some grain all summer. When the short pasture season comes on they stay up fairly well in production and go into the fall and winter at a much higher level of production. A cow may not pay very big dividends immediately on the grain fed during early summer but this will be made up many times over later in the season.

The dairyman who starts feeding grain about the first of September can hold the production of his cows for a while. This is better than not feeding grain until later, yet by that time they have dropped off considerably in production and it is impossible to bring them back. The production of the cows that receive their first summer grain in September is represented by line "b".

Since grass is relatively high in protein a high protein grain mixture is not needed on pasture. A 16 per cent protein mixture is very suitable for the early pasture season and about a 20 per cent protein mixture for late summer.

Cows giving less than fifteen or twenty pounds of milk daily need very little or no grain. Cows giving more than this amount should be fed about one pound of grain to each five to seven pounds of milk daily depending somewhat on the individuality of the animal and the test of the milk.

In addition to milk production cows that do not receive grain on pasture go down in flesh very rapidly if they are milking heavily. It is more economical to keep a cow up in flesh than to let her get thin and then try to build her up again in the fall of the year.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

When you can do nothing else for a person, one thing you can always do for him: you can listen.
—Ellen Emerson.

Unordered Merchandise

SO GENERAL has become the nuisance of receiving packages of unordered merchandise and the "follow-up" dunning letters that Representative Watson, of Bucks County, will introduce a bill into Congress at the next session to make the mailing of unordered merchandise unlawful. Postmasters shall decline to receive and forward parcels if those who offer them cannot prove that the goods have been ordered. The bill also prohibits the postal authorities from investigating losses of goods, or money for such goods, when lost in the mails.

Mr. Watson introduced such a bill at the last session. A hearing was held, but the public was not well represented, no doubt due to lack of knowledge. The bill was opposed by several religious organizations and by one large manufacturer. Everyone, especially those who have been annoyed by receiving such packages, should write Hon. Henry Watson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., at or before the opening of Congress in December, urging the passage of such a bill.

Leader Loyalty Needed

IF WE were asked what is the most crying need in the work of agricultural betterment we have an answer. We have not been asked in a serious way but we shall give it anyway; it is, an honest loyalty on the part of all actual, near, or would-be leaders of agriculture in the country. This would include some public officials, organization officials, institutions and many representatives of every kindred, tongue and tribe. Saying this implies that all these are not loyal to farming, and we mean just that. There is too much carrying water on both shoulders, keeping one eye on something else, striving for personal ends, and in some instances the actual representing of some other interest while nominally representing farmers. Anyone thus leading a dual role in other business would soon be ousted, but farmers have been putting up with this kind of leadership all their lives. But they have it in their power to change it if they will.

Produce Terminal Opens

THE new produce terminal built in southeastern Philadelphia was opened for business on July 5th. The unloadings were the heaviest on record—235 cars made up of 150 cars of vegetables, 85 cars of fruits and 15 miscellaneous cars. In addition, there were 297 cars placed in the team track yard for unloading, making a total of 532 cars offered on the opening day.

Part of the office building is devoted to the Terminal Auction Company in which certain kinds of produce will be sold at auction. On the opening day 40 cars were sold. These were made up of plums, oranges, box apples, grapes, cantaloupes, onions, tomatoes, peaches and watermelons.

Will this wonderfully efficient terminal equipment help or hurt nearby producers?

Intensive Cultivation

THE political field is being assiduously cultivated in preparation for the vote harvest of 1928. The advance copies of public addresses as well as newspaper leaders and editorials all show the activity that is going on in the political field. Since most of it is directed to farmers and is about the agricultural situation, it is apparent that that subject will be uppermost in the coming campaign. Every other question, including prohibition, is forgotten by those who are trying to make hay this summer. True, in a few chronically wet sections the liquor question is kept at the front, but everyone knows it will be a minor matter next year. The general public is pretty well aware that most of the anti-prohibition propaganda is carried on by those who hope to reap a share of the profits from the potential five billion dollar business which would result from a repeal of the law.

Outlook Is for Short Crops

THE crop report for July is not promising. While it is too early to forecast the production of late sown crops, such as buckwheat, etc., a general survey shows that crops in general are below the average. For corn, the estimates are for the shortest crop in twenty-six years. Fruits, also, promise to be a short crop, and there has been a material reduction in the acreage of tobacco. In addition to the poor condition of many crops, the total acreage is about 7,000,000 acres less than last year. A good portion of the reduction of acreage is due to the destruction caused by the Mississippi flood.

The unfavorable crop reports, however, do not discourage in the least the political writers. According to them the farmers are reveling in the luxury of bumper crops, and rolling in the consequent prosperity. All that such a writer needs to turn out a rosy picture is a full inkpot and an imagination unhampered by facts.

Game Commission Rulings

THE Board of Game Commissioners for Pennsylvania at its July meeting decided on the open seasons as follows: For pheasants, quail and woodcock, November 1 to 15, inclusive; rabbits, month of November only; bears, November 16 to December 15, inclusive. A force of deputy protectors will be appointed to reduce the number of deer in sections where depredations occur to a point where they will not be a nuisance. The men will be advised to shoot as far as possible the old, barren does, the carcasses to be disposed of to charitable institutions.

While this is a move in the right direction, we do not believe it will result in materially lessening the damage which is being done to farmers and fruit growers in some sections. It will require more drastic measures than this seems to be. Can the state afford to be less amenable to damage claims and corrective laws than is demanded of the private citizen?

Daylight Saving Towns

ACCORDING to replies received by the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce in answer to a questionnaire it is found that there are forty-four towns and cities in Pennsylvania using the daylight saving plan. Noting the location of these towns, we find that all of them are in the two ends of the state within about forty miles of the state lines. This shows very plainly the domination of the two big cities,—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Those living in a district far removed from big cities cannot understand how difficult it is to maintain standards in anything differing from the standards and practices of the large numbers inhabiting the centers of population.

Editorial Sidelights

AS EVERYONE knows, the horse is becoming an exceedingly rare animal in some places. Yesterday we visited a 400-acre farm which doesn't use a single horse or mule. There are many other smaller farms in the East also without horses. We have a cover picture this week that will remind the horseless farmers that Old Dobbin is still rendering faithful service,—and that there is an oncoming generation of Dobbins to serve the farmers of the future who prefer horseflesh to steel.

In some countries dogs are beasts of burden. Here we keep them mainly as pets and companions. Will the day come when we keep horses for pets, or solely for the luxury of horseback riding? Mr. Fergus would consider a horse an expensive luxury (Page 3), but it does no harm to look forward to the time when every farm family can afford one or more saddle horses.

YESTERDAY afternoon when we wrote the above paragraph our thermometer registered 102 degrees. This morning it is slightly cooler. Every hot morning on our way to the office we see a very old man up at the next corner, sitting on the steps and making himself as comfortable as possible. That is his way of earning a living.

The old man was there this morning. It is his duty to watch four pails of water that stand on the curb near the corner fire plug. Teamsters of dray wagons know that corner is one of the few places in the city where they can water their horses on the street. The old man with his fire-plug wrench sees that the pails are kept full. On each pail are these letters: S. P. C. A. (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals).

THIS IS THE CRITICAL SEASON for dairymen, according to Mr. Olmstead (Page 3). The feeding of a little grain may not make any great increase in milk flow now, but its effects in keeping up production will be very pronounced later in the summer and fall.

Mr. Olmstead failed to mention one important argument in favor of summer grain feeding. If the pasture is a long way from the barn, and if the cows are contrary by nature, a little grain saves an immense amount of exasperation for the boy who must "go after the cows." Or aren't cows as stubborn now as they were a few years ago? Maybe modern barns, milking machines, etc., have changed their dispositions.

IF YOU are planning a vacation trip to Canada, don't go to Montreal just now. That city, says the United States Health Service, is suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever worse than any known in a large city in the present century. There have been nearly 500 deaths since the first of March. We pass on this warning for the benefit of those who are going to Canada for the Poultry Congress at Ottawa (Page 16).

WILL AIR RELIEF BILL

R. F. D. Revenues Show Deficit—Discover Outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease—Would Help South.

Washington, D. C.

AN EFFORT will be made to revive the McNary-Haugen bill in the next Congress. This is indicated by the attitude of a group of Middle West farm leaders and politicians. The plan to increase the credit facilities of the farmers and their cooperative marketing associations will have strong support. And the promoters of diversified farming by government assistance has a powerful appeal to many members of Congress.

Diversification is the pet farm relief panacea of the Chambers of Commerce, the banker-farmers, and the city-bred farm reliefer who has acquired a superficial understanding of the farm problem.

It is probable that Congress would readily appropriate many millions of dollars to aid the farmers to diversify, and thereby many members would honestly think that they were doing a great service to the folks on the farms.

Asks New Classification of R. F. D.

Rural free delivery should be classed with such public welfare projects as the Department of Agriculture and other departments of government, according to Congressman Kelly. It was fully understood by Congress when it was established 30 years ago that it would never pay for itself, but that its benefits would be of value to all the people. Last year the appropriations were $105,000,000 for rural free delivery. All the revenues from mail originating and delivered on all rural routes amounted to less than $30,000,000, leaving a deficit of $75,000,000. "No one desires to see any of these services abolished or even curtailed," he says. "All of them serve the common good of America."

Grange Continues to Grow

Notwithstanding its sixty years of active existence the Grange continues to grow at a steady pace. During the three months ending June 30, 42 new subordinate Granges and 36 juvenile Granges were organized, and 17 subordinate Granges and two juvenile Granges were reorganized. Ohio leads with 20 new subordinate and 12 new juvenile Granges organized, and 11 subordinate and two juvenile Granges reorganized. Eight juvenile Granges were organized in Pennsylvania during the three months.

Disease Breaks Out in England

Scarcely had the announcement been made that Great Britain had been declared free from foot-and-mouth disease by a declaration signed by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dunlap on July 7, than the news was received of a new outbreak in England.

American buyers are now in England purchasing stock for shipment to this country, and in a few cases shipment has already been made but it is not believed by Department of Agriculture specialists that there is any danger of the disease getting a foothold in this country from these few head of stock for which arrangements have been completed for shipment.

Seek Tuberculin Test Information

A survey is to be made by the state and local agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the state and local health officials, designed to secure complete information by September as to the number of cities in the United States now requiring the tuberculin test as a condition of supplying milk, also the percentage of public milk supply now coming from tuberculin tested and non-tuberculin tested cattle.

Will Reclaim South

Definite plans are being completed by the Bureau of Reclamation for an extensive land reclamation movement in the South. It is proposed to establish reclamation colonies, each of which will include at least 150 farms, in seven southern states.

The reclamation work will consist of land clearing and drainage. A portion of the land on each farm will be plowed, limed when necessary, and planted to crops before the arrival of the settlers.

It is stated in the report of the Bureau of Reclamation to the Department of the Interior that the development aims to create a program that a settler with small capital can make an adequate income for the support of his family the first year. The extension of his cultivated area could then be carried on by his individual efforts.—E. E. R.

THE BEETLE APPEARS

Observe Accredited Chick Hatcheries—Show Commission Assumes Duties—Inspect Water.

Harrisburg, Pa.

APPEARANCE of Japanese beetles in sight of the State Capitol in Harrisburg gardens and on farms near the seat of government has afforded an opportunity for first hand observation of the methods of fighting the pest. The quarantine has been made strict in Harrisburg and vicinity because of its being a railroad center and meeting place of highways and a taste of modern methods has been given which attracts much attention. From all accounts the inspection service has been well organized over the territory added to the district under surveillance this year.

Notice Pennsylvania Chick Plan

According to word coming to the State Capitol official notice has been taken in other states of the method of accrediting chick hatcheries adopted in Pennsylvania. It is estimated the chicks supervised this year ran over three-quarters of a million. The amended regulations are in effect this month and vigorous inspection is proposed for the coming season.

Show Commission to Meet

The new State Farm Show Commission is to be asked to expedite its work of making plans for the next show, which will be the first under complete state control. The men named to the commission by the Governor have all accepted appointment. A survey of conditions in Harrisburg will be made next month.

Watching Water Sources

State Health officers are making inspections of water used at all places along highways where it is served or used, it being the effort to prevent pollution, and as a result many springs and water courses are being sampled by state officers.—T.C.

MARKET RE-OPENS

Association Cuts Down Thieving—Erect New Beetle Station—Fund Will Be Returned to Treasury.

Trenton, N. J

THE Burlington Farmers' Market opened for the season on July 6 with C. C. Davenport, of Mount Holly, who has served as Market Director for the past two years, again in charge. Thruout the remainder of the summer the market will be open from 6:00 to 9:00 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning. Farmers rent stalls in which to display their produce at a cost of $4 per month. Daily market reports are issued for the State Bureau of Markets and in turn the Market Director receives prices on other markets for local patrons. Rules and regulations affecting the market are similar to those adopted last year by the Burlington Common Council.

Protective Association Meets

The executive committee of the South Jersey Farmers' Protective Association at its regular June meeting outlined a membership campaign by which it is hoped to bring in many new farmers during the summer. The work of the protective association as well as cooperating agencies, particularly the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, has cut down chicken stealing considerably in the southern part of the state. Recent reports of truck and fruit growers against petty thieving in orchard and field, has caused considerable trouble this season. Wholesale chicken stealing as such seems to have been pretty well attacked, practically all cases of chicken thieving reported recently being of a sporadic and petty nature. Members of the association post their farms with signs from a large detective agency, which announces a reward for conviction of stealing from the members' property and offers other protective features.

Beetle Station Moves

The Japanese beetle experiment station conducted by the government for some years at Riverton is now being moved to Moorestown which is at present the center of the beetle infestation. New buildings will be erected on the new site and the station will be conducted as a permanent fixture, according to L. B. Smith, government entomologist in charge. The Stokes seed farm on Moorestown Pike between Moorestown and Lenola is the site selected for the new station. Some 60 men have been employed in the Riverton work. The program for this coming year aside from further studies of the Japanese beetle, calls for the working out of a substitute for lead arsenate spray.

More Dairymen Apply

The county agent's office in Gloucester County has received 285 applications for the bovine tuberculosis test. This is the largest number from any county in the state to apply within such a short space of time. Some 30 farms in the Williamstown section are also making application and when the herds of the new applicants have been tested there will be over 400 tuberculosis free herds in Gloucester County. On July 30 about $29,000 of the $100,000 appropriation for indemnities for tubercular reacting cattle will be turned back into the treasury. It took a lot of effort on the part of state agricultural leaders to get the appropriation and some disappointment is expressed at Trenton in that farmers did not apply more rapidly.
—W. H. B.

THEY BEAUTIFY HOMES

Take Tour to Study Landscaping and Home Furnishings—Surprising Market Features Are Noted.

Ithaca, N. Y.

IMPROVING the home garden and grounds has interested farm women in fifteen localities in Madison County to the extent of holding lectures and tours to attractive gardens. Fall meetings have considered shrubs and trees and spring meetings discuss annuals. Mrs. Henry Burden, of Madison County, an enthusiastic gardener, has done much to stimulate a love of the beautiful among her neighbors and she it is whose lantern slides and talks have popularized the subject. In Rensselaer County the women are to build and furnish a house as the result of their study of the housing project. Fifteen automobiles visited seven homes in Onondaga County to inspect the furnishings as the result of the same study.

Farmers Study Marketing

More than 300 farmers have recently visited New York City markets for a three- or four-day study of methods. County agents and railroad officials conducted the tours, which will be repeated this fall and winter in the interest of better marketing. The summarized statement of their observations is that New York is willing to pay for quality goods and that the sooner farmers learn this and act upon it the greater will be the latter's profits. One surprising lesson was that there are dozens of competing foods in almost all varieties.—M. G. F.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

Greater Than Ever

Farmers used 69,018 tons of Eastern States feeds in the first 6 months of 1927; 10,662 more tons than in the same period in 1926, and 19,989 more tons than in the same period in 1925.

The carload orders of feed and grain increased for the same 6 months for 1927—378 carloads over 1926 and 851 over 1925.

These are substantial increases. They show forcefully that eastern farmers find the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange feed service valuable. In no other way can the 1927 increase—the 9th successive increase—be explained.

Eastern States feed and grain is distributed on a cash basis. Farmers know that the feeder who can regularly pay cash for his feed and grain requirements is a better-than-average farmer. This type of farmer knows how to invest his cash profitably and that is the chief reason why he is able to procure his current feed and grain for cash. He may take a trial order through a cooperative once but he standardizes on cooperative feed only if it produces profits for him. The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange feed service must be producing results for eastern farmers when it can show so remarkable a growth in tonnage over a period of 9 years.

Eastern States feeds have made their greatest gains among the feeders who keep track of their costs and of their profits. Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

For information on the Eastern States feed service for poultry and livestock, a service which should not be confused with car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

E. S. Farmers' Exchange, 7-23-27
Box 1482, Springfield, Mass.
Please send me information on the Eastern States Feed Service.

Name ....

Address ....

Advertisement

Your
Next
Winter's
fruit

EVERY farm woman takes great pride in her jellies, jams, preserves and the vegetables and other things that she so carefully puts up for next winter's use.

It is real economy to save these delicious things for days ahead when fresh things are not available. It is much easier nowadays, with the new water bath and pressure cookers. The wonderful kettles, steamers, strainers, food choppers, scales, fruit presses, etc., made from aluminum and enameled ware, or skillfully ground iron ware save lots of time and trouble Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and ask to see the newest things for putting up fruits and vegetables. They are always glad to show them and you will be surprised how little money it will take to give you everything you will need to work with.

Ask also to see the new kerosene and gasoline stoves. They make canning and preserving so easy, saving the bothersome labor of carrying in coal or wood. You will no longer have to suffer from the heat of a range fire. You ought to have one of these stoves anyway for they will be the greatest convenience that you ever had in your kitchen.

You will like to trade at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store, for their helpful service, fine goods and low prices will give you complete satisfaction.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your
Farm
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Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

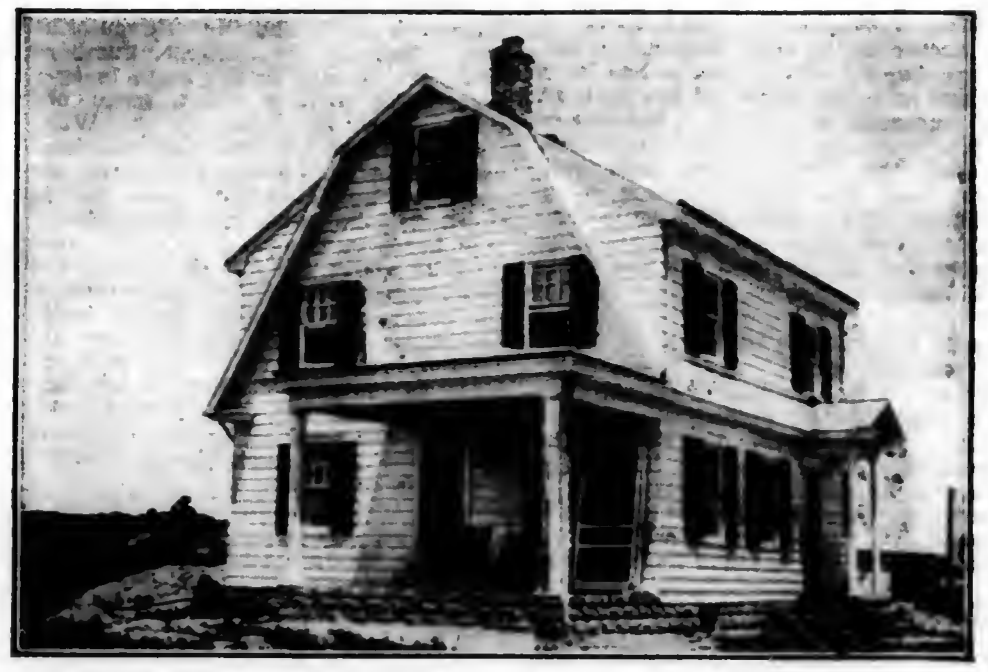
BY R. P. KESTER

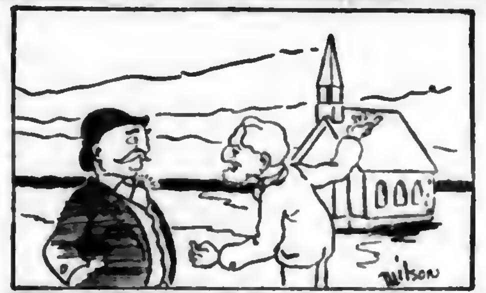
SOMETIME ago I promised to print a picture of the new house at Neshaminy Gardens, since some readers suggested it. Well, here it is. The view shows the south and east sides of the house, altho it does not stand directly east and west. For this reason, the sun shines in every room in the house at some part of the day. The porch shown is on the southern side, and the Buck Road, (not shown) to Philadelphia runs past the east side.

The style is called Dutch Colonial, and the inside plan has been pronounced a model of convenience and appointment by those who have seen it. There is a kitchen, dining-room, and living room on the first floor, besides a stairway and entrance hall. Upstairs there are three bedrooms and bath, and provision for another room in third floor. Plenty of closet space is provided thruout the house. A good, high cellar extends under the whole house, the walls being built of stone, topped by three courses of cement blocks. It is covered by an asbestos shingle roof. It has water under pressure, electric light, telephone and a radio.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE ARE watching daily, almost hourly, for a possible infestation of aphis on our melon vines. Never have I known aphides to be so pestiferous as they are this season, altho we have as yet found few on anything except the potatoes and not many there. We realize, however, that a few may become millions almost over night. The aphis is a sap-sucking louse, usually green in color, which works on the underside of leaves. The only means of control is to get them as soon as they appear by spraying with nicotine sulphate or by dusting with nicotine dust. The material must reach the underside of the leaves before they begin to curl, and must be applied during a warm, sunshiny day. In our neighborhood, they have seriously injured many cherry trees, and some potato crops are in danger of being destroyed.





The Cheerful Plowman

The Old Church

THEY wish to tear down the old church on the hill, sell off the old lumber and settle a bill; apply it, they say, on the new building's debt, square up on a mortgage that has to be met! The shack is no good, they are telling around, a no good old ruin that's taking up ground; why leave it, they say, when its mission is done, why keep it to wither and warp in the sun?

Perhaps it's all right, it is business I know; its pulpit is empty, its pews, in a row, are falling to pieces, they never are used, its doors they are broken, its windows abused. It's business, oh yes, there is no doubt of that, the money it's worth should be put in the hat, BUT, business or not, 'twill be painful to me to see it torn down from its place by the tree.

'Tis the pioneer building a few of us reared in the earlier days, and its walls are endeared by memories sweet and by memories sad; I worked on its walls as a slip of a lad! From out of its portal they've carried away a hundred of friends of that earlier day, and in at its portal, with blushes and smiles, the countryside lassies and laddies for miles came there to be wedded for years and for years, the daughters and sons of the rough pioneers! From out of its choir loft, in richness and love, sweet voices have pealed that are now heard above. From out of its pulpit three decades of truth uplifted the conscience of aged and youth!

Oh yes, it's good business for wreckers to come and salvage the lumber to sell for a sum. The new church will do what the old one could not as a center of power and a center of thought, but that little shack on the hill by the tree is more than a shack to old-timers like me!
—J. Edw. Tufft.

MAKE MORE MONEY With A

Farquhar Cider Press—

Apple Growers in your community will keep the press busy through the entire season and you will have a profitable income each year. Built in sizes up to 400 barrels of cider per day for Roadside Marketing, the Individual Orchardist and Custom Pressing.

New Catalog No. 126 just off the press. Write today and learn how a small investment will reward you handsomely.

A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY, Limited
Box 146 YORK, PA.

Cuts Corn Borer into 1/8 inch pieces

4 knives insure extermination

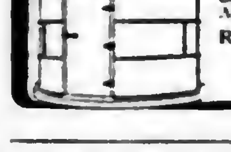
ROSS Ensilage Cutter

All steel construction — no blow out or clog troubles — light running — low speed — better ensilage — lifetime service — sizes to suit your power. A Michigan farmer writes: *"Your 8-12-16 Ross Cutter is the easiest running machine I have ever used—lots of power to spare—filled five silos and only trouble was getting enough corn to cutter."* Write for money saving plan. Agents wanted

The famous ROSS SILO made of *copper-content* ROSSMETAL *galvanized* is another exterminator of the borer. Write for remarkable book, "What Users Say."

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850)
351 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Cribs — Brooder Houses — Garages — Mills

CORN CRIBS **ROSSMETAL** GRAIN BINS
COPPER CONTENT — GALVANIZED



Made like the famous ROSS METAL Silo, ROSS METAL Cribs and Bins have exclusive features. Perfect ventilation—Easy to erect.

Write today for our special money saving proposition to the farmer. Agents wanted also.

Ross Cutter & Silo Co.
12 Warder Street,
Springfield, Ohio

QUALITY BALE TIES
FOR BALING HAY, STRAW, ETC.
CROSS-HEAD—SINGLE LOOP

If your dealer does not have Quality Bale Ties write us and we will advise you where they can be gotten.

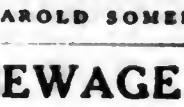
Manufactured by
CAVERT WIRE COMPANY
Elwood City, Pa.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed. Insist upon

DAISY FLY KILLER from your dealer.
HAROLD SOMERS Brooklyn N. Y.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL



for Farms and Suburban Homes. Abandon the cesspool. Protect your health by installing a Vitrified Clay Septic Tank. Write or phone Atlantic 0799 for particulars. Write us for low prices on drain tile—Carloads

PITTSBURGH SEPTIC TANK CO.,
2530 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Will Buy GUINEA PIGS, CHECKERED GIANT RABBITS, WHITE FLEMISH GIANT and WHITE NEW ZEALAND RABBITS ANY AGE, ANY QUANTITY. STATE SEX AND PRICE.
TAYLOR'S FARM, Doylestown, Pa.

PLANTS Sent by Express or Parcel Post All Varieties F. O. B. Sewell.

	100	500	1,000	5,000 or more
Cabbage	35c	$1.00	$1.65	$1.25
Cauliflower	65c	2.00	3.50	3.00
Celery	50c	1.85	2.75	2.50
Brussels Sprouts	50c	1.50	2.50	2.25

Catalog Free. C. E. FIELD, SEWELL, N. J.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

The Difference Between Profit and Loss Lies at the Top of the Selling Price

MANY gardeners are now in the midst of their season of heaviest selling. How easy it is to become nervous concerning successful disposal of perishable crops! At this season prices are often falling, supplies are increasing. Buyers bring continual pressure for a lower market. It is part of their business to buy their needs at the lowest possible figure. It is equally an exceedingly important part of our business to realize the fullest returns possible under market conditions prevailing at the time we sell.

The dealer knows exactly how much was the cost of the produce which he expects to resell. He holds solidly for a profit and sells at a loss only when competition or depreciation of produce forces him to do so. But, few of us know what our products cost to grow. At selling time a price concession of a nickel or dime per basket looks comparatively insignificant. On the other hand, when prices are low such a small cut may seriously reduce profits.

Need Not Be Uninformed of Prices

If the cost of producing a bushel of any vegetable has been 90 cents and the selling price is reduced only from $1.00 to 95 cents the grower's profit is reduced 50 per cent. Of course, this is all supposition, yet the fact remains that under average growing and selling conditions profits, if they are to be realized, must come with the last few cents at the top of the selling price.

I expect all of us make mistakes at times and sell under the market. Buyers will see to it that we do not sell too high. With U. S. Department of Agriculture daily market news letters available free from the more important markets, and newspaper reports, there is little excuse for being uninformed about prices.

An equally valuable source of market information is some straight and square dealer in the town or city where one sells. It pays to cultivate contacts of this kind, especially when one is selling irregularly and is not in daily touch with market changes.—G. S. W.

Irrigation Helps Control Growth

Will you kindly give me some information on growing celery? I intend to plant between ten and twenty thousand stalks of celery. Would you advise this without artificial watering equipment? Would also like to know a good spray material for celery. Would also like to have some information on the mixing of bluestone and lime for spraying potatoes.—R. L. H., Lancaster County, Pa.

A convenient method in mixing Bordeaux spray is to prepare stock solutions in which one gallon of each solution carries one pound of copper sulphate or lime as the case may be. I slake, carefully to avoid burning or drowning, 50 pounds of lump lime in a 50-gallon barrel. When well slaked, water is added to fill the barrel. Fifty pounds of copper sulphate are suspended in a burlap sack in the other barrel full of water and allowed to dissolve.

When ready to spray my 100-gallon sprayer tank is filled about one third full of water. For potatoes 8 gallons of lime solution are strained in and stirred well. For celery 10 gallons of lime solution. Then more water is run in until the tank is about two-thirds full. Next 8 gallons for potatoes, 10 gallons for celery of copper sulphate solution are added and the tank is filled full, ready for spraying.

In reply to your question on celery growing it is perfectly feasible to grow celery without irrigation, especially when liberal amounts of manure have been used over a term of years. On the other hand overhead irrigation will facilitate plant setting and enable you to maintain continuous growth thruout dry periods. —G. S. W.

He Who Hesitates—

IMAGINE that you are waiting on customers at a roadside market. Your sign reads.

BUTTON RADISHES
5c Bunch—6 for 25c

You have been rushed and the supply is low. A customer approaches and asks for six bunches of radishes. You take a paper bag from the rack and pick up one, two, three, four, five—and that is all there are.

Quick as a flash the customer counters, "How much for the five bunches?"

What would you do? What would you say? Hesitation may lose the customer. To him six for a quarter means an extra bunch for his money. You are at fault in not having the sixth bunch. The only thing to do is to give him the extra anyhow, 5 for 20c.

This very thing happened at our stand not long ago. It never pays to hesitate in giving a customer the benefit of the doubt in a matter of this kind, in adjustment of a claim for unsatisfactory goods or in any other case.

Blackboards with large readable lettering are recognized as an especially effective form of roadside market advertising. An extremely common offence in this connection is to let the blackboard go on advertising some item after the supply on the stand has been exhausted.—G. S. W.

New Market Handles Produce with Speed

THE Hammonton, New Jersey, Municipal Market handled approximately 5800 crates of berries in the two weeks following its opening on June 15th. Market Master Cole praises highly the condition of the new market and the rate at which buying and loading is accomplished. That does not include berries that have been shipped direct from the farms to commission merchants in Philadelphia and New York City. Mr. Cole states that "from 175 to 200 farm vehicles are entering the market each day, and that 50 buyers are now operating on the market. There is a noticeable improvement in the quality of the pack," he said.

Buying Is Over Within an Hour

The market opens every weekday at 2:00 P. M. and as a general rule all buying is over by 3:00 o'clock, and the crates are being loaded for market. On Sunday the market opens at 12:30 P. M. This is to permit early buying so that trucks can be started for market before the heavy Sunday traffic starts back. A government inspector is on the grounds every day, thus giving prompt service to those who require inspection on hauls that are going outside the quarantine.

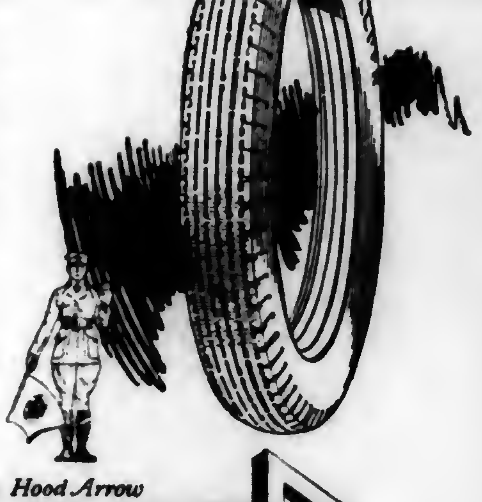
July 3 the first truckload of berries to go from here to Pittsburgh was sent out by J. H. Davis. It consisted of 150 crates of red raspberries. The drive of 350 miles was made in 21 hours. The berries brought top prices.—C. A. U.

More Rubber Where It Is Needed

THE correct designing of Hood Tires puts more rubber on the road. This insures longer life, greater traction and easier riding. This flat tread on Hood Balloons and High Pressure pneumatics makes them more economical on any kind of road.

If you figure cost per mile, you will use Hoods.

Made by
Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
Distributed by
Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.
Branches in all Principal Cities



Look for the Hood Arrow

HOOD

BALLOON TIRES—HEAVY DUTY TIRES—SOLID TIRES

Reading Bone Fertilizer
Quality Service Satisfaction
HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS
READING PLANT FOOD
(For Lawns and Gardens)
READING MEAT MEAL
(This trade mark means quality)

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

We will mail a 5-lb. package of Reading Plant Food to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

ALBA MARL
Natural Soil Sweetener

NOT GROUND, do not confuse with ground limestone. Naturally fine. Quick acting. Highest Analysis. ALL Available. Easy and Pleasant to use.

LOW IN COST
Write for delivered prices to
ALBA MARL LIME CO.
P.O.Box 207, Charles Town, W.Va.

New class of Tree Experts now forming

We want outdoor men who like travel to join our new classes in tree work under highest authorities. All instruction is free, we pay travel expenses and in a few days you start earning money. The growing demand for our services enables us to enlarge our new classes. If you are a single man, between the ages of 18 to 30, and enjoy outdoor life, this is your chance to learn a splendid profession, not crowded and immediately profitable. Start now!

THE BARTLETT SCHOOL OF TREE SURGERY
STAMFORD CONNECTICUT

Enroll Today!

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers

PAPEC *"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"*

"Quality and Quantity of Cutting"

are the Papec features that most appeal to J. Smith Brundage, Superintendent of the Steuben County (N.Y.) Farms. The Papec cuts ensilage fine and even, so that it will pack firmly. It "eats up corn" as fast as a man can throw it from the wagon. Needs no man at the feeding table, thanks to the Third Roll. Fills the highest silo without stress or strain. Operates at low cost.

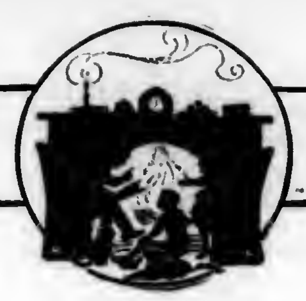
Four sizes—ask your dealer to show them.

Write us TODAY for FREE 1927 Catalog.

Papec Machine Co.
178 Main St., Shortsville, N.Y.

Your Neighbor Has One—Ask Him

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.



Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received my membership pin and was pleased to have it. I thank you very much for it. How many of you Forum boys and girls were ever to Druid Hill Park? On June 9 I went to Druid Hill Park. I saw a hippopotamus, Babe Ruth (an elephant), apes, lions, polly parrots, wild pigs, buffaloes, squirrels, alligators, monkeys and many other animals.

My father gave the squirrel a peanut and it went back and buried it. There was a merry-go-round for the monkeys and it was fun to watch them.—Anna Althoff, (X), Adams County, Pa.

You must have had a splendid time, Anna. Which animal did you think was the most interesting? I wonder how many of our Forum cousins have visited a zoo?

Dear Forum Friends:—Our school closed a nine-month term June 9th. I live on a 70-acre farm. We started to make hay so I am kept very busy. We have two dogs and four small puppies. They are very cute.

I am sending a recipe for the friends who like candy.

NUT CARAMEL FUDGE

3 cups light brown sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup milk
1 or 1½ cup nuts
Flavor with vanilla

Cook sugar, butter and milk until it will thread. Take from fire, add flavoring, nuts, and beat as you would fudge. Pour into buttered pan, cool and cut.—Maude I. Savidge, (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I enjoyed the "Treasure Hunt" contest. I have 22 Muscovy ducks and they are growing fast. I like to feed them.

I have two Maltese kittens. I call them Tippy and Malta. My music teacher is going to have a recital soon and I am practicing a duet to play with Mary Piersol. It is "Progress March."—Ada M. Fleming, (X), Chester County, Pa.

PLAYMATES
Doris Crowell, Broome County, N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—You can't guess what we have for a pet and it surely is a nice one. It is a little fawn only two weeks old. Our county game protector gave it to us to take care of. We feed it cow's milk out of a bottle. We give it three or four ounces every two or three hours. It is very tame and follows us wherever we go. It certainly is pretty and attracts the attention of a lot of people, especially children. We are going to have our picture taken with it, then I will send you one.—Mabel E. Shaffer, (X), Union County, Pa.

I should like very much to see the picture. If it is clear enough I shall try to use it on our page.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Members and Friends:—I have seen only a few letters from Perry County. Cousin Ruth, wouldn't you come up after harvest and help me to heap hay? I don't like that job anyway, especially when it's very hot. The other day when we were heaping hay we saw a nest with 16 partridge eggs in it. The mower smashed three eggs.

We only have two horses. Their names are Dempsey and John. Dempsey is the one I ride after the cows. We have four old Banties, their name are Polly, Biggle-bee, Blackjack and Johnny. Blackjack has 11 little Banties now.—Grace Stone, (X), Perry County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live out in the country where you can have good times. My girl friends and I take hikes over the fields. I like to take my dinner and go out to the fields and eat.

WHEN EVA WAS THIRTEEN MONTHS
Emaline McGeary, (X), Indiana Co., Pa.

You can see for miles from our house across the country. I have a half sister. She is fifteen months old and she sure is cute.

I am sending a picture taken when she was thirteen months old. She weighed thirty pounds. I am also sending a recipe for a cake.

DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

½ cup cocoa
2 cups brown sugar
½ cup shortening
1 cup sour milk
2½ cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in ½ cup warm water

Bake in two layers. Bake twenty-five minutes. — Emaline McGeary, (X), thirteen, Indiana County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Friends:—I have ten little chicks and expect more to hatch out soon. There have been two wrens around the house and the other day as I was walking out in the orchard I saw their nest in one of the trees. Here is a good molasses candy recipe.

MOLASSES CANDY

1 cup molasses
2 cups sugar
1 tablespoon vinegar
Butter size of an egg
Flavor with vanilla

Boil ten minutes; then cool it enough to pull.—Mildred Royer, (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a pet calf, Nellie. When we let her out into the barnyard she wants to play, but I do not like to play with her because I am afraid she will kick me.

For pets I have a cat, Tabby. She is a fine colored cat. In winter time when she wants to get into the house, she will stand up and try to open the door with her paw. When I come home from school she comes to meet me. She likes to play with balls and strings. I have a pet chick, Jim. He follows me every place I go.

We have ten bird houses in our yard. Many little wrens build in them. I often watch them build their nests and wonder how they build them so neatly.

Will somebody please send me a recipe for some molasses candy?—Aletha Deimler, (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Last week we visited the zoo in Philadelphia. We saw many different kinds of animals. But the clumsy grizzly bear, I loved to see him best. We saw snakes over two yards long and a big alligator that came from Florida.

We saw ostriches and their eggs. We also saw many different kinds of birds with very brilliant plumage. The leopard growled so fiercely it almost made me afraid.—Elizabeth M. Eberly, (X), Lancaster County.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have a small shepherd dog that is very sly. My father found him and since nobody came for him we kept him. Every evening when we go off he goes along to our neighbors and stays there till we come back and then takes us home so we need not be afraid. When we go swimming he goes along and plays in the water. We all like to go swimming and play games.—Mildred Harner, (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Here's A Secret

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—You must have had a glorious time scampering for the jumbled sentences. I just wish you could see the pile of contest papers you folks sent to the Forum. When the contest list is published you'll have some idea of the number. As yet I haven't had a chance to correct all the papers so I won't be able to tell you this week the names of the winners. I'll let you know tho just as soon as I possibly can. So many of you have been asking for another contest that I think we shall have one real soon. I'll not give you the details at present for I think we need a little rest after the strenuous Treasure Hunt, don't you? Next week I shall tell you all about it.

It's going to be altogether different from any contest we've had lately. It isn't going to be a word contest nor a drawing contest. Neither is it going to be a Treasure Hunt for jumbled sentences. But, it is going to be a contest that you'll all enjoy—the younger children as well as the older boys and girls, one that many of you have suggested. As I have promised, next week I'll tell you more about it, but in the meantime I'm going to suggest that you sharpen your pencils.

THE FORUM EDITOR

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Anna Althoff (X). **Armstrong County,** Edith E. Van Dyke. **Beaver County,** Charlotte Young. **Bedford County,** Charlotte Moore (X). **Berks County,** Laila M. Danner (X), Irene S. Kratzer. **Blair County,** Dorothy Lois Hartman (X). **Bucks County,** Mary Scott (X). **Butler County,** Mary Gerdenie (X). **Carbon County,** Allen A. Green (X). **Centre County,** Imogene Branstetter (X).

MY CALF AND I
Harold Edward Boal, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Chester County, Ada M. Fleming (X). **Clarion County,** Margaret Atkinson (X). **Clearfield County,** Violet Long, Kenneth Rose (X). **Cumberland County,** Maude E. Weaver, Mildred Highlands (X), Hazel McElwee. **Dauphin County,** Martha Gelman, Pauline Gates (X). **Franklin County,** Thelma Gipe, Helen A. Craig, Thelma L. Miller (X). **Fulton County,** Robert Knepper (X). **Jefferson County,** Esther Doverspike (X), Ruth Troutman. **Lancaster County,** Leroy M. Sensing (X), Elizabeth G. Brubaker (X), Anna Mae Martin, Marion C. Flahart (X), Virginia Sauder, Elizabeth Diffenderfer (X), Grace E. Kessler, Margaret Diehl. **Lawrence County,** Joe Cwynar (X). **Lebanon County,** Katie Light. **Lehigh County,** Ada P. Gehman (X). **Mercer County,** Anna Mae Forbes (X). **Mifflin County,** Mary Esh, Sallie Yoder. **Montgomery County,** Mildred Royer (X), Sara Derstine. **Northumberland County,** Merle Hoover (X). **Perry County,** Clementine Beaver, Grace Stone (X). **Schuylkill County,** Margaret E. Green, Maude I. Savidge (X), Annabelle Seltzer (X), Oneda Klouser. **Union County,** Mabel E. Shaffer (X), Hazel Hommel (X), Sarah M. Mabus. **Venango County,** Ida Smith (X). **Wayne County,** Catherine V. Merritt. **Westmoreland County,** Margaret Huyer, Eleanor Coughanour. **York County,** Ruth V. Haugh (X), Helen M. Markly, Dorcas Stitely, Evelyn Ruth Rinehart, Sadie A. Paup.

NEW JERSEY

Camden County, Frances Christinzio. **Cumberland County,** Phoebe Ella Simkins, Harriet May Bradway (X), Cora E. Orr (X), Alberta Borchers. **Hunterdon County,** Gladys Hamilton (X), Edla Jurgensen (X). **Monmouth County,** Doris Havens. **Salem County,** Charlotte P. Hannah (X).

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Ruth Mitchell (X). **Caroline County,** Doris Butler, Dempsey Kinnamon. **Carroll County,** Dorothy V. Myers, Raymond M. Walker, Mildred Mummaugh. **Cecil County,** Rachel Beers. **Washington County,** Miriam Martin.

DELAWARE

Kent County, Grace Thompson (X).

INDIANA

Allen County, Sarah Gongaware (X).
(X)—Forum Member.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Did you ever watch a crowd of your friends playing together? Sometimes they run about so you can hardly see which is which. One minute Jack is running beside Ted, and the next minute you see that Margaret and Helen are there instead. Now, in the little square below you will see a lot of letters with figures after them. You are going to find the names of five boys and five girls—if yours is not any of the lot I'm sure you'll find some of your friends' names there. The figures after the letter "A" seven times, the letter "J" twice, and so on. When you have found out the names of these ten little folks who are playing such a lively game together, let me have a list of their names—either in a letter or on a postcard—by July 30th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND REMEMBER TO TELL ME THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. The prizes go to the ten children (no matter whether your name is in this puzzle or not), sending in the correct answer whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK WHO'S HERE!

A (7) J (2) T (3) N (1)
M (4) R (7) U (1) C (2)
Y (1) O (3) H (4) E (7)
S (2) L (2) I (1) G (2) B (2)

The answer to the puzzle in the July 2 issue is: CHARLES LINDBERGH. It surely was a rousing welcome you gave him and I want to thank those Little Folks who sent in such interesting answers. I guess we all think "Lindy" is pretty fine. Many said they were answering for the first time and all of us are glad these new Little Folks have come to Our Corner to enjoy the good times we have together each week.

The prize winners are; Thelma Bradley, age 12, Federalsburg, Md.; Edith Frankenfield, age 11, Hatboro, Pa.; Allen A. Greene, age 11, Lehighton, Pa.; Mildred B. Harbough, age 11, Calvin, Pa.; Margaret Langley, age 10, Newfield, N. J.; Mary Osborne, age 12, Forest Hill, Md.; Roy Shenk, age 9, Manheim, Pa.; George Shillady, age 9, Glenmoore, Pa.; Roberta Snyder, age 9, Ulster, Pa.; Elizabeth Stewart, age 10, Sagaponack, N. Y.

P. A. was made-to-measure for me

PRINCE ALBERT couldn't have suited me better if I had made the blueprints myself, and superintended the entire job from soup to nuts! It fitted my smoke-taste perfectly the first time I tried it. I started right — with P. A. — and I've stayed with it.

I wanted fragrance. I got it . . . both from the tobacco in the tidy red tin and in the smoke itself. Fragrance that reminded me of woodland trails just after a soft, spring rain. I wanted mildness—mildness that would let me smoke from morning till midnight.

But mildness alone was not enough. I demanded a full, rich tobacco body that would satisfy my pipe-hankering on every fire-up. There again Prince Albert had my measure, right to the tick of the tape. Cool, long-burning, free from bite and parch—P. A. was all of these.

You suspect by this time that I am satisfied with P. A. I'll tell the world I am! And I want to get it over to *you* that, if you don't know P. A. by personal experience, you've got something coming to you . . . something mighty good. Try P. A., on the word of a friend!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

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My father gave the squirrel a peanut and it went back and buried it. There was a merry-go-round for the monkeys and it was fun to watch them.—Anna Althoff, (X), Adams County, Pa.

You must have had a splendid time, Anna. Which animal did you think was the most interesting? I wonder how many of our Forum cousins have visited a zoo?

Dear Forum Friends:—Our school closed a nine-month term June 9th. I live on a 70-acre farm. We started to make hay so I am kept very busy. We have two dogs and four small puppies. They are very cute.

I am sending a recipe for the friends who like candy.

NUT CARAMEL FUDGE

3 cups light brown sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup milk
1 or 1½ cup nuts
Flavor with vanilla

Cook sugar, butter and milk until it will thread. Take from fire, add flavoring, nuts, and beat as you would fudge. Pour into buttered pan, cool and cut.—Maude I. Savidge, (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I enjoyed the "Treasure Hunt" contest. I have 22 Muscovy ducks and they are growing fast. I like to feed them.

I have two Maltese kittens. I call them Tippy and Malta. My music teacher is going to have a recital soon and I am practicing a duet to play with Mary Piersol. It is "Progress March."—Ada M. Fleming, (X), Chester County, Pa.

PLAYMATES
Doris Crowell, Broome County, N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—You can't guess what we have for a pet and it surely is a nice one. It is a little fawn only two weeks old. Our county game protector gave it to us to take care of. We feed it cow's milk out of a bottle. We give it three or four ounces every two or three hours. It is very tame and follows us wherever we go. It certainly is pretty and attracts the attention of a lot of people, especially children. We are going to have our picture taken with it, then I will send you one.—Mabel E. Shaffer, (X), Union County, Pa.

I should like very much to see the picture. If it is clear enough I shall try to use it on our page.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Members and Friends:—I have seen only a few letters from Perry County. Cousin Ruth, wouldn't you come up after harvest and help me to heap hay? I don't like that job anyway, especially when it's very hot. The other day when we were heaping hay we saw a nest with 16 partridge eggs in it. The mower smashed three eggs.

We only have two horses. Their names are Dempsey and John. Dempsey is the one I ride after the cows. We have four old Banties, their name are Polly, Biggle-bee, Blackjack and Johnny. Blackjack has 11 little Banties now.—Grace Stone, (X), Perry County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live out in the country where you can have good times. My girl friends and I take hikes over the fields. I like to take my dinner and go out to the fields and eat.

WHEN EVA WAS THIRTEEN MONTHS
Emaline McGeary, (X), Indiana Co., Pa.

You can see for miles from our house across the country. I have a half sister. She is fifteen months old and she sure is cute.

I am sending a picture taken when she was thirteen months old. She weighed thirty pounds. I am also sending a recipe for a cake.

DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

½ cup cocoa
2 cups brown sugar
½ cup shortening
1 cup sour milk
2½ cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in ½ cup warm water

Bake in two layers. Bake twenty-five minutes.—Emaline McGeary, (X), thirteen, Indiana County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Friends:—I have ten little chicks and expect more to hatch out soon. There have been two wrens around the house and the other day as I was walking out in the orchard I saw their nest in one of the trees. Here is a good molasses candy recipe.

MOLASSES CANDY

1 cup molasses
2 cups sugar
1 tablespoon vinegar
Butter size of an egg
Flavor with vanilla

Boil ten minutes; then cool it enough to pull.—Mildred Royer, (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have a pet calf, Nellie. When we let her out into the barnyard she wants to play, but I do not like to play with her because I am afraid she will kick me.

For pets I have a cat, Tabby. She is a fine colored cat. In winter time when she wants to get into the house, she will stand up and try to open the door with her paw. When I come home from school she comes to meet me. She likes to play with balls and strings. I have a pet chick, Jim. He follows me every place I go.

We have ten bird houses in our yard. Many little wrens build in them. I often watch them build their nests and wonder how they build them so neatly.

Will somebody please send me a recipe for some molasses candy?—Aletha Deimler, (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Last week we visited the zoo in Philadelphia. We saw many different kinds of animals. But the clumsy grizzly bear, I loved to see him best. We saw snakes over two yards long and a big alligator that came from Florida.

We saw ostriches and their eggs. We also saw many different kinds of birds with very brilliant plumage. The leopard growled so fiercely it almost made me afraid.—Elizabeth M. Eberly, (X), Lancaster County,

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have a small shepherd dog that is very sly. My father found him and since nobody came for him we kept him. Every evening when we go off he goes along to our neighbors and stays there till we come back and then takes us home so we need not be afraid. When we go swimming he goes along and plays in the water. We all like to go swimming and play games.—Mildred Harner, (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

Here's A Secret

DEAR FORUM FRIENDS:—You must have had a glorious time scampering for the jumbled sentences. I just wish you could see the pile of contest papers you folks sent to the Forum. When the contest list is published you'll have some idea of the number. As yet I haven't had a chance to correct all the papers so I won't be able to tell you this week the names of the winners. I'll let you know tho just as soon as I possibly can. So many of you have been asking for another contest that I think we shall have one real soon. I'll not give you the details at present for I think we need a little rest after the strenuous Treasure Hunt, don't you? Next week I shall tell you all about it.

It's going to be altogether different from any contest we've had lately. It isn't going to be a word contest nor a drawing contest. Neither is it going to be a Treasure Hunt for jumbled sentences. But, it is going to be a contest that you'll all enjoy—the younger children as well as the older boys and girls, one that many of you have suggested. As I have promised, next week I'll tell you more about it, but in the meantime I'm going to suggest that you sharpen your pencils.

THE FORUM EDITOR

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Anna Althoff (X). **Armstrong County,** Edith E. Van Dyke. **Beaver County,** Charlotte Young. **Bedford County,** Charlotte Moore (X). **Berks County,** Laila M. Danner (X), Irene S. Kratzer. **Blair County,** Dorothy Lola Hartman (X). **Bucks County,** Mary Scott (X). **Butler County,** Mary Gerdenic (X). **Carbon County,** Allen A. Green (X). **Centre County,** Imogene Branstetter (X).

MY CALF AND I
Harold Edward Boal, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Chester County, Ada M. Fleming (X). **Clarion County,** Margaret Atkinson (X). **Clearfield County,** Violet Long, Kenneth Rose (X). **Cumberland County,** Maude E. Weaver, Mildred Highlands (X), Hazel McElwee. **Dauphin County,** Martha Gelman, Pauline Gates (X). **Franklin County,** Thelma Gipe, Helen A. Craig, Thelma L. Miller (X). **Fulton County,** Robert Knepper (X). **Jefferson County,** Esther Doverspike (X), Ruth Troutman. **Lancaster County,** Leroy M. Sensing (X), Elizabeth G. Brubaker (X), Anna Mae Martin, Marion C. Flahart (X), Virginia Sauder, Elizabeth Diffenderfer (X), Grace E. Ressler, Margaret Diehl. **Lawrence County,** Joe Cwynar (X). **Lebanon County,** Katie Light. **Lehigh County,** Ada P. Gehman (X). **Mercer County,** Anna Mae Forbes (X). **Mifflin County,** Mary Esh, Sallie Yoder. **Montgomery County,** Mildred Royer (X), Sara Derstine. **Northumberland County,** Merle Hoover (X). **Perry County,** Clementine Beaver, Grace Stone (X). **Schuylkill County,** Margaret E. Green, Maude I. Savidge (X), Annabelle Seltzer (X), Oneda Klouser. **Union County,** Mabel E. Shaffer (X), Hazel Hommel (X), Sarah M. Mabus. **Venango County,** Ida Smith (X). **Wayne County,** Catherine V. Merritt. **Westmoreland County,** Margaret Huyer, Eleanor Coughanour. **York County,** Ruth V. Haugh (X), Helen M. Markly, Dorcas Stitely, Evelyn Ruth Rinehart, Sadie A. Paup.

NEW JERSEY

Camden County, Frances Christinzio. **Cumberland County,** Phoebe Ella Simkins, Harriet May Bradway (X), Cora E. Orr (X), Alberta Borchers. **Hunterdon County,** Gladys Hamilton (X), Edla Jurgensen (X). **Monmouth County,** Doris Havens. **Salem County,** Charlotte P. Hannah (X).

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Ruth Mitchell (X). **Caroline County,** Doris Butler, Dempsey Kinnamon. **Carroll County,** Dorothy V. Myers, Raymond M. Walker, Mildred Mummaugh. **Cecil County,** Rachel Beers. **Washington County,** Miriam Martin.

DELAWARE

Kent County, Grace Thompson (X).

INDIANA

Allen County, Sarah Gongaware (X).
(X)—Forum Member.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Did you ever watch a crowd of your friends playing together? Sometimes they run about so you can hardly see which is which. One minute Jack is running beside Ted, and the next minute you see that Margaret and Helen are there instead. Now, in the little square below you will see a lot of letters with figures after them. You are going to find the names of five boys and five girls—if yours is not any of the lot I'm sure you'll find some of your friends' names there. The figures after the letter "A" seven times, the letter "J" twice, and so on. When you have found out the names of these ten little folks who are playing such a lively game together, let me have a list of their names—either in a letter or on a postcard—by July 30th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND REMEMBER TO TELL ME THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. The prizes go to the ten children (no matter whether your name is in this puzzle or not), sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK WHO'S HERE!

A (7) J (2) T (3) N (1)
M (4) R (7) U (1) C (2)
Y (1) O (3) H (4) E (7)
S (2) L (2) I (1) G (2) B (2)

The answer to the puzzle in the July 2 issue is: CHARLES LINDBERGH. It surely was a rousing welcome you gave him and I want to thank those Little Folks who sent in such interesting answers. I guess we all think "Lindy" is pretty fine. Many said they were answering for the first time and all of us are glad these new Little Folks have come to Our Corner to enjoy the good times we have together each week.

The prize winners are: Thelma Bradley, age 12, Federalsburg, Md.; Edith Frankenfield, age 11, Hatboro, Pa.; Allen A. Greene, age 11, Lehighton, Pa.; Mildred B. Harbough, age 11, Calvin, Pa.; Margaret Langley, age 10, Newfield, N. J.; Mary Osborne, age 12, Forest Hill, Md.; Roy Shenk, age 9, Manheim, Pa.; George Shillady, age 9, Glenmoore, Pa.; Roberta Snyder, age 9, Ulster, Pa.; Elizabeth Stewart, age 10, Sagaponack, N. Y.

P. A. was
made-to-measure
for me

PRINCE ALBERT couldn't have suited me better if I had made the blueprints myself, and superintended the entire job from soup to nuts! It fitted my smoke-taste perfectly the first time I tried it. I started right — with P. A. — and I've stayed with it.

I wanted fragrance. I got it . . . both from the tobacco in the tidy red tin and in the smoke itself. Fragrance that reminded me of woodland trails just after a soft, spring rain. I wanted mildness—mildness that would let me smoke from morning till midnight.

But mildness alone was not enough. I demanded a full, rich tobacco body that would satisfy my pipe-hankering on every fire-up. There again Prince Albert had my measure, right to the tick of the tape. Cool, long-burning, free from bite and parch—P. A. was all of these.

You suspect by this time that I am satisfied with P. A. I'll tell the world I am! And I want to get it over to *you* that, if you don't know P. A. by personal experience, you've got something coming to you . . . something mighty good. Try P. A., on the word of a friend!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND
CIGARETTE TOBACCO

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

The Greatest Large-Scale Farmer in the World......

Clearing the jungle for a United States Rubber Company Plantation.

Bud-grafting young stock. Each budded tree must be protected with a shield of leaves.

Picture a group of farms totaling 136,000 acres with 20,000 hands to work them. Consider that these farms had to be cleared from virgin jungle, drained, fertilized, prepared. That 10,000,000 trees have been grown from seed, set out, grafted. Consider, also, that these farms have whole villages within their borders, schools and hospitals. Docks of their own. 80 miles of railroad and 355 miles of motor roads. Picture this and you begin to get an idea of the greatest agricultural enterprise in the world—the Far Eastern rubber plantations of the United States Rubber Company.

This huge development has but one object —to make *certain* of an ever-increasing supply of the finest rubber that can be grown for United States Tires. And so to guarantee the users of United States Tires *quality* right through from the place where quality must start—the rubber from which the tires are built.

Get more for your money!

THE longer wear of United States Royal Cord Balloons begins with rubber *grown for quality.* But plantation ownership is only one of the important steps in producing these better tires.

To obtain tire cord of the quality its specifications demand, the United States Rubber Company operates its own *Cotton Mills* in the heart of the cotton fields.

And every Royal Cord Balloon incorporates three of the greatest forward steps ever made in tire building:

Sprayed Rubber—the purest, strongest and most uniform crude rubber known; *Web Cord*—the framework of the tire structure in which the cotton cords are bonded together with pure rubber latex without friction generating cross-tie threads; and the *Flat Band Method*—which assures a tire equally strong at every point.

Company-owned plantations and mills, new and better materials and methods—all mean *greater mileage* for tires. That is what you are interested in. *Get more for your money*—go to the dealer who sells United States Tires.

Collecting latex (rubber tree milk) from the tapped trees.

United States US Rubber Company
Trade Mark

UNITED STATES
ROYAL CORD
BALLOON

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Miss Carol Woods, of San Diego, California, has been chosen as the "typical girl reserve."

2.—The Geneva Conference on limitation of naval armament in session. Hugh Gibson, chief of the American delegation, presides over the conference.

3.—The huge army plane in which Lieutenant Lester J. Maitland and Lieutenant Albert Hegenberger sped across the Pacific from California to the Hawaiian Islands in the longest all-water, non-stop flight ever made. The machine is shown over the Golden Gate soon after the start of its record flight.

4.—An unusual view of the famous Alexander Nefski Cathedral in Sophia, Bulgaria, at prayer time.

5.—The collapsible rubber lifeboat in which Commander Richard E. Byrd and his crew reached land after the America was forced down just off the coast of France was similar to the one seen here. This one was being tested before the flight by Commander Byrd and Lieutenant Noville (with his back toward the camera) when the picture was taken.

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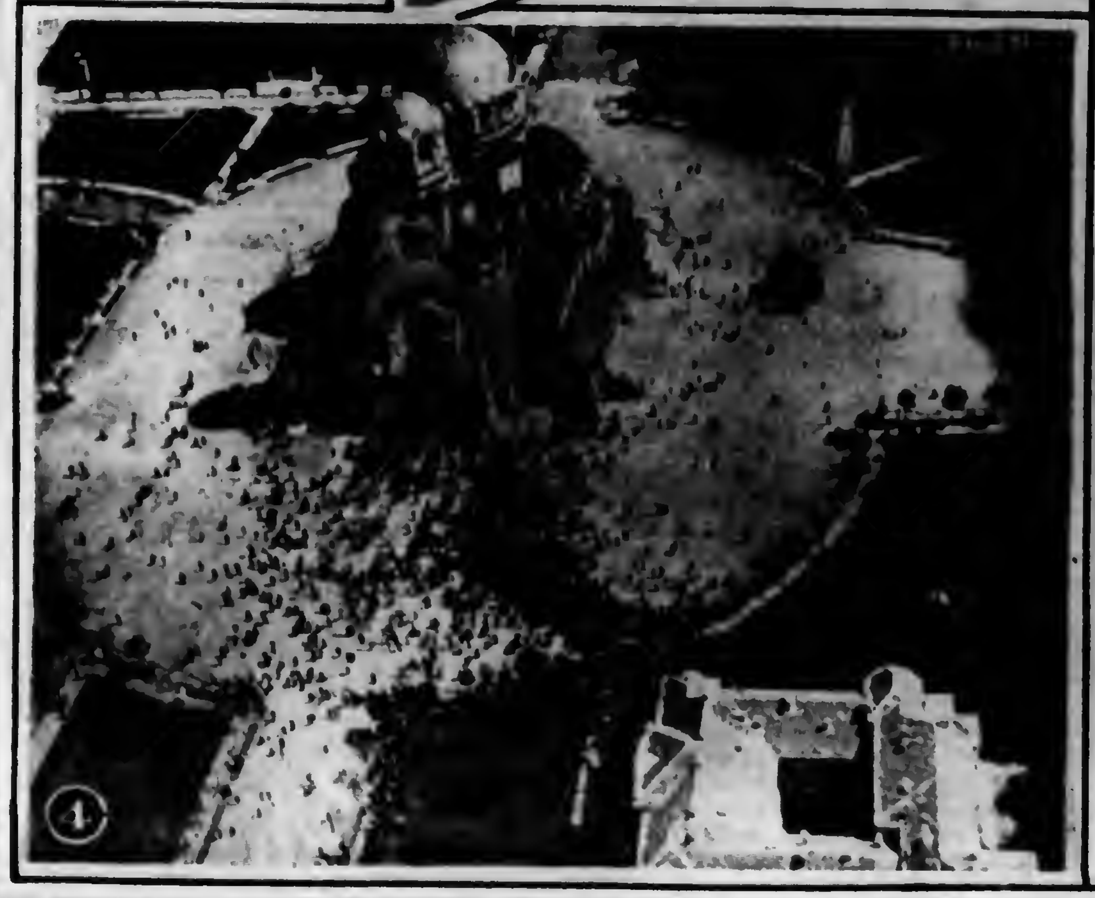
INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

From Baby's Bath to the Evening Meal This Table Will Follow the Housewife

HERE is Baby Mayer receiving her daily bath. Mrs. Mayer uses her kitchen cart for a table, and can move it with ease to the warmest corner of the warmest room while the bath is in progress. When not in use this cart can be folded and requires but little storage space. (But theirs fills so many uses that it is never folded). It is covered with baked enamel so that water does not hurt it.

When this photo came in, the idea captured my interest at once and I started searching the shops to get all details concerning such a step-saving device. And here they are.

A nearby store will send you a cart for eleven dollars. The trays are finished in white enamel, but the leg and frames come in colors to harmonize with any woodwork or furniture. (White also, like the photo). The disc wheels are rubber-tired and roll silently over your floors. The frame is all-steel, strong and durable. Complete weight, 24 pounds. Height, 30 inches.

What a help in setting the table, serving meals and clearing away the dinner dishes! What a help on the many special days which do visit the farm woman! What a help if there is a bed patient needing refreshment! What a help on big canning days—and when the jelly jars are being filled! Let me send you a folder to convince you that this very useful table on wheels may lighten your labors and perhaps add a few more years of usefulness to your happy life. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for folder and dealer's name to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Cheese Made at Home

IF ONLY we knew how easy it is to make cheese at home, we would hear less of how to use all the farm milk.

Butchers will save you a calf's rennet for a small amount and that will last a good-sized family an entire summer. Wash the stomach thoroly in several cold waters then put it in a stone crock. I find the gallon size very handy, but a two-quart jar will answer also. Cover the clean stomach with a brine made by dissolving two cups of pure salt in a quart of water. Let set one week, then test it by adding 1 teaspoon of the brine to 1 cup warm sweet milk. If it sets firmly within a half hour, it is ready. If not, let stand a few more days and try again.

If the rennet brine tests O. K., then stir thoroly into five gallons of warm new milk, 1 cup of liquid rennet. Perfectly sweet milk is necessary, and if cooled it must be brought to warm milk temperature before adding the rennet. In a short time it will form a firm curd. Then cut it into about one-inch squares with a long knife that will reach the pan bottom. Scald it then till a piece of curd will squeak between the teeth. Now remove it from the fire and drain. A handy way to do this is to fasten a large cheesecloth over a milk can or large pail and pour the bulk thru the cloth. When it has drained fairly dry, salt it to taste and break it up as fine as possible with the hands. It is now ready for the press, unless you wish to add pimentoes first.

A Tea Pail Furnished the Press

Our press was made by cutting the bottom from a ten-pound tin tea pail. A heavy round piece was cut from a plank just to fit inside the pail. This is called a "follower" and the pail section is named the "hoof." A wide board was set at a slight angle to allow drainage and in it were cut several little ditches to help drainage. The hoof is placed on the drain board, clean cheesecloth placed in the hoof, and the scalded product emptied in. Fold the cheesecloth corners over, place the follower on top, then weight it down well and let stand 24 hours.

Now remove from the press and oil thoroly with sweet lard to prevent too hard a crust. Store away in a warm room to cure for from four to six weeks. You will be delighted and surprised at the new delicacy you have learned to make. Five gallons of good milk will make a cheese that weighs from four to five pounds. —Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

Note:—This story makes me feel a bit of longing for the old farm days and the fragrance of cheese day, for my mother made cheese in just this fashion, and it was so good. Some day when we have our very own cow, I intend to follow Mrs. Anderson's recipe and have a good home-grown cheese, too. I well remember carrying the whey to the chickens and pigs. Mother bathed her cheeses in a strong salt solution every few days. Cheese is one of our very choicest protein foods, and most excellent in the summer time and early fall for the many lunches, picnics and sandwiches.—Mrs. Stewart.

Confusion Is Annoying—Why Allow It?

THE following is a simple hint for order and efficiency in any department of the home. Keep only those things which are in daily use out where you can put your hand on them. Such places as the lower kitchen cupboard shelves, the writing table, the upper dresser, buffet, or cupboard drawers, are most likely to become disordered. The idea for convenience of such nooks as these is that they are to be constantly used. If we are careful to eliminate from them everything that is not customarily needed, and reserve them for our most trusty and necessary implements, our problem of congestion in times of hurry will be practically solved.

When one leaves out a lot of books read only occasionally, a number of extra or odd dishes, etc., there is an exasperating confusion that destroys efficiency more quickly than any other one thing. A waste basket (dainty or capacious, as the need may be), installed in every room is another big help toward order.—Marion Cossitt Brackin.

Eggplant Affords Variety

BAKED EGGPLANT

Plug the eggplant like a jack-o'-lantern and remove the seeds, filling the space inside with a cup of breadcrumbs seasoned with pepper and salt, a bit of chopped parsley, a lump of butter and two well-beaten eggs. Put in the plug and dust with breadcrumbs and melted butter, baking half an hour and dredging with a mixture of butter, flour and water.

STEWED EGGPLANT

Cut an eggplant into small pieces and boil for twenty minutes. Make a sauce of two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons of flour, two grated onions, seasoning and one cup of sweet milk. Boil this sauce for five minutes, drain the eggplant, add the sauce, put into a baking dish and bake fifteen minutes.

EGGPLANT FRITTERS

Take one quart of cold boiled eggplant and mash finely. Add two well-beaten eggs, a lump of butter and a spoonful of baking powder and mix thoroly. Drop by spoonfuls in deep hot lard. Let brown and take out and dust lightly with sugar.

FRIED EGGPLANT

Cut the eggplant into thin slices, season and dip in flour, then in beaten egg, then in breadcrumbs. Fry as you did the fritters, but do not have so much grease.

EGGPLANT PORRIDGE

Take two cups of cold mashed boiled eggplant, a tablespoon of butter and two cups of flour, a bit of minced parsley, a little seasoning and two cups of sweet milk. Boil together for three minutes. Prepare some cubes of toasted bread and pour the boiling mixture over the bits of toast.

EGGPLANT CAKES

To a pint of cold boiled mashed eggplant add a pint of cold boiled mashed potatoes, two well beaten eggs and seasoning. Form into small flat cakes and fry till a golden brown. Serve hot.

EGGPLANT SALAD

Dice cold boiled slices of eggplant and add an equal amount of diced pieces of apples, enough sugar to sweeten, a bit of cinnamon and lemon to taste. Mix together and cover with a good boiled dressing. Nuts, raisins or other fruit may be added to the salad for a change.

EGGPLANT RINGS

Cut an eggplant in thin slices and hollow out the inside, so only a ring about an inch in width is left. Dip these rings in beaten egg and bread crumbs and fry till a golden brown. Lay the rings on a platter, garnish with parsley and fill the eggplant with mashed potatoes, which have been flavored with chopped parsley and minced onion. Brush the top with beaten egg and place in the oven till slightly browned.

Paper Supplants Cloth

WINDOWS may be washed with paper as well as with cloths, and papers may be discarded after the windows are clean.

Plain warm water or warm water with a little ammonia or soda in it is better than soapy water to wash windows, whether a cloth or paper is used. Soap leaves a film on the glass that is difficult to remove. Paper, cloth or chamois may be used to polish the glass after it is washed.—N. Y. State College of Home Economics.

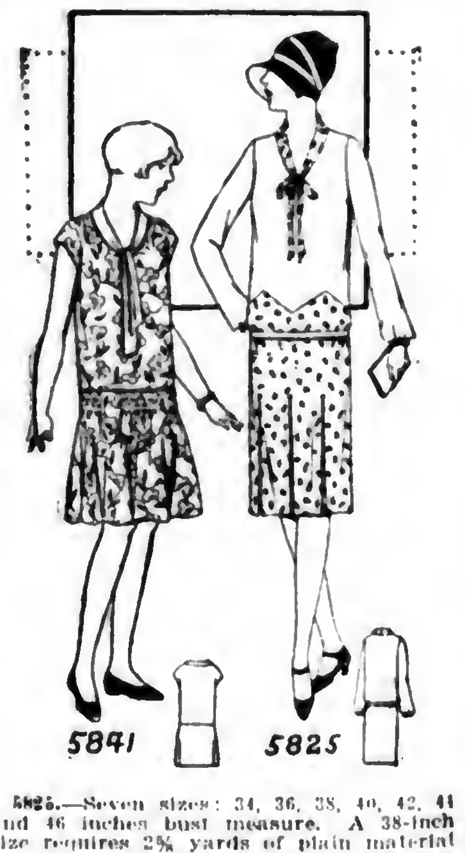
The Oil Stove Oven Offered a Short Cut

DO ALL the housewives know what a wonderful place an oil stove oven is for drying corn, apples, etc.? Light one burner and turn it as low as can be, and there is no danger of your vegetables or fruit burning, even if in the press of other duties you forget it for ever so long. Of course, the vegetable or fruit must be stirred now and then.—Florence C. Hebel, Pa.

Charming Frocks for Summer Days

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5841.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size will require 2 yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of contrasting material for the collar. Pattern, 10 cents.



5825.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2⅜ yards of plain material and 1¼ yard of figured material 40 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

No Story at All

By Katherine Mayo

COPYRIGHT BY KATHERINE MAYO

EVERY aperture was tight shut in the cabin under the rock; effect of a householder dead to the world, rounding out a ten hours' slumber.

"Pound on that door. Wake him up!" roared the Lieutenant. "I don't leave these woods till I've shown light to that citizen."

In a moment, propelled by the hand of the Recruit, out came the old man, wavering pitifully. The Recruit's gaze was very wide as he towered erect as a white-wood behind his convoy. But his ruddy young face was admirably stony.

"Good! You're the man I found here last night," the Lieutenant bit out in tones of stinging wrath. "Now, listen and understand. The next time a State Police officer asks information of you, take care you tell him the truth and the whole truth, tell it quick, and be civil about it. This is your warning!"

As the speaker finished, his off eyelid closed lightly.

The old man proved no laggard in the uptake. "Yes, sir," he mumbled, sliding rapidly into a sulky slouch.

And all the way out of the woods the Recruit wrestled in his own mind with a foolish illusion that he had seen the shadow of a quiver in the nigh eye of old Allardyce.

"So we got home about an hour ago, put our guests in our safe-deposit box, dumped the exhibits under the roses, got a bath and a shave and breakfast—and now you have the story from A to Z inclusive."

"What's the next move with the people in the safe-deposit?"

"J. P."

"When?"

"Now. Want to come along?"

The Justice of the Peace holds his own court in a little one-story pagoda, lately the shop of the village cobbler. His counter is bare, and his shelves once dedicated to shiny-toed shoes, blacking, and laces, now display nothing more than a few odd volumes of old law reports sustained considerably off the perpendicular by a chunky "Compendium of Human Knowledge" and by a "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania."

THE Justice, sitting at his desk, returns the salute of the entering officers of the State Police. There are four of them now—the Lieutenant, the Trooper, the Recruit, and the First Sergeant of the troop, who will conduct the prosecution. The Justice is rather a ponderous man, perhaps sixty-five years old, with a kindly, painstaking face and a big, honest nose bestridden by a pair of steel-bowed spectacles.

The prisoners are now seated before him. The first two are middle-aged men; the third, the giant, is in his [illegible] twenties. One has the face of a drunkard, one is twin to an ox, and the last, more clearly cut, is in a primitive way handsome. Yesterday's beard bristles on their chins, and their thick, curly locks are tousled. Each man of them must weigh two hundred pounds, variously distributed; and in their stiff, yellow canvas hunting-suits and their big water-boots, they look colossi, every one of them. Eyes on the floor, elbows on knees, they sprawl in their chairs glumly contemplating the battered tin pail planted in their midst.

That pail is full of expiring fish, calling with their last gasps for vengeance!

Attracted by the glimpse afforded thru the uncurtained windows, a passing citizen stops, stares, and then abandons his errand for the entertainment of the moment. He pushes open the door, nods to the Justice and to the State Police officers, and vaults to the counter.

Next the village clergyman and his theologue son, on their way to the post-office, are caught by the scene and enter. The divine bows first to the Justice. Then he goes over and claps the Lieutenant on the shoulder, as he grasps his hand.

A BOY slips in; a farmer glancing down from the box of his Conestoga as he drives by, reins up, hitches his team to the maple tree at the door, and joins the assembly. Two interested citizens follow him and the room is full. Dead silence reigns, persistent, extraordinary. Is it the four stern young figures, grave of face, perfect of bearing, faultless of dress, wearing the sombre uniform of the State, who by their mere presence impose it?

The trial opens. The First Sergeant quiet, erect, soldierly, and utterly competent, stands at the Justice's side. Thomas Stone, Henry Landulik and William Haddon are duly charged with "Using Unlawful Devices in a Trout Stream." "Guilty," pleads Stone, of the drink-sodden countenance. "Guilty," pleads Landulik, twin to the ox.

"Not guilty," growls Haddon the giant.

The Lieutenant doesn't even look bored. The First Sergeant calls him to testify. He tells his tale very briefly and with exceeding clarity both of statement and of diction. But the good old Justice, plodding after him with laborious pen, loses the thread after the first two phrases. Therefore, the officer, with respectful courtesy, goes back to the beginning and repeats his statement, four or five words at a time, pausing at each interval for the gray head bending over the stiff fingers to nod release. The story, as completed, presents all the facts essential to conviction, and presents them in terse and consecutive shape.

"Do you wish to ask me any questions?" the Lieutenant inquires of Haddon.

"No, sir."

Then the First Sergeant calls the Trooper, who, duly sworn, testifies as ably as did his officer, while the Justice, prompted from point to point by the quiet suggestions of the First Sergeant in his capacity of Prosecutor for the State, asks questions whose answers again underscore the vital, incriminating facts. This complaint will never fail in a court of record on certiorari.

Then comes the turn of the fledging Recruit. Rigid, and blushing furiously under his superior's eyes, the lad yet shows how well he is learning his lessons. He tells his story like the clear thinker he is bound to make of himself, without one extra or reconsidered word.

The Lieutenant cannot repress a movement of pride. "What do you think of my little Recruit?" he whispers. "Promising?"

But now Haddon is being sworn—and takes the oath and fulfils the succeeding formalities with a correct anticipation of requirements that tells its own story. Never, he testifies, notwithstanding—never before has he been under arrest in all his blameless existence. He went out with these friends for a little lawful fishing. He fished with his hands and with a pole. He never saw or heard of a fyke. And when the fish stopped biting, he laid himself down by the fire and slept soundly till morning. At dawn he arose, went down to the stream and examined his poles; and was quietly returning to camp again, when, behold! the State Police jumped out from nowhere, without shadow of provocation, and inexplicably arrested him.

THEN came the turn of the Prosecuting Officer. Without any raising of the voice, without extra emphasis or apparent pressure, the First Sergeant's whole being flamed subtly trenchant, poised to win. His questions, quiet and seemingly simple, drove sharp, direct, incisive, obviously aimed straight at some clearly sighted goal. His material feet assuredly remained on the same spot by the Justice's side, yet you could have sworn that with each close-clipped phrase,—there were not a dozen words in the longest of them,—he crowded the prisoner one pace farther toward the wall. Then came three bullet-like demands, three answering statements well foreseen—and bang; fell the trap—caught beyond struggle in a hopelessly incriminating lie.

The Justice raises his eyes to the officer with the unquestioning confidence of a child. His spectacles slip down on his nose while, without a word, the First Sergeant turns to the shelf, takes down the law book, and lays it, open, before the magistrate, with his finger on paragraph and line.

"In regard to Stone and Landulik," says he, "I would ask, they having pleaded guilty, that you impose a fine of twenty dollars upon each of them, for one violation of the law. In regard to Mr. Haddon, there are three counts—the using of an illegal device in a trout stream, the operating of a net without a metallic tag attached, and the using of a spear out of season in a trout stream. I ask twenty dollars on each charge, or a sixty-dollar fine."

The Squire turned to the prisoners, addressing them.

"Mr. Haddon," said he, "you are found guilty by the evidence given against you on three charges, and fined twenty dollars each. If you are not prepared to pay the fine and costs, then you are committed to the jail of this county, one day for each dollar, or sixty days in jail. Stone and Landulik are fined twenty dollars and costs each, or twenty days in jail."

THE First Sergeant, the while, had been observing the giant with a critical eye. Now he asked him a question aside, then addressed himself once more to the Justice.

"Mr. Haddon wishes to reopen the case and to be allowed to change his plea from 'Not guilty' to 'Guilty.' If you allow his request, I would ask that he pay the same fine as that laid upon the other two prisoners."

"On your plea of 'Guilty,' Mr. Haddon, I fine you twenty dollars," the Squire responds, without hesitation.

"Now," says the First Sergeant, dropping his State Prosecutor's manner, "what do you men choose, jail or pay?"

The three look dolefully at their boots, speechless. At last Stone sighs out—"I ain't got no twenty dollars. Guess I hafter take jail."

"S'pose so"—"Same here," groan the others.

A pause. Not one sign of sympathy on the part of the powers of the law.

"Well, Stone," observes the Lieutenant dryly, "if you and Landulik have both invested all your money in cash registers and corner property, I think the least that Haddon can do is to save you from jail. He keeps the saloon!"

At which destructive home truth the masks of all three break down. They grin sheepishly.

"Can I go home and get the cash for us?" asks Haddon.

As the canvas-clad trio, now entirely restored to good-humor, lumbered off down the road under the shepherding care of the Trooper, I turned to the Lieutenant with a question or two.

"Why did you threaten to come down so hard on the giant?"

"Because he lied and tried to escape us; to show him that we were perfectly willing and ready to take our case to court, if he desired it; to show that we will fight if they drive us to it; to remind them that we present no charge we cannot sustain.

"Why were you so easy with them all in the end?"

"Because these three, as it happens, are not really bad men, and the penalty we asked was severe enough for them."

"Why did you keep the woman entirely out of the matter? Wasn't she equally guilty with the rest? And you never even spoke of her!"

The Lieutenant's face took on a look of patient martyrdom.

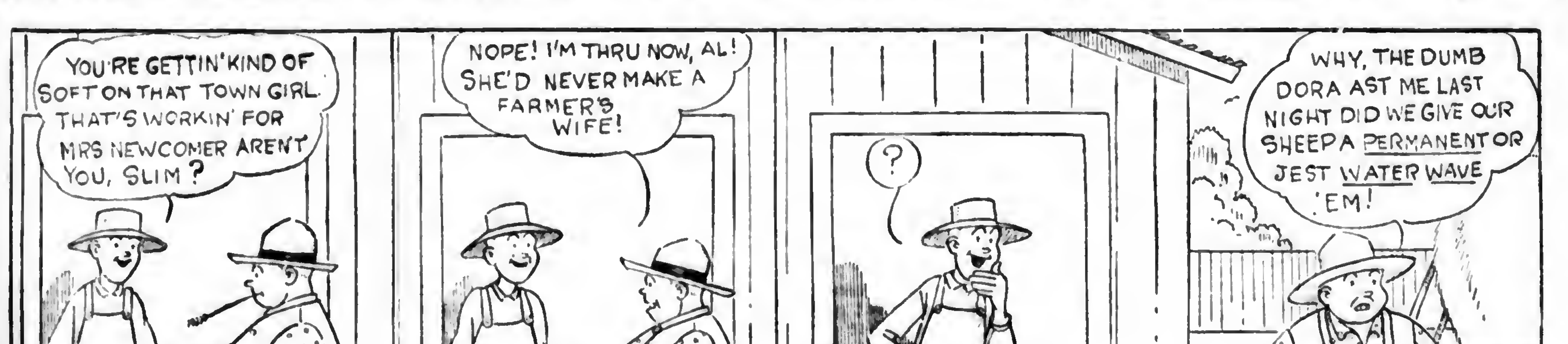
"Yes," said he, "I'll answer that, too. It's like this: We figure that you should spare the women wherever it's possible. And that you can use sense. One in a family is enough to strike. You needn't rub it in."

Later, down at Barracks, he took from his desk a sheaf of manuscript, the first examination papers of the newest probation men. The Lieutenant had framed the questions himself, to test the calibre of his lads.

"Look here," he said, singling out a sheet. "Perhaps this will help."

Under the typewritten question, "What are the first essentials required of an officer of the Pennsylvania State Police Force?" stood the following words, in the loose, boyish script of the fledging Recruit: "To know the law exactly. To do your whole duty and do it quick. To be gentle and courteous always. And never take any one's bluff."

Activities of Al Acres: *Maybe She Thinks Slim Puts Them Up in Curl Papers* : By Leet


YOU'RE GETTIN' KIND OF SOFT ON THAT TOWN GIRL THAT'S WORKIN' FOR MRS NEWCOMER AREN'T YOU, SLIM?
NOPE! I'M THRU NOW, AL! SHE'D NEVER MAKE A FARMER'S WIFE!
?
WHY, THE DUMB DORA AST ME LAST NIGHT DID WE GIVE OUR SHEEP A PERMANENT OR JEST WATER WAVE 'EM!
LEET

Markets

July 18, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEANS, bu hmpr, Md, green, $2@2.25; wax, 75c@$1.50, few $2. CABBAGE, Ohio, Marietta district, 100-lb crate, fancy, $2; choice, $1@1.25. CUCUMBERS, bu hmpr, N C, best, $1.50@1.75; poor, $1; Md, $2@2.25; Ohio, hot house, chip bskt, fancy, $2@2.25. LETTUCE, Calif and Wash, crate, Iceberg, best, $4@4.50; poor, $1.50; New York, Big Boston, crate, 50@65c. ONIONS, Ky, 100-lb sack, No 1, yellows, $3@3.25; N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.75@1.90; Spanish, 1-3 crate, $1.65@2. PEAS, N Y, bu bskt, best, $1.75@2; poor, $1. POTATOES, U S Grade No 1, bbl, Cobblers, Va, Eastern Shore, $3.90@4.15.

Vegetables (homegrown supplies)—BEETS, doz bchs, 25@35c. BEANS, bu bskt, green, $2.50@3. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 75c@$1. CARROTS, doz bchs, 25@35c. ONIONS, green, doz bchs, 10@15c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 25@35c. PEAS, bu bskt, $1@1.25. SPINACH, bu bskt, $1@1.25. TURNIPS, doz bchs, 25@35c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Del and Va, Transparents, $2.50@2.75; small, $1.50@2; Indiana, Duchess, $2. BLACKBERRIES, Del, 32-qt crate, best, $4.50@5; poor, $2.50. CHERRIES, homegrown, chip bskt, $1@1.25. CURRANTS, homegrown, 32-qt crate, $5@6.50; N Y, 32-qt crate, $6@6.25. DEWBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, best, $4.50@5; poor, $2. RASPBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, reds, best, $8@8.50; poor, $2.50.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Slow, steady to unevenly lower; top, $11; weights around 260 lbs and up, $9.50@9.75; 200@260 lbs, mostly $10.25@10.50; bulk, 160@260 lbs, $10.75@11; light lights and pigs, $10@10.25; packing sows, $6.75@7.75.

Cattle—Nominal.

Calves—Steady; top vealers, $15.50.

Sheep—Lambs very dull; quotable around $14.50; good wethers up to $8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15@15.50; No 2 timothy, $13@14; No 3 timothy, $12@12.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $14@15; No 2 light clover mixed, $12.50@13.50; No 1 clover mixed, $13.50@14.50; No 2 clover mixed, $10.50@12.50; No 1 clover, $13.50@14.50; No 2 clover, $10.50@12.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $13.50@14.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 56½@57½c; No 3 white, 52½@54½c; No 4 white, 49@50c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, $1.15@1.16; No 3 yellow shelled, $1.11@1.14; No 4 yellow shelled, $1.08@1.10; No 5 yellow shelled, $1.06@1.08.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11.50@13.25; fair to good, $10.50@11.50; cows, good to choice, $7@8; fair to good, $6@7; bologna, as to quality, $2.50@3.50; bulls, good to choice, $7.75@8.75; fair to good, $6.75@7.75; calves, choice, $15.50@16; fair to good, $14@15; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $10@12; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2.50@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; lambs, spring, extra, $15@15.50; medium, $12.50@14; common, $10@11.50.

Hogs—Nearby handy weights, $10.25@10.50; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9@9.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 3, $16@16.50; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $18@19; No 2, $16@17. Straw, straight rye, $23.50@24; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $15@15.50.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.39; No 3, $1.36; No 4, $1.34; No 5, $1.31.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 57½@58½c; No 3 white selling at a discount of 2@3c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 44@47c; extra, 92 score, 43c; 91 score, 41c; 90 score, 39c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk flats, fresh, 25½c; longhorns, round lots, 23½@24c; jobbing small lots, 25@26c; single daisies, fresh, 23½@24c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 48@55c; fresh eggs, 30@32c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25 ea; springers, 75c@$1.25 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 24@45c ea.

Vegetables—String beans, 12@15c ¼ pk; lima beans, 15c pt; beets, 5@10c bch; cabbage, 8@20c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 10@30c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; corn, 75@85c doz; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c head; lettuce, 5@10c head; Iceberg, 10@20c head; mushrooms, 25@30c pint; onions, 25c ¼ peck; green onions, 5@8c bunch; parsley, 2@5c bunch; peas, 12@15c ¼ pk; peppers, 3@5c ea; poke, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old, 25c ½ pk; new, 15@20c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@50c ½ pk; cherries, sour, 10@15c qt; sweet, 25@30c qt; currants, 15@20c qt; gooseberries, 20@25c qt; peaches, 20@25c qt; raspberries, red, 30@35c qt; black, 20@25c qt.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending July 16, 1927: Market slow, beef steers steady to weak. Compared with week ago: Fed steers 25c higher, spots up more, grassers weak to 25c lower; top medium weights, $12.75; yearlings, $12.50; bulk of sales, $11@11.75. Bulls, weak to 25c lower; she stock and all cutters steady. Stockers and feeders nominal, few here. Calves, 75c@$1 higher than week ago; top vealers, $16; bulk, $15.25@15.75. Hogs, 50@75c higher than last week's close; top westerns, $11.75; bulk desirable weights, $11.25@11.50.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 23 cars; 10 Kansas City, 6 Virginia, 4 St Louis, 2 St Paul, 1 Kentucky, containing 639 head, 155 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 794 head, 20 calves, 41 hogs. Receipts for week ending July 16: Cattle, 88 cars: 22 Kansas City, 21 Virginia, 21 St Louis, 9 St Paul, 4 West Virginia, 4 Ohio, 3 Tennessee, 2 Penna, 1 Kentucky, 1 Ohio, containing 2310 head, 797 head trucked in. Total cattle, 3107 head, 152 calves, 593 hogs, 457 sheep. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 69 cars containing 1996 head, 1103 head trucked in. Total cattle, 3099 head, 248 calves, 288 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$12.25@13.25
Choice, 1100@1300 lbs	12.75@14.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	11.25@12.75
Good, 950@1100 lbs	10.50@12.50
Medium, 950 lbs up	9.50@11.25
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@9.50
Cows:—	
Choice	7.50@9.00
Good	6.25@7.50
Common and medium	4.50@6.25
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	14.25@16.00
Medium	11.50@14.25
Cull and common	6.00@11.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	9.25@10.50
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	10.75@11.50
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	11.00@11.75
Rough stock	8.25@9.25

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.[illegible]; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $9@10.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38@39; shorts, $45@46; hominy, $45@46; middlings, $51@52; linseed, $55.50@56.50; gluten, $43@44; ground oats, $42.50@43.50; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 50c; eggs, [illegible].

Poultry—Hens, 14@22c; dressed, $1@2.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 13@15c ¼ pk; cabbage, 2@10c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; lettuce, 2@10c hd; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 3@5c bch; beets, 3@8c bch; boiled beets, 2@8c ea; turnips, 10@12c box; soup beans, 15@20c qt; spinach, 10c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 3@5c bch; asparagus, 10@12c bch; radishes, 3@5c bch; peas, 15@20c ½ pk.

Fruits—Apples, old, 15@30c ¼ pk; new, 15@18c ¼ pk; raspberries, 15c qt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.37; corn, $1.07; rye, 90c; oats, 55c; bran, $41 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43@44c; choice, 41@42c; do, good, 38@40c; do, prints, 44@46c; do, blocks, 43@45c; do, ladles, 31@33c; Md and Penna rolls, 30@32c; Ohio and West Virginia rolls, 30@31c; store-packed, 30c; dairy prints, 30@32c; process butter, 39c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 27@28c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 22@26c; Leghorns and other light stock, 18@20c; old roosters, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 2½ lbs and over, 36@38c; smaller, 30@35c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 27@28c; smaller, 22@24c. Young ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 23@24c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; all kinds, poor and thin, 13@15c. Guineas, old, 40@45c. Pigeons, young and old, 30@40c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Easy; creamery, higher than extras, 42½@43c; creamery extras, 92 score, 42c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 38½@41½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 31@32c; do, No 2, 30c.

Eggs—Irregular; fresh gathered extra firsts, 26@26½c; fresh gathered firsts, 24½@25½c; fresh gathered seconds, 23@24c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 37@39c; firsts to extra firsts, 29@35½c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 28@37c; nearby pullets, [illegible]; nearby hennery browns, extras, 28½@35c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, [illegible]; do, firsts to extra firsts, [illegible].

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 24¾@25½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; do, average run, 25@26½c.

Live Poultry—Irregular; broilers, by freight, 22@28c; by express, 24@35c; fowls, by freight, 22@24c; by express, 20@24c; roosters, by freight, 15c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh, 22@46c; do, frozen, 26@[illegible]; fowls, fresh, 17@28c; do, frozen, 16@28c; old roosters, 13@18c; turkeys, fresh, 25@40c; do, frozen, 32@40c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, [illegible]; state bulls, $4@7.50; cows, [illegible].

Calves—Steady; vealers, common to prime, $9.50@16.50; lightweight calves, $7@8; buttermilks and fed calves, [illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@6.50; ewes, [illegible]; spring lambs, primes, $14@14.50; spring mediums, $11@13.75; spring culls, [illegible].

Hogs—Nominal; light to medium weights, [illegible]; heavy hogs, $8.50@9.75; roughs, [illegible].

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows all prompt or 30-day shipment: City bran, $35.25; middlings, $29.75, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $[illegible]; western feed, bran, $34.25 in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $[illegible]; flour middlings, $46; red dog, $52, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $41, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.25; prompt shipment, linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $[illegible], in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1 $24; No 2, $21@23; No 3 and poorer, $18@20. Straw, large bales, rye, [illegible].

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, [illegible]; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, [illegible]; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, [illegible]; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, [illegible]; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.19; No 3 yellow, $1.15½. OATS, No 2 white, [illegible]; No 3 white, 51@52c; No 4 white, [illegible]; ordinary white, clipped, [illegible]. RYE, c i f, export, $1.16. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 90½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Uneven, mostly steady with Friday's low time, or 10@25c lower than the average; top, $10.40; bulk, [illegible]@220 lbs, $10.15@10.35; few good to choice, 240@260 lbs, butchers, [illegible]; finished, 270@290-lb averages, $9@9.10; few heavy butchers downward to $8.75; very little doing on light lights or pigs; bulk, desirable packing sows, $8@9.25.

Cattle—Fed steers and yearlings steady; grassy kind, 15@25c lower; stockers and feeders unchanged; fat cows 25@40c lower; grassy butchers, heifers, 25c off; cutter cows, strong; bulls, 25@40c higher; vealers steady; heavy steers weak at $14.50, medium weights reaching $14.25; long yearlings, $14 and 995-pounders, $13.65; yearling heifers up to $12.50; good trade on all grade of fed yearlings.

Sheep—Slaughter lambs closing 25@50c lower, yearlings around 25c lower, aged sheep, 25@50c higher; feeding lambs weak.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, July 16, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood, combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood, combing, 43@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood, combing, 43c; ⅜-blood, combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood, combing, 43½@44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 37@38c; ⅜-blood, 41@42c; ¼-blood, 41@42c.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, July 18, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$34.25@34.50
Spring bran	33.75@34.00
Soft winter wheat bran	35.00
Hard winter wheat bran	34.00@34.25
Standard middlings	39.00@40.25
Soft winter wheat middlings	41.20@47.00
Flour middlings	44.00@51.00
Red dog flour	52.00@53.00
White hominy	41.70
Yellow hominy	41.70
Gluten feed	37.70
36 per cent cottonseed meal	40.75@41.75
41 per cent cottonseed meal	44.75@45.25
43 per cent cottonseed meal	46.50@46.75
34 per cent linseed meal	50.75@51.70

Millfeed in fair demand with production light.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 26c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, July 16, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $13.90; October, $16.65; domestic, December, $16.60. Alsike, August, $13.75; December, $13.75 bid. Timothyseed, cash, new, $2.45; December, $2.72½.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .42	$ .41½	$ [illegible]	$ .40
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.26½	[illegible]	[illegible]	.31½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	12.25	12.25	10.75	9.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	18.00	18.00	20.25	20.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	...	...	1.53	...
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.58	.59	.61½	.51½

Tomatoes Bring Record Price

Review of the Week Ending July 16

BUTTER—The markets opened with a firm tone and continued in that position thruout most of the week. Arrivals were heavy and exceeded those of the previous week. These heavier arrivals and a slight slowing up in demand resulted in larger quantities being sent to the freezers. At the close of the week prices were from ½c to ¾c lower on most markets.

EGGS—The hot weather affected the quality of eggs arriving in the markets and the demand was generally slack for average offerings. On the New York market there was a fair call for exceptional fancy stock and prices were somewhat higher than current quotations. Undergrades were quiet. The supply of nearby average quality eggs was liberal and these moved slowly on account of dealers still going to refrigerators for considerable quantities of eggs.

POULTRY—Trading in live fowls was very irregular on the New York market early in the week and prices showed considerable fluctuation. The hot weather curtailed consumption and the slow demand caused the market to weaken. Broilers were more active and the demand continued good. Old roosters were irregular and generally in slow demand.

POTATOES—Supplies in eastern markets were heavy early in the week and the demand was slow with low prices prevailing. Lighter supplies the middle of the week caused the market to strengthen but this was soon followed by another decline. The Eastern Shore of Virginia f. o. b. market was $3.40 to $3.50 per barrel during the week. Supplies from New Jersey increased and there was a gradual decrease in prices received for trucked-in stock on the Philadelphia jobbing market.

LIVESTOCK—The prices for hogs advanced on the Chicago market during the week and beef steers were mostly steady. She stock showed considerable fluctuation in prices. Vealers, heavy calves, stockers and feeders were generally steady. Yearling wethers showed a slight decline while fat ewes were somewhat higher. Feeding lambs were about steady.

GRAIN—Weaker foreign markets forced wheat prices about 6c lower for the week. Less pessimistic crop reports caused future trading in corn to take a sharp decline but cash markets were firm because of limited offerings. Oats lost around 2c for the week.

HAY—The hay markets were dull with an excellent outlook for the new crop. The supply of new timothy is increasing in the markets and demand exceeds the supply. The alfalfa market was easier. Only the top grades of all classes moved readily and common to ordinary hay moved very slowly.

FEEDS—The markets were unsettled. Shorts, middlings and heavier feeds were sharply higher on account of light offerings. Bran was slightly higher. Linseed meal was about steady. The new crop of cottonseed meal was offered more freely at slight reductions.

TOMATOES—New Jersey tomatoes were in moderate supply and have sold at record prices. These high prices were due largely to the scarcity of good quality tomatoes from the distant shipping areas. On the Philadelphia market during the past week most sales of No. 1 stock in five-eighths baskets ranged from $3.50 to $5.50 while extra fancy ripes sold at higher levels. Green tomatoes and sunburnt stock sold slowly at considerable discount.

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600 White Leghorn Pullets
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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
White Leghorns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barred Rocks	[illegible]	4.50	8.00

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S. C. Rhode Island Reds..10 Cts.
Barred Rocks ....9 Cts.
S. C. W. Leghorns......7 Cts.
Mixed or Off Color Chicks 7 Cts.
These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
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CHIX

July and August Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Str. Wh. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$60
[illegible] Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
[illegible] Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
Rhode Island Reds	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	80
Odds and Ends	4.00	7.00	60
[illegible] Pullets		$1.25 each	

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100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

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B. Rocks, R. I. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50
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White Leghorns ....Per 100 [illegible]
Reds 9.00
Rocks 8.50
Heavy Mixed ....[illegible]
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County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Much hay of excellent quality has been made. The crop will be a heavy one. Wheat harvesting is just beginning. The crop will be below normal. The corn has been making a phenomenal growth for the last two weeks. Potatoes are of good color and promise fairly well altho showing too much Fusarium wilt. Oats are heavy and almost in full head. Fruit prospects are very disappointing. Peaches, pears and cherries are a total failure. Apples indicate not over 25 per cent of a stand. Grapes promise a very light crop while berries, black raspberries, elder and huckleberries will be abundant. Less than half of last year's acreage of buckwheat will be seeded. Pasturage is only ordinary and the milk flow is not high. Late fall littered and early spring pigs are making good growth. Egg production low and prices advancing slowly. Prices: wheat, $1.35; rye, $1; corn, 90c; oats, 60c; potatoes, none for sale; butter, 45c; eggs, [illegible]; hay, $21; straw, $15.—W. M. P., July 7.

Carroll County, Md.—Weather continues cool and very pleasant for July. Pea harvest is about over with a good yield of fair quality peas. Grain harvest is very irregular. A few farmers are cutting wheat and the prospects are for a good yield. Most of the hay crop has been stored away. The yield and quality of hay was good. Spring grass seeding is a good stand and is making fine growth. Pastures are about normal for this time of year. Corn is about a week to ten days late. Strawberry and cherry crops were very poor this year due to cold weather. Plums and pears will be a light crop. Blackberries are ripening and prospects are for good yield of good quality berries. Gardens are looking well. Potatoes still have a good color but it is reported that blight is appearing in some sections. Strawberries sold from 15c to 25c per box; eggs, 22c; young chickens, 25c.—H. I. R., July 9.

Centre County, Pa.—Hay making is two weeks later than usual. Wheat is beginning to color. Cherries are a very short crop. Apples and most fruit will be scarce. Strawberries were a fair crop and brought $6 a crate. Other berries are making a good showing. Wheat, $1.35; corn, $1; rye, $1; oats, 45c; buckwheat, 90c; butter, 45c; lard, 14c; eggs, 25c; hens, 25c.—A., July 11.

Erie County, Pa.—This year's hay crop is estimated at 25 per cent above the average. Potatoes are progressing most favorably. A smaller acreage than usual has been planted, but a bumper crop is in prospect. Oats and corn do not look favorable. The fruit yield is far below the average. Grapes, apples and cherries will be a light crop. Thousands of cherry trees are dying. Many of them laden with fruit which will not mature. Local markets are as follows: Chickens, 35@40c; butter, 47@60c; eggs, 30@32c; strawberries, 25@30c; cherries, qt., 25c; raspberries, 40@45c qt.; beans, 25c lb.; peas, 10@15c lb.; lettuce, 20@25c lb.; potatoes, basket, 70@75c; tomatoes, lb., 25c; cauliflower, 30c lb.—E. M. F., July 11.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—June continued cool and wet, frost on the 15th. Everything seems two weeks late. Not very good hay weather. Corn not very good stand in some localities owing to cold wet weather. Truck patches and gardens looking good. Not much early fruit. Cherries and strawberries a poor crop. Some late potatoes coming thru the ground. New potatoes selling for 53c per peck from the stores. Strawberries brought 25c qt.; eggs, 32@35c.—E. A. K., July 11.

Lehigh County (Upper), Pa.—Rye is turning yellow and will be ready to harvest soon. Wheat fields will not be ready before a week or ten days. The wet weather has helped the wheat wonderfully. The yield in general will be low per acre. Rye fields look much better and a fine yield is expected. The hay crop which is just about harvested was an enormous one. The only farmers that are short are those who had alfalfa fields which were winter killed. Potatoes look exceptionally fine. The oat crop looks good. Corn is the only crop that is poor. The fruit crop is very short. Cherries in most sections were scarce. Apples will not be more than twenty per cent of last year's bumper crop. Dairy cows are in great demand and prices very high. More farmers now shipping milk than ever before. Pigs are very plentiful and price is low. The high prices of a few years ago has brought on an over production. Prices: eggs, 24c; country butter, [illegible]; pigs, slaughtered, 11c; wheat, $1.30; chickens, old, live weight, [illegible].—G. J. R., July 7.

Monroe County, Pa.—Cold wave passed over this county. On the Fourth the thermometer registered 38. The tuberculin test of cattle is finished; 1100 herds were tested with 126 reactors. A large number of farmers attended State College during Farmers' Week. A. N. Staples, state health officer, discovered the first Japanese beetle on a rose bush at Delaware Water Gap. Over 40 head of purebred cattle were bought at auction on July 1 to replace the infected ones. This is the big week for storing hay. Potatoes looking fine. Oats tall and strong, good stand. Buckwheat about all sown. Corn small, but is growing well with good healthy color.—G. S., July 10.

Passaic County, N. J.—Weather for past month has been rather cold. Asparagus is done for the season. It was rather short due to the late spring and cool weather during the cutting season. Strawberries are finished with an average crop. The prices were higher than other years, good stock not going below 20c a quart. Weeds are looking better than any other crop around this section. Early tomatoes and sweet corn are late as are practically all other crops. Raspberries ripening; price about 18c pt. Early cauliflower is nearly done, price for fancy stock, July 9, $4 per doz. Cabbage and lettuce are the poorest sellers on the market just now. Spinach is doing better than last week, the price advancing from $1 to $1.25 bushel.—N. D., July 11.

Potter County, Pa.—Frost at night July 4th. Crops late but growing fine. Apple crop will be short. Many dairy cattle being sold at advanced prices. A branch of the Black Forest Conservation Association held annual meeting June 27th. One hundred and sixteen new members were admitted. Representatives of the Fish Commission and the Department of Forests and Waters, engineers of the Department of Highways, a senator and a representative told of the work of their respective departments as it touched the subject of forest conservation. Members of the Potter County chapter of the Pennsylvania Alpine Club will ask that a great mountain near Sweden Valley be named Mt. Lindbergh. The valley was settled by Swedish pioneers. Prices: eggs, 25c; butter, 50c; cheese, 24c.—M. C. S., July 8.

Somerset County, Pa.—Crops are growing fine. Corn coming along well. Late planted potatoes looking good. Wheat turning. Farmers starting to make hay. Not much clover to cut, timothy looking fine. Late planted cabbage good. Of the 2885 cattle tested for T. B. only 11 reactors. The price of farm produce is about the same. Building of state roads is progressing.—H. W. B., July 10.

Purchase Ewes

THE St. Amour Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, operators of the Buck and Doe Run Farms at Mortonsville, Pennsylvania, thru their representatives, MacMillan Hoopes and B. H. Wilson, assisted by P. C. MacKenzie, of the Pennsylvania State College, have purchased seventy head of Hampshire ewes from the famous Bonny Leas flock at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. This purchase includes practically the entire flock, whose show record is evidence that it stands second to none in the United States.

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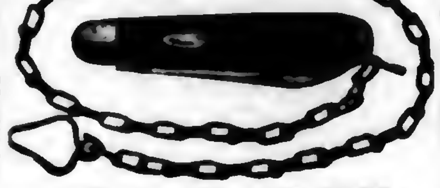
Jack Knife and Chain



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32x4	11.95	12.95	3.00
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34x4	12.45	13.45	3.35
32x4½	15.45	16.45	3.45
33x4½	15.95	16.95	3.95
34x4½	16.45	17.45	4.05
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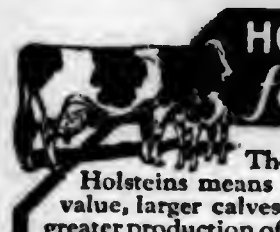

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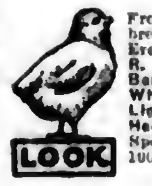
100% live delivery to your door guar.
Johnson Hatchery, Ickesburg, Pa



CHICKS

From highest quality free ranged stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	Per 100
R. I. Reds	$10.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
White Leghorns	8.00
Light Mixed	7.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots 100% prepaid; and delivery guaranteed.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Broiler and Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM. Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

The World's Purebreds Are Shown at Ottawa

LIVE birds from India, Egypt, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Canada and many other countries will help make up an exhibition of ten thousand purebred birds at the Third World's Poultry Exposition which opens at Ottawa, Canada, on July 27th.

The American exhibit, for which Congress appropriated $20,000, will cover more than 4000 square feet of floor space. Portrayal of the growth of the poultry industry by motion pictures will be one of the features of the exhibit. Beginning with the first European fowl brought to this country by Captain John Smith in the seventeenth century, the exhibit will picturize the evolution of the poultry industry up to the present day.

One entire building has been set aside for the exhibits showing the growth of the baby chick industry. Commercial feed exhibits, poultry houses, supplies and appliances, will occupy another building.

Will Discuss Feeding

Poultry leaders and world authorities will discuss feeding poultry for economical production. The importance of minerals in rations for laying hens, various methods of fattening poultry and the importance of the "all mash" method of feeding chickens are other subjects which will receive attention.

Four sessions of the Congress will be given over to the discussion of the distribution and marketing of poultry and poultry products. Over forty papers touching on all phases of the marketing problem will be read and discussed.

Ways and means of more effective cooperation between the United States and Canada in the control and eradication of poultry diseases will be sought by officials of the Department of Agriculture. Elimination of unsound and diseased breeding stock by large dealers in chicks will be a plea of the poultrymen.

According to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, the holding of this international congress on this side of the Atlantic presents an unusual opportunity for all American producers, distributors and consumers to learn a great deal about practically every phase of the poultry industry.—H.

Nest Box Notes

SOMETIMES when we are rushed with hay and harvest, the poultry houses are likely to get pretty dirty. It is too bad to confine the poultry to dirty, dusty houses in hot weather, and much more so if the roof leaks a little and allows the accumulation to get wet. Our own houses got a good cleaning the first week in July. We spread the old litter on a piece of ground that was plowed for late cabbage and put fresh litter in all the houses. I am sure the hens appreciated it.

• • •

One of the best sources of green feed for the winter is a crop of late cabbage. This is an easy crop to grow, and no poultryman should be without a patch. One of the ballhead varieties will probably keep the best. Hen manure and wood ashes is a good combination for this crop. The hens feed the cabbage and the cabbage feeds the hens—that's efficiency if there ever was any.

• • •

In using poultry manure or litter for fertilizer it should never be spread on ground that chickens of any age run over, as that would simply serve to concentrate worms and disease. Such material should be used on land away from the poultry buildings. We use it on wheat or grass as a top dressing, in the orchard, or harrow it in after plowing for corn.

• • •

The egg yield seems to be falling off and prices are mounting slowly. So are feed prices. The laying flock also has to bear the expense of rearing the young stock, with the aid of whatever is taken in from the sale of broilers. Careful feeding, the sale of surplus males that are not wanted for roasters or breeders, and rigid culling will mean the difference between profit and loss from now until the pullets come into production. Summer boarders in the henyard are a luxury that most of us can't afford.—R. L. S.-H.

Roadside Dairy Restaurant Markets Guernsey Products

(Continued from page 2)

that is giving abnormal or clotted milk is detected before the milking machine is attached.

The crop rotation is unusual but has been most satisfactory. It is corn two years, wheat one year and alfalfa three or four years. The alfalfa is drilled in the standing wheat when it is about 3 inches high in the spring. A crop of alfalfa is cut the next fall. Only one bushel of wheat per acre is sown but this usually brings a yield of about 30 bushels per acre. The first crop of alfalfa is ground to take the place of wheat bran to a considerable extent in the ration.

Prefers Alaflfa to Timothy

Penshurst Farm feeds a home-mixed ration containing about 20 per cent protein. Alfalfa and silage form the roughage. Doctor Deubler stated that he would not attempt to run a dairy if he had to depend on timothy hay for roughage. One pound of grain mixture is allowed a cow for every four pounds of milk she produces but a cow on twice a day milking is never allowed over 12 pounds of grain daily.

The big 800-ton silo was filled last year without tramping the silage except for such as took place by the man who handled the distributor in the silo. The silage kept just as well as formerly when tramped.

The senior herd sire is Penshurst Man of War, sired by Kate's Champion of Penshurst, and out of Garclaugh May Mischief, for many years the world's record Ayrshire milk producer with 25,328 pounds of milk in a year. The junior herd sire is Penshurst Rising Prince, a three-year-old sired by Netherton Statesman and out of Penshurst Champion Princess, a fine type of Ayrshire cow that for 5 years has averaged over 10,000 pounds of milk per year.

Work of Association Explained

H. D. Allebach, president, and R. W. Balderston, secretary, of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 1211 Arch Street, Philadelphia, explained the work being done by the association in marketing the milk produced by its members and in protecting its men in the weighing and testing of their products. The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council with offices in the same building is doing a splendid work in improving the quality of milk in the Philadelphia district and in encouraging the consumption of larger amounts of dairy products.

Dingleton Farm, Newtown Square, Mrs. E. V. Seeler, owner, and Mr. Nelson, herdsman, showed a fine herd of Jerseys. Many of these were excellent daughters of the noted sire Feathers Raleigh and made an interesting class for judging purposes.

(To be continued)

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE
Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

MOST every time I have taken a group of farmers or students around the wholesale market they ask the same question: "How does the commission man or dealer set his price? How does he know what to charge?"

I have talked to a dozen or more dealers about this and have done a lot of observing as I have traveled around the market. You will find if you visit fifty stores that the price of a commodity of a certain grade or quality will vary but little, even tho the stores may be three or more miles apart.

The best salesmen have developed thru years of experience the ability to judge market conditions, to tell how much produce is on the market and by observing the buyers' actions to determine whether their price is right. Prices may fluctuate from day to day but there always seems to be a price that is "right." It might be defined as the price at which produce will sell best. One dealer said, "You see we know what we got yesterday, and if the buyers seem anxious at that price we shove it up a bit. If they hold off, then we may hold it at that figure for a while and if nothing happens we drop it again."

Selling Sense Guides Dealer

It is the dealer who can sense a changing market who is a real success. When things are running along smoothly his "selling sense" may tell him a drop is about due and the best thing for him to do is to clean up the goods he has on hand. Again he may have reason to expect rising prices and he will take a chance, hold the produce over for a day and sell at a much higher price tomorrow.

How can he tell when a raise or a drop is coming? It is partly by the selling sense that he has developed, and sometimes it is an undefinable something called a hunch. It is the same thing that tells you to get in that load of hay before it rains even when the sun is shining. Hunches sometimes go wrong, so the dealer uses all methods of gathering information. He studies the market reports, shipment figures and other information issued by the government and state. He knows what crop conditions are in various sections and what is likely to affect them.

Prices Based on Facts

The large firms keep men stationed in production centers to report to them crop conditions and to talk to the farmers. They receive private wires from various cities and learn the inside conditions, and while they may get a hunch it is most likely to be based on fact.

I have heard farmers and others criticize market reports and say that the fact that low prices are published tends to keep prices down. It is a narrow viewpoint. In the old days when market reports did not exist or were very primitive you hauled your produce to a dealer. If he returned a dollar a basket you had no idea whether that was the right price; if he returned fifty cents you had no basis for complaint. Now you can get unbiased quotations on various lines of produce in practically every large city in the country. You have the opportunity to be as well informed as the commission man. From the dealer's standpoint it would be one of the grandest things that ever happened if all producers stopped receiving and reading market reports. If the United States Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets and all other agencies disseminating market information stopped their work, the dealer would still know market conditions and would build up his own private bureaus of information, because he knows it pays.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from this column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW IS LAME.—My cow slipped on the ice last winter. Since then she can't bring her foot forward at times. It seems to catch in the stifle. She walks all right at times. Can anything be done to cure that catch?—B. L. V. T., Centerville, Pa. If the stifle is injured and the condition has existed for some time little improvement may be secured. The daily application of a liniment with massage may be of value. Bathing with warm water or applying hot packs will assist in stimulating circulation to the part.

LACK OF PROPER RATION.—I have a sow that has pigs about four weeks old. I kept her in hog pen on planks till pigs were three weeks old, then turned her out in hog yard. Now she is down in pen, can't get around and has no use of her hind legs. Is there any help for her?—B. W. W., Watsontown, Pa. This condition is not uncommon in sows following farrowing when the diet lacks the proper balance. There is a lack of calcium in the diet and an increased demand made on the sow because of the suckling pigs. Feed a mixture of 100 lbs. corn, 15 lbs. fish meal, 5 lbs. each of oil meal and ground alfalfa. If a forage crop were available, this would take the place of the alfalfa. For a period of ten days add two tablespoons of cod liver oil to the ration daily. See that the sow gets out into the direct sunlight. Recovery should be expected in a short time.

GARGET.—I have a cow that has garget. Two teats are affected. Please advise what to do for her.—T. S. C., Flemington, N. J. Separate the cow from the others. Milk her every hour, if possible, being careful to wash the hands in an antiseptic solution before and after milking. Bathe udder with warm water. Give cow one pound of Epsom salts as a drench. Cut down the ration for a few days.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions. 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

JULY PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. **B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $8; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS $9.00—100. W. Leghorns $8.00—100. Barred Rocks $9.00—100. Reds $10.00—100. W. Rocks $10—100. Light Mixed $6.50—100. Heavy Mixed $8.00—100. **Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa.**

SOMETHING NEW—Ruppin's Laying Strain of Pekin Ducks lay all year round. Old stock, $6.00 each; drake, four ducks, $25.00. Young stock, $5.00 and $20.00. Eggs, 10c; ducklings, 50c. **L. Ruppin, Akron, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $9; S. C. Leghorns, $7; Light Mixed, $6. Heavy Mixed, $7. Less than 100 add 1c ea., for 500 ½c less. **Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Lecker and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

PULLETS—8-12 and 16 weeks old. Write for prices and state what variety. No culls. All guaranteed. **Frank X. Burkhart, Tiffin, Ohio.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, 930 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

PULLETS 5000 Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our large Barron's English White Leghorns that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only, there is no better egg bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. **Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.**

CHICKS 4 weeks old Barron Strain, heavy laying quality White Leghorns, 100—$30.00, 500—$140.00. Big, strong, fast growing chicks. Saves time, feed, labor, loss. Same per cent pullets as hatched. **R. Seliger, 959 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.**

MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn pullets, produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. **Belter Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.**

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—8 weeks, 65c; 10 weeks, 75c. **Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Michigan.**

MISCELLANEOUS

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 43 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.**

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. **Cowic Studio, 16½ Fountain Ave., F., Springfield, O.**

HIDES—WOOL—Best cash prices. Write for quotations and tags. **S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.**

PER ROLL, Six High Gloss prints 25c. Trial 5x7 enlargement 10c. In folder 20c. **Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.**

MACHINERY

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

PINE TREE MILKER—2 double units, 3 hp. Edwards Engine, nearly new. **Grover Wise, R. D. 7, West Chester, Pa.**

WANTED Potato Digger. Also a Hogg's Potato Grader. **John Swope, R. D. 4, Lebanon, Pa.**

PLANTS

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, BRUSSELS SPROUT and CELERY PLANTS—Cauliflower; Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball and Early Erfurt, 5,000—$20.00, 1,000—$4.50, 500—$2.50, 300—$2.00, 200—$1.50, 100—$1.00. Cabbage; Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Enkhuizen Glory, Succession, Surehead, Red Rock and all other varieties, 5,000—$10.00, 1,000—$2.25, 500—$1.60. Brussels Sprouts; Long Island Improved, 5,000—$12.50, 1,000—$3.00, 500—$2.00, 300—$1.50, 100—$1.00. Celery Plants; French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Fordhook, Emperor, 5,000—$15.00, 1,000—$3.50, 500—$2.00, 300—$1.50, 100—$1.00. All good plants with good roots. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. **F. W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, N. J.**

PLANTS "THAT PLEASE." Postpaid by return mail or your money back. All varieties. Celery, Cauliflower, Beets, Mangels, 3 doz.—25c, 100—50c, 500—$2.00, 1,000—$3.75. Cabbage, 3 doz.—25c, 100—45c, 300—$1.00, 1,000—$2.50. Catalog. **Rohrer's Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.**

PLANTS—Special July, Hardy Cabbage for late crop, dozen leading varieties: 300—75c, 500—$1.10, 1,000—$1.50, prepaid. Collect, $1.00—1,000, 5,000—$4.50, 10,000—$8.00. Satisfaction, good order delivery guaranteed. **Old Reliable Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.**

CELERY—White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. Cabbage, Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field—$1.25—1,000; 10.00—10,000. **J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.**

FORDHOOK CELERY PLANTS—Grown on sterilized soil. Strong, healthy plants. By express, $3.50 per 1000. **Jacob O. Moffinger, Rt. 8, Lancaster, Pa.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write **Tom Walker, Dept. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

AGENTS WANTED—A splendid opportunity to earn extra money by selling 23 household articles needed by every housewife. Send for list and full particulars. **J. F. Halmann, 320 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa. Also Room 602, 100 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.**

WANTED—Two single dairymen for dairy work exclusively, salary $50, excellent board, single room and laundry. **Laurel Locks Farms, Pottstown, Pa.**

FARM LANDS

RIVER BOTTOM FARM—219 acres, fireclay and coal underlying. In sight of railroad station. On concrete road. 75 acres cleared. Fine spring, good buildings. Price $1000. Write or phone. **Cora Mitchell, Curry Run, Pa.**

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write **Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.**

VETERINARIAN'S RESIDENCE and practice of 33 years for sale. Address **P. O. Box 532, Trenton, N. J.**

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. **O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters.
GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free.
O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.

GOATS

GOATS Purebred Toggenburg billy, 10 grade does, 4 matured does, bred.
GROVER WISE, R. D. 7, West Chester, Pa.

FOR good health drink goat's milk. World's Best Togs, $75. Nubians, $45. Registered Purebreds, $75. Kids $15. **Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.**

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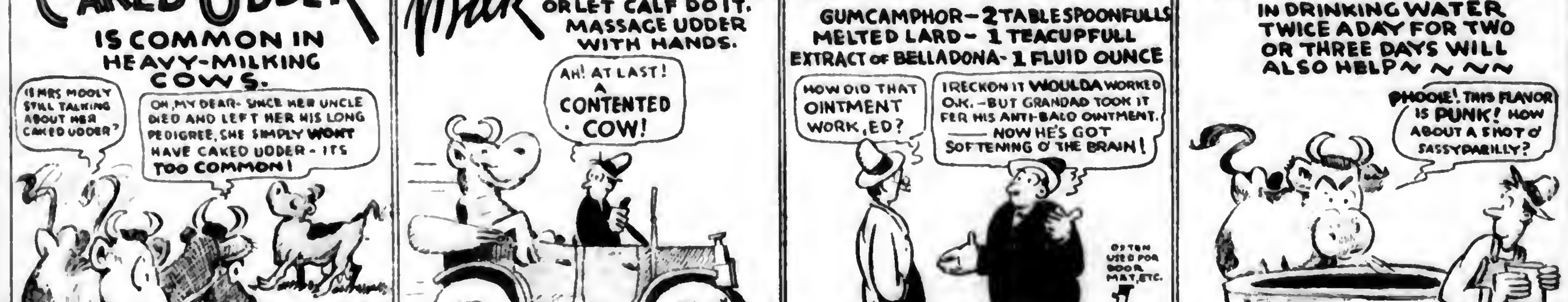
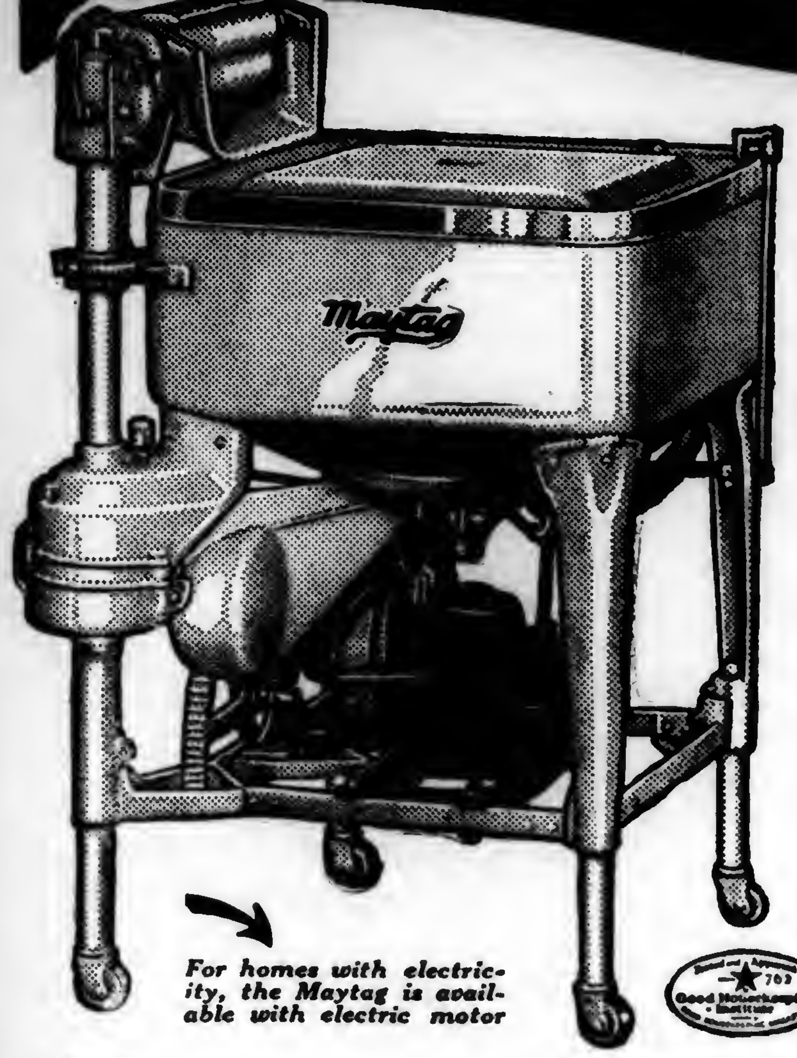
Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


CAKED UDDER IS COMMON IN HEAVY-MILKING COWS.
IS MRS. MOOLY STILL TALKING ABOUT HER CAKED UDDER?
OH, MY DEAR- SINCE HER UNCLE DIED AND LEFT HER HIS LONG PEDIGREE, SHE SIMPLY WON'T HAVE CAKED UDDER - ITS TOO COMMON!
Milk SEVERAL TIMES A DAY OR LET CALF DO IT. MASSAGE UDDER WITH HANDS.
AH! AT LAST! A CONTENTED COW!
YOU MIGHT EVEN TAKE 'EM OUT FOR A SPIN EVERY AFTERNOON. (YOU MIGHT)
USE THIS OINTMENT: GUMCAMPHOR—2 TABLESPOONFULLS MELTED LARD—1 TEACUPFULL EXTRACT of BELLADONA—1 FLUID OUNCE
HOW DID THAT OINTMENT WORK, ED?
I RECKON IT WOULDA WORKED O.K. —BUT GRANDAD TOOK IT FER HIS ANTI-BALD OINTMENT. —NOW HE'S GOT SOFTENING O' THE BRAIN!
OFTEN USED FOR DOOR MAT, ETC.
1 OZ. OF SALTPETER IN DRINKING WATER TWICE A DAY FOR TWO OR THREE DAYS WILL ALSO HELP
PHOOIE! THIS FLAVOR IS PUNK! HOW ABOUT A SHOT O' SASSYPARILLY?



A FARM Washing in 60 Minutes with the MAYTAG

For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor

Free Trial

You can have a Maytag for your next washing without cost or obligation. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Phone or write before next washday.

ONE hour with the Maytag Aluminum Washer disposes of 50 pounds of clothes, dry weight—an average family washing.

The Maytag washes so thoroughly clean that no hand-rubbing is necessary, even on collars, cuffs, wristbands or grimy overalls. Think of the time and effort you will save each week—in a month, in a year—time that you can use to advantage.

Powered with Gasoline or Electricity

Whether you have electricity or not, you can enjoy this marvelous washday convenience. The Maytag, for homes without electricity, is equipped with the Maytag Multi-Motor, a compact, in-built gasoline engine as reliable and simple as an electric motor, powerful enough to operate washer and wringer at the same time.

It doesn't tire you to wash with a Maytag. It is so convenient. The adjustable legs make it just your height; the all-metal wringer sets close to the water line, and automatically adjusts the tension for a thin handkerchief or a heavy blanket.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, *Newton, Iowa*
Eastern Branch,
851-53 N. Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

[F-6-27]

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Arnold....John Fedan & Co.
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The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bellevue
..Bellevue Maytag Store
Bellwood.......G. A. Wilson
Berwick.Berwick Maytag Co.
Bethlehem.Lehigh Supply Co.
Bloomsburg
...Bloomsburg Maytag Co.
Braddock........R. H. Hunt
Bradford.........Jos. Marks
Bristol...Clymer Maytag Co.
Burgettstown.Wilson El. Co.
Butler
..Butler Co. Maytag Shop
Canonsburg..Wilson El. Co.
Carlisle
..The Carlisle Maytag Co.
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.Carnegie Maytag Store
Catasauqua W. T. Kleppinger
Chambersburg
Chambersburg Maytag Co.
Charleroi...Wilson Elec. Co.
Chester.Chester Maytag Co.
Clarion
Ditz & Mooney Hdwe. Co.
Clearfield
Routch & Swartzle Co.
Coatesville...Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville
........M. D. Thompson
Coraopolis..Ferree Elec. Co.
Cresco.........J. A. Seguine
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....Clymer's Dept. Store
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Easton.....James E. Hauck
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Elwood City
.......Maytag Sales, Inc.
Emlenton
.....H. B. Mitchell & Co.
Emporium....J. H. Stephens
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Forest City
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..Gettysburg Dept. Store
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State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
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Hazleton
......Reiley's Stores, Inc.
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Homestead Maytag Store
Honesdale
....Vincent Maytag Co.
Hooversville
..Shaffer's Maytag Shop
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Kennett Square
.......John H. Voorhees
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Lancaster
Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe
..Latrobe Elec. Appl. Co.
Lebanon..Lebanon Elec. Co.
Leechburg
....Leechburg Furn. Co.
Lewisburg.Home Elec. Store
Lewistown
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.........Good Maytag Co.
Philadelphia
Dela. County Maytag Co.
.....Ardmore Maytag Co.
..North Phila. Maytag Co.
....W. Phila. Maytag Co.
Philipsburg
Philipsburg Maytag Store
Phoenixville
........McCarraher Bros.
Pittsburgh
.......Espy Maytag Store
..Mt. Oliver Maytag Store
....N. Side Maytag Store
Squirrel Hill Maytag Studio
McKees Rocks
McKees Rocks Maytag Store.
East Liberty, Pittsburgh
.....Loeffler Electric Store
Pittston
.Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Pottstown.McCarraher Bros.
Pottsville
..... Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Punxsutawney
......Grebe Maytag Store
Reading.Reading Maytag Co.
Renovo.......C. F. Maxwell
Reynoldsville
....McCreight Maytag Co.
Ridgway.......F. J. Eagen
Royersford
.....McCarraher Brothers
St. Marys.......F. J. Eagen
Saxton.........C. A. Shultz
Sayre......Harden Brothers
Scottdale....Ace Maytag Co.
Scranton
.....Scranton Maytag Co.

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Shamokin Zuern Maytag Co.
Sharon
... Sunshine El. Appl. Co.
Shenandoah
.......Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Slatington.
..Jones Brothers & Miller
Somerset
...Shaffer's Maytag Shop
Souderton
...Yocum Godshalk & Co.
Stroudsburg.. J. A. Seguine
Sunbury
.... Sunbury Maytag Co.
Tamaqua
.....Williams Maytag Co.
Tarentum John Fedan & Co.
Tionesta.....S. S. Sigworth
Titusville... Lynn W. Camp
Towanda...Harden Brothers
Troy ...Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock
. Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Tyrone ...Good Maytag Co.
Uniontown
.. Fayette Maytag Co
Upper Mauch Chunk
......J. Howard Williams
Vandergrift..Geo. B. Wiant
Warren.Metzger Wright Co.
Washington.Wilson Elc. Co.
Waynesburg
.........Donald C. Beatty
West Chester
........Suplee Hdwe. Co.
West Newton
...........Ace Maytag Co.
Wilkes-Barre
Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co
Wilkinsburg
...... Regent Elec. Co.
Williamsport
.... .Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Williamstown
Williamstown Maytag Store
York..York Co. Maytag Co.

State of New Jersey
Asbury Park..F. G. Rhodes
Atlantic City
... So. Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne
..Devlin & Sons, Co., Inc.
Bloomfield
Davega Home Appl Corp
Bound Brook..Smith El Co.
Burlington
..... Camden Maytag Co.
Camden
..... Camden Maytag Co
Elizabeth
Albert Lifson & Sons, Inc.

State of New Jersey
City Dealer
Hackensack
H Plager & Sons
Hammonton
.... Rice-Rubba Store
High Bridge Servu Appl. Co.
Hightstown
C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell.Hopewell Elec. Co.
Lambertville
.... Servu Appl. Co.
Millville
.....Triangle Maytag Co.
Montclair
Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Morristown James E. Hauck
New Brunswick
Smith Electric Co.
Passaic Rupp's Maytag Shop
Pennington
.... . Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove
... Elliott's Maytag Co.
Perth Amboy
.... Kelly & McAlinden
Pitman C. G. Pidgeon
Port Norris J. R. Prichard
Rahway Williams Elec. Co.
Red Bank.Chas. K. Hopping
Roebling
.. Roebling General Store
Somerville Smith Elec. Co.
Sussex
.... ..Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Toms River A. W. Dorsett
Trenton Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York
Roth Seuferling Co. Inc.
Wildwood R. W. Ryan
Woodbury
...... Elliott's Maytag Co.

State of Maryland
Baltimore
...Baltimore Maytag Co.
Cumberland
Joseph H. Brinker & Bros.
Frederick . L. B. Nicodemus
Graceham L. B. Nicodemus
Hagerstown Home Furn. Co.
Leonardtown
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Oakland
.......A. D. Naylor & Co.

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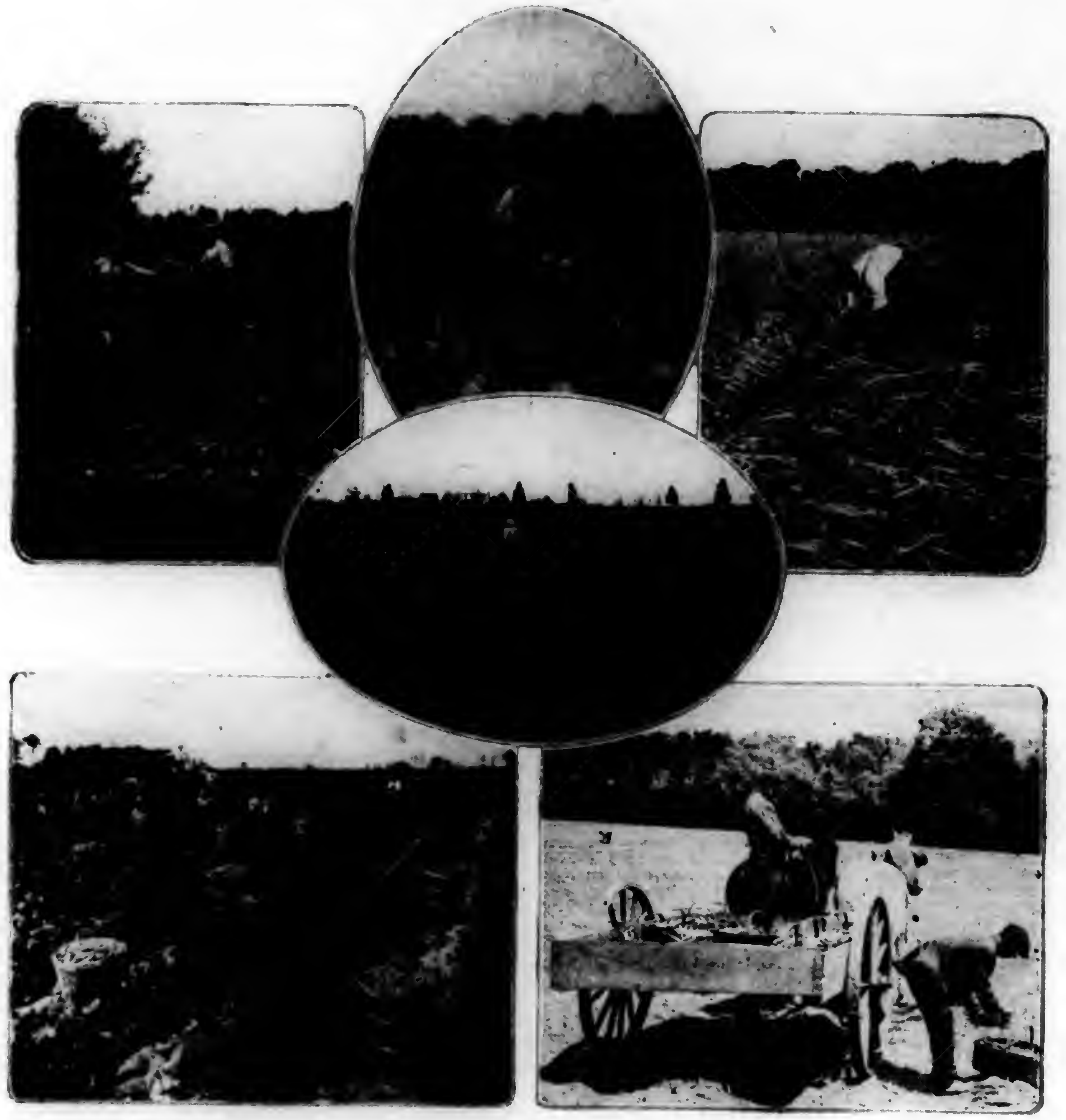
Wilmington Maytag Co.

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1927 No. 5



Harvest time in South Jersey. See page 2.

Keep the Men out of the Kitchen—A motto for those who are building or remodeling farm homes. Page 3.

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Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XVIII Getting Rich Quick with Avocados

AFTER having witnessed the ups and downs of different fruits for thirty-odd years, I have become rather phlegmatic in the presence of a fruit boom, but I must confess that this avocado boom in southern California gives me pause. It all sounds so plausible and the stories of big profits are so well authenticated that I have had to poke around quite a bit before finding the colored gentleman in the woodpile. There is one, of course, and he turns out to be the same individual who was uncovered successively during the boom days of the apple, fig, peach and other fruits. It appears, in short, that the only man who really makes big money is the one who is in on the ground floor, early in the game. Those of us who come tagging along after rarely get much out of it but experience.

The avocado, improperly called the alligator pear, is a comparatively new fruit in the United States, tho long appreciated in the tropics. Twenty years ago it was known to only a few; even now the majority of our millions never saw one. The warty skin of some varieties gives it the name alligator pear. The fruits are roundish or pear shape, greenish or purplish, and range in size from eight to forty ounces. The Mexican avocado, which was introduced in 1863, is distinctively inferior to the Guatemalan avocado, introduced about 1886. The latter is larger, thicker skinned and hence a better shipper, and higher in quality.

The Taste Must Be Acquired

The taste for avocados, like the taste for olives and many other good things, is acquired. Few people like them until after several trials, then they are addicts for life or so long as the pocketbook remains fat. For avocados have been, and still are, a rich man's food. Avocado salad is supposed to be the last word in epicurean delight. The word food is used advisedly for the avocado is as nutritious as lean meat. It contains ten to thirty per cent vegetable oil, which explains why it slips down the throat with such soothing unction. At present prices it would be foolish for any poor man, especially a college professor, to acquire the taste.

About 1910 it began to leak out that the owners of the few seedling avocado trees in southern California were getting $1.50 each for the fruits, and sometimes $1000 a year from a single tree. This fuse set off the explosion. Now there are around 4000 acres between Santa Barbara and San Diego and new plantings are being made or projected every minute. The nurseries are doing a land-office business in trees at $2.50 each which cost about fifty cents to produce. The California Avocado Association, formed in 1915, now has 500 enthusiastic members. These are nourished by Aladdin tales of avocado profits that would make even a conservative Berks County Dutchman wonder whether he is doing the right thing by his family to withold his hand from his pocketbook. He is told—and it is all true—that Joseph H. Walker, of Hollywood, has a tree that netted $1800 one year and $1500 another year; that many eight- or nine-year trees have returned profits of over $100 a tree; that single trees have yielded 3000 fruits selling for forty cents to $1.00 each; that an acre should yield at least 20,000 pounds; and that the 1925 return of the California Avocado Exchange on 300,000 pounds shipped for its members was forty cents a pound at the packing house for all grades, including culls. In 1926, however, the net of the Exchange was twenty-five cents and some people think it might have been much less if the hurricane had not ruined most of the Florida crop.

Two Views on Future Profits

There is no question about the big profits that have been made by a few growers from single trees. The question before the house, however, is what the owners of these 4000 acres may expect to perceive a few years hence, when all these trees are in bearing. Here is where differences in temperament show up. The sanguine man says, with some justification, that the price will keep up because the area in which the avocados can be grown is very limited. It requires a frostless or practically frostless climate, plenty of water and a deep, well-drained soil. The frostless prerequisite restricts it to a small area in southern California, from Santa Barbara to San Diego, mainly along the coast and in the lower foothills; and to a narrow strip in Florida with Miami as the center. He also argues that the people of the United States do not know the avocado yet and that when the extensive advertising campaign of the Avocado Association gets into full swing it will be only a few years before it will vie with the grapefruit and cantaloupe.

The conservative man, on the other hand, sees the great difficulty in educating the American public to appreciate a new fruit, especially an oily fruit like the avocado. He admits that it can be done, but believes this will take many years and that in the meantime the owners of these 4000 or more acres, representing an investment of over $2000 an acre, are headed for disillusionment, if not for disaster. The truth probably lies between these two extremes.

Climate Included in Price of Land

The most disturbing factor in the avocado situation is the high capitalization. Southern California realtors, notedly of a very sanguine temperament, think nothing of asking $1500 to $2000 an acre for "avocado land." These prices are based, of course, not so much on crop producing value as on the far-famed California climate, which is sold with every acre at a very high figure. They are also based on the high returns that have been secured from avocados up to this time, not on an acreage basis but on the performance of exceptional individual trees. It seems certain that these prices cannot be maintained.

This Week's Cover Pictures

Harvest Time in South Jersey

ALMOST every month in the year is harvest time for the large vegetable growers of southern New Jersey. On the cover page of this issue are some harvest scenes in one of the great vegetable growing sections of the Garden State.

Upper left—Head lettuce, near Deerfield Street, Cumberland County, New Jersey.

Upper oval—Cabbage grown under overhead irrigation, farm of John Marts, near Bridgeton.

Lower oval—Spinach, on Strawberry Farm, near Shiloh. This picture was taken in January.

Upper right—A bumper crop of onions, Cedar Brook Farms, Cedarville. Two acres of this field, under irrigation, yielded 1100 one-bushel hampers.

Lower left—Lima beans on the Page Farm, near Newport.

Lower right—Asparagus on Buttonwood Farm, near Bridgeton.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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Vol. 96—No. 5 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY JULY 30, 1927 Whole No. 1576

Keep the Men Out of the Kitchen

Let Mother Solve the Farm Kitchen Traffic Problem When You Build or Remodel

By ARTHUR C. PAGE

IF THE kitchen is the most used room in the farmhouse, the back door undoubtedly carries the heaviest traffic. Sometimes I think, like the tramp who had a button and wanted the lady to sew a coat onto it, that we should build a back door and kitchen first, and then build a house onto it.

We've decided that one back door was not sufficient to carry all the travel that passed thru it in the old farmhouse. Here was mother's work room, where she was hustling every minute, trying to keep it neat, and in spring when the ground was muddy—well, who can blame her for a little impatience. Father was called in from the barn to the telephone—and there across her clean floor—why go on? And when the boys were carrying in wood, the same back door and the same crowding past the stove.

In harvest time when the kitchen was a superheated bake oven, and everything was to be taken up for dinner, here came the men, so mother had to elbow among them for space at the kitchen sink to drain the potatoes and crowd past them as she hurried back to make the gravy. Sometimes they washed out by the pump, and that was a lot more comfortable for everybody. From that came a real idea.

Men Will Have a Special Washroom

In the new house the men are not going to come in by the kitchen door, and they're not going to wash up in the kitchen. There's going to be a separate door and a special washroom. This room will have plenty of space to hang the big sheepskin coats in winter, and will have a bootjack so dad can pull off his boots and put on his slippers at noon. One special place will have hooks for all the boys' work clothes. They drop these most anywhere now, but they solemnly declare that if they had one certain place to put their things, they would always put them there. We'll try it.

This washroom will be remembered when the heating system is planned, and will be warm in winter. There's no health or comfort in leaving coats or boots to get clammy and cold, to chill you as you start out-doors. And there will be water pipes, too, so the room must be heated.

Now that we have diverted the washing up from the kitchen sink, we attack the woodbox problem. That's easy. The woodbox will be built into the wall, so it is filled from the outside. Easier for the boys, more comfortable for everybody. Why didn't we think of it before?

There's another question that centers around the back door, and that's washday. In the old house the washing was done hither and thither, mostly in the kitchen in bad weather. The new house must have a really handy place, with water piped so there's practically no lifting, stationary tubs and a drain pipe for the washing machine.

Laundry Room Will Be Handy and Modern

Lifting is not good exercise for a middle-aged mother. Just where this room will be located is a question. Some people prefer to have it in the basement. This is an advantage in winter, when clothes are hung in the basement to dry, and you remember we are going to have a big clean, dry, cheerful basement. There's some argument for having the laundry room near the kitchen door. For instance, suppose mother has cooking going on at the same time, so she has to keep one eye on the stove and the other on the wash. Suppose she needs to stay close to the telephone. Suppose there's a tiny baby that may wake up and need care. You see, if we were planning a house where there would be a maid and a laundress to do part of the work, these things wouldn't count, but where mother has the whole load as she does in the great majority of farm homes, we have to think of these things.

I've been getting a lot of letters about house planning. One reader says his local builder warned against cement blocks. Said they would crack, etc. That builder should wake up. Cement blocks will not be preferred for every job, but there's no finer building material. Some cement blocks, poorly made, may have cracked. Some biscuits are soggy, but that's nothing against good hot biscuits.

Another wanted to know about insulation. Said his contractor had never heard of it. That's why I'm writing these articles. Insulation of house walls and ceilings is one of the finest new ideas. Saves fuel, adds comfort at little cost.

So here's my suggestion. Some of the best information today is supplied by manufacturers of these products, and you cheat yourself if you don't study it. The old way to start building a house was to begin hauling rocks and driving nails, and make plans as you went along. The modern way—the way to get a good job and your money's worth, is to study the whole job out in advance, and be informed on materials and methods.

I'm glad to help you get any such information if you'll write me.

Remodel Quickly and Easily

WALLboard has increased in use and popularity with phenomenal speed in the last ten years. It deserves to be better known and more used on farms. There is no more useful building material.

There are a couple of dozen trade names and a dozen different grades and qualities of wallboard. All are alike in that they are made in broad sheets, usually 32 or 48 inches to fit over studding set on 16-inch centers. The height of the sheets varies from six feet to 10 feet. There is some light weight stuff put up in rolls, called wallboard. All this is not in the same class that we are talking about.

Some wallboard is made of paper, some of pure wood fiber, some of gypsum plaster with a layer of fiber on the back or in the center. That made of gypsum is usually

(to page 13)

Jersey Board of Agriculture Meets at Member's Home

THIS picture of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture was taken at the home of Laton M. Parkhurst when the regular monthly meeting of the Board was held recently at his home in Hammonton.

At this meeting a dinner was given in honor of Henry Jeffers, of Plainsboro, and Fred Lippincott, of Moorestown, retiring members of the board, both of whom have served continuously for 12 years.

In the picture, front row, left to right: Laton M. Parkhurst, Hammonton; Clifford P. Snyder, vice president, Plainsboro; George Roberts, Keyport; William Tomlinson, Kirkwood; William Duryee, secretary, Trenton; Fred Day, Passaic.

Back row: Henry Miller, Princeton Junction; Fred Lippincott, Moorestown; Joseph Frelinghuysen, president, Raritan; Elmer Wene, Vineland.

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"Consider what the wise would think, not what the foolish would say."

The Corn Borer, and Others

AT THE close of the corn borer clean-up season the Department of Agriculture estimated that more than ninety-five per cent of the corn borers had been destroyed. We sincerely hope that the conditions next month will verify this estimate. There was a very general spirit of cooperation evinced by the farmers in the affected districts, and a total of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 will be paid the farmers who voluntarily aided in carrying out the plans.

It is fortunate that the borer in its larval stage is located where it can be gotten at and destroyed. Many of our pests, as for instance the Japanese beetle, pupate under ground where they are safe from attack and destruction. When they appear as a flying insect they can then migrate to new fields and thus invade new territory.

But even if only five per cent of the corn borer larvae escaped destruction there will be enough to make compulsory a continuation of the war against them next year. There must be no let-up in the effort to control this pest. Corn is the most valuable crop of American farms and anything which would make it impossible to produce corn would be a national calamity.

Keep Awake When Reading

SOME very adroit articles are and have been appearing in presumably high class journals and magazines which, if taken at their face value, will mislead the uninformed. We have reference to the articles which ostensibly discuss agricultural conditions, prospects and practices. A few would-be farm magazines may also be found in the list.

The articles referred to pretend to be exhaustive and authoritative studies of agricultural matters such as cooperation, political conditions, farm practices, agricultural economics, etc., when as a matter of fact some of them are anything but exhaustive and authoritative, or even truthful. It looks as if there may be a studied purpose in printing them. While farmers cannot prevent their publication, they should at least not be led astray so as to reach wrong conclusions.

The Battle with the Aphids

WE DO not remember of ever having seen the aphids so numerous and ravenous as they have been this year. In some places all kinds of trees, roses and vegetables have been attacked, resulting in curled foliage and injured twigs. Many potato fields suffered, also. The makers of nicotine liquids and dusts no doubt profited as this is the only practical material with which to combat them. We have heard some complaints that even this material was ineffective, but in every instance coming under personal observation the cause of failure was in the lateness of application. The dust or spray must be applied when the temperature is right and before any leaves begin to curl. Otherwise, the insects will not be killed.

Roadside Stand Drinks

FARMERS who conduct roadside markets and sell home made drinks should be careful to conform to the state law on such matters. Ice must not be put directly into soft drinks to cool them, drinks sold as fruit juices must be the juice of real fruit, and the water used must be from an uncontaminated source. The legal restrictions are nothing more than sensible precautions and can and should be cheerfully met by everyone who conducts such a stand.

In this connection it may be stated that many stands would find a ready sale for fruit juice drinks if properly made and cooled. Sweet cider, raspberry and grape juice are especially appreciated by the thirsty, but it requires a knowledge of how to make them, and care in serving them. They are not only healthful and nourishing but are more palatable than much of the bottled stuff that is made and peddled thru the country. Many of these are synthetic stuffs containing no nourishment whatever.

Plow Early for Wheat

THERE is small chance of raising a bumper crop of wheat if it is seeded immediately after plowing. The soil should have time to settle and "knit" so that the capillary movement of moisture is reestablished. No crop is more dependent upon a firm soil for a good, quick start than is wheat. For these reasons the wheat ground should be plowed immediately after harvest, and harrowed occasionally until seeding time. This and the pulverizing effect of the weather settles the soil, putting it in ideal condition for giving the plants a quick start.

In this connection, we wish again to emphasize the importance of lime. There is no better time to lime soil than when it is seeded to wheat and grass. If this were followed religiously, most farmers would not be under the necessity of preparing the ground and seeding grass alone. If the soil is prepared as suggested and the timothy sown with the wheat, followed by the clover seed in the spring, it is all that is necessary to secure a hay crop. In some parts of the country no other method is ever practiced.

An Unfortunate Event

FEW thoughtful Americans will not regret the occurrence which transpired the other day in Nicaragua when a clash between the United States Marines and the natives resulted in the killing of about three hundred Nicaraguans. The relations between this country and Latin America have been strained for a good while and this latest happening will not tend to mend matters. The immediate reaction may be glimpsed by reading the speeches made the next day in the Pan American Congress of the Federation of Labor then in session in Washington. It is yet too soon to speak with authority on this matter, yet we can but express our hope that some other way will be found to settle the differences in Central America so as to spare human life and conserve friendly relations.

A Good Old Fashioned Game

ONE of the oldest, simplest, and yet most interesting of outdoor games is quoits, better known as "pitching horseshoes." No arrangements for picnics or other summer gatherings of farmers should be considered complete without plans for this game. It is all the more exciting if contests between men or teams of known ability can be arranged. We shall be glad to publish the pictures of expert quoit pitchers who have won victories that establish reputations. It is not necessary to say in urging this game that no inducement other than the glory of victory should be offered or allowed.

Editorial Sidelights

"THEY won't hurt you. I ought to know; I live with them." The young lady to whom this was addressed was walking down the street ahead of us a few minutes ago. We had noticed the peculiar action which prompted her companion's remarks. Every few seconds she brushed the back of her dress, as if to sweep away any insects that have been stealing a ride. She was trying to keep off the Japanese beetles.

At the next corner a half dozen clerks were playing a new game. It might be called "beetle ball." As the beetles flew by, the players attempted to hit them with a folded newspaper. The winner was the one who knocked the most beetles to the street.

When one of our fellow workers returned to the office from lunch yesterday he brought in eight Japanese beetles on his hat. Straw hats and women's dresses are the favorite perches of the city-dwelling beetles. An occasional scream no longer starts chivalrous men running to the aid of distressed maidens. For now the scream means only that some beetle has attempted to crawl down a maiden's neck.

All of which indicates that the Japanese beetle is a nuisance to city people as well as a menace to farmers. It wasn't so long ago that entomologists seemed rather pessimistic about controlling this invader. The bug seemed so infernally wise that it was difficult to trick him into eating anything not good for his health.

But things look brighter now. The use of coated arsenate of lead has proven a positive method of protection. On Page 13 we are publishing something about the use of this material for the benefit of readers in southeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

FEW DAIRYMEN can have, or would want, a cow barn worth $84,000 or $50,000. Nevertheless, when a man spends that much money on a barn it is interesting to see what he gets for his money and how nearly he is able to approach the hypothetical perfect dairy barn. This week Professor Borland concludes his article about some of the show places of southeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey (Page 14), two of them equipped with buildings costing the sums mentioned above.

WE PRESENT this week a group photograph showing the members of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture (Page 31). Since this picture was taken the Board held another meeting, when the president and vice president were reelected to the same offices for another term. At this meeting, too, the new members, Joseph Walter Miller, of Mercer County, and William I. Tomlinson, of Camden County took up their duties.

CANAL PROJECT RESTS

Enforce Prohibition—Radio Commission Criticised—Diversified Cropping is Widespread.

Washington, D. C.

RECENT developments indicate that a definite agreement between the United States and Canada looking to the construction of the St. Lawrence ship canal will be in the far distant future, if ever. It is found that there is much opposition in Canada to the project. The Canadians are strongly opposed to the internationalizing of their part of the St. Lawrence River.

Secretary of State Frank B. Kellog recently forwarded a note to Canada in which he proposed that the two governments enter into negotiations with a view to reaching an understanding in regard to the improvement of the St. Lawrence River for ocean ship navigation.

In reply, M. L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian premier, stated that the Dominion government preferred to await the report of its own advisory commission before discussing the question with the American government.

At the Canadian Embassy in Washington it is held that Canadians are more interested in the settlement of the Chicago drainage canal problem than they are in the St. Lawrence ship canal.

Liquor Traffic Decreases

At a conference of prohibition enforcement officials in Washington it was shown that the efforts of the government to enforce the law were effecting more satisfactory results than in recent years, and it was announced that the work of enforcement would be pushed forward with still greater vigor.

Dr. J. M. Doran, commissioner of prohibition, declared that the unlawful traffic in alcohol is to end. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman said that absolute prohibition will be a long, slow fight, but the country eventually will be dried up. He saw indications of a steady improvement in conditions, because of the lessening of the supply of smuggled liquor, rapid diminution of private stocks and the fact that most liquor available for beverage purposes contains more or less poison and is very injurious to the health of the person using it.

Need Revision of Radio Law

The radio law needs revision as to nondiscrimination against minority parties, control over assignments of licenses, trading in licenses and trust features, according to Charles E. Rowe, of New York, who says that one station has a monopoly of broadcasting from the nation's capital.

At a recent conference in Washington Norman Baker, owner of a station at Muscatine, Iowa, discussing the fate of independent broadcasting stations, said that the Muscatine station, which is the only one in America positively connected with a farm organization, the Iowa Farmers' Union, had been cut down without any excuse or justification by the new Radio Commission.

Oppose Publicity of Firms

Should the Federal Trade Commission make public the names of firms or persons charged with unfair practices and who sign an agreement when complained of to quit their unlawful practices? This is a question on which the commission itself is divided. Commissioner Nugent has just dissented from the orders accepting the stipulations and dismissing nine firms on the ground that the cases should be tried in order that the public might be informed of the unfair practices adopted by the respondents and their law-abiding competitors be benefited by increased trade. The majority of the members oppose publicity.

Assist in Taxation Problem

A nation-wide campaign to assist state and local communities in efforts to reduce taxation is being forwarded by the "Better Understanding Between Industry and Agriculture" movement in cooperation with the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation and other organizations.

The course followed is the utilization of mass activity by important state groups. The first step was to interest state farm organizations and state industrial executives, and to obtain their pledges of cooperation. To date signed pledges have been received from 26 states. In each instance the state farm organization leaders and the state industrial executives not only have approved the plan, but have announced their willingness to assist in putting it into practical operation.

There Would Be No Corn Famine

If Illinois and Iowa had no corn crop whatever there would be a shortage but no corn famine in the United States, according to a Washington crop specialist. While there is a well-defined Corn Belt in the Middle West, the South is becoming a leading center of corn production, and prospects are favorable for a large crop of corn in that part of the country. Today the southern states are producing more diversified crops, outside of cotton, than were produced in the entire United States in 1900.—E. E. R.

REALIZE THE DANGERS

Weeds Are Spreading—Peach Trees Are Removed—Will Link Up 60 "Gaps"—Thresh Grain Early.

Harrisburg, Pa.

THE Japanese beetle has made its appearance on both sides of the Susquehanna. As rapidly as circumstances permit demonstrations of spray and other methods of control will be held in the Philadelphia district and then extended into southeastern counties. For the first time people up-state appear to be fully alive to the dangers of the beetle and this is having its effect in areas where the corn borer is expected to appear for more cooperation is being given in the federal-state plans to halt the borer. This will come to a test during the summer's close.

Warns of Roadside Weed Nuisances

Attention is being called by agents of the various branches of the State Department of Agriculture to the manner in which certain weeds have spread from roadsides to fields where they have been unknown for years. Organized and volunteer cutting down of weeds before flowering ends is being urged. The chicory and other weeds have spread in central counties and mustard and buttercup are now subject of warnings in some of the big wheat-growing counties.

Attain Test Record

According to an official announcement by the State Department of Agriculture, 630,000 cattle, or half those in the whole state, have been tested for tuberculosis, some of them more than once. The work is going ahead at a faster rate than ever known in Pennsylvania. This is possible owing to the fact more money has been made available by the state than ever before. The waiting list is away beyond anything ever known, amounting to tens of thousands.

May Offer Farms for Experiments

It is said some of the farms owned by the state institutions may be offered in part for demonstrating methods of handling cattle and plant pests. Success attending forestry operations on such lands has attracted attention to possibilities.

Inspectors Attack Yellows

Inspectors from the State Bureau of Plant Industry have gone into virtually every big peach-raising county this year in the attempt to check yellows and inspecting parties are now covering farm orchards. The inspection is said here to be considerably closer than heretofore and to have caught many isolated trees on farms and even in boroughs. Little difficulty in securing removal of infected trees is reported.

To Build Missing Highway Links

It is estimated $5,000,000 will be required to work out the State Highway Departments' project of linking up the 60 "gaps" between unimproved roads. The latest figures call for the building of 130 miles and the plan is to get the greater part of it under control before Thanksgiving day. When completed this building will benefit 120 towns in 36 counties by opening up better facilities.

Wheat Is Very Late

Wheat harvest in some of the central counties is later than known in years and the amount of threshing in the field is unusual owing to desire to get as much work as possible done before oats are cut. A survey of corn conditions is now being made for revision of previously issued figures.—T. C.

County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—The weather has been very favorable for all crops during the past month. Corn has made rapid growth, not more than one week late now. The fly was very bad in our county and wheat is poor. Some farmers cutting it for hay. Hay crop very heavy. Oats good. Milch cows are holding up well as pastures are good. Potatoes promise a good crop. Apples and peaches doing well except considerable scab on apples due to wet weather in the spring. Prices: corn, $1; wheat, $1.25; oats, 50c; milk, $2.20; eggs 25c.—A. R. July 19.

Gloucester County, N. J.—The first hot wave of the season struck the county this week and caused considerable damage to early tomatoes. Other crops have suffered from the intense heat and the continued drought but the loss will not be large. Tomatoes are high, growers still receiving $4 per crate, an unknown price at this time of the year. The crop is the lightest ever known in South Jersey. The apple crop is ripening and the growers are receiving the highest prices in recent years. Some of the fancy fruit has been moving into market at $3 per bushel. Late fruit gives promise of a large crop this fall. In many orchards the set is as heavy, if not heavier, than last season. The sweet potato crop gives evidence of being the poorest in the last twenty years. Despite unfavorable weather and crop conditions, prices on most commodities are good and the growers are rather optimistic over the situation.—A. K., July 15.

Greene County, Pa.—Very little rain in July to date. Water in streams very low. Early potatoes suffering. Corn growing nicely, but very short for time of year. Wheat nearly all cut, yield good. Hay very good. Cutting began early. Oats probably will be above the average. Wool all sold, price 40c. Much activity in oil and gas fields.—C. M. K., July 16.

Lebanon County, Pa.—On July 14 a wheat field meeting was held at Wayne Keller's farm, Millbach Springs, and on the 15th one was held at John Umberger's farm, Fredericksburg. Different varieties of wheat were pointed out, condition of stand, resistance to disease and insects, straw, etc., by H. B. Musser, crop specialist of Pennsylvania State College. Hay now all in; was of fine quality and quantity. Wheat harvesting is in full swing. Crop mostly good. Oats a splendid crop, is yellowing. Feeder cattle being brought in. We have just had a week of record breaking heat which was followed by much needed showers. Heat made corn jump ahead. Early potato tops going back. Late, in fine condition. Blackbirds pulled much sweet corn out of patches. Farmers help each other during hay and harvesting seasons. Labor hard to get and strange hands need watching. Eggs, 24c; new hay, $15; fat butcher calves, 12c; feeder cattle, 8c; corn, 80c@$1; duck eggs, 40c; goose eggs, $2.40; young roosters, 18c up.—R. I. W., July 19.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Good weather for drying hay which is a large crop. Wheat cutting is in full blast and several days more will put it all on shock. All indications are there will be a large yield. Corn is very much back, few fields have corn over twelve inches high but nearly all fields have a good stand. Bratton Township T. B. testing has been on since July 5th. So far all herds have passed except one of Swiss, which were all reactors and will be moved tomorrow. Prices: wheat, $1.30; corn, $1.10, oats, 50c; butter, 45c; lard, 15c; chickens, 20@25c; potatoes, $1.50.—J. H. H., July 14.

Salem County, N. J.—South Jersey is on the eve of digging one of the biggest white potato crops in recent years. Indications now point to an average yield of 60 barrels an acre. Wheat is turning out a big yield with many fields going beyond 40 to 45 bushels per acre. This is the second bumper crop in succession. Prices continue high with millers offering $1.50 per bushel from the field. There seems to be plenty of labor for all harvest requirements, even tho prices are high. Most of the farmers are paying up to $5 per day for help to shock wheat and to help with the threshing. Corn is the poorest in many years.—E. M. B., July 15.

RUN MARKETING TRAIN

Cape May Is Reported Clean from T. B.—Dairymen Will Take Trip To Washington, D. C.

Trenton, N. J.

STARTING on July 18, the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture is running an educational market train on a four weeks' schedule in central and southern New Jersey. The train is furnished with equipment for giving demonstrations on the grading and packing of fruits and vegetables. It has data, charts and exhibits showing how to ship products with minimum damage. The first stop was made on July 18 at Mullica Hill. All of the principal Reading and New Jersey Central loading points will be covered, the last stop being at Port Norris on August 13th.

First County Passes Test

Cape May is the first county in New Jersey to report a complete cleanup under the area plan of T. B. testing in this state. Under this announcement it is declared that every herd in the county has passed the test with every reactor removed.

State Dairy Trip Announced

Dairymen thruout New Jersey will gather as county and local groups to take part in a state dairy tour leaving Trenton August 9 for a three-day run thru the southern part of the state, Wilmington, Del., and to Washington, D. C. Milk producers and breeders from the southern counties will join the tour as it passes thru Mount Holly, Woodbury, Woodstown and Pennsgrove. The tourists anticipate being in Washington at seven in the evening. The United States Department of Agriculture, government experiment farms and other points of interest will be taken in during the following two days. Some counties have engaged large touring buses for the journey. The county agents in each county have charge of the organization of local groups.—W. H. B.

GRANGE LEADERS MEET

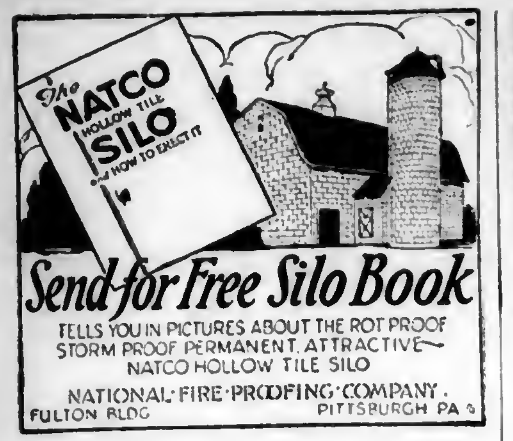
Stress Cooperation Among Farmers—Dairy Production Increases Above Year Ago June.

Ithaca, N. Y.

GRANGE leaders from Pennsylvania and Ohio recently met New York State Grange leaders at Syracuse College of Agriculture to consider ways of doubling the latter state's membership and to increase the number of active workers. J. Audley Boak, state master of Pennsylvania, pronounced Grange work the best kind of community work and recommended wider cooperation between farmers, particularly in marketing. C. A. Dyer, overseer of Ohio State Grange said that Ohio is 20 years ahead of New York in cooperative activities. He sees great things in common in the three states and believes that if they work together they could dominate the agriculture of the East. He believes farmers must know more of the facts relating to their business and must work together if they are to avoid peasantry.

Dairymen Respond by Production

Production of Dairymen's League members in the Madison-Onondaga sub-district showed an average production increase of 10 pounds per dairy over June of last year. If this can be held all thru the fall months over League territory more than the needed amount of milk to meet increased demands will be secured and the New York City Board of Health will not need to admit western milk. A ten-county inspirational meeting is being planned for dairymen of central New York to be held in Syracuse August 27th.—M. G. F.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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.
BY R. P. KESTER

THERE is no more delightful music to the ears of a farmer than the sound of falling rain after a scorching dry spell. Such music we listened to on the evening of the sixteenth, and Oh, how joyfully we heard it! For three weeks we had none to speak of, and for the last week the thermometer registered in the 90's every day. The surface soil was dry as powder and some of the small plants stood still. But on the evening mentioned we had an inch of rain, followed by continued warm weather and vegetation fairly jumped.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE WERE thankful during the hot, dry spell that we had not put manure in the bottom of the melon hills, as usual, else the plants would have dried up. As it was, they grew right along. Melons root rather deeply, and they had sent down a tap root into the moist, decaying alfalfa sod and grew rapidly. We have sprayed them twice so far with Bordeaux. There have been some beetles (cucumber) but the spray acts as a deterrent and they have done little damage. A pinch of nitrate of soda was placed on each hill near the plants, and the rain did its part at once.

✦ ✦ ✦

WHEN the temperature reaches ninety-four and over I cannot work with any satisfaction any more. Probably age has something to do with it, but I would like to think that atmospheric conditions have changed. During the intensive heat I have an uncontrolable urge to sneak off into the shade and stay there until the shades of evening bring relief. Even thinking is too much, so I "just sit." Food for hot weather should be composed chiefly of fruit and vegetables, and drink should be limited to fresh water from the spring or well. Swilling large quantities of iced drinks during a heated spell is not only foolish but dangerous.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE PUT up a good mow full of timothy and alfalfa hay the week before the hot spell began. It was cured in cocks and put in without any rain. I am old fashioned enough to believe that the old way of curing any kind of clover hay is best, altho it is a little slower. As soon as the clover or alfalfa is well wilted in the swath, rake it up and put it in well-built cocks of about 100 pounds each. Leave it so until it "sweats out," then haul it in. You will have nice green hay containing all the leaves, and little danger of mow burn or spontaneous combustion. This was the thirteenth time the field has been mown since it was seeded and we had about two tons to the acre.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE CUTHBERT raspberries have been yielding a good crop of fine, big berries. They have fooled us somewhat, because we believed that the frost which occurred while they were in bloom had injured the blossoms. The dry weather we have been having was in their favor. Nothing makes raspberry harvesting more precarious than a period of moist, sultry weather. The berries will "go down" at such times very quickly. I have seen them "grow whiskers" in six hours.

✦ ✦ ✦

SO FAR, we have seen no Jap beetles, altho we had a few last year. I knock on wood as I make the statement, because they are on the job in droves of millions in many places. I read many brave words about the fight the official inspectors are conducting, but in the same paper I read of the persistent spread of the pest. It is costing a lot of money to do something which is not being done,—viz., stop the spread of beetles. However, it is not the officials' nor the inspectors' fault. The thing is impossible. I well remember man's fruitless efforts to stop the spread of the chestnut blight several years ago.

From the Week's News

THE government's annual budget provides only 10 cents per man, woman and child in the United States for research and extension work of the United States Department of Agriculture, whereas "promotion of marine transportation" gets 54 cents and "national defense" gets $4.65 per capita, says Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer of the National Fertilizer Association.

§ § §

Roadside stands and small drink-dispensing places must meet the requirements of the state beverage laws the same as large bottling plants. Stands dispensing drinks are being given special attention by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Foods and Chemistry to make sure that the drinks are free from ice and that polluted water is not used.

§ § §

IN AN ATTEMPT to prevent forest fires starting along railroads, the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Railroad, planted evergreen seedlings this spring on four hazards along their right-of-way.

It is thought that by the time sparks from locomotives have filtered down thru the thick mat of green needles all life to start a fire will have burned out. If this experiment proves successful many more plantings will result.

§ § §

FOREST TREE seedlings will be furnished to Pennsylvania farmers by the State Department of Forests and Waters at $2.00 per thousand and transplants at $5.00 per thousand. An order of less than 500 trees of any one species will not be shipped. Trees cannot be secured for use as windbreaks or Christmas tree planting. A penalty of three times the value of the trees sold is imposed on anyone selling the trees for ornamental purposes, but all owners are at liberty to dispose of thinnings as they see fit.

§ § §

THE GIFT of a 1750-acre forest to the Department of Forestry of Cornell University has been made by the heirs of the late Matthias H. Arnot, of Elmira. The tract which will be known as the Matthias H. Arnot Forest is only 21 miles from the Ithaca-Elmira State Highway. It will be used by the university for forest research, instruction and demonstration.

§ § §

Ice cream consumption per person showed a decline from 2.80 gallons in 1925 to 2.77 gallons in 1926. Cool weather last year is the reason given for the lower per capita consumption. Estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show an increase in total ice cream production for the year even tho less was consumed by each person.

§ § §

PROBABLY THE FIRST tribute tree planted in honor of Colonel Lindbergh is a white pine tree planted by the Children's Alpine Club on June 4, in the Bald Eagle State Forest of Pennsylvania. Miss Rae Phillips, age 10, president of the Children's Alpine Club, recited an original poem, and Forest Ranger Wentzel prepared an appropriate sign to fasten to the tree.

§ § §

That the bee is a worker is no myth. The value of bees to Germany has been estimated by Professor Enoch Zander, Erlanger University, to be $70,000,000 annually. He bases his valuation on the fact that billions of blossoms are fertilized every year by the bees of which there are said to be 65 billion in Germany. Fruits, flowers and vegetables all owe their fertilization to the work of the bee as it carries pollen from one blossom to another.

§ § §

TO PRODUCE a "ton litter" with six pigs is a feat being attempted by A. A. Feighner, of Cambria County, Pa. This has never been accomplished in the United States. Last year one of Mr. Feighner's "ton litter" pigs weighed 365 pounds on the 180th day. To win the award this year with only six pigs in the brood, the porkers must average 334 pounds.

• • •

Cash prizes offered at the twenty-first annual National Dairy Exposition which will be held at Memphis, Tennessee, this fall total $29,250.00. Prizes of $5240.00 are offered by the National Dairy Association in each of the five dairy breeds—Jersey, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey and Holstein. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has in addition offered $2500.00 in special prizes for that breed, and the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association will give $550.00 in special prizes. Entries in all classes will close September 24th.

The Cheerful Plowman

Old Ephrim Gray

SOME folks make fun of Ephrim Gray, he has his own peculiar way; he wears old fashioned beard and hair and drives a queer old fashioned mare. He's stiff and formal in his talk and stiff and formal in his walk. He has about him first and last the flavor of the dying past; he has about him, I would say, credentials of a former day! Boys call him "Whiskers," "Moral Law," "Elijah," "Job," "Methuselah."

Some folks make fun of Ephrim Gray, and smile at all he has to say when at a meeting any place he rises in his ancient grace. They smile when in an olden style he lays down figures by the mile to show this or that is true and states his most emphatic view. They smile at poor old Ephrim Gray, they smile at all he has to say, but listen—when at last he's thru and hearers vote on what to do, nine times, I reckon, out of ten, both older folks and younger men, do as old Ephrim Gray suggests—he seems the host and they the guests!

Why is it? Well, that's plain to me! In spite of ancient dignity old Ephrim Gray is true as steel and straight and square in every deal! Tho folks may smile at all his ways they know his judgment never sways, they know he thinks before he speaks, and tests the bridges on the creeks before he tries to drive across; they know he thinks of gain and loss in cool, unbiased, earnest way before he has a word to say. Some folks make fun of him, 'tis true, they smile when he proclaims a view, yet smile or not, they know the MAN and when he's thru accept his plan!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

The Mother-in-Law of Successful Business Applied to Gardening

WITH all that fertilizer experiments and soil researches have taught us about maintenance of fertility we are still going a great deal by guess when we try to decide what course is safe or best on our own particular farms. Experience has been termed the mother-in-law of successful business. It cannot be questioned that this is doubly true as applied to farming.

Liberal applications of stable manure long have been the backbone and often all the rest of the fertility program in vegetable production. Experience in growing vegetables without stable manure is for the most part more recent. Growers here and there and some few gardening sections have come to place their main reliance upon commercial fertilizers, lime and green manures.

A new patch of asparagus which is now in its second year tells a very interesting story of the effects of past cropping. In 1922 the whole plot was in sod. Early in 1923 the sod was turned and the piece was planted to cabbage. Rye was sown following the cabbage and the plot was worked in two parts beginning in 1924. The rye was turned down on part of the area and market garden crops were grown in 1924 and 1925 using commercial fertilizers only with one green manure crop each year.

On the other part, the rye was cut for grain and this piece remained in sod during 1925. In April, 1926, asparagus was planted over the greater part of the area. This season, a year and three months later, the asparagus following annual cropping with vegetables, plus green manures, was 50 per cent larger and more vigorous than that following the sod. We are entitled to our own conclusions but it looks very much as tho the soil built up faster where it was well fertilized and used for vegetables every year. The green manure crops then licked up surplus plant food and returned this balance the next year along with added organic matter.—G. S. W.

Yours for the Asking

THE following timely publications may be secured free of charge by sending a request to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:

Circulars No. 1, Sprays to Control Garden Pests; No. 6, The Common Bean Weevil; No. 19, The Grape Spray Schedule; No. 29, Raspberry Diseases; No. 33, Tomato Leaf Spot; No. 37, The Squash Bug; No. 42, Cabbage Maggot Control; No. 47, To Eradicate Ants in Houses; No. 50, Cucumber Pests and Diseases; No. 56, Late Blight of Celery; No. 57, Peony Blight; No. 59, Cherry Leaf Spot; No. 78, Summer Sulphur Sprays to be used in Peach Spray Schedule; No. 83, White-marked Tussock Moth.

The Man Who Tells the Public Sells

OLD fashioned sugar peas, the edible podded kind, are scarce on many markets. They are proving a great attraction on the roadside market and are indeed a delicious vegetable. It is important that they be picked before becoming old and woody. The variety Mammoth Melting Sugar has done well. It grows tall. Support is usually provided altho good crops may sometimes be grown without support if the land is well drained and rows are spaced four feet apart.

Daily newspapers in many of the larger towns and smaller cities carry so-called "Local Reader" advertisements on the last page. Rates are not high in proportion to circulation. Copy received up until 11:00 A. M. is usually acceptable for the same day's evening paper and may be sent in by phone. This speedy service is a real attraction to the roadside market operator. In the middle of the forenoon he knows what he will have in quantities that will demand extra punch in order to sell out. Perhaps something is new that day or an especially fine lot or favored variety has come in. The old argument of drawing trade by good merchandise is as sound as ever. However, the fellow that tells the general public what he has to sell is usually a jump or two ahead.

There is a good deal of evidence that a modest advertisement appearing rather regularly on a certain page is a better investment than sporadic splurges. Folks acquire the habit of looking for the regularly appearing advertisements of things which interest them.

The Vegetable Growers' Association of America will hold its annual convention in Syracuse, New York, August 22 to 27th. Pennsylvania growers can scarcely afford to miss with this meeting within a day's motor drive.

At a busy season one can scarcely afford to leave his business. On the other hand, I have never met a grower at these conventions who was not enthusiastic over new things he had learned, new friends he had made. On to Syracuse!—Gilbert S. Watts.

The Snail's Pace Kills

A "SNAIL'S PACE" may cause speedy destruction of vegetable crops. Snails have descended upon some of the gardens around East Stroudsburg, Pa., in such large numbers that the crops are almost entirely destroyed. Altho slow they may destroy the foliage of lettuce, beans and other vegetables in a very short time.

A dusting of the foliage in the evening when it is wet with dew with fresh air slaked lime is the remedy given by County Agent R. M. Decker. This will dry up the snails as well as greatly benefit the plants.

Cooperatives Discuss Milk Balance

THE woman of the farm is cooperative agriculture's greatest ally, according to D. J. Carter, of the Dairymen's League. "Women are active partners on our farms, and why shouldn't they be also in our cooperative marketing work?" he asked as he outlined the membership projects of the Dairymen's League during Dairy Week at the American Institute of Cooperation which was held at Chicago from June 20 to July 16th.

H. D. Allebach, president of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, described in detail the Philadelphia selling plan for marketing the members' milk and discussed the necessity of producing enough milk to meet the demands of the market and the curtailing of unnecessary surplus.

B. F. Beach, secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, told the Institute that the chief problem of the milk cooperative is that of adjusting the balance so there is neither too much nor too little milk. The power of the fluid associations to dictate world prices is very limited.

Health propaganda based on the discovery of vitamins has been a boon to the dairymen in the opinion of Henry H. Woolman, Philadelphia dairyman. He paid tribute to the work done by the National Dairy Council, in the public schools and other institutions that private agencies could not reach.

"In the future if the world's dairy production is to be maintained and expanded on a profitable basis, more attention will have to be given to the development of markets. Producers must concern themselves more with the most economical methods of distributing their products and with increasing the demand for dairy products," was the closing message given by Lloyd S. Tenny, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Visit Rip's Country

A MONUMENT will be erected in honor of the Jonathan apple tree at the place of its origin, Woodstock, New York, when the New York Horticultural Society meets there on August 12th.

Nestled at the foot of the Catskill Mountains only ten miles from Kingston, Woodstock is near the haunts of Rip Van Winkle. The state of New York is this year celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Saratoga and the maneuvers in the Hudson River Valley. The whole region provides an unusually interesting setting for this annual gathering of fruit growers.—H. B. T.

Governor Completes Show Commission

GOVERNOR FISHER recently designated the three persons who will complete the nine members of the State Farm Products Show Commission.

The Commission now includes: Governor John S. Fisher; Dr. C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, chairman; R. L. Watts, dean of the School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College; M. S. McDowell, director of agricultural extension work, Pennsylvania State College; Raymond G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; H. C. Fetterolf, Pennsylvania Department of Instruction; H. D. Allebach, president of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association; Miles Horst, secretary of Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association; John H. Light, secretary of Pennsylvania State Grange.

The duties and powers of this Commission are: (1) To formulate plans for, conduct and manage the State Farm Products Show; (2) To lease buildings for holding the Show until such time as the Commonwealth shall acquire a permanent site; (3) To lease a space to exhibitors after the Commonwealth has acquired a permanent site; (4) To use the proceeds from subletting or leasing space to exhibitors to pay the expenses of holding the annual show; (5) To arrange for the holding of agricultural and educational meetings in connection with the annual exhibition.

Tested Stock Replaces Reactors

FOUR dairymen of Bucks County recently received a carload of 10,000-pound cows from Tioga County, Pa., to replace those lost in the tuberculin test. The stock, selected by Dr. J. N. Rosenberger, was shown to be free from both tuberculosis and contagious abortion. This is one of the first large shipments into southeastern Pennsylvania of cattle that were subjected to both the tuberculin and the abortion tests.

There were twenty-five cows and three bulls in the shipment, all of them Holsteins. Twenty of the cows are purebreds and have an average production of 10,000 pounds to their credit.

The Syracuse

They Are Better in Every Way

Materials that wear longer, workmanship that is faultless and performance that is efficient under any condition—these are the qualities which contribute to the superiority of the

John Deere-Syracuse No. 821 Hillside Plows

Do equally good work in level land.

White iron or tempered steel moldboard—adaptable for a variety of soils. Two-piece spring-steel truss-style beam, guaranteed not to bend or break.

Ample throat room and close-fitting joints prevent clogging.

Body swivels on chilled bearings—locks and is released by foot latch.

Renewable shoes protect standard and serve as landside.

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JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Important To Employers!

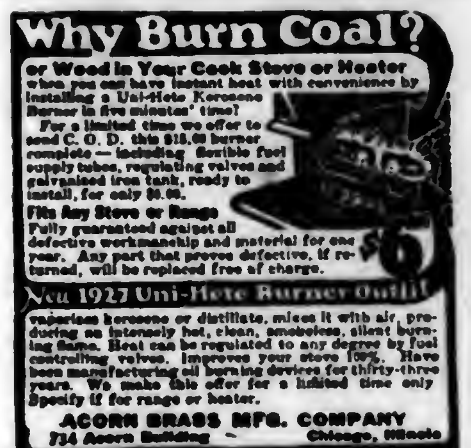
The Workmen's Compensation Act became effective Jan 1, 1915, but it seems some employers ignore their obligations, intentionally or through misunderstanding. Failure to provide protection to employes makes the employer liable to a heavy fine in addition to the paying of benefits in accordance with the Compensation schedule.

Our Policy furnishes complete protection as required by the Compensation Act, and if the employer wishes, we can protect him against accident, while engaged in his work, or at all times during the day and night.

Our policyholders are receiving a large return premium each year. (17½% was returned to them in 1924 and 1925) when their premiums were above the minimum.

Write for rates today!

PENNA. THRESHERMAN & FARMERS' MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.



Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?

For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this $15.00 burner complete — including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only $6.00.

Fits Any Stove or Range

Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit

vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

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Natural Soil Sweetener
NOT GROUND, do not confuse with ground limestone. Naturally fine. Quick acting. Highest Analysis. ALL Available. Easy and Pleasant to use.
LOW IN COST
Write for delivered prices to
ALBA MARL LIME CO.
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Best and fastest machine built. One and two row models. One Horse. Carries to shock. Big labor saver. Pays for itself in one season. Worked by 1, 2 or 3 men. No twine. No danger. Great for silage cutting. Free trial. Agents Wanted. Write for free catalog.
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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Announcing Another Contest

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—Last week I promised to tell you a secret, didn't I? Well, I'll try not to keep you in suspense any longer. You all know at least that we're going to have another contest. I asked you a few weeks ago what kind of contest you like best. Many of you asked for an original story contest so that's what we're going to have. The subject of our contest will be

How I Would Like to Spend My Spare Time

All of you have something special that you'd like to do. Now you can tell the Forum cousins of your plans and it will help us get better acquainted.

I shall not limit your composition to a certain number of words. However, in selecting the winners I shall consider general interest and neatness. There will be six prizes, three for Forum friends over twelve and three for those twelve and under. There won't be many rules for you to follow but I'll ask you to read the few we do have carefully.

In the upper left hand corner of your paper write the word "contest." In the upper right hand corner write your name, age and address (including county).

Please do not fail to tell me the name of the county in which you live.

Should you write another letter to the Forum at the same time please use a separate sheet of paper.

All contest contributions should be addressed: The Forum Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa., and should reach me on or before the 20th of August.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I help with the out-door work. We have ten head of cattle. I have lots of fun when I leave the young bull out. He is real frisky. We call him Barney.

We have four horses but two aren't able to be used. Diamond is a riding and driving horse. In the summertime I ride him after the cows. One morning he jumped off all four feet. Our driving horse was on the race track once and is an expert pacer. At times he won't let any car try to pass him.

We have a cat that plays most all the time. It has a squirrel's tail to play with.—Marian Heckbotham, Mercer County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth, Forum Members and Friends:—We just had Chautauqua here in our town and it was just great. It is coming back again next year.

I suppose that some of you people are busy picking strawberries or helping to plant? We have our planting all done. We are going to make hay this week and I'll be glad for I just love to work out doors.—Dorothy Hess, (X), Sullivan County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am a farm boy. For pets I have a dog, which I call Ted, and two lambs. For work I hoe in the garden and help milk. I like to read the Forum page.

I have twin sisters, their names are Helen and Harriet and they would like to write, too. They are six years old.—Robert Knepper, (X), Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live in the country and like it almost better than I would in the city or town. We have ducks, chickens and rabbits. Sometimes my brothers have as many as 70 young rabbits. They enjoy feeding and tending them.

MY BROTHERS AND NIECE
Helen J. Fauser, (X), Lancaster Co., Pa.

I am sending a picture of my two brothers and my little niece.—Helen J. Fauser, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am glad we have a page all to ourselves. It is so nice to read the letters sent in by the Forum friends. I am going to send a recipe for peach ice cream. I am sure you are hungry for some.

PEACH ICE CREAM

1½ cup of peach pulp
1½ cup of sugar
The juice of one lemon
1 quart of cream and a little milk

Mix together and freeze.—Sylvia Spencer, Clearfield County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received your letter and am very much pleased with the pin. Thank you very much.

Just outside the window Mr. and Mrs. Wren are very busy feeding their little family. They have built their nest in a small hole above the window for several years. One day an English sparrow found their little home and tried to destroy the nest but the hole was too small for it to enter. The wrens seemed very much excited. They flew at their enemy and tried to peck the sparrow and at last drove it away.—Faith Lehigh, (X), Adams County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I wish some of you folks who do not see many flowers could have been here a week or two ago to pick some that I saw around my home.

I am sending a recipe for the cake I baked for our school picnic.

SPANISH CAKE

½ cup butter or lard
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1¾ cup of flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup milk

Bake in greased pans from 35 to 40 minutes. Cover with your favorite icing.—Mary Maher, twelve (X), Clearfield County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My brother has a bicycle and I can ride it. I just learned to ride it this year.

My smaller sister and I went with my brother Saturday when he was going to work.—Corinne Taylor, (X), Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I like to work in the fields. Last summer my sister and I cultivated the corn and potatoes. I rode the horse and my sister guided the cultivator.—Mary Phillippi, thirteen, Lawrence County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm. We have two horses, one is black and one is white. It is about time to make hay. I like to drive the horse in the hay fork to put the hay in the mow.

I received my Forum membership pin and I thank you very much for it. It is very pretty. We are erecting some new buildings around our home now.—Maria Wilson, (X), Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—For pets I have a Collie dog, his name is Dash. He is very pretty. He will run after crows or anything he sees flying in the sky. I have a pet kitten. Its name is Cubby. I called him that because he looks like a bear. We have over a hundred little chicks and forty-one little turkeys. They are all growing. At our church on June 12 we had Children's Day Service. It was very good.—Doris E. Witter, Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—The last day of school my teacher and my class went to Watkins Glen, New York.

For pets I have a dog named Driver and a pair of doves. When the doves are hungry they will fly and light on my shoulders. I also have seventeen little ducklings. Six are beginning to feather.—Thomas Fenner, (X), Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I was on my vacation last month. I had a nice time. We are going to start to make hay soon. Then I will be glad for we usually have a lot of fun tramping on the wagon and hauling it to the barn. We had a lot of strawberries but they are almost done. We are going to have a lot of raspberries.

We have one cow, two horses and a bulldog with a black eye.—Velma V. Richardson, thirteen, Beaver County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—As some of the cousins tell about their trips, I will tell about my trip to Altoona. One Sunday morning this summer we drove to Altoona to Mr. Park's chicken farm, where we ship our eggs, to see his chickens. We saw about 9000 of all sizes. We ate our dinner at the Park home on the lawn. After dinner we motored on to Duy Side Park. I was on the sky rocket and in a boat. After we were there a while we started for home. We had a very nice time.

I am taking sewing lessons this summer. We all belong to a sewing club. We named our club "The Clearidge Hikers." We go once a week. I took piano lessons last summer but I haven't taken any this summer. I like to take music lessons.—Madeline Pepple, (X), Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We live on a farm eight miles north of Bedford

DAN
Mary Dively, (X), Bedford County, Pa.

I am sending you a picture of our bird dog. He likes to swim.—Mary Dively, (X), Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I live on a farm near Greenmount. We started to cut wheat on July 9th. We finished one field and started on a field of six acres.

Our school closed June 10 and I was glad when I saw that I passed into the seventh grade.—Diantha Zumbrun, Carroll County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm of 167 acres. We have a peach orchard and apple orchard. Our little White Rock peepies are surely cute. In the mornings and evenings I help to milk. Our cows are to be tuberculin tested the end of the month.—Chloe Stever, (13), Huntingdon County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Eileen McMaster. **Beaver County,** Velma V. Richardson. **Bradford County,** Vera Joralemon, Boyd Bradford, Thomas Fenner (X). **Bucks County,** Mary E. Erney, Ruth Wurpel. **Butler County,** Anna Wilson, Florence E. Jacox, Elizabeth Rosall (X). **Carbon County,** Mildred Xander. **Centre County,** Dorothy I. Chapman. **Chester County,** Mabel Zollers, Grace Wagoner (X), Lillian Drennen, Katherine Sautter (X), Elizabeth Cook, Ruth Hammersley. **Clearfield County,** Evelyn M. Lenkerd. **Cumberland County,** Helen Witter, Dorothy Arbegast, Nellie McLaughlin. **Dauphin County,** Coletta Williams (X). **Erie County,** Helen Stankay. **Franklin County,** Hazel Elliott, Mary Greenawalt. **Fulton County,** Genevieve Larue Fraker. **Indiana County,** Martha Thomas (X). **Jefferson County,** Millie Kelso. **Lancaster County,** Sadie Herr (X), Ora Shaffer, Verna M. Doerr (X), Almeda L. Boyd (X), Vera Sandoe, Emma K. Schoenberger (X). **Lehigh County,** Florence R. Swavely (X), Sue E. Swavely (X). **Lycoming County,** Lula Lyons, Inez Hower, Bessie Snyder. **Montgomery County,** Anna De Angelis. **Northumberland County,** Miriam Shook (X). **Schuylkill County,** Evelyn Zimmerman. **Somerset County,** Belle Hammer, Mary Hammer. **Union County,** Mary Goodman. **Washington County,** Ruth Weir (X). **York County,** Beaulah M. Ayres (X), Margaret L. Bausman, Elizabeth Tracy.

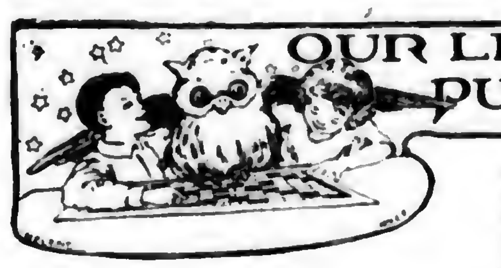
NEW JERSEY

Monmouth County, Ruth Gordon (X). **Salem County,** Emma Elwell.

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Dempsey Kinnamon, Lucy M. Jones. **Frederick County,** Helen Barton (X). **Talbot County,** Lois Miller.

(X)—Forum Member.



OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

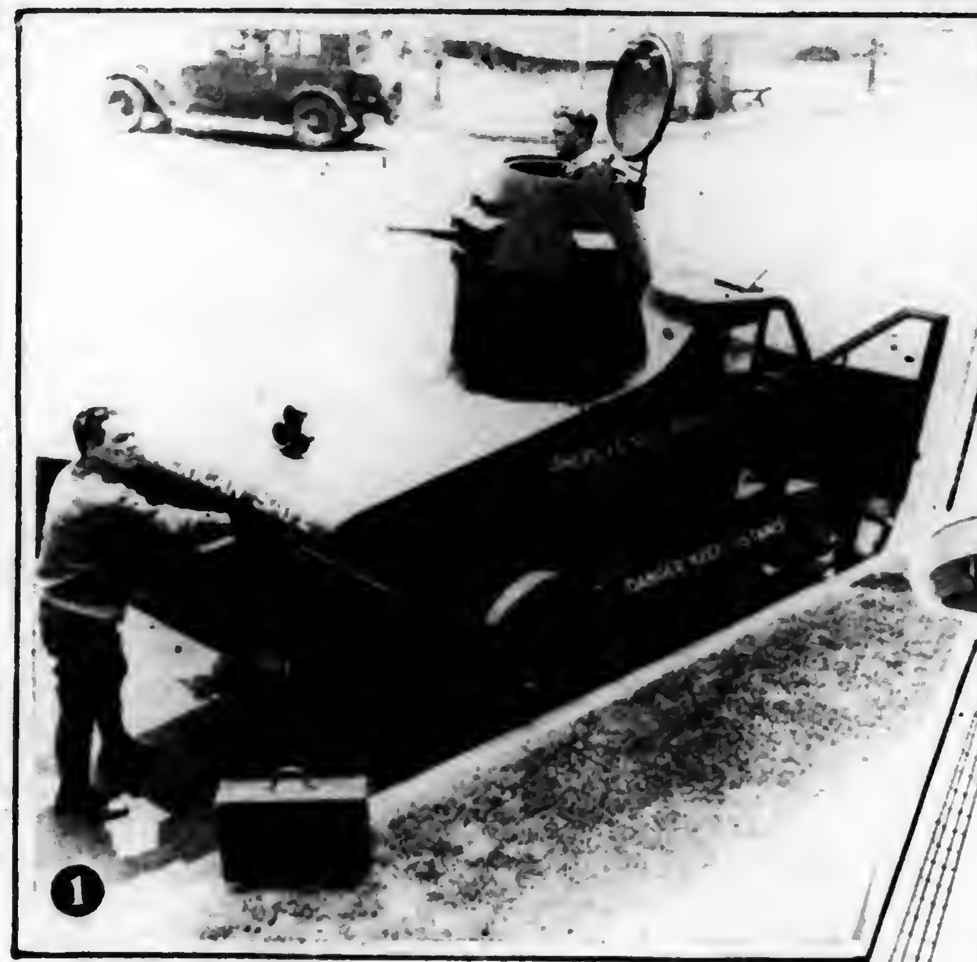
DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—There are drowsy days in summertime even if at other times we are very busy indeed. Sometimes when one is just dropping off to sleep words and thoughts come into one's mind all turned around almost any way, and the next thing we know is that we have slipped into the land of dreams where our everyday thoughts dance about just as they please. It looks as tho I must have dozed off to have thought of this strange little verse. But if you are wide awake—and, from the answers you send in, I believe you are—you will soon notice some familiar words which will give you a hint what it's all about. When you have arranged all these words (and no more than these words) into a little verse you all know, let me have your answer on a postcard or in a letter by August 6th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

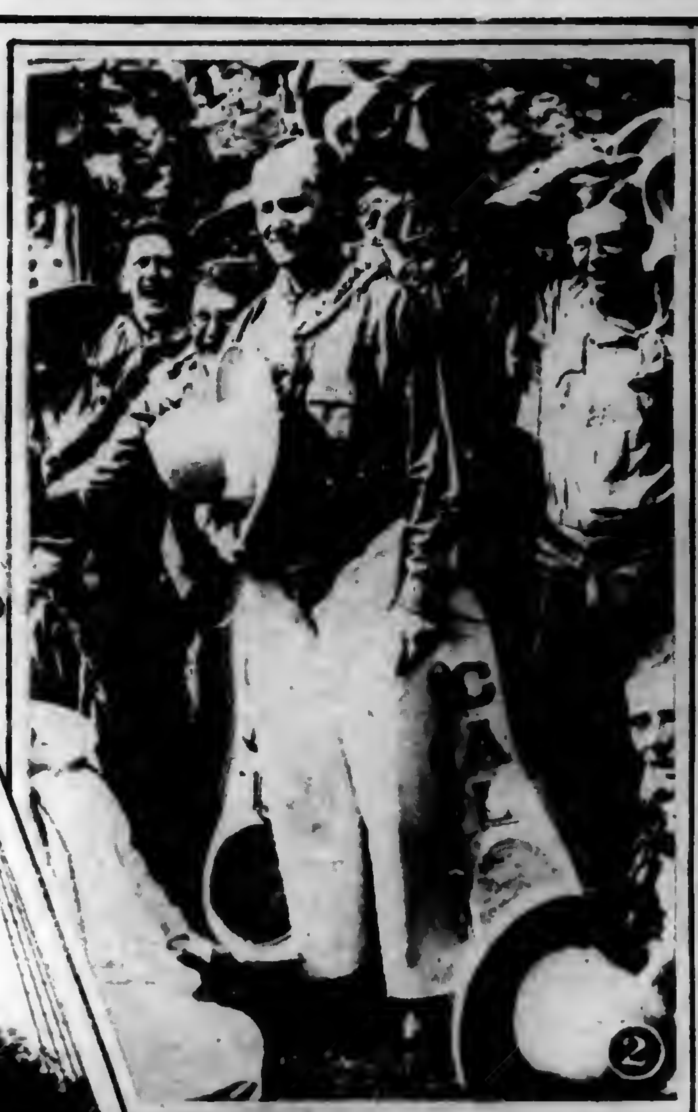
A Christmas thumb and a Jack he
A little pie Horner out said
In plum what his eating and pulled boy
A corner sat I put am good in

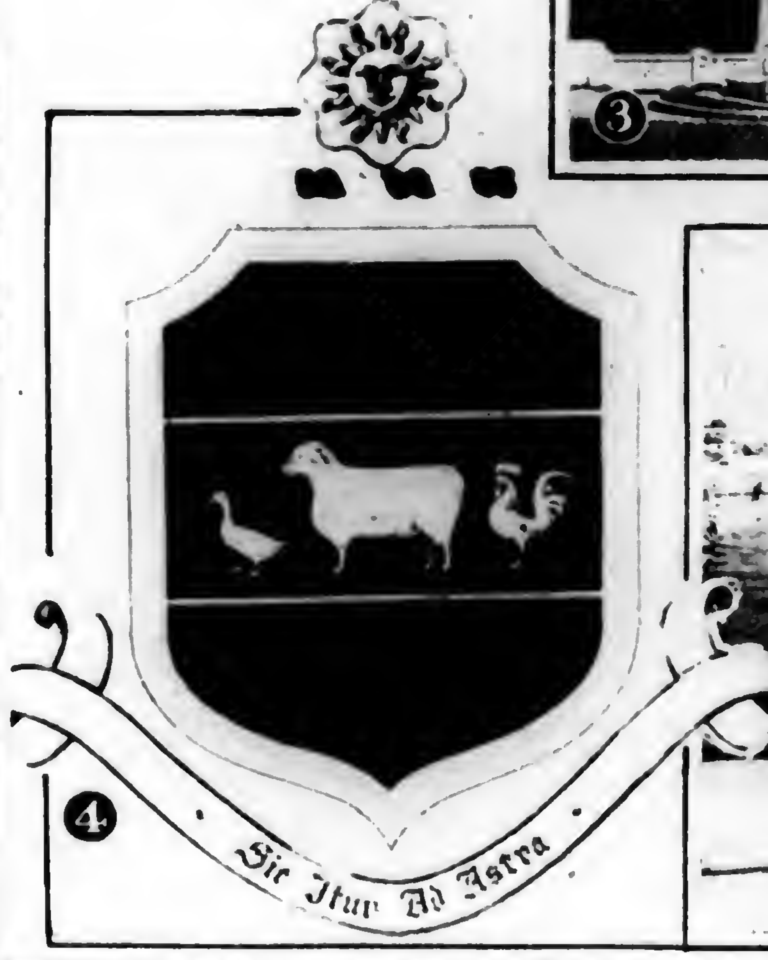
The answer to the puzzle about the hidden food (in the July 9 issue) is: BEEF, SPINACH, EGG, HAM, BREAD, PORK, POTATO, MILK, CORN, COCOA.

The prize winners are: Lois Burlingame, age 11, Spartansburg, Pa.; Timmie Case, age 10, Milford, Pa.; Marjorie Dibble, age 11, Tunnel, N. Y.; Adeline Falley, age 13, Wilmington, Del.; Ruth Long, age 10, Almont, Pa.; Dorothy V. Myers, age 12, Westminster, Md.; Charles Pugh, age 11, Oxford, Pa.; Ethel Rogers, age 13, Ulster, Pa.; Hilda M. Stauffer, age 12, Vernfield, Pa.; Frank C. Thomas, age 9, Aspers, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—One of the newest types of armored cars used by banks for the transportation of valuables has windows of bulletproof glass, tires with sponge tubes which cannot be punctured, and a revolving turret from which the guard can throw the car out of gear at any time. In addition, the armor of the car is electrically charged so that any thief will get a severe jolt.

2.—President Coolidge in the cowpuncher's costume which was presented to him at a recent celebration.

3.—The mast of the battleship "Maine" stands in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, as a memorial to those who died when the famous vessel sank in Havana harbor before the Spanish-American War.

4.—The Balloon Corps of the Army paid a belated tribute to the first passengers of a lighter than air craft by selecting them as part of its coat of arms. A duck, a sheep and a rooster ascended at Versailles, France, in 1783.

5.—When this huge 370-ton foundation for a municipal gas tank was lowered into place in Long Beach, California, 280 men labored with 250 jacks for five hours.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Color and Design Will Transform Shabby Walls

NONE of us feels well-dressed merely because we are clothed to suit the weather. Neither should we be satisfied because the rooms of our home have painted walls. While it is desirable and up-to-date to have painted walls, it requires some real regard for decoration to make them pleasing.

Colors are very subtle things. Design is equally important. When these two considerations are as closely combined as they are in interior decoration, we are confronted with quite a problem. Its solution may mean much to make or mar the appearance of home surroundings and the comforts of home life.

The farm woman whose home is suitably furnished and decorated will have little trouble in maintaining a neat appearance at all times, while the woman who works hard at housecleaning may have little to show for her efforts if the finish of the walls is unattractive. Attractive wall finishes frequently transform an ugly room into a thing of beauty.

Second Tone Applied Over the First

One of the newest ideas in farm home decoration, popular because of the multitude of effects that may be obtained with it, is the two-tone figure finish, which is quickly, easily and economically produced.

After deciding upon two desirable colors, the walls are painted with one of them. When dry the second color is applied over the first in sections about four feet wide; then a large sheet of newspaper, crumpled into an elongated wad and held in both hands, is placed against the wet paint and rolled over and over down the wall. In this manner small portions of the wet coat are removed so that the color of the undercoat shows thru.

When the four-foot painted strip has been so treated, another strip is painted and the same method repeated. The process is continued until the room is finished. The resulting design is original, spontaneous and free from formality. Somewhat similar effects may be secured by using a coarse cloth or a sponge instead of the paper.

Cracks and Stains Disappear

Extremely important from a dollars and cents standpoint, when it comes to redecorating, is the fact that a single coat of paint will give a new color scheme. In this way, at a very small cost, a room may be easily redecorated and the result will be three-tone finish, the fresh paint being applied over the old two-tone effect and rolled as described. The unsightly effects of cracks, spots and stains are thus removed without doing over the entire room.

Three-color finishes are attracting much attention. After the colors have been decided on, the ground coats are applied and allowed to dry. Then a sponge is dipped in the second color and is tapped all over the wall at wide enough intervals to permit of a third color. The third color is next applied in the same manner with another sponge, in the spaces between the second color. Both tints can be applied one after the other without waiting for the preceding coat to dry, and a room can thus be finished very quickly.

These are but a few of the great variety of new methods of wall decoration, attractive from an esthetic standpoint as well as from a practical one. Beyond their durability, sanitation and beauty, painted walls are easily and quickly cleaned. Firecracks so bad that no plain coat of paint will hide them do not show thru the two- or three-tone figured design.

It is false economy for housekeepers to spend much time and trouble and go to great expense in cleaning a house, and then decorate it in a cheap, unattractive manner.—F.P.H.

› The Kitchen Cabinet

FRUIT SANDWICHES

Raisins, figs, dates and prunes, when stoned and put thru the food grinder, are then made into a paste with sweet cream. This filling spread on thinly sliced bread makes delicious sandwiches which always please children, and older folks, too.

TOMATO SANDWICHES

Cook into a jellied paste either ripe or canned tomatoes with sugar to please your taste. Spread between slices of buttered whole wheat bread.

COTTAGE CHEESE SANDWICHES

Cottage cheese, blended with pulverized sugar, using half as much sugar as cheese, makes an unusual filling, on buttered bread. Another nice cottage cheese blend is made with using sweet cream to make a paste of the cheese. Season to taste with salt, paprika and pepper with a dash of mustard. A third variety featuring cottage cheese combines the mashed yolks of four hard-boiled eggs with one-half cup of cottage cheese. Mixtures combining any tart marmalade with seasoned cottage cheese may be spread on well buttered slices of good bread.

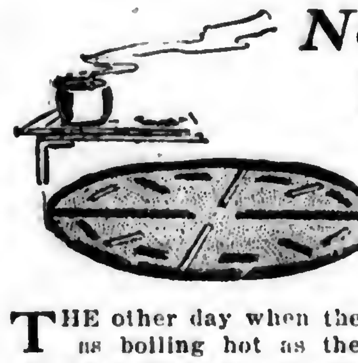
LEMON AND ORANGE SANDWICHES

Make fruit butters just a bit thicker than for lemon or orange pie. Chill thoroly. Delicious with bread or split biscuits.

SALAD SANDWICHES

Chopped celery or finely diced cabbage makes a cooling sandwich. Blend the celery or cabbage with mayonnaise dressing till a nice spreading consistency. You may add also a few spoonfuls of ground boiled ham, or other left-over meats may be ground and blended.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Note:—Mothers of children who are looking forward to the first day of school in September will do well to preserve this list of sandwich ideas for the time that is drawing near. Put variety in the lunch box, and better children will do better school work.—Gertrude S. Stewart.



No Scorched Food if This Plate is Used

THE other day when the sun was as boiling hot as the stove, I wondered how many of you oil range users had ever noticed the hot plates which are of such value to busy farm home-makers.

When my oil range was new, my sister said to me, "Now watch yourself or you'll burn everything until you become accustomed to cooking with such heat." That was wise advice and I kept on guard, and continue to do so. My hot plate relieves such anxiety, for it prevents scorched food and ruined utensils. It does not allow the food to burn. I find it especially helpful in making preserves and marmalades, puddings and cereals and finishing fresh vegetables. The cost is small (one dollar) and the benefits are countless these busy days. If your dealer does not carry them, drop me a line enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope and I'll send you a descriptive folder together with a city dealer's address, from whom you may order by mail.—Gertrude S. Stewart, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHY NOT RELAX?

Diversion Helps Store Up Nervous Energy Needed for Strenuous Work

AS A MEANS of conserving nerve energy, we take advantage of every small opportunity of relaxing. For instance today, July 15, we are haying with five extra men and two teams out at the farm. Not exactly an ideal setting for a picnic, yet that is what we make of it, for those men must be fed. Two loaves of bread have been made into a variety of delicious and nutritious sandwiches, and there is a big kettle of potato salad generously garnished with eggs. There will be an abundance of hot coffee and cold tea and a big bag of home made cookies.

Tomorrow afternoon the haying will be finished early and we will be able to attend a Sunday school class party which will furnish delightful entertainment, and be very restful in its diversion.

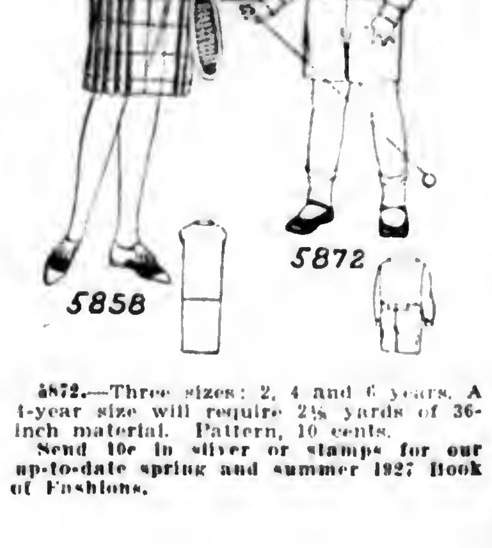
We country folk should take advantage of every quieting influence of the summer to divert our hearts and minds from the strenuous toil that each day brings. Otherwise, this season will leave us heavy and depressed.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

Permanent patterns are ever gaining in popularity, and their use is now nearly nation-wide.

The Sports Costume Expresses Style

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5858.—Five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. To make the blouse for a 38-inch size will require 1⅞ yard of 40-inch material. The skirt will require 2 yards of 40-inch material and 1 yard of 32-inch lining for the underbody. Pattern, 10 cents.



5872.—Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size will require 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1927 Book of Fashions.

Babe

By Katherine Mayo

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BABE is Corporal Metcalf's horse. But when, knowing the circumstances, you phrase it that way, the words strike your ear as misleading. Babe is a horse only in the sense that your own precious first-born, lying in your arms, is a primate mammal—you cannot deny the fact, nevertheless its assertion is ridiculous.

Babe, if you ask Corporal Metcalf, is the finest horse in the Squadron. And Corporal Metcalf, as Troop farrier for twelve years, as Regular Army farrier before that time, and as graduate of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, ought to know. But there are two hundred and thirty-one other horses in the Squadron, not one of whom, if his master were by, you could comfortably assign to second place. So it is better not to begin on comparisons.

Babe, then, in Corporal Metcalf's eyes, is the dearest thing in the world. And in that, if you knew all the Corporal knows, you would gladly understand him.

The points are all there, of course. So much goes without saying. And, equally of course, anything and everything that human skill and care can do for the comfort, health and beauty of a horse, Corporal Metcalf does for Babe, with tireless devotion. But, beyond all that, he has loved Babe's very soul up out of that pit where all souls lie asleep till some love so awakens them; which in itself makes a deathless bond that binds the roots of loyalty.

Babe and the Corporal do not take the open road together quite as much as they would like, for the reason that the Corporal is busy in his shop—to what purpose is best proved by the beautiful condition of all of "B" Troop's horses. But now and again comes a stretch of work that gives these two their fling in the world, hand in hand with happiness.

Such a stretch was on in the spring of 1916, when conditions of disorder distracted Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, when the entire Troop was busy, the round of the clock, in maintaining peace and preventing bloodshed. The Corporal, to be sure, had all his ordinary work to carry, and more also; but, with every Trooper working twenty hours a day, and liable to call for emergency duty in the remaining four, he could count on his turn in the field with reasonable certainty.

So came the 26th of March—a balmy Sunday afternoon, when the air was gay with the scent of spring when a big blue sky full of sunshine and floating fleece smiled down on the broad blue river, while the river, twinkling back again, sang a new song to the sky and the world.

All the people in Wilkes-Barre, all the people in the districts outlying, had been charmed into the open by the heavenly magic of the day. In the town hummed a ceaseless rumbling roar, low and heavy—the sound of motor-wheels on the bridges, as the crowds streamed out and in. Beyond, each road teemed with traffic. Every person who owned a car, or who could borrow or hire a thing that resembled one, had produced the vehicle, filled it at least to capacity with his family to the third and fourth generation, with his friends, with his slightest acquaintances, and had voyaged abroad to view the earth. There seemed no end to them, nor any beginning either. From numbers alone they presented a traffic problem. And at this particular time—a time of disorder, of ferment, of abnormal idleness among the masses, that problem was complicated by an always attendant phenomenon—the excessive percentage of more or less drunken drivers bringing to naught the best cares of the sober rest.

Within city limits the city police were struggling with the situation. Beyond that circle the State Police handled the work. And, to their common delight, Corporal Metcalf and Babe, on this perfect afternoon, had been assigned to service.

They were detailed to traffic duty and general patrol in Midvale, adjoining Wilkes-Barre, where the main highway, emerging from the city, skirts the edge of a steep embankment. At the bottom of the embankment run the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. And it is well, in using the highway into Midvale, to remember that pitching down lofty embankments hurts.

CORPORAL METCALF and Babe had been busy for half the afternoon persuading the public to safety and order. And the public still flowed on, like the waves in the sea, ever self-replacing, ever stranger to law. It was steady, sharp, lively work, this curbing the holiday world, and Babe and his Corporal had needed all their eyes, all their skill and alertness to manage it; which was why it was fun.

Now they were pacing at the cityward end of their beat, looking in upon the concentrated mass.

"We can show 'em, Babe, can't we?" whispered the Corporal, stroking the silky neck color and gloss of a chestnut just out of its burr. Babe put one small ear back to listen, then arched his neck a little higher, to show that he understood. And just at that moment something happened.

About six hundred yards ahead, and within the city limits, lay the entrance to a cemetery. A funeral had been in progress within, and now the carriages were emerging on their homeward road. One by one, decent and dingy, they jogged out, turned this way or that as they passed thru the gate, and joined the general flood; until suddenly, heralded by a broken chorus of screams and shouts, surrounded by futile commotion, appeared the last of the cortege, a great, old fashioned hack, moving not at a decorous funeral pace, but at full gallop.

As it cleared the cemetery gate, the team whirled, turned to the left, away from the city, and broke into a dead run. At that the driver, who had been standing in his box, flung down his reins and jumped.

THE runaway team came thundering on. As it approached the city line the natural trend of the traffic forced it to the extreme right, to the sheer and perilous edge of the embankment. And on the very line itself, where their field began, the Corporal and Babe hung ready.

They had headed, of course, in the direction in which the team was traveling; they held to the far right—to the outer edge of the road; and, as the runaway neared, Corporal Metcalf snatched one glance at the windows of the coach. Faces, faces, all the faces there was room for—a man, an old woman, four younger women, a little girl—all blanched and distorted with terror—and the man madly and vainly struggling to open the door.

Corporal Metcalf seized the off horse's bridle.

Now, Babe knew as well as his master, every whit, the work cut out for the two of them that day. While the Corporal kept his steady restraining pull on the runaway's mouth, shoving the while away and away from the abyss, Babe, stretched out to a run, still shoved away and away, bearing his shining shoulder against the rusty black withers of the maddened beast.

But the team had acquired a terrible headway. And it was crazed. Meaning the slightest veer would send it crashing over the brink, dragging the coach and its helpless prisoners after.

The prisoners screamed, shrieked, implored. The people in the crowded road screamed, shrieked and shouted. The poor, frightened runaways, surrounded by Bedlam, could have no thought but flight. The sheer embankment waited—with its railway down below. And between all this and death flew Babe and Corporal Metcalf—those two.

Babe was traveling on twelve inches of free ground, now, no more. And of that the outer quarter crumbled. As they passed each successive telegraph pole, the Corporal had to snatch his foot out of the stirrup lest his right leg be smashed in the sweeping impact. Always the drive of the team was toward the brink: always the Corporal's grip, dragging at the bridle, at the same time shoved inward; and always Babe, stretched to the run, surefooted as an antelope, his delicate nostrils blown wide with excitement, drove his silky shoulder in and in against the shoulder of the fear-crazed runaway.

At last grip and pressure began to tell. The off horse began to understand. "They're coming, Babe! Keep it up!" whispered the Corporal—and again the little ears turned to catch the words.

But then swooped calamity out of the blue. As the off horse yielded, the other, pulling forward still unchecked, snapped a trace. With that it forged ahead, and, in its effort to escape the oncoming traffic, must in another moment have dragged its mate, coach and all, over the bank.

For the fraction of an instant, while his hand flew to his holster, the Corporal considered shooting that nigh horse. But with the very thought came its answer:

"That would pile the whole thing up in a wreck."

Meantime the people in the coach, seeing all, yet helpless, raved in their terror.

"Save us! Save us!" they screamed. "Help us! Save us!"—and clutched with their hands at the empty air.

The whole highway screamed, jammed, swore, shouted, would have stampeded, but that, literally there was no place to go.

But Babe and Corporal Metcalf heard none of this emptiness. Their mind was on the job. A touch had given Babe his cue. As the Corporal released the off horse's head, Babe slowed up just a trifle, let the hack reel by, and then with a spurt shot forward on the inside, till the Corporal could seize the nigh runaway's bridle.

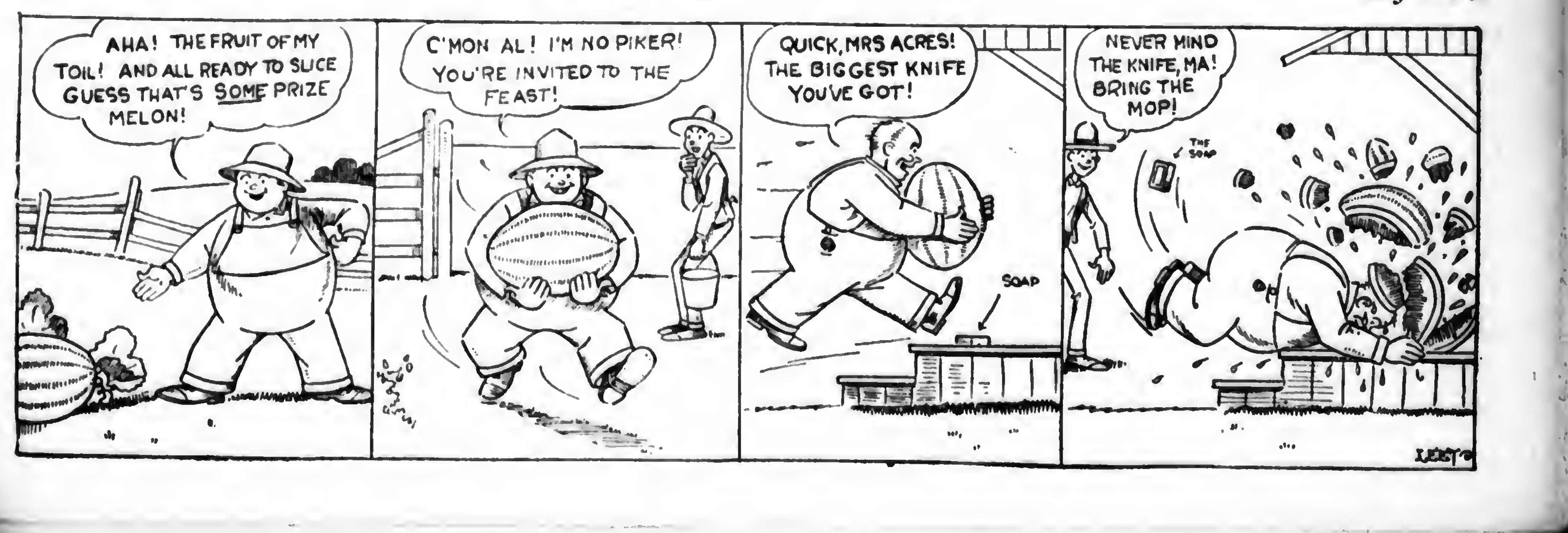
NOW for a fight for the lives of the multitude, a fight against wholesale slaughter.

Down the long road ahead wound a thick, black stream of traffic. Wagons, buggies, surreys, motors of every size and kind, all packed with humanity,—with men, women and children,—following each other, paralleling each other, with scarce a wagon's length between at best. On one side, the sheer embankment, with the railroad track below. On the other, no egress. Charging into the heart of it all rushed the big ark of a hack, with its helpless freight, dragged by the crazy pair. And to save the day bloodless, if perchance it could be saved, just Corporal Metcalf and little Babe—those two.

Corporal Metcalf's hand, instinct with knowledge and reassurance, steady in grip and pull, kept the nigh runaway's bridle. Babe, holding the pace, was doing his part with a will. But the crowd ahead behaved, crowd-like, insanely. Instead of clearing a lane for the bolt to shoot thru, each driver thought for himself alone—and thought wrong. Darting hither and yon as they guessed the team would veer, they left no fair space anywhere, so that Corporal Metcalf, lying along Babe's neck, must throw all his strength, as Babe threw all his weight, to guide their death-fraught projectile in and out the rapidly twisting course thrust upon them. Uncountable times, by the barest

(Continued on page 15)

Activities of Al Acres: *Save the Pieces, Slim!* : : : : : : : *By Leet*


AHA! THE FRUIT OF MY TOIL! AND ALL READY TO SLICE GUESS THAT'S SOME PRIZE MELON!
C'MON AL! I'M NO PIKER! YOU'RE INVITED TO THE FEAST!
QUICK, MRS ACRES! THE BIGGEST KNIFE YOU'VE GOT!
SOAP
NEVER MIND THE KNIFE, MA! BRING THE MOP!
THE SOAP
LEET

Markets

July 25, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEANS bu hmpr, Md, green, $2.75@3; wax $1.50@2. CABBAGE, Ohio, Marietta district, 100-lb crate, fancy, $3. CUCUMBERS, Md and Del, bu hmpr, $1@1.25; Ohio, bu bskt, fancy, $2.50@2.75; choice, $1.50@1.75. LETTUCE, Calif, Iceberg, crate, $3.50@5.50; Wash, Iceberg, crate, $3@3.50. ONIONS, N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.25@1.50; Iowa, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, $3.25; Spanish, 1-3 crate, $2@2.25. PEAS, N Y, bu bskt, $2. PEPPERS, La, ⅞ bu hmpr, $1@1.25. POTATOES, U S grade No 1, bbl, Cobblers, Va, Eastern Shore, $3.25@3.50.

Vegetables (homegrown supplies)—BEETS, doz bchs, 25@35c. BEANS, bu bskt, green, $2@2.50. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 65@90c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 25@35c. LETTUCE, leaf, box, 2 doz, 40@75c. ONIONS, green, doz bchs, 10@15c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 20@30c. PEAS, bu bskt, best, $1.75@2; poor, 75c. SPINACH, bu bskt, winter, $1.25@1.50; summer, 50@75c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Del and Va, Transparents, small, $1@2.50. DEWBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $4@6. RASPBERRIES, N J and Md, 32-qt crate, blacks, $5@9; Wash, 24-pt crate, reds, $2.75@3.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Active, strong to 25c higher, compared with Friday's close, top, $11.75; weights around 260 lbs, $10.80; 200@250 lbs, $11@11.30; bulk, 160@200 lbs, $11.50@11.75; 130@160 lbs, $10.75@11.15; pigs, $10.50@10.75; packing sows, $7.50@8.

Calves—Steady; top choice veals, $14.50.

Sheep—Steady; top lambs, $14.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15@15.50; No 2 timothy, $13.50@14; No 3 timothy, $12@12.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $14@15; No 2 light clover mixed, $12.50@13.50; No 1 clover mixed, $13.50@14.50; No 2 clover mixed, $10.50@12.50; No 1 clover, $13.50@14.50; No 2 clover, $10.50@12.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $13.50@14.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 54@55c; No 3 white, 50@52½c; No 4 white, 48@49c.

Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, $1.12@1.13; No 3 yellow shelled, $1.10@1.11; No 4 yellow shelled, $1.06@1.08; No 5 yellow shelled, $1.04@1.06.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.50; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls, good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $15@15.50; fair to good, $13.50@14.50; common, $10@13; Tennessee, choice, $13.50@14; fair to good, $10@11.50; common, $6@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2.50@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; lambs, spring, extra, $14.75@15; medium, $12.50@14; common, $10@11.50.

Hogs—Nearby handy weights, $11@11.25; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9.50@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 3, $16@16.50; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $17@17.50; No 2, $15.50@16.50. Straw, straight rye, $21.50@22.50; wheat straw, $14.50@15; oat straw, $14.50@15.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.46¼; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.38¼; lower grades selling at the usual trade differences.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 57¼@58¼c; No 3 white selling at a discount of 2@3c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 43¼@46½c; extra, 92 score, 42½c; 91 score, 41c; 90 score, 39c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk flats, fresh, 26@26½c; longhorns, round lots, 24½@25c; jobbing, small lots, 26@27c; single daisies, fresh, 24½@25c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 48@55c; fresh eggs, 30@33c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25; springers, 65c@$1.25; ducks, $1.50@2.25; squabs, 25@45c each.

Vegetables—String beans, 12@15c ¼ pk; lima beans, 15c pt; beets, 4@8c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 10@25c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; corn, 50@60c doz ears; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@8c bch; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 12@15c ¼ pk; peppers, 3@5c ea; poke, 5@10c bch; potatoes, old, 25c ½ pk; new, 15@20c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@50c ½ pk; blackberries, 20@25c qt; cherries, sour, 20@25c qt; currants, 15@20c qt; gooseberries, 20@25c qt; peaches, 15@25c qt, 65@75c carrier; raspberries, red, 30@35c qt; black, 20@25c qt.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending July 23, 1927: Beef steers steady with week's early decline, compared with week ago, medium and good quality, all weights, 25@50c lower; common kinds about steady; top fed steers, $12.25; average weight, 1230 lbs, top Virginia grassers, $11.50; average weight 1248 lbs; most sales $10@11. Bulls, steady; bulk medium bulls, $7.25@8; she stock and all cutters steady; bulk cows, $5.50@7; cutter kinds, $3.75@4.50; few stocker steers here. Calves off 50c for week; top vealers, $15.50. Hogs, no fresh receipts, tending steady with last week's close.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 15 cars; 5 Virginia, 3 St Paul, 3 St Louis, 2 Chicago, 2 Canada, containing 419 head; 59 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 478, 54 calves. Receipts for wek ending July 23, 1927. Cattle, 103 cars; 31 Virginia, 11 Chicago, 10 St Louis, 10 Penna, 10 Tennessee, 8 St Paul, 9 West Virginia, 5 Ohio, 4 Kansas City, 4 Oklahoma, 2 Canada, 1 Omaha, 1 Maryland, 1 New York, containing 2497 head, 381 head trucked in. Total cattle, 2878 head; 524 calves, 507 hogs, 686 sheep. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 88 cars containing 2310 head, 797 head trucked in. Total cattle, 3107 head, 152 calves, 593 hogs, 437 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$11.75@13.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	11.00@12.50
Good, 950@1100 lbs	10.00@12.00
Medium, 950 lbs up	9.50@11.00
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@ 9.50
Cows:—	
Choice	7.50@ 9.00
Good	6.25@ 7.50
Common and medium	4.50@ 6.25
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@ 4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	13.50@15.50
Medium	10.50@13.50
Cull and common	6.00@10.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	9.25@10.50
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	10.75@11.50
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	11.00@11.75
Rough stock	8.25@ 9.25

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.25; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $9@10.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38@39; shorts, $45@46; hominy, $45@46; middlings, $51@52; linseed, $56@57; gluten, $43.50@44.50; ground oats, $43@44; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55c; eggs, 28@34c.

Poultry—Hens, 14@22c; dressed, $1@2.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@25c ½ pk; cabbage, 2@10c hd; celery, 10@15c stalk; lettuce, 2@10c hd; Horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 3@5c bch; beets, 3@8c ach, 10@15c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 3@5c bch; @18c ¼ pk; soup beans, 15@20c qt; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 3@5c bch; asparagus, 10@12c bch; radishes, 3@5c bch; peas, 20c ¼ pk; string beans, 10@13c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 4@8c ea.

Fruits—Apples, old, 15@30c ¼ pk; new, 10@15c ¼ pk; raspberries, 15@20c qt; blackberries, 18@20c qt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.29; corn, $1.07; rye, 90c; oats, 55c; bran, $41; middlings, $44.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 42½@43c; choice, 40@41c; do, good, 39@40c; do, prints, 43@45c; do, blocks, 42@44c; do, ladles, 31@33c; Md and Penna, rolls, 30@32c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 30@31c; store-packed, 30c; dairy prints, 30@32c; process butter, 39c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 25c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 25c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 20@22c; Leghorns and other light stock, 17@20c; old roosters, mixed colors, 14@16c; old roosters, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 2½ lbs and over, 33@35c; smaller, 25@32c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 25@27c; smaller, 22@24c. Young ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 20@22c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 20@22c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 18@20c; all kinds, poor and thin, 15@18c. Guineas, old, 40@45c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 30@40c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Quiet; creamery, higher than extras, 42@42½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 41½c; creamery firsts, 88@91 score 38@40½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 31@32c; do, No 2, 30c.

Eggs—Irregular; fresh gathered extra firsts, 25½@26½c; fresh gathered firsts, 24½@25c; fresh gathered seconds, 22½@23½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 36@39c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 28@35c; nearby pullets, 25@26c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 30@36c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 35@37c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 30@33c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk, flats fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 24¼@24½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28c; do, average run, 25@26½c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; broilers, Leghorns, by express, 25@28c; others unquoted.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; chickens, fresh, 22@36c; do, frozen, 20@35c; fowls, fresh, 17@29c; do, frozen, 16@18c; old roosters, 13@18c; turkeys, fresh, 25@30c; do, frozen, 30@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $8.50@12.60; state bulls, $4@7.50; cows, $3@6.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $9@16; lightweight culls, $7@8; buttermilks and fed calves, $7@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@6.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, spring primes, $14@15; spring mediums, $10.50@12.50; spring culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $10.50@11.25; pigs, $11.25@11.75; heavy hogs, $9.50@10.25; roughs, $7.50@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipments: City bran, $35; middlings, $41, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $53, nominal; western feed bran, $34, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $40; flour middlings, $46; red dog, $52, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $41, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $50.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $24; No 2, $21@22; No 3 and poorer, $18@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $22@33.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.53⅞; No 1 dark, c i f, domestic, $1.62½; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.56⅞; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.78⅛; No 2 mixed domestic, f o b, export, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.20⅛; No 3 yellow, $1.16⅝. OATS, No 2 white, 54c; No 3 white, 52c; No 4 white, 50½c; clipped, 53½@57½c; fancy white, clipped, 63c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.10¾. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 91¾c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Generally steady; top, $10.75; bulk, 160@200 lbs, $10.40@10.65; 210@250 lbs, $9.60@10.50; 250@300 lbs, butchers, $9.15@9.65; most packing sows, $8@8.25; best lightweights, $8.40@8.60.

Cattle—Compared with week ago, Fed steers, 25@75c lower; fed yearlings weak to 50c off; vealers, $1@1.50 lower; few fed heavy steers above $11; extreme top, $14.40; bulk, $11.50@13.25; outside price taking best long and light yearlings; mediumweights up to $13.85; bulk, grassy and short feds, $10.25 downward to $8.25, with common light natives and southwesterns, $7.50@8. Bulk prices: Bulk grass cows, $6.25@7.50; grass heifers, $7.25@8.25; few cows and butcher heifers, $8@9 and $8.50@9.50, respectively; stock steers, $7.25@8.50; meaty yearlings to $9.40; few selected heavy feeders, $9.50@10.

Sheep—Slaughter lambs closing 25@50c lower; sheep steady; feeding lambs strong. Top prices: Fat range lambs, $14.50; fat native lambs, $13.75; fat ewes, $7. Bulk prices: Fat rangers $13.75@14.50; natives, $12.25@13.50; culls, $9@9.50; fat ewes, $6@7; range feeding lambs, $12.75@13.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, July 23, 1927

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing, 43c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 37@38c; ⅜-blood, 41@42c; ¼-blood, 41@42c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, July 23, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported $13.90; October, $16.90; December, domestic, $16.80. Alsike, August, $17.85 bid, December, $13.85 bid. Timothyseed, cash, $2.45; December, $2.40.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, July 25, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$33.75@34.00
Spring bran	33.25@33.75
Soft winter wheat bran	34.50@36.20
Hard winter wheat bran	33.50@34.00
Standard middlings	41.00@41.75
Soft winter wheat middlings	42.50@46.50
Flour middlings	44.50@53.00
Red dog flour	53.00@53.50
White hominy	41.50
Yellow hominy	41.50@42.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal	40.00@41.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	43.00@44.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	45.00@46.50
34 per cent linseed meal	51.25@51.70

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .41½	$ .42	$ .41
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.26	.26¾	.30¼
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	11.50	12.12½	9.12½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	18.00	18.00	25.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.46¼	...	...
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.57¼	.58	.53½

Markets Show Irregularity

Review of the Week Ending July 23

BUTTER—The markets opened weak and this condition did not change until Wednesday when buyers started purchasing heavier supplies for storage purposes. At the close of the week most markets were firm. Receipts were lighter in city markets than during the previous week. Production has passed its peak and is showing the usual seasonal decline.

POULTRY—On the New York market receipts were lighter towards the end of the week and this, coupled with the cooler weather, was responsible for a better tone to the market. The large sizes and better quality broilers were in good demand while the small sizes were draggy. Fowls sold somewhat better at the close of the week. Old roosters were also wanted and sold at higher prices.

EGGS—On the New York market mid-western eggs continued dull and the market was weak and irregular. Most of the fresh-gathered stock is more or less affected by the heat. Many dealers continue to use their storage holdings and as current arrivals are not desired for storage these are offered at lower prices. Pacific Coast whites were steady with very light movement. The receipts of nearby white eggs were liberal and the quality irregular.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was slightly stronger at the end of the week. Beef steer prices were lower. Heifers were about steady while cows and heavy calves were uneven. Vealers were weaker and prices declined. Stockers, feeders and fat ewes continued steady. Fat lambs and yearling wethers declined while feeding lambs were slightly higher.

HAY—Early in the week the hay markets were dull. Supplies accumulated at some eastern points. Prices on top grades were reported nearing lowest point for past three years. The alfalfa markets were quiet with offerings ample for trade needs. With continued light receipts and some improvement in demand there was a firmer tone to the hay markets by the end of the week. Prairie hay was easier with poor demand and low quality offerings. Very little timothy was put into storage.

FEED—The markets opened irregular but prices continued to advance and averaged slightly higher at the close of the week. The strength in the corn market was helpful in widening the outlet for some feeds and in maintaining prices at higher levels. Bran was about steady but middlings and heavier wheat feeds were scarce and higher. Cottonseed meal was generally lower. Gluten feed was unchanged and linseed meal was practically unchanged in the East. Hominy feed prices were maintained by the strengthening of the corn market.

GRAIN—The grain market for the week was irregular. Wheat prices were about 1c higher in spite of the new crop movement. Oats were about 1c lower. Offerings of new winter wheat was lighter than a year ago and the demand continues active from both mills and elevators. High prot in wheat is selling at a premium.

POTATOES—The potato markets opened weak and this tendency was carried thru the entire week with prices declining. In leading eastern markets Virginia Cobbler potatoes were about 25c to 50c lower per barrel at the close of the week. The movement from Eastern Shore districts continued to drop off and receipts from New Jersey were heavier. At the close of the week nearby truck receipts of Cobbler potatoes sold on the Philadelphia jobbing market at 70c to 80c per five-eighths basket and mostly around $3.00 per 150-pound sack.

TOMATOES—The heavier receipts of New Jersey tomatoes on the Philadelphia market caused the price to take a big drop during the past week. The demand was generally good for fancy stock but very slow for culls and poorly graded tomatoes. Recent rains caused considerable growth cracks, thus lowering the value of the tomatoes.

New Spray Gets Jap Beetle

Entomologists Trick Invader to His Death

AMONG the spray materials being used this year in the control of the Japanese beetle, the lead oleate coated arsenate of lead is gaining in popularity. The development and commercial production of this material has undoubtedly hastened the day when the Japanese beetle will be brought under complete control. The five-year search by the federal entomologists in the Japanese beetle laboratory, Riverton, New Jersey, for a satisfactory poison has resulted in a material that is palatable to the beetle and one that will stick to the foliage thru numerous rains.

From the very start in the campaign against the beetle, it has been known that ordinary acid arsenate of lead was not attractive to the beetle's taste and that he would leave foliage covered with the poison and seek food that had not been sprayed. In an attempt to find a material that would destroy the beetles instead of driving them away the lead oleate coated arsenate of lead was developed and today it is being used almost exclusively on shade and ornamental trees, young fruit trees, etc., in the control of the beetle.

Field and laboratory tests have shown that this material is deadly to the beetles. It has resulted in actual kills of 80 to 85 per cent of the beetles entering a tree to feed as compared with 40 per cent killed with acid arsenate of lead.

The almost universal use of coated arsenate of lead, however, is confined to shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, bushes and fruit trees not bearing fruit. This exception in the recommendations of the entomologists at the Riverton laboratory is made because there is likely to be objectionable quantities of spray residue on the fruit at harvest time.

This brings the spraying for Japanese beetles into two separate and distinct classes,—one where the object is to kill beetles and protect foliage and the other where the object is to protect the tree and have fruit that will meet the federal and foreign requirements regarding spray residue.

In the manufacture of lead oleate coated arsenate of lead, the chemists and the entomologists covered each minute particle of acid arsenate of lead with the lead oleate soap that gave it the qualities of sticking tight to the foliage and covering up the acid taste of the arsenate of lead. By removing the acid taste of the lead, it has been found that the beetle will eat very heartily of the coated lead, which results in such high mortality in a short time, while with the acid lead the beetle leaves for other kinds of food before it has taken enough poison for a kill.—A. K.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

THIS is my vacation and for two weeks I am a farmer again. It seems good to be back,—a pair of overalls and an old shirt are so much cooler and more comfortable than city garb.

I told a friend of mine who works in Wilkes-Barre that I would like him to write to me about the markets in that section. His letter was a dandy and I am sure it will interest you more than any column I can write.

Dear Bill:—I saw a curious sight the other day while I was walking thru the wholesale produce section of this city, up here in the hard coal region of Pennsylvania. Drawn up along the curb was a truck loaded with watermelons and on each one was a little orange and black label bearing this inscription: 'There is No Substitute for Anthracite—Safe, Clean, Economical.'

"Stepping up to the salesman I said, 'Joe, what's the big idea?'

" 'Well,' he said, 'they want labeled melons and you have to give 'em to 'em. Some guys from over across the river came here this morning looking for watermelons. They asked me the price and when I told them $45 they said it was too much, that they could get labeled melons for that. So I told them to come back in a little while and I would have some labeled melons for that price. While they were gone I stuck on these little stickers that the Chamber of Commerce gave me. Those guys came back and took the melons and everybody was happy.' "

Labels Aid in Selling

This shows the value of labeled goods. If hard coal stickers will sell watermelons, wouldn't it pay more farmers to label their produce? Small stickers cost comparatively little and even large labels for basket tops cost but a few cents.

One thing must be kept in mind, however,—a label will work for the man who grades his produce and consistently puts up a high grade pack, but it is a warning sign for all to stay away from the man who puts up a poor grade.

The first step in preparing a design for a label is to choose a name for the brand. Many times the producer can find some distinctive feature of his farm or locality that he can use for a brand name. Other times he will have to invent a name. The more unique it is the more value it will have. Some types of names were so good that they have been widely copied. There are so many kinds of "maids" on brands that they have lost to some extent their individuality.

A name which can be represented by some kind of a symbol is generally better than one that cannot be pictured so well. For example, "Long Pine Brand" could more easily be put on a label effectively than "Valley View Brand."

The simplest design is usually the best. The simple label can be understood at a glance while the more intricate label will fail to make any impression on the mind. Notice the simplicity of some of the well-known brands.

Color plays a large part in the attractiveness of a label. Where more than one color is used there should be contrast, but not glaring combinations.

After the designing the label it is a good plan to protect it in some way. In many states the Department of Agriculture has provisions for registering farm names for a small fee and protecting that name from being used by someone else in that state. If further protection is wanted the brand name can be copyrighted.

The grower who markets uniformly good produce will find that an attractive label of some kind will be of great help in building a reputation for his goods and a worth while aid in selling them.

Keep the Men Out of the Kitchen

(Continued from page 3)

referred to as plaster board. The plaster board is quite rigid, being really a sheet of hard plaster which can be nailed up to the studding. The fiber board is flexible, yet when well applied, makes a solid wall as smooth as any lath and plaster job.

For the joints between the sheets there are various methods. Sometimes these joints have been filled with putty or plaster, but this is no longer recommended. There is a slight expansion and contraction which eventually cracks or bulges these joints. Another method of covering the joints is to paste a special tape over them. The most popular method is to use narrow wood panel strips over the joints, these usually being furnished by any dealer who handles wallboard. The paneled effect thus made is very pleasing on inside work.

Any of the various wallboards will give a perfect surface for interior decoration. They will take paint or calcimine, or in some cases the color of the board makes a desirable wall finish with no treatment whatever. Some very nice residences are now built with wallboard.

The place where this material is of outstanding merit is in rebuilding or remodeling, where an extra room is to be made in the attic, or a new partition put in. The wallboard can be handled by anybody, whereas a lath and plaster job requires expert labor and a good deal of bother besides the expense. The cost of wallboard is small as compared with the results it gives.

Some grades of wallboard are very useful in such jobs as making the chicken house tight, lining the garage to keep out winter cold, etc. We would be glad to hear from readers who have used wallboard, telling how they have used it and what satisfaction it has given.

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State and Federal authorities recommend
MECHLING'S Coated Lead Arsenate
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Protects foliage, kills the beetles. Perfected by Japanese Beetle Laboratories
Write for FREE Spraying Calendar
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Made like the famous ROSS METAL Silo, ROSS METAL Cribs and Bins have exclusive features. Perfect ventilation—Easy to erect.
Write today for our special money saving proposition to the farmer. Agents wanted also.
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WANTED—FARM PRODUCTS
Poultry, Eggs, Potatoes, etc. Write for information. Dept. A.
GIBBS & BRO., 321 Front St., Phila., Pa.

DAIRY

MAY ROSE GUERNSEYS
Yearling son of Maxim Linda Vista, $500. Two year old Son of Langwater Eastern King, $500. Three calves, Grandsons of Eastern King, $50, $75 and $150 each. Three bred heifers, $150 to $200 each. Two blemished cows $135 each. Two young fall cows $225 each. Fresh Cow, extra good, $300.
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Registered Guernseys Will sell twenty cows and heifers. Accredited herd and guaranteed negative to blood test for abortion. PHILBROOK FARMS, Kutztown, Pa.

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L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write
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CHESTER WHITE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, 6 weeks old, $5.00; 8 to 10 weeks old, $6.00. High-grade Chester White pigs for breeding, $6.50.
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300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $5.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

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HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $5.00 and $6.00 each.
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COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters.
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FOR good health drink goat's milk. World's Best Togs, $35. Nubians, $45. Registered Purebreds, $75. Kids, $15. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

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600—$1.00 1300—$2.00 5000—$7.00

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ONE MILLION—AMERICAN—INSPECTED QUALITY. Egg Production and Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows. 100% Live Delivery—Postpaid Summer Prices:

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White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns	$ 9.00
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Heavy Assorted Chicks, $10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, $8 per 100. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties, etc. Member International B. C. A. Bank reference.
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BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
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Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
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Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 28, Bellefonte, Pa.

Chick Prices Smashed

For June, July, August & September. $6 per hundred and up.

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh., Br., Black and Buff Leghorns	$4.00	$7	$34
Special Leghorns, Brd. Rocks, Wh. Wytts., R. I. Reds, Heavy Broilers	5.00	9	44
Light Broilers	3.50	6	30

100% live delivery to your door guar.
Johnson Hatchery, Ickesburg, Pa.

—CHERRY HILL CHICKS—

	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Broiler and Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

½c less on 500 lots. 1c less on 1,000 lots. Full count, and 100% live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.00
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We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery.
Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 507, Mingoville, Pa.

600 White Leghorn Pullets

Early Hatched, Range Bred and Well Matured. Will be in Full Production by September. Will sell them at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. An exceptional Bargain.
FOX HALL POULTRY FARM, DOVER, DEL.

Chicks BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds..10 Cts.
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Mixed or Off Color Chicks 7 Cts.

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
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CHIX

July and August Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Stn. Wh. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$60
Shelleys Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Basoma Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
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Odds and Ends	4.00	7.00	60
3000 Pullets			$1.25 each

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
This strain increased Kan. Exp. Station Ed. Rock egg yield 94%. Trapnested since 1889. 325 eggs in 1 yr. Flock averages up to 271. Customers profits $8.00 per hen. Males, hens, pullets, chicks, eggs.
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FREE CATALOG

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ROCKS—LEGHORNS
Hatching every week in the year
Marvel Poultry Farms Georgetown, Del.

ULSH'S CHICKS Member I. B. C. A.
Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 10c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 8c; Barred Rocks, 8c; Heavy Mixed, 7c. We ship C. O. D. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS Wh. Leg., 7c; Large Type Barron Tancred Leg., 8c; Brd. Rocks, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 6c. 100% Gtd. Prepaid. Free Range. Reduction on 500 or more. Circular.
TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS Large type, English Tancred, Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 6c, from our own free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular.
E. L. BEAVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 7c. Barred Rocks, 8c. Light Mixed, 6c. Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
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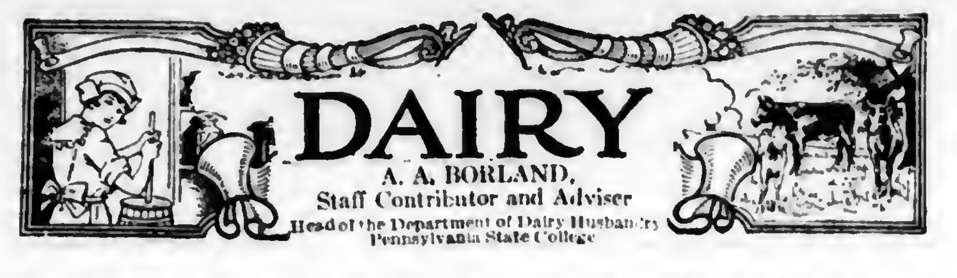
90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Students Inspect Some of the State's Leading Dairy Farms

Editors' Note:—Early this summer a group of dairy students from the Pennsylvania State College visited several of the widely known dairy establishments in southeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Our Dairy Editor, Professor Borland, was one of the leaders of this group. In the following article, continued from last week, he tells of some of the interesting things seen on these famous farms.

A SHORT stop was made at Delchester Farm, Edgemont, Pa., Dr. T. G. Ashton, owner, to see the new $84,000 barn, 265 feet long by 40 feet wide with stables for 144 cows. These are milked with milking machines. Four men do all the milking, each man handling 36 cows completely with two single unit machines. The milking takes two hours in the evening and two and one-fourth hours in the morning.

M. L. Jones at Westtown, has a fine Holstein herd including 150 milking cows and 150 young heifers. The herd for the last two years in the cow testing association has averaged about 11,000 pounds of milk and over 350 pounds of butterfat per cow with a net return above feed cost of over $200 per cow. This is an unusually high average especially when it is noted that about one-fourth of the herd were young cows in their first lactation period. Mr. Jones has belonged to a cow testing association for four or five years which is doubtless one factor in his developing so productive a herd. The farms include 500 acres of good soil. An adjoining farm of 300 acres has recently been purchased and a herd of heifers that will freshen in the fall will be placed on it. Bill Vandegrift, the county agricultural agent, and Professor Seamens, the vocational agricultural teacher, brought along a group of young men to the farm from vocational schools. The boys were being coached up for a Chester County judging team at the National Dairy Show this fall.

Special Equipment in Model Barn

Brandywine Farm, Pocopson, C. A. Fox, owner and manager, had a good Jersey herd and a new $50,000 dairy barn that was a fine example of modern convenience and sanitary arrangement. The main barn was 144 feet long and 30 feet wide. One side of the barn was fitted with stanchions and the other side with box stalls, the calf stable being at one end of the barn. The barn included an office, special arrangements for handling grain feed and an electric hoist for handling hay. Anyone contemplating the building of a new barn could get many helpful pointers by visiting this farm.

Breidablik Farm, Wilmington, Delaware, H. J. Krebs, owner, J. P. Broadhurst manager, keeps an excellent herd of 200 Guernseys of which 94 are cows in milk. These cows are yielding 1100 quarts of milk daily which is classified into two grades, the extra rich milk testing 6 per cent butterfat brings 30c per quart while the regular milk testing 4.7 per cent butterfat sells for 20c per quart retail.

The dairy barn is a well-built, substantial structure with plenty of light and ventilation. White sand of limestone composition is sprinkled on the stable floor to prevent the cows from slipping, absorb moisture and aid in sanitation. The calves are started on nurse cows for four to six weeks and are then put on grain and skimmilk powder.

Herd Sires Outstanding

Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Delaware, J. R. Danks, superintendent, with 365 head of Holsteins, 200 of which were cows, was a place well worth visiting. The majority of the cows were housed in the great dairy barn, 325 feet long.

Most of the animals were descendants of the noted Holstein bulls King Segis and King of the Ormsbys. The latter bull's dam is Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, one of the most noted cows of the breed with four yearly records each above 1000 pounds of butter. At present over 70 per cent of the herd at Winterthur farms traces directly to this great cow. Bess Johanna Ormsby, a daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2nd is another great cow. She is the only cow to make three 1000-pound butter records in the 305-day division. Two of her sons are in use as herd sires at Winterthur Farms. The milk goes to Wilmington and is distributed by the Clover Dairy Company. A considerable portion of the milk is bottled and sold as special Holstein nursery milk, at 20c per quart. The farm receives 15c per quart at the farm for it. The milk should be especially suitable for nursery purposes since the health of the herd is excellent, all the animals being negative to the tuberculin test and to the blood test for abortion. The bacterial count is 50 per cent below that required for certified milk.

Longwood Farm, Kennett Square, Mr. Pierre De Pont, owner, and Mr. Farquhar, manager, keeps a good Guernsey herd, primarily to furnish milk for the employes on the thousand-acre estate. The herd includes 58 head of which 30 are cows in milk.

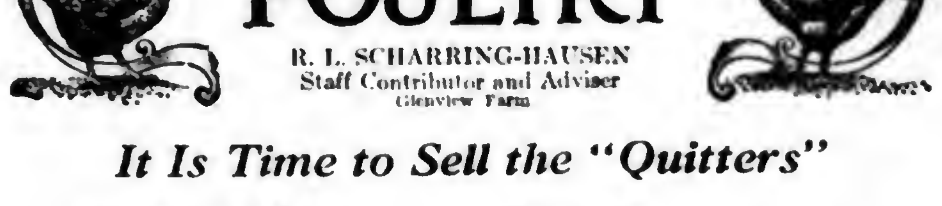
Yields Yearly Profit

Masonic Homes, Elizabethtown, J. M. Leslie, superintendent, and George Shuchman, herdsman, was the last place visited and it was a most worth while climax to the trip. The herd, including 120 Ayrshires with 61 cows in milk, is kept primarily to furnish milk for the Masonic Home. Since there are 412 guests in the home at present, a substantial milk supply is needed.

The herd has been accredited for 6 years, is practically free from abortion and is averaging 8400 pounds of milk and 324 pounds of butterfat yearly. The herd is maintained on a practical basis and returns several thousands of dollars yearly above the cost of maintenance.

The senior herd sire is Penshurst Sir Robert, the sire of Sir Roberts Romona Bell, the world's record junior four-year-old Ayrshire cow with 14,744 pounds of milk and 570.4 pounds of butterfat in the 305-day class. She was presented as a heifer to the Pennsylvania State College a few years ago and has proven a real credit to her illustrious sire, her breeders and her present owners.
—A. A. Borland.

Judging Holsteins at the farm of M. L. Jones, Westtown



POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

It Is Time to Sell the "Quitters"

Culling Chart

THE LAYER

Comb—large, red, full, glossy.
Wattles and earlobes—prominent, soft, smooth.
Eye—prominent, keen, bright.
Eyelids—thin, edges folded.
Face—cleancut, thin.
Vent—large, oblong, moist.
Skin—soft, thin, loose, velvety.
Pelvic bones—flexible, wide apart, thin.
Beak—white.
Keel—slopes downward.
Pelvic bone to breast bone—deep.
Abdomen—soft, pliable, dilated.
Rump—Broad, width carried back.
Shanks—flat, thin, white.
Plumage—worn, soiled, lifeless, close-feathered.

THE NON-LAYER

Comb—small, pale, scaly.
Wattles and earlobes—shrunken, rough, dry.
Eye—sunken.
Eyelids—thick, yellow tinted.
Beak—yellow tinted.
Face—full, well fleshed, yellow.
Vent—small, round, dry.
Skin—thick, dry, fat.
Pelvic bones—rigid, tips thick, curved in.
Keel—slopes upward.
Pelvic bone to breast bone—shallow.
Abdomen—fatty, hard, contracted.
Rump—narrow, cramped.
Shanks—yellow, round, smooth.
Plumage—signs of molting.

• • •

Some farmers make a practice of selling the whole flock of old hens during the summer when production stops. It is a much better practice to sell only those individuals that have quit laying, as there are always some members of the flock that will continue to lay until late and pay a good profit above their board and keep during the time of rising egg prices. By following the above culling chart anyone can readily detect the quitters in the flock, whether one becomes an expert culler or not.

• • •

For several weeks I have been culling and selling a crate or more of old hens a week, and during this time total production has changed very little. A dealer to whom I sold one lot dressed them off and told me that only one out of twenty showed signs of eggs at all.

• • •

There is very little to do with the growing pullets now. They should have plenty of feed and water, and a clean run with some shade. It is a good idea to move the houses once in a while if it can be done. Plenty of roost room should be provided and the houses cleaned out and littered down frequently.

Babe

(Continued from page 11)

hand's breath, they saved some ghastly impact. Uncountable times, by supreme exertion, they steered their big convoy just clear of the teeth of death. Uncountable times they themselves escaped as by a miracle from being torn to pieces or ground to pulp.

And always before them spread the river of faces—white, wide-eyed faces, panic-possessed, screaming, screaming.

Now on the left, amidst a mass of smaller vehicles, approached a great, slow-moving motor dray, while, nearly abreast of it, filling the other side of the road, a bus full of holiday makers lumbered along in the opposite direction. Corporal Metcalf, seeing the two, knew that he must find a way between. He set his teeth, threw his ultimate reserve of steady power into his grip, and, by the narrowest nicety, just succeeded in guiding his team along the tortuous lane of safety.

THEN, with the next plunge their forefeet struck out a new sound, ringing hollow on the flood of a high viaduct. But their late maneuver had thrown them to the wrong side of the road—to the extreme left, toward the viaduct parapet. And now, directly before them, not twenty feet ahead, hugging the parapet, came a great, open touring car full of women. Two had fainted, two stood up, preparing in their fright to jump over the wall into the depths beneath. The rest clutched the sides of their car, shrieking.

"Sit down! Sit still!" shouted Corporal Metcalf.

And then—Heaven knows how they did it!—he and Babe together turned that engine of ruin away from those women, altho the curve bent so grimly sharp that the lamps of the car were swept off as they sped, and altho again the Corporal, to save himself alive, was obliged to ride in one stirrup.

But the last ounce of strain unhorsed him, victorious tho he was—dragged him to earth. And still the runaways thundered on, with the Trooper hanging at their bridles.

BABE was out of it now—lost—gone. The man swinging at the heads of the frantic pair was alone in his desperate struggle. The faces in the coach window were terrible to see. On and on swept the team. The Corporal's feet scarcely touched the earth. Yet he knew they were feeling him—knew he was gaining on them. They slackened—slackened—slackened—at last they stopped.

Then a score of men rushed for their heads. Then some one tore open the door of the coach, whose lock had stuck fast. Then Richard Powell, of the Mine Workers' Union, his wife, his daughters, and their grandmother, seven persons in all, came tottering down from the coach to give thanks for their miraculous deliverance—to grasp the Corporal's hand.

The Corporal, too, rejoiced, and from the bottom of his heart, that these people stood alive and whole. But from their thanks he turned aside, a little embarrassed. Seven lives, on seven other occasions, he had saved thru risk as great from death as imminent. But that had been merely his duty as he saw it.

And the rescued had seen it, also, as merely his duty, no more. Corporal Metcalf was not used to being thanked. Besides, that remained which touched him far closer.

"Babe!" he called softly. "Where are you?"

Then Babe, who, after their parting, had traveled each step of the way hard on the flank of the runaways, pushed thru—pushed close, and, with the breath of a whinny, thrust his soft nose over Corporal Metcalf's shoulder.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

DOG LOSES HAIR.—About four weeks ago a dog about six weeks old was given to me. It is part police dog. When I received it it had a slight itch like dandruff which continued to spread. The dog has lost all its fuzz and has no hair at all in spots. Will you please let me know what to do? What shall I feed the dog up to one-half year and after?—C. K., Ottsville, Pa. The question of skin parasites should always be considered. It would be well for you to take this dog to a small animal specialist. In the meantime do not bathe the animal too frequently. Apply carbolized vaseline to the hairless areas, rubbing in thoroly. The diet should be made up of milk and vegetables with a bone to gnaw on. Avoid starchy foods. As the dog gets older the principal foods should be milk and meat, supplemented with vegetables. The police dog is usually recognized by its wolf-like carriage. The color varies from solid black to pure white. One should secure information as to pedigree to determine whether the dog is a full blood or part blood.

COWS HAVE SORE FEET.—I have a cow and a calf, their legs swell and they are lame for several days, and then a crack comes under the duclaw. I have used ointment and liniments. It is something serious for several farmers have lost cattle with it.—C. W. R., Canton, Pa. It is possible that these are serious cases of foul foot. Try applying a bandage around the foot after carefully cleaning it. Soak the foot in a warm antiseptic solution. Repeat often enough to keep the bandage wet. Change the bandage as often as necessary.

Patient (nervously)—And will the operation be dangerous, doctor?

Doctor—Nonsense! You couldn't buy a dangerous operation for forty dollars.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

JULY PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $8; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS $9.00—100. W. Leghorns $9.00—100. Barred Rocks $9.00—100. Reds $10.00—100. W. Rocks $10—100. Light Mixed $6.50—100. Heavy Mixed $8.00—100. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa.

SOMETHING NEW—Ruppin's Laying Strain of Pekin Ducks lay all year round. Old stock, $6.00 each; drake, four ducks, $25.00. Young stock, $5.00 and $20.00. Eggs, 10c; ducklings, 50c. L. Ruppin, Akron, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $9; S. C. Leghorns, $7; Light Mixed, $6; Heavy Mixed, $7. Less than 100 add 1c ea., for 500 ½c less. Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS—8-12 and 16 weeks old. Write for prices and state what variety. No culls. All guaranteed. Frank X. Burkhart, Tiffin, Ohio.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

PULLETS 5000—Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our large Barron's English White Leghorns that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only, there is no better egg bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn pullets, produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Butler Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—8 weeks, 65c; 10 weeks, 75c. Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Michigan.

TOBACCO

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five Pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, $1.00. Farmers' Club, 193, Hazel, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

FARM LANDS

RIVER BOTTOM FARM—219 acres, fireclay and coal underlying. In sight of railroad station. On concrete road. 75 acres cleared. Fine spring, good location. Price $1000. Write or phone. Cora Mitchell, Curry Run, Pa.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

"ALL SOLD OUT—"

July 11, 1927

"Please stop my ad —. Have had good results. Will start another as soon as I get lined up on what I want to dispose of."

L. T. DAVIS,
Bridgeville, Delaware.

YOU can dispose of your surplus livestock just as this man did. Write for SPECIAL LIVE-STOCK RATES.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PLANTS

AUGUST PRICES—Cabbage, Celery and Brussels Sprout Plants (12 varieties of Cabbage, 8 of Celery). $2.00 per 1,000; 500—$1.40. Send for list. Snowball Cauliflower, $4.00 per 1,000; 500—$2.50. Safe Delivery Guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. Ford W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, N. J.

PLANTS—Special July, Hardy Cabbage for late crop, dozen leading varieties; 300—75c, 500—$1.10, 1,000—$1.50, prepaid. Collect, $1.00—1,000, 5,000—$4.50, 10,000—$8.00. Satisfaction, good order delivery guaranteed. Old Reliable Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

FORDHOOK CELERY PLANTS—Grown on sterilized soil. Strong, healthy plants. By express, $3.50 per 1000. Jacob D. Mellinger, Rt. 8, Lancaster, Pa.

MACHINERY

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kans.

PINE TREE MILKER—2 double units, 3 hp. Edwards Engine, nearly new. Grover Wise, R. D. 7, West Chester, Pa.

WANTED—Potato Digger. Also a Boggs Potato Grader. John Swope, R. D. 4, Lebanon, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.

POST YOUR LAND! Keep trespassers off. 6 cloth, weatherproof "No Trespassing" Signs, printed with your name, $1.00; large type; prepaid. Brinkerhoff Press, New Canaan, Conn.

HIDES—WOOL—Best cash prices. Write for quotations and tags. S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write Tam Walker, Dept. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—A splendid opportunity to earn extra money by selling 23 household articles needed by every housewife. Send for list and full particulars. J. F. Hofmann, 820 Dream Bldg., Phila., Pa. Also Room 602, 100 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

Bargain Combination Offer

Offer 55-F
Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Today's Housewife ....1 year
All for only $1.10—Value $1.75

Offer 56-F
Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Home Friend ....1 year
All for only $1.10—Value $1.70

Offer 53-F
Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Household Guest ....1 year
All for only $1.10—Value $1.75

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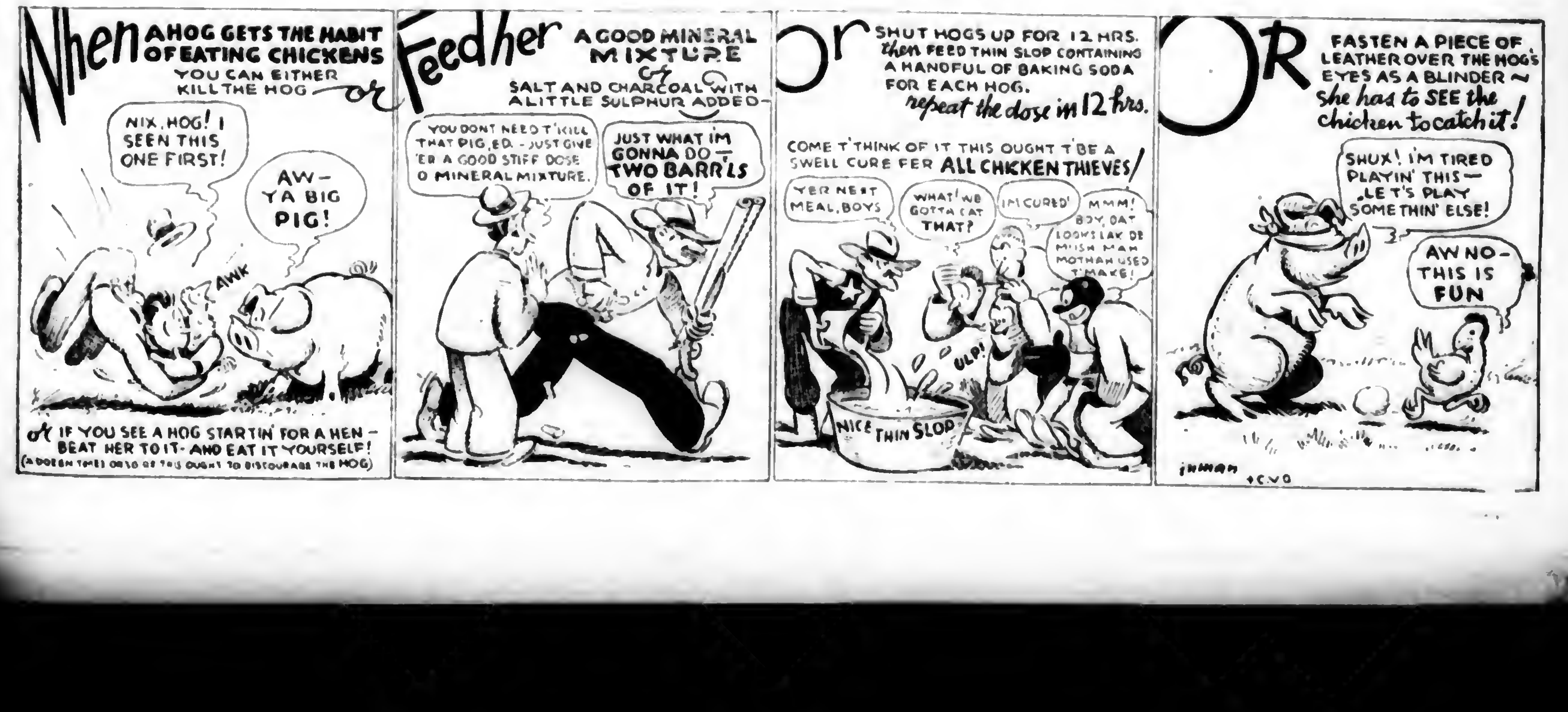
Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


When A HOG GETS THE HABIT OF EATING CHICKENS YOU CAN EITHER KILL THE HOG —or
NIX, HOG! I SEEN THIS ONE FIRST!
AW—YA BIG PIG!
AWK
or IF YOU SEE A HOG STARTIN' FOR A HEN—BEAT HER TO IT—AND EAT IT YOURSELF!
(A DOZEN TIMES OR SO OF THIS OUGHT TO DISCOURAGE THE HOG)
Feed her A GOOD MINERAL MIXTURE or SALT AND CHARCOAL WITH A LITTLE SULPHUR ADDED—
YOU DONT NEED T'KILL THAT PIG, ED.—JUST GIVE 'ER A GOOD STIFF DOSE O MINERAL MIXTURE.
JUST WHAT I'M GONNA DO—TWO BARR'LS OF IT!
Or SHUT HOGS UP FOR 12 HRS. then FEED THIN SLOP CONTAINING A HANDFUL OF BAKING SODA FOR EACH HOG. repeat the dose in 12 hrs.
COME T'THINK OF IT THIS OUGHT T'BE A SWELL CURE FER ALL CHICKEN THIEVES!
YER NEXT MEAL, BOYS
WHAT! WE GOTTA EAT THAT?
I'M CURED!
MMM! BOY, DAT LOOKS LAK DE MUSH MAH MOTHAH USED T'MAKE!
ULP!
NICE THIN SLOP
OR FASTEN A PIECE OF LEATHER OVER THE HOG'S EYES AS A BLINDER ~ she has to SEE the chicken to catch it!
SHUX! I'M TIRED PLAYIN' THIS—LET'S PLAY SOMETHIN' ELSE!
AW NO—THIS IS FUN
INMAN

The work
Your Machinery
does

SELDOM do we stop to think of the tremendous amount of work that is accomplished with modern farm machinery, the hours of time and *back-breaking labor* saved, and the many other benefits that come from its use.

Keeping your machinery in first-class condition is of prime importance. You must keep it thoroughly greased and oiled, all parts properly tightened up and free from rust. Just take the simple precaution of taking care of each little loose part or break as soon as it happens and make a practice of regular and thorough oiling and greasing. Most important of all—use the best lubricants in your tractor.

To do this work you only need a few good tools and a supply of good greases and oils. The wise farmer has a complete kit of the most useful tools so he can make repairs and adjustments on a moment's notice.

Go to the nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store and select the tools you need. You will get the very best ones at a "tag" store and at more reasonable prices than you can get equal quality anywhere else. These hardware men are tool specialists—ask their advice on tools.

Talk to him about the grease and oil you need and arrange to buy them from him in quantities so as to have a good supply on hand all the time. Ask him about machinery paint too.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your
Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

IF WE are right-minded, we all prize very highly the things which are handed down to us from some friend we love. In every home many such treasures may be found. "This came from a dear old aunt of mine," we say of some article we are showing to a visitor. Or, "My mother left me this. It is very precious to me." And we keep these things laid away carefully to be used or to be worn, if they are articles of jewelry, on important occasions.

There is one inheritance, however, which we do not always value as we should. Often we fail to realize the very existence of this thing which has just as surely been handed on to us as are the bits of lace or the fine tools that once belonged to our friends who have now gone on beyond our sight.

This often forgotten or neglected inheritance is the unfinished task of those who began the work but were not, from the very nature of the case, able to carry it to completion. I do not believe many of us know how very precious such an inheritance may be if we make the most of it.

Here is a farmer, for example, who perhaps in the days of his youth came into possession of a piece of land which was afterward his home as long as he remained in the world. When he took up his work, the place was altogether different from what it was when he went away for the last time.

He Left a Legacy of Work

Perhaps he cleared away the forests, he drained the fields, he picked up the stones, and it may be he laid them up in the walls which separate the fields one from another. The buildings were the work of his hands. He helped to make the roads, he put up the fences. To the making of his farm home he gave the best there was in him, and then he put his tools away and went on his last long journey.

And this man of the farm did not quite finish the work he laid out for himself to do. It was, possibly, in the last year of his life that he said, "I would like to set out a new orchard next year." Or, "We will make the old house over another season. It has been a good home for us, but we have learned how it might be made more beautiful and comfortable."

These are only one or two of the things the father planned but which if they are ever done, his boy must do. Not a son thus steps into his father's footsteps that he does not realize how many things his father wanted to do and could not quite accomplish, but which are left for him to do. And how gladly a good son takes up these tasks, and with what zeal and what happiness he presses on to their performance, partly because father would be glad to know that he was doing them, but in far greater measure because of the love in his own heart for the work he is doing!

The Son Carries On His Father's Plan

Then, too, if the son lifts up his eyes and looks about him, he will find that his father left unfinished tasks as a man of affairs and as a citizen of the community. No man ever can, no man ever does, reach the place in the thought and feeling and action of the little world about him to which he aspires. Even unto the end of his life he will feel the throb of the greater thing he longs to bring to completion. "How I would like to help make this a little better neighborhood!" he surely will think. "If I could live to lift my fellows just one little step up higher, how glad I would be!"

And here is the son's grandest opportunity. He may carry on the work his father has so well begun nearer to the desired end. It is a fine thought that the son can do better things than his father could, for means are at his command that no man of the past could possess. The unfinished task! God give us all the vision of its beauty!

He Will Tell You

CHESTER J. HOKE,
York, Pa.

Twenty days after Chester J. Hoke, our York County representative, called on Chas. M. Martin, Dillsburg, Pa., and secured his application for a travel-accident insurance policy, Mr. Martin met with a fatal automobile accident. His beneficiary received a check from the Federal Life Insurance Co. for $2000.00.

$2,000.00 for Only $1 Invested

Can anyone who drives an auto afford to be without this protection for the small amount of $1.00 per year?

It is not the careful driver that escapes injury. Many times he is at the mercy of the other fellow who is less careful. This Travel-Accident Insurance Policy issued by the Federal Life Insurance Company to readers of Pennsylvania Farmer and their families at $1.00 per year for each policy pays $2000.00 death benefits for automobile accidents.

Ask any representative of Pennsylvania Farmer about this policy. They will be glad to explain it to you and take your application. Or you can send your application direct to

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Here is what it is worth to you

$5,000.00 For loss of life by wrecking of railroad passenger car, street, elevated or subway car as specified in policy.

$2,000.00 For loss of life by wrecking of horse drawn or private motor driven vehicle, bus, taxi-cab or passenger elevator as specified in policy.

$1,000.00 For loss of life by being struck or knocked down while on a public highway or being struck by lightning, cyclone, tornado, as specified in policy.

$10.00 Weekly for fifteen weeks for injuries sustained in the above manner as specified in policy.

A few of the many claims paid to Pennsylvania Farmer readers

CHAS. M. MARTIN, Dillsburg, Pa.	**$2,000**	K. H. DEEMER, Reynoldsville, Pa.	**$70.00**
HENRY D. LAWRENCE, R. 1, Bridgeton, N. J.	**$2,000**	JOHN F. SHEA, 1182 Westwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio.	**$60.00**
A. R. MILLER, R. 8, Towanda, Pa.	**$150.00**	JAMES W. FELTON, 3707 N. 5th St., Phila., Pa.	**$60.00**
WILBERT POWELL, Pedricktown, N. J.	**$82.86**	WM. B. GAILEY, Finleyville, Pa.	**$45.71**
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FRANK MOLLO, Smethport, Pa.	**$28.57**	CLARENCE S. KATES, Glenlock, Pa.	**$38.57**
WM. H. TURNER, Salem, N. J., R. 4.	**$20.00**	JOHN A. PERKINS, R. 3, DuBois, Pa.	**$30.00**
LLOYD C. LEISTER, R. 3, Lewistown, Pa.	**$20.00**	ANNA R. HARRIS, R. 3, Salem, N. J.	**$20.00**
CHAS. F. BOSTWICK, Athens, Pa.	**$11.43**	CLARENCE D. CAREY, R. 5, Coatesville, Pa.	**$15.00**
HENDRICK VAN CLEEF Cliffwood, N. J.	**$10.00**	WM. H. JOHNSON, R. 1, Erie, Pa.	**$14.28**

This policy is offered to readers of Pennsylvania Farmer for only $1.00 a year for each policy. If you already have a policy renew it before it runs out as by so doing you will add 10 per cent value to all parts of your policy except the $10.00 weekly indemnity clause.

☐ NEW POLICY ☐ RENEWAL POLICY

If you are sending for your renewal policy, check above where indicated and fill in below ONLY lines 1, 2 and 3. If you are sending for a new policy, it is necessary for you to fill in every line, otherwise there will be a delay in issuing the policy to you.

Notice: Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any and all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

Application

Print each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

for $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Insurance Policy issued to readers of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Phila.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
Insurance Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

I am a reader of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued thru PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. Enclosed is $1.00 (one dollar).

1 Full name ....Age.....
Print plainly and carefully

2 Postoffice ....State...........

3 R. F. D. ....Occupation ....

Full name of beneficiary ....

Postoffice ....State................ Relationship of Beneficiary ....

I read Pennsylvania Farmer addressed to...................................

ESTABLISHED 1880

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1927 No. 6

"Just what I was wishing for!"

New Jersey's marketing train points the way to greater profits from the same crops. Page 3.

don't fool yourself

Loses job and sweetheart

Your common sense tells you that neither employer nor sweetheart can stand a case of halitosis (unpleasant breath) very long.

You, yourself, can never tell when you have halitosis. But you'll *never* have it, if every day you use Listerine, the safe antiseptic.

Listerine immediately destroys odors of all kinds and so leaves the breath normal and sweet. And the antiseptic essential oils combat the action of bacteria in the mouth.

Begin using it now. Common decency demands it. Keep a bottle handy in home and office.

It puts you on the popular and polite side.

Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

⅓ Had Halitosis

80 streetcar conductors, meeting the public at close range every day of the year, said that about one person out of three offends by halitosis. Who should know better than they?

Face to face evidence

LISTERINE

—the safe antiseptic

IS THERE ANY?

What is the point of paying more when Listerine Tooth Paste is a scientifically correct dentifrice and sells for 25c for a large size tube?

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey NewYork Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

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THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY 259-263 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Vol. 96—No. 6 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY AUGUST 6, 1927 Whole No. 1577

It Points the Way to Greater Profits

New Jersey's First Marketing Train Shows Growers the Best Marketing Methods

By AMOS KIRBY

NEW JERSEY'S first marketing train is making history. The idea has been sold to several thousand of the progressive farmers in the lower half of the state that the quickest way to get more profit from farming is to pack their crops in conformity with the demands of the consumer Standardization and U. S. Grades are now only one step ahead of the New Jersey farmer who has been forced to meet severe competition from other producing districts.

Lost Profit in Marketing

This expresses the vision of Secretary of Agriculture William H. Duryee who many months ago conceived the idea of demonstrating to the grower the proper method of packing produce. The railroad train offered the most satisfactory method of carrying the message to the grower, and it did not take the carriers long to realize that additional prosperity to the farmer meant more business for them. So today we find the Philadelphia and Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey cooperating with the Department of Agriculture in staging a campaign for improved marketing methods.

Railroad officials and members of the Department of Agriculture responsible for New Jersey's Marketing train inspect the exhibits.

New Jersey farmers have known for years how to grow a crop to perfection, but when it came to placing the crop before the consumer many of them fell down, and their profits slipped away.

Starting at Mullica Hill in mid-July the Reading Railroad and the Department of Agriculture turned over to H. R. Bamford, transportation specialist of the agricultural department, a train of two cars that is carrying a message to thousands of farmers.

The train is not elaborate. There are exhibits that would not win prizes in the State Fair. Neither would we find on the wholesale markets the same fine specimens that we would expect to see in a close competitive contest. Mr. Bamford and his helpers went into the markets used by Jersey growers and their competitors and bought the goods used in the train exhibits.

W. G. Lynn found some of New Jersey's finest apples on the Philadelphia market. He also found some that should never have left the orchard. Both were brought to the market train and there they stood side by side. One lot returned the growers $3 per bushel while the other sold for less than fifty cents.

Scouting around the market, these experts found some mighty fine potatoes as well as seconds that some grower had shipped in. On the table they went. While both lots were labeled, they needed no marking to tell the story. So on down the line. There are cantaloupes from the Pacific Coast, onions from Spain, tomatoes from Swedesboro, sweet corn from the South, sweet potatoes, and a dozen or more crops, good and bad, side by side.

Show Best Packing Methods

Then comes the package question. A representative from the United States Department of Agriculture is on the train to tell which are the best packages to use. Among the newer ideas were: a new corn crate, the flat for cantaloupes, the bushel basket for apples, the carrier for peaches and many other packages.

The selling end is not forgotten. A newspaper display of the papers carrying market reports is shown, as well as the last minute market reports compiled by the Department of Agriculture for the information of the grower. Not to be behind the times an up-to-date radio outfit is on the train. Thru it the latest market reports are received and posted on a bulletin board.

One of the most interesting exhibits is staged by the poultry department. Here the poultryman is shown how sixty-cent eggs as well as twenty-cent eggs can be secured out of the (to page 21)

Potato Scab or Clover–Which?

The Question of Lime in Short Three-year Rotations Puzzles Potato Growers

By Dr. J. G. LIPMAN, Staff Contributor

ONE of the county agents in New England has raised several questions which are of direct interest to potato growers in the East.

> In our potato areas clover failures are becoming altogether too frequent. Lime has been avoided because of the fear of scab increases in the short three-year rotation commonly practiced.
>
> Lime must be applied. The question is raised as to the best type of lime and safe amounts. We are recommending on a basis of 500 pounds of effective oxides; in other words, approximately a thousand pounds of limestone or smaller amounts of agricultural lime, hydrate, marl and stone lime.
>
> Which of these materials would be likely to carry over the three-year period, if any of them? Would it be advisable to apply each or all of these materials on the furrow in the fall after the potatoes have been dug and the ground plowed?

The questions raised in your letter have been before our own potato growers for a number of years and most assuredly deserve our careful study. On the basis of our present-day knowledge, I am inclined to answer your question as follows:

Has Many Functions in Soil

It is widely recognized that lime has different functions to perform in the soil. When properly used, it improves the texture of the land and allows a better circulation of air and water. It stimulates chemical changes and bacterial activities, and makes available thereby a larger supply of plant food. It encourages a better development of the root systems of plants, and helps to conserve soluble plant food. It also helps to increase the accumulation of nitrogen from the air with the aid of legumes and bacteria.

Most commonly, however, lime is used to neutralize soils acids, or at least correct soil acidity so that certain aluminum compounds in the soil cease to be poisonous to plants. It is this particular function of lime that is of interest to potato growers who must struggle more or less with the problem of scab control.

Must Consider Kind of Lime

Since we are dealing primarily with the question of correcting soil acidity, any lime material furnishing a given quantity of lime in the right chemical and physical form would answer the purpose. The preference to be given to any particular form of lime will depend on the cost per unit of lime furnished. At the same time, the purchaser's decision will be influenced by the following facts:

(a). Shell marls usually contain some phosphoric acid. Everything being equal, such marls may be desirable because of their phosphoric acid.

(b). Burned and finely ground quick lime is rapidly slaked in the soil and, if ample moisture is present, is more thoroly distributed than is ground limestone no matter how fine it may be. The same would apply to hydrated lime.

Eliminate Excess of Lime

Because of their more uniform distribution in the soil, ground burned limestone and hydrated lime will disappear more rapidly than ground limestone. If it is your purpose to eliminate any excess of lime before potatoes are planted again, burned lime and hydrated lime should be given preference over ground limestone and lime marl. Even then, we should remember, however, that an application of 1000 pounds per acre of limestone or of marl would not leave large residues at the end of three years, especially when the land is distinctly acid to begin with.

It is sound practice to apply lime where it will do the most good. This means that lime should be applied and mixed with the upper three or four inches of soil. If possible, it would be desirable to distribute the lime to a greater depth.

Of course, it should be remembered that young plants are more easily injured by soil acidity, or the conditions produced by soil acidity, than are older plants. Hence, where it is desirable to obtain a good stand of clover, it might be best to spread the lime on the plowed ground and thoroly work it in by means of suitable tillage implements. This should not hold true where the clover is sown with timothy in the summer, with oats in the spring or is sown in grain and grass in the early spring.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Associate with men of good quality, if you esteem your own reputation; for it is better to be alone than in bad company.—George Washington.

Money for T. B. Indemnity

THE Pennsylvania authorities have received word from the Federal government that $400,000 has been allocated this state for paying indemnity in the work of tuberculosis eradication. This, with the $100,000 unexpended balance from last year, will give Pennsylvania a half million dollars of Federal funds for the coming year. It is estimated that this amount will be sufficient to match the state funds which will be available between now and July 1, 1928. It would seem that the outlook for prompt payment for cattle condemned is good, and this will do much to make the work of the testers easier.

Forcible Opposition

IN ONE section of York County cattle owners use more than verbal arguments in opposing tuberculin testing. The required ninety per cent of cattle owners in the township had signed an agreement to have the test given. Later, thirty reconsidered the proposition and withdrew. This reduced the percentage below ninety, and when the testers arrived a miniature battle resulted which ended in the arrest of several men and women cattle owners who were held for court in a thousand dollars' bail. The charges are, disorderly conduct, obstruction of legal process, resisting arrest and assault and battery. This is merely an editorial news note. Readers may make their own comments.

Community Warfare on the Beetle

THE Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently held a demonstration on the Roosevelt Boulevard in North Philadelphia to demonstrate a method by which it is hoped cooperating communities may do a great deal towards reducing the number of Japanese beetles. The process consists of spraying a sweet-smelling, perfumed liquid onto a tree or trees, and after the beetles have been attracted to the baited trees a poisonous spray is thrown upon the trees from powerful spray guns and every beetle touched is quickly killed.

The process is adapted to communities willing to cooperate in providing funds necessary. The individual tree owner cannot use it to advantage because of the cost, and because the area affected would be too small. The contact spray must be applied with great force, a pressure of from 400 to 600 pounds per square inch being necessary. This requires two men to handle each nozzle and trees must be sprayed from two sides simultaneously. Only shade or forest trees may be used, as fruit or vegetables would be ruined by the material. We are sure the Department of Agriculture will be glad to send information to communities considering cooperative effort in fighting this pest.

The Toll of Automobile Deaths

THE weekly letter from the Keystone Automobile Club, in commenting on the increasing number of deaths caused by automobile accidents, contains some statements which we wish to pass on in the hope that they may cause greater care of self and others:

"It is appalling to contemplate the death and accident reports, particularly over weekends. Men, women and children departing for or returning from joyous holidays are overtaken by death in violent form or crushed and crippled because of lack of care in the operation of motor vehicles.

"Nearly 90 per cent of all motor car accidents are due to this cause in one form or another. The speeder, the cut-in demon, the road hog, the wavering, uncertain driver, the one-eyed car—all these contribute their quota to the weekly death and injury roll. And every one of them is guilty of that cardinal offense in motoring, lack of care, or incautious driving.

"There will be no decrease in accidents until every man and woman who undertakes to drive an automobile comes to realization of the tremendous responsibility assumed by motor drivers and learns well the one rule necessary for safe and sane driving."

Pennsylvania's Elections

TIME alone will tell how effective the new election laws will be towards establishing clean elections and honest counts in Pennsylvania. In the meantime, the recent senatorial election muddle remains to be cleared up. It may be thought a smart move on the part of Senator-elect Vare and Senator Reed to propose the recounting of the entire ballot of the state. It is a fine gesture but it will deceive no one acquainted with the men and the methods of unscrupulous politicians. No one believes that a recount of the votes now in the ballot boxes would materially change the face returns. The alleged dirty work was done before that, and the proposition is not worth the cost it would entail. The proposed recount is for no other purpose than the creation of a white-washed front with which to go before the Senate Elections Committee.

Can They Afford It?

NEWS from the Geneva naval conference is not reassuring to those who hoped to see the three naval powers, Great Britain, Japan and the United States, agree to a further reduction in naval equipment. The English have opposed the plan suggested by the representatives from this country and nothing has been accomplished as yet, altho several weeks have been spent in arguing the matter. Charges have been made that the American press misrepresents the situation in this country, while those who follow the British press say that false accusations are made by it against this country.

With the changed world relations which have occurred during the last fifteen years, and with the immense cost of the Great War and her consequent condition of non-employment and high taxes, we would naturally think that Great Britain would be one of the strongest proponents of disarmament. It is possible she believes there is a chance to re-establish herself as the dominant power of the world?

Motor Bus Development

THE growth of the motor bus system of travel has been one of the marvels of the present age. No other means of public conveyance sprang into universal use in so short a time. True, it has hurt railroads to some extent, and has put out of existence a great many trolley lines. But its convenience has appealed to the public and enterprises succeed or fail according to the public's judgment or whim. Forty-five thousand communities in the United States depend entirely upon motor bus for rail connections, and sixty-five towns and cities under 100,000 have supplanted the trolley with the motor bus. So extensively and quickly has traffic of this kind developed in the big cities that it has become a serious traffic problem in the streets. The question to be kept in mind is, how much is bus traffic going to cost in addition to the fare paid?

Farm Incomes Lower in 1926

THE Federal Department of Agriculture, after making a farm survey of over 13,000 farms, reports that the gross returns for 1926 were below those of the previous year. While the report does not state from what part of the United States the figures were received, the average size mentioned,—315 acres,—suggests that the majority of the farms are in the western states. The average investment is given as $16,308, and the average gross receipts were $2448, arising as follows: From crop sales, $926; livestock sales, $894; livestock products, $539, and $39 from miscellaneous sales. The average cash expenses were $1473. Those who may jump at the conclusion that the remaining $975 gives the farmer six per cent on his investment must remember that nothing is credited for upkeep, payment of debts, improvements, living expenses, or wages for himself and family.

Editorial Sidelights

DOCTOR LIPMAN sailed for Europe again on August 1st. After a brief stay in London he will go to Palestine where he expects to spend three or four weeks.

With Dr. Elwood Mead, Chief of the United States Reclamation Service, Doctor Lipman has been commissioned to make an agricultural study of the Holy Land. Three prominent American scientists are now in Palestine gathering field data to be used by Doctors Mead and Lipman in making their recommendations.

It would be difficult to find a busier man than Doctor Lipman has been during the past few months. As president of the First International Institute of Soil Science he deserves much of the credit for the success of the recent meeting of the world's soil scientists in Washington and their nation-wide tour.

In spite of his many responsibilities he has found time to prepare some valuable material for Pennsylvania Farmer readers to be published while he is abroad (Page 3). Inquiries addressed to him in his absence will be answered by another competent soil scientist.

OPERATE AT PROFIT

Consider Insurance for Day-old Chicks—Farmers Seek Financial Improvement—Go On Pilgrimage.

Washington, D. C.

THE United States Lines, operated by the Merchant Fleet Corporation for the United States Shipping Board showed a net operating profit of $371,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30th. This is the first time that this passenger service line has paid a profit, according to President Dalton of the Merchant Fleet Corporation. The five passenger vessels, including the Leviathan, actually had an operating profit of $635,000, but $264,000 was charged off on account of administrative expenses of the corporation. General Dalton says the outlook for the present year is good.

Insure Day-Old Chick Mail

The Post Office Department is considering the question as to whether or not enough day-old chicks would be sent as insured mail covered by an insurance fee to permit the Post Office Department to pay an indemnity on account of loss by death above the normal average death rate without financial loss to the government.

The department wishes to know if its policy were changed to permit payment of indemnity on account of the death of day-old chicks in the mails, to what extent shippers would insure their parcels and the probable number of chicks that would be sent as insured mail. The day-old chick people are somewhat dissatisfied with present mail transportation arrangements, and the Post Office Department is desirous of making changes that will improve the service.

Are Not Very Optimistic

Farmers are not enjoying the optimism with which they are credited by reports in the daily papers, according to Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who has returned from a County Farm Bureau speaking trip thru several eastern and southern states

While conditions on the farms may be improved somewhat over recent years, nevertheless farmers generally feel the need of still further financial improvement, which can only be brought about by better prices for normal crops.

In New York and New England the farmers are deeply interested in the tariff on hay. Efforts are being made in the New York milk shed to settle the milk distribution question, by uniting the various milk handling agencies under one overhead selling organization. The New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland farmers are much concerned over the alarming increase in imports of raw and processed tomatoes from Mexico and Italy.

Flood control is the main subject of discussion in Louisiana. The farmers down that way want the government to enlarge its flood control program, so that another disaster such as has recently visited them will not be soon repeated.

Want Corn Tariff Increased

The Washington office of the Farm Bureau is doing some research work on the corn tariff. Farmers of the Corn Belt are insisting on a 50 per cent increase in the present rate of 15 cents per bushel.

About a year ago the United States Tariff Commission ordered an investigation of onion production costs. The American Farm Bureau Federation is urging the commission to set a date for a public hearing on onions. The two chief competing countries are Spain and Egypt.

Farmers Visit Europe

A group of farmers headed by President Sam Thompson, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, sailed from New York on July 29, on the Farm Bureau pilgrimage thru the agricultural sections of northern Europe, including France, Germany, Denmark, Holland and the British Isles. They will gather first-hand information regarding methods of production and marketing that have been successfully used by the farmers in those countries.

Hold International Meeting

The Twelfth International Cooperative Congress will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in August, under the auspices of the International Cooperative Alliance, which is a federation of cooperative educational unions and wholesalers of 36 countries, representing more than 80,000 cooperative societies and 50,000,000 individual cooperators. The Congress is held once in three years.—E. E. R.

WILL PROSECUTE

Tuberculin Testing Will Be Pushed—Want Transfer of Beetle Control Funds—Slow In Buying Forest Land.

Harrisburg, Pa.

PROSECUTIONS arising out of resistance to state agents in charge of tests of cattle for tuberculosis, such as have occurred in some of the southern counties recently, are to be pushed to the limit according to plans of the state administration. This is really regarded on Capitol Hill as one of the most important steps taken in the way of administration of agricultural affairs owing to the fact testing of cattle has progressed to a point where over half of those listed have been placed under supervision.

Another factor entering into this determination is that resistance developed where agreements had been entered into for tests. According to one story coming here owners of less than half a dozen cattle have been the chief objectors. The position taken here is that in a campaign of such magnitude as that for cleaning up herds, resistance can no more be tolerated than in corn borer or Japanese beetle quarantines. Folk on Capitol Hill look for a flare up in the next legislature when the time comes to make appropriations for continuation of the work in cooperation with the federal government. Such explosions occurred in other times.

Asking Demonstrations

More requests for demonstrations of the methods of spraying and other controls for the Japanese beetle have come to Harrisburg than the Department of Agriculture can possibly meet this year and there is serious consideration being given to a proposal that some of the funds now devoted to inspection be assigned to demonstrations on the ground that more can be accomplished by showing how to battle the beetle than by looking into trucks or cars. The success attending the scale campaign fifteen or so years ago is being recalled. That was started by demonstrations. In the vicinity of Philadelphia there is great interest in the demonstrations arranged.

All Want a Start

Announcement of the plans of the State Highway Department for the connecting up of existing improved roads has resulted in demands from all over the state for building of "links." In some instances counties, which had been backward in applying for state money for road building, have come forward with offers. The joining up of concrete sections in some of the rural counties has been advocated by business men's organizations in boroughs and cities.

Bean Beetle's Start

The southern counties already harried by the corn borer and the Jap beetle have been advised by the state's experts to take precautions against the Mexican bean beetle, which turned up some three years ago and was not regarded as a serious pest owing to the menace of the other bugs. Special attention to spraying is to be urged by the Department of Agriculture. The beetle has started over the Allegheny Mountains, which is enough to cause much concern. The farmers are urged to look out for a brown bug with eight small black dots on each wing.

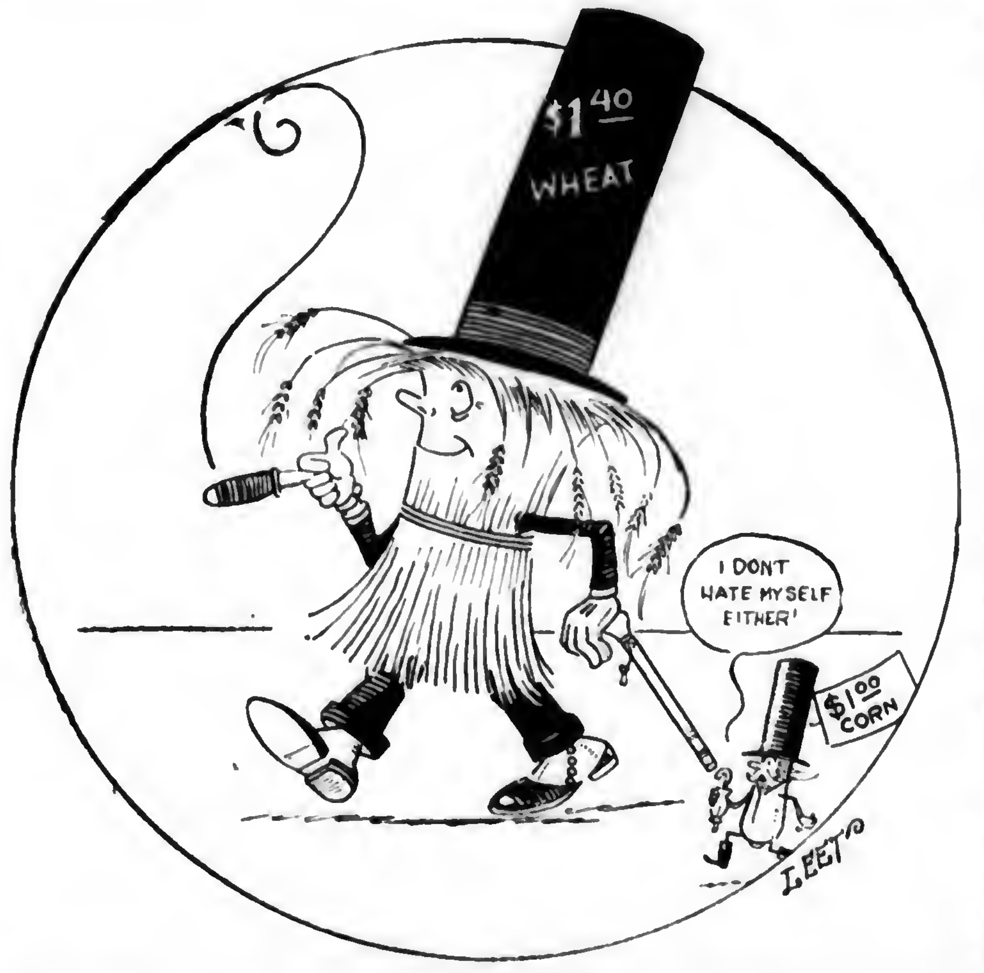
Poor Land Offered

Some of the tracts of land offered to the state as part of the new forestation plan are said to be exceedingly poor and to be of such a character that a considerable outlay for tree planting and fertilization will be necessary. The prices are being closely checked and it may be a long time before any buying is done. Selections are likely where water supply can be aided.

To Watch the Egg Demand

Plans have been made to closely observe the movement of the more than twenty-five million dozens of eggs reported in cold storage in Pennsylvania on July 1st. This is the greatest known and the nearest approach was five years ago. For years the withdrawals have been heavy in November.—T. C.

HIGH HATS!


$1.40
WHEAT
I DON'T HATE MYSELF EITHER'
$1.00 CORN
LEET

MANY VISIT TRAIN

Marketing Train Successful—White Potato Market Glutted—Grade Tomatoes—Growers Visit Farms.

Trenton, N. J.

THE attendance on the New Jersey Marketing Train, sponsored by the Department of Agriculture, is exceeding the fondest hopes of Secretary of Agriculture Duryee and the Reading officials by 100 per cent. Indications now point towards 7000 by the time the schedule is complete. About 3000 have already visited the train and it has nearly three weeks to go at this writing.

More Inspection at Shipping Point

A larger number of cars of Jersey potatoes and peaches will move to market this year under shipping point inspection than ever before. E. A. Mercker, chief of the Bureau of Markets, says a 25 to 50 per cent increase can easily be expected this year. Last season over 400 cars moved from the state under inspection and not a car was rejected and not a re-inspection was reversed.

The New Jersey white potato crop is up to previous predictions on yield. Many of the growers have crops that are turning out 60 to 80 barrels to the acre. The glutted market is making the outlook for a big year rather discouraging. Price to farmers is around $1.50 per hundred pounds.

Hammonton Makes a Record

Berry sales on the new wholesale market at Hammonton are far beyond the $200,000 mark and the season not half over. According to Arthur Eldred, county agent in Atlantic County, the total sales for the season are expected to exceed the $400,000 mark. The development of this market has been one of the outstanding developments of the season. In five short weeks, berries have been distributed to a score of markets and the local prices have exceeded Philadelphia quotations by 50 cents and $1 per crate all thru the season.

Dealers Foster Tomato Grading

A U. S. inspector for tomatoes has been stationed at Swedesboro, Gloucester County. The local dealers and some of the leading growers have put up money to pay the cost of the inspection service. While tomatoes will not be inspected according to U. S. Grades at the start, it is the intention of the dealers after a few days to grade the tomatoes so they can move out under shipping point inspection. Nearly every dealer in Swedesboro is back of the move.—A. K.

Peaches Well Sized

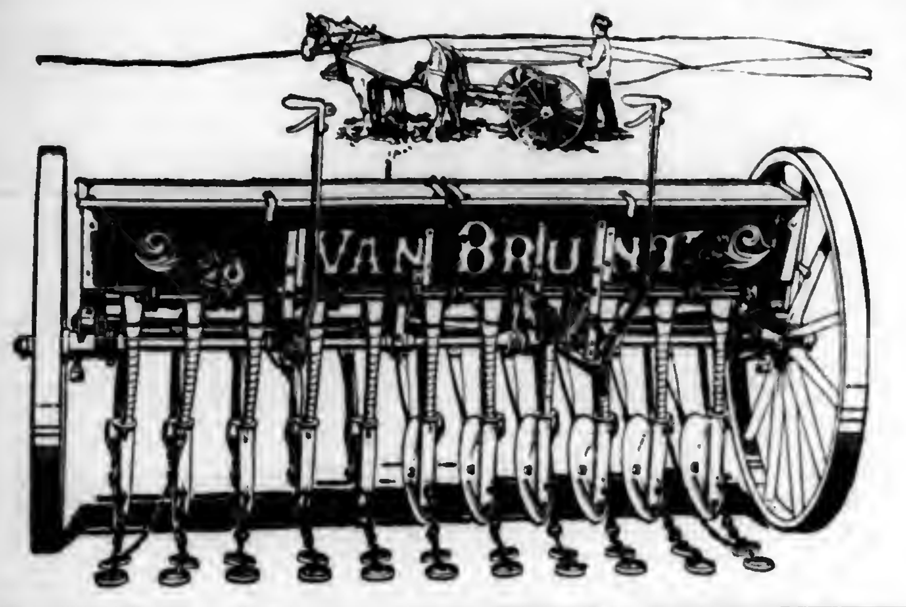
Weather conditions have been favorable for the growth of late varieties of peaches in southern and central New Jersey this year. A recent survey of a number of the larger orchards of Burlington and Camden Counties shows Elbertas progressing rapidly, making up for the late season. The general average of the crop, according to the best information now available, indicates that the fruit will be larger than for several seasons.

Fruit Growers Tour

Mercer County was honored this year with the summer annual meeting and automobile tour of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, which was scheduled for August 3rd. Those taking part in the automobile tour met at 10:00 A. M. at the roadside market of Earl Dilatush on the main highway between Yardsville and Robbinsville. From there the tour was to cover a number of fruit farms including that of Lemuel Black at Hightstown and places at Princeton, Princeton Junction and Penns Neck.

Guernsey Field Day Announced

The Sixth Annual Sield Day of the New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association will be held at Wendmore Farms at New Brunswick, on August 6th.—W. H. B.



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John Deere-Van Brunt Grain Fertilizer Drill

There are two other jobs which the John Deere-Van Brunt Fertilizer Drill does—makes the seed furrows and covers the seed and fertilizer.

It handles these four important jobs in one trip over the field. Every operation is perfectly timed and mechanically correct to insure uniform distribution of seed and fertilizer under varying conditions.

The furrows are of even depth—the seed and fertilizer flow from the feeds in uniform, steady streams and are guided to the bottom of the furrows by disk boots—the cover chains level the bed, putting an even layer of soil over each row of seed.

The Van Brunt Adjustable Gate Force-Feed handles many kinds of seed in any quantity per acre. Any standard fertilizer can be distributed in various quantities from 65 to 1250 pounds per acre.

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A BOGGS POTATO GRADER will do the manual labor of from three to five men. So it will save enough money in wages to pay for itself in about a week.

Boggs graded potatoes bring from 25¢ to 50¢ *more* per bag than *hand-graded* stock.

With a Boggs you can grade round or long potatoes (or onions) into No. 1 or No. 2 sizes with less than 3% variation from Government grades, and eliminate culls and dirt at the same time. Machines can be furnished with our standard canvas belt picking table, or with a roller picking table which *automatically* turns over the potatoes so all sides can be seen and imperfect spuds easily picked out. It can't bruise or injure even green potatoes. Made in several models, to handle from 75 to 550 bushels per hour. Prices range from $40 up. Operated by hand, motor or engine.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

FOUR and three-tenths inches of rain in one morning! That is what we had on Saturday, July 23rd. It recalled to mind what the old lady said about salting the potatoes: "Enough's enough, and too much is plenty." Well, we had plenty. Altho it washed out a few potatoes which, however, are ready to dig, flattened the sweet corn and made a few small gullies, no serious damage was done at Neshaminy Gardens. Up to that time we had a deficiency of rainfall since January 1, of five and one-half inches.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE very next week after I wrote about the coolness of the season and intimated that it might be the result of adopting the political slogan, "Keep Cool with Coolidge," we had a sizzler. For a whole week the thermometer played around in the nineties. A good, old Republican friend, believing that I was casting indirect aspersions upon the party, asks me to explain and clear myself, if I can, after the hot spell. Well, the most consistent explanation I can give just now is that the hot weather, coming as it did from the west, was a result of the President's visit out there. You remember that he vetoed a bill last spring which western farmers wanted signed. The information gathered from the papers published out there indicates that they made it hot for him when he went out among them for the summer.

✦ ✦ ✦

NEVER have I known such a sudden and widespread finishing of early potatoes by the early blight as has occurred in eastern Pennsylvania this season. Almost over night (in two or three days at most) fields turned from a healthy green to a sickly yellow, and in another day or two were completely dead and brown. Even fields which were well sprayed suffered with the rest. About one-third of our crop will be seconds in size.

✦ ✦ ✦

A READER of this column in Maryland writes as follows:

"Some months ago you wrote in your Neshaminy Garden notes of visiting an orchard you had planted several years ago in which sheep had done in a short time what you had helped try to do for several years by mowing brush with a scythe, but without success.

"I have about twenty acres of orchard which can be cultivated only one way. The centers are hard to cut, so the weeds, poison ivy, honeysuckle, etc., are getting beyond our control. Sheep seem a possible way out.

"Before trying them I would like to get information as to how destructive they are to lower branches and the trunks of trees. Must they have a woven wire fence, or will barbed wire do? Are they practical in an orchard ten to twenty years old? How many sheep will do the work on twenty acres if half is in sod?"

I print this letter hoping that others who have used sheep for the purpose of taming an orchard will tell of their experience. In the orchard to which I referred the brush was locust, sumac, maple, briers, etc. I do not know how sheep would affect poison ivy, nor how the ivy might affect them. They will eat the lower leaves and twigs on low-headed trees, especially if other food runs short. I did not notice any damage to the trunks of trees. The wire used was barbed wire, four-strand. Let's hear from others.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE BEGAN picking the Eldorado black berries on July 20, thus making them overlap the Cuthburt raspberries somewhat. The blackberries are a bountiful crop and of good size. The drought was broken just in time to enable them to swell up to normal size in ripening, and the soaking we got insures sufficient moisture to the end.

✦ ✦ ✦

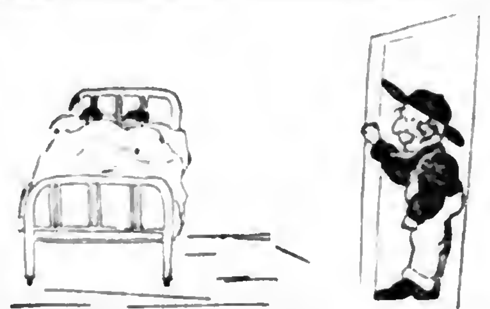
WHY has the growing of berries in the East largely been taken over by the Italians? Because

You dare not employ children under sixteen years of age.

You can't afford to pay adult's wages to pick berries.

Parents may use their own children in picking.

Italians have large families and the members all work. Ergo:—



The Cheerful Plowman

Opposed to Foot Washing

FARM kids are the same, I am sorry to say, in a very unique and particular way, as they were when I was a troublesome lad annoying my mother, my sisters, and dad; they're the same in the fact that they try to retreat to their beds every night without washing their feet!

For years, I remember, my aim and my hope was saving my feet in the evening from soap, and every device that my mind could contrive—my mind in those days was supremely alive—to sneak off to bed and avoid mother's eye, was tried in a manner surprisingly sly. I never succeeded that I can recall in all of the summer from springtime to fall in putting it over, yet always I tried, night, night, after night, with a skip and a glide!

Now I was at sister's to stay a few days, and she has two boys with the cunningest ways, bright, snappy young fellows, remarkably neat—but say, they object to this washing of feet! Each evening I watched them to see what they'd do, I kept a close watch on the mischievous two, and as I expected when bedtime arrived they both of them planned, and they schemed and contrived to slip off to bed at the close of the day with feet as they were when they came from their play! Farm kids have improved in a thousand of ways since I was a kid in those earlier days, but they've not improved in this foot washing stunt, they haven't improved and I figure they won't!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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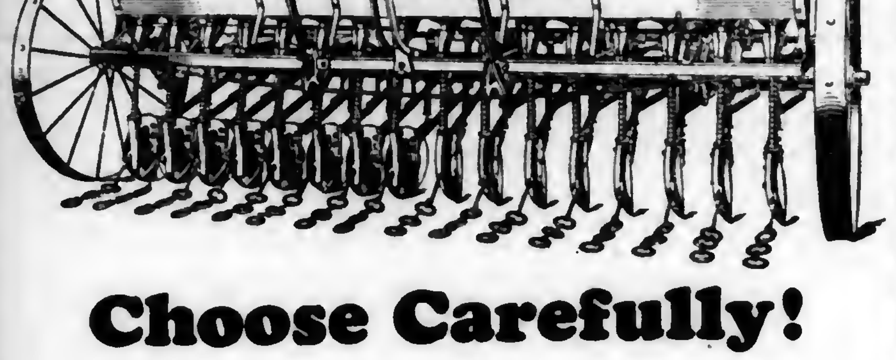

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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

The Chickens Came Home to Roost

THE other morning a peddler came into the packing house and spied three bushels of very old peas, ones which had been missed in the first picking and which had been sorted out of the second picking in order to make sure that those sold at the roadside market were highest quality. I had set them back planning to send them out to the dump at the first opportunity.

"Those peas are not very good. How much for the three bushels?" Against my conscience I sold them for half the price of good peas. Altho the immediate buyer realized exactly what he was getting and was in no wise deceived it seemed too probable that he would deceive some consumer into thinking, "Here is where I get some nice new peas for dinner."

I was sorry afterwards as I thought of how many families expecting better peas than cans usually afford would be treating themselves to something worse. Furthermore, new peas are commonly considered a delicacy, something mighty good, yet I had supplied that dealer the wherewithal to prejudice more than a dozen families against new peas. Now there is a sequel to this story.

A Customer Was Lost

The evening of the same day I was on the roadside market. A lady who did not care to get out of her car asked me to show her some lettuce. I took a beautiful specimen of Black Seeded Simpson from beneath the sprinkler that had kept it crisp and fresh. I knew I was offering something good and right for rich soil and irrigation had made this lettuce tender and succulent in spite of hot weather. Immediately the might-have-been-a-buyer took the defensive. "I bought a bunch of yellow leaf lettuce in market this morning and it was tougher and more bitter than I ever thought lettuce could be." Explanation proved useless. Some one had gained a few cents thru the sale of that over-mature, sun struck lettuce and had done irreparable damage to a consumer's opinion of leaf lettuce.

That was the time the chickens came home to roost. It sure never does pay to sell stuff that will prove disappointing to the consumer.

I sometimes wonder how much more lively would be the demand for snap beans, sweet corn, new peas, etc., if the folks that do the eating always found these things all their anxious palates could desire.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Set Plants in Spring

I want to make a strawberry patch for family use and as I am entirely unfamiliar with this work, I am writing you for information. Just what time of the year should I do this and how am I to arrange my ground, fertilizer, plants, etc.—O. M. H., Potter County, Pa.

There is no better time to start a strawberry patch than very early spring. If possible the land may be fall plowed to permit an earlier start. If spring-plowed it should be worked down thoroly in order to provide a firm bed in which to set the plants.

One thousand pounds per acre (one pound to 40 square feet) of a high grade potato or truck fertilizer may be broadcasted and harrowed in before planting.

In setting strawberry plants it is important that the roots be extended about straight down, and that the plant be very firmly set, no deeper or higher than it was growing before. A common planting distance is 18 inches apart in rows 3½ feet apart.

Experience will eventually answer the question of which variety is best. You may try at first some Premier, more of this than any other. Big Joe, William Belt, Sample and New York. The last-named is primarily a home garden berry as it is so sweet and soft that it will not stand up for shipment.

You may gain additional information from Extension Circular No. 106, obtainable from the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania, and from Farmers' Bulletin 1028, which may be secured from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XIX. Fresno Figs

IT WAS something of a relief to leave southern California, where land values are so high that an eastern man gets the impression that the climate above the soil is being capitalized at $1000 to $2000 an acre beyond its real value for agricultural purposes, and to pass into the Great Valley of California, a real farming country where land is valued for what it will produce. The San Joaquin Valley is 270 miles long and seventy miles wide. Here are great ranches, many square miles in extent, dotted with herds and flocks; orchards and vineyards that stretch away into the distance. Forty years ago the fruit crop of Fresno County was worth $750; now it brings the growers $75,000,000 a year.

The Valley is hot—a dry, insinuating heat that sears the tenderfoot but seems to make no impression whatever on the hardy natives. They tell me that it never gets really hot here; the difficulty is entirely with me. It seems that my blood has not been thinned; six months of life in this delightful country will reduce it to the proper thinness so that 110 degrees in the shade is like an ocean breeze. Snow-capped Sierras look down on the scorching Valley but waft no coolness except at night. They do, however, supply water that transforms the desert into one of the richest agricultural districts in the world. There is no rain whatever, not even a fog, between May and October. There are 255 growing days between frosts and a summer temperature of 100 to 110 degrees is the regular order.

Is Home of Factory Orchards

It certainly is a drying climate. That is why this is one of the great raisin districts of California. The vineyards, chiefly of muscat, are usually trained to self-supporting trunks, a few to stakes or wires. The great bunches of grapes are dried in the sun on trays; in the drying season the ground in some parts of the Valley is hidden with trays. Apricots and peaches are grown in immense orchards, mostly for canning. Near Merced I saw one of the many Del Monte orchards, from which come the canned fruit of that well-known brand. It is said to be the largest peach and apricot orchard in the world. I went thru one block which was four miles long. To an eastern man, accustomed to irregularity in orchard tree growth due to variable soil and topography, these immense orchards of uniform trees are a revelation. This is corporation or factory fruit production; the personal element which is paramount in Pennsylvania fruit growing is lacking. I would not care to be a factory fruit grower.

The feature of San Joaquin fruit growing that interested me most was its fig orchards. Eighty per cent of the figs of California are in the vicinity of Fresno. Figs are grown for home use thruout California and the Gulf States, and there are scattered commercial plantings, especially in Texas, but when we think of American figs we think of Fresno. Figs require cloudless and fogless weather from May till October and a temperature of 100 to 110 degrees during the ripening period.

Smyrna Figs Are Grown for Drying

As is so often the case, the preeminence of Fresno in fig growing is due largely to the untiring efforts of one man, Louis Roeding, whose pioneer work on the pollination of the Smyrna fig is one of the notable chapters in our pomological history. There are now about 26,000 acres of figs near Fresno, and several thousand more in other parts of the Great Valley. Nearly 12,000 acres are in early bearing, over ten years old, and a much smaller percentage in full bearing, over seventeen years old. The individual holdings average around fifteen acres. A considerable proportion of the plantings were promoted by corporations in the familiar way, being sold in five-, ten- and fifteen-acre tracts, the company to plant and care for the orchard until it is five years old, the buyer having nothing to do except to pay $1000 an acre for an orchard that cost less than half that sum to produce. There are over 900 individual holdings in the vicinity of Fresno. Very little new planting is now being made and it is evident that the crest of the boom has passed.

Smyrna figs are planted thirty-five to forty feet apart, other varieties less. The Smyrna, here called the Calimyrna, is more difficult to grow than others, but is higher in quality and brings two or three cents a pound more. It is grown chiefly for drying. It is the only variety that requires caprification, or pollination. The White Adriatic is a heavier producer, is easier to grow, but is discounted somewhat in the market, as is also the Black Mission, which was introduced by the Franciscan Fathers some 150 years ago. The Kadota is valued chiefly for canning and preserving. About seventy per cent of the fig plantings at Fresno is Smyrna.

Require Little Pruning or Spraying

Figs require very little pruning or spraying. The Smyrna is headed back when young but is practically untouched after it comes into bearing; the Adriatic is benefited by moderate pruning. At present the only spraying is one application of lime-sulphur for red spider. No fertilizing is necessary in this rich soil. Figs do not require much water. I saw some orchards that have not been irrigated since they were planted and are in fair condition. The rainfall of the San Joaquin Valley is only about ten inches so it is customary to irrigate figs once a year, preferably in January or February, applying ten to fifteen-acre inches at a single irrigation. The land is clean tilled the remainder of the year; there is no thought of green manuring yet, but it will have to come.

Tiny Wasp Pollinates Smyrna Fig

The most interesting phase of fig growing is the pollination of the Smyrna, which is the common imported variety. These were planted in California in commercial acreage as early as 1885, but failed to set fruit, altho Black Mission trees and other varieties near them were prolific. The zeal of George Roeding in his study of the pollination problem carried him thru fifteen years of discouragement and even of ridicule. It finally developed that the reason for the failure of the Smyrna to set fruit was the absence of the Capri fig, a wild type which is commonly grown in the Mediterranean region for this purpose, together with the tiny wasp, Blastophaga grossorum, which lives in the Capri fig and is the pollination agent. With the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture, Roeding imported the Capri fig and wasps, in 1899. The success of the Smyrna fig industry of California dates from that year.

When I was at Fresno (May 14) the Capri figs were about ready for use. Several hundred of the tiny wasps, no bigger than gnats, live in galls inside each fig. When the insects emerge from the galls they crawl out thru the eye of the fig, getting liberally dusted with pollen in so doing. If Smyrna figs are near they enter these, thereby conveying the Capri pollen to the Smyrna blossoms, which are awaiting fertilization. The Smyrna fig is female, the Capri fig male; fertilization cannot take place, except by hand pollination, without the aid of the wasp.

The caprification season is in June and lasts about a month. Twenty-five or thirty Capri figs are placed in a berry basket which is hung in the Smyrna tree. Fresh Capri figs are put into each basket every week so that there may be a continuous supply of pollen. The cost of caprification is about $2.00 an acre.

Cost of Production Is Low

Figs bear paying crops at seven years but are not in full bearing until seventeen years old. A large tree should yield 300 pounds of fresh fruit, or six to nine tons per acre, making two or three tons of dried figs. Last year the wholesale price was seven cents a pound for Smyrnas, four cents for white Adriatic and five cents for Black Mission, fresh, so that even at these prices, which are low, a net of around $250 an acre is secured. The cost of production is low, about $12 an acre for irrigation and cultivation, $2.50 an acre for water and not over $5 an acre for spraying.

Drying figs are allowed to ripen on the tree until practically cured and then drop to the ground. They are picked up once a week, cleansed, dried on trays in the sun, steamed and processed. Figs for preserving, especially the Kadota variety, are picked just before they are ready to drop. Over 300 cars of fresh figs were shipped to eastern markets last year, especially the Black Mission, which is the bootlegger's delight. Fig harvest begins about August 5 and extends into October. There are no crop failures; the grower is certain of a good crop every year if he cares for his trees properly.

I commend fig growing to those who love to bask in a temperature of 110 degrees. But not for me!—S. W. Fletcher.

They Got His Goat

IT MAY have been "meek as a lamb," but the state food agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture "got the goat" of this butcher.

A butcher in the western part of the state recently was slaughtering goats and delivering them to unsuspecting dealers as lamb. He acknowledged his guilt and paid a $60 fine and costs.

Why I recommend this *quality* fertilizer

WELL, I could give you a lot of reasons why I recommend Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers but they would boil down to two things:

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These farmers know that the *right kind* of fertilizer gives them *more* wheat per acre and a better *grade* of wheat—also a good clover catch and more hay. That all means more profit. They make sure of the *right kind* of fertilizer by using Swift's.

They use Swift's *high analysis* fertilizer because it gives them their plantfood for less money—saving on costs of bagging, labor, freight and hauling.

Come in and we'll talk this over—from your standpoint. I know the best farmers here and how they use fertilizer. I co-operate with Swift & Company and keep informed on the work of our Agricultural College. Let me help you select the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most money on your next wheat crop.

P. S.: Come in *soon*—before the rush of planting time.

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	25	50	100
White or Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds or Anconas	2.75	5.50	10.00
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Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	80
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3000 Pullets		$1.25 each	

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

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Member I. B. C. A.
Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 10c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 8c; Barred Rocks, 8c; Heavy Mixed, 7c. We ship C. O. D. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 6c. Barred Rocks, 8c. Light Mixed, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 6c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
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600 White Leghorn Pullets
Early Hatched, Range Bred and Well Matured. Will be in Full Production by September. Will sell them at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. An exceptional Bargain.
FOX HALL POULTRY FARM, DOVER, DEL.

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Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
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White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed All Varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 28, Bellefonte, Pa.

Chick Prices Smashed
For June, July, August & September, $6 per hundred and up.

	50	100	500
S. C. Wh., Br., Black and Buff Leghorns	$4.00	$7	$34
Special Leghorns, Brd. Rocks, Wh. Wyds., R. I. Reds, Heavy Broilers	5.00	9	41
Light Broilers	3.50	6	30

100% live delivery to your door guar.
Johnson Hatchery, Ickesburg, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.00
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery.
Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 507, Mingoville, Pa.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

"Certified Chicks" is New Grade

"PENNSYLVANIA Supervised Chicks" is the term that will be used in the future for birds found to have good egg producing qualities and to conform to breed type to a reasonably high degree. Standardizing baby chicks in Pennsylvania thru the Accredited Hatchery Plan will start its fourth season's work by August 15th.

Flocks which have previously met the requirements of the "Pennsylvania Supervised Grades" and that have not reacted to the test for white diarrhea for two consecutive years will be classified as "Pennsylvania Accredited Flocks."

In order to provide a supply of chicks from flocks of known production, a new grade known as "Pennsylvania Certified Grade" will be established this coming year. In addition to being "Pennsylvania Supervised" these birds will be rigidly selected for egg production and breed type. Birds will be rejected on standard disqualifications. Certified females shall be mated to wing-banded pedigreed males whose dams have a record of 200 or more eggs a year according to trapnest records.

Flock owners should send in their applications for standardization to the Department of Agriculture before August 15th. The Bureau of Markets at Harrisburg on request will give complete information concerning this work.

Pullets Molt During Growing Period

I have 200 February-hatched pullets. Every morning I find a lot of wing feathers. I don't see any blood or any signs of anything killing these. Would chicks hatched that early lose the wing and tail feathers?—J. H., Susquehanna County, Pa.

Young poultry stock shed their feathers at intervals during growth until the final set with which they go thru the winter appears. Probably the feathers you see are due to this development molting. Of course, pullets hatched as early as yours are somewhat unnatural, in that they come into maturity at the normal time of molting, and this may cause an unusual loss of feathers.

Try not to disturb these birds or make sudden changes in their feed. I think it would be a good plan to house them as soon as they are about to lay, feeding them well on grain in addition to the usual laying mash.

If you do think that some animal is after them at night, why don't you make sure that the house is closed so that they are safe from harm?—R. L. S.-H.

Chicks Have Lice

My chicks are one month old today. I could not find any lice at first but after a time I found them on the heads. I tried a mixture of lard and sulphur applied warm. It killed the lice but took the feathers off the necks. Their necks are now very sore. Is their anything I can do for them?—Mrs. D. F., Union County, Pa.

When baby chicks get lice the best thing to do is to rub a little tobacco powder into the down. I hesitate to recommend sodium fluoride, the standard lice powder, for this purpose, and it is pretty strong; however, if you want to take a chance you might try it on a few. The best thing to do for the ones with sore necks is to apply some healing ointment or let them alone.

I presume the chicks got the lice from the hen that hatched them. It is always advisable to dust a hen when she is first set with sodium fluoride, but this should not be done just prior to hatching or when she has small chicks, as the powder is somewhat of a poison. Tobacco dust would be better then. Of course, baby chicks should be kept away from older stock, not only on account of lice, but for several other reasons as well.—R. L. S.-H.

Amount of Grain Varies

I enjoy reading your articles very much and would like to ask you a few questions. How much scratch grain in pounds per hundred birds would you feed to twelve-week-old White Leghorn pullets which have growing mash before them at all times?—W. W. W., Chester County, Pa.

The general rule in feeding grain to young stock is to feed what they will clean up in fifteen minutes three times a day. It is hard to set the amount in pounds for any given age, because conditions vary greatly, as you readily understand.—R. L. S.-H.

Nest Box Notes

FROM time to time I get letters thru this department asking what can be done for ailing chickens. Sometimes there is a disease or parasite that is causing the trouble, but in many cases the chickens are not doing well simply because they are not properly fed.

• • •

It seems to me that there is no excuse for some of the outlandish feeding methods some people use, in view of the fact that this and other farm papers publish mash and grain formulas from time to time, and similar information can be had from any of the state experiment stations, while almost every feed dealer carries commercial poultry feeds in the form of scratch grains and growing and laying mashes.

• • •

At this season the young stock should have free access to a growing mash, either commercial or home mixed, and be fed grain at least twice a day. A bought scratch grain or a mixture of cracked corn and wheat will do. The laying stock should have all the laying mash they can be induced to eat, and be fed grain as recommended for the young stock.

• • •

There are a great many different mash formulas, most of which contain about 20 per cent by weight of good meat scrap combined with various mill feeds, but they all observe the same principles of feeding. It seems to me that it is the best plan to follow accepted methods of feeding poultry and allow the new methods to be discovered at the experiment stations which exist for that purpose.

• • •

This is the time of year to repair roofs. Last year our roofs were in bad shape so that it was necessary to lay new paper. We planned to put this on right after harvest, but it rained nearly all the time and we didn't get the job all done until the weather got too cool for the best results.

• • •

A bright, hot, still day is the time to lay a new roof, patch an old one, or give it a coat of roofing paint. On cool days the paper cracks and the paint doesn't flow as it should. We all know how much trouble a leaky roof on a henhouse makes. It is mighty good business to put the roofs in shape this month, laying a new roof if the old one is in bad shape.

Murphy, a newly-arrived Hibernian, while walking thru a cemetery read the following inscription on a tombstone:

"Here lies Bill Jones, an honest man and a salesman."

"Sure," said Murphy, "this is a quare counthry where they bury two men in the same grave."

Farmer—How did ye come by that black eye, Jarge?

Jarge—Ole cow had a way of flickin' me face wi' her tail, so I tied a brick onto it."

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

OLD Jack the farm dog had a great time barking this morning. He sat at the foot of one of the trees in the dooryard looking up into its branches. Once in a while he would move round a little, so that he could get a different angle of sight. And there he sat and barked for an hour.

What for? Up in that tree, comfortably seated on a big limb, was the old cat Tim. He was not worrying. His eyes were half closed and he did not even look down where old Jack was worrying himself. He was all right. Why worry? He knew old Jack couldn't get halfway to the lowest limb. He had had his breakfast. Let the dog bark. It was all the same to him. And there old Jack sat and yelped himself hoarse at something he could not get to save his life.

Barking for the thing out of reach.

Attainment Might Mean Trouble

Is not that what a good many of us do every day of our lives? We wear our lives out, fret our souls away and all for nothing. Old Jack barking up a tree is not a bit more absurd than are many of our efforts to attain the unattainable.

If our dog could have reached the limb where old Tim sat so comfortably taking his morning nap, what good would it have done him? He would have got little except some long digs across his nose and the consciousness that he had been barking up the wrong tree. And that would be just about the fate which would overtake you and me if we could get within arm's length of the thing that looks so alluring to us; sore bodies, aching hearts; a little more of trouble.

Now do not mistake me here. I believe in dreaming and planning and working for everything that is good and right and helpful. No one has spent more hours than I in figuring out ways and means of making myself and those I love more happy and really successful. Few have made greater mistakes in this respect than have I; and now, when I am away over on the sundown side of life I can look back and see that many things I have dreamed of and hoped for and striven to attain were just as futile as barking up a tree at a cat with an eagle eye and a set of sharp claws.

It Does Not Pay to Fret

Therefore, it is my candid opinion, drawn from the experience of a lifetime, that it does not pay to fret our lives away over things that we cannot help.

Again let me say that I am no fatalist. Life does not doom any of us to a hard lot which we must accept and bow to in spite of all our efforts to be free. A good Father does not play fast and loose with us in any such way. He gives us every power of mind and body we possess and He says to us, "Use these to the best possible advantage. Make the most of yourself, and don't fool away your talents. I am here to help you. I will do it, all I ask is that you shall be true to yourself and trust Me."

And I am just as sure as that I sit here at my desk this morning that if we will take God at His word He never will fail us. We may never get the things which so dazzle us sometimes; that might not be best for us, and He knows it, and graciously withholds them from us; but we shall get everything that goes to make life full, rounded out and complete. We do get peace of mind and happiness. We do get a joy and a comfort from life's experiences that fit us for the highest possible service here and now and prepare us for far greater things by and by.

So when we strive, let us try hard to find out whether the thing we long for is really worth having. That tells the story of success or failure with us all.

STOP *these* Losses *at Seeding Time!*

YOU can't afford to take chances with an old worn-out seeding machine. It puts a heavy expense on every acre planted—on every crop it sows. It costs you money in the time of your men and your teams or tractors—in land that brings no returns. *It eats up profits in grain that never grows.*

Be Sure This Year's Crops Are Planted Right!

Replace your old drill with a new Superior. No other drill can give you such a perfect job of seeding. No other drill is so profitable to use. No other is built to last so long—to sow seed so perfectly over such a long period of years.

For the Superior has exclusive features that are found in no other drill. Many of them are new. Many are patented. *And the basic principle of operation has been proved in more than fifty years of service.*

The SUPERIOR DRILL Means *BIGGER CROPS*

Today, farmers everywhere acknowledge the Superior to be the best drill made. Their fathers said the same thing. So did their grandfathers. The Superior has *always* been a *better* drill. Every worthwhile grain drill improvement in the last fifty years has been a Superior improvement. And now the Superior is even better than before. Impossible as it may seem to present Superior owners, the Superior has been *further improved.*

See the New SUPERIOR At Your Dealers—*NOW*

See it equipped with attachments made especially for drilling in your type of soil. See for yourself how it will enable you to do better work, cover more acreage, raise bigger crops, and make more money.

Examine the method of seed rate control. See how the Superior double-run force feed handles all seed from flax to peas without cracking. See how all seed is accurately placed and properly covered—how all chance of skipping and bunching is positively eliminated.

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Arrange to use it in sowing your crops this year.

Make *every* acre produce a full crop—with a *NEW* SUPERIOR Drill!

Superior Grain Drills are guaranteed to give you the utmost accuracy in planting. Made in both Plain Grain and Fertilizer Grain models. For team or tractor. Single disc, double disc, or hoe furrow openers. Special design for every type of soil in every section of the country.

Double-Run Force Feed insures precision feeding—perfect timing—even spacing. No seeds cracked or wasted. No skipping or bunching.

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Let it pay for itself in the extra bushels of grain you'll get at threshing time.

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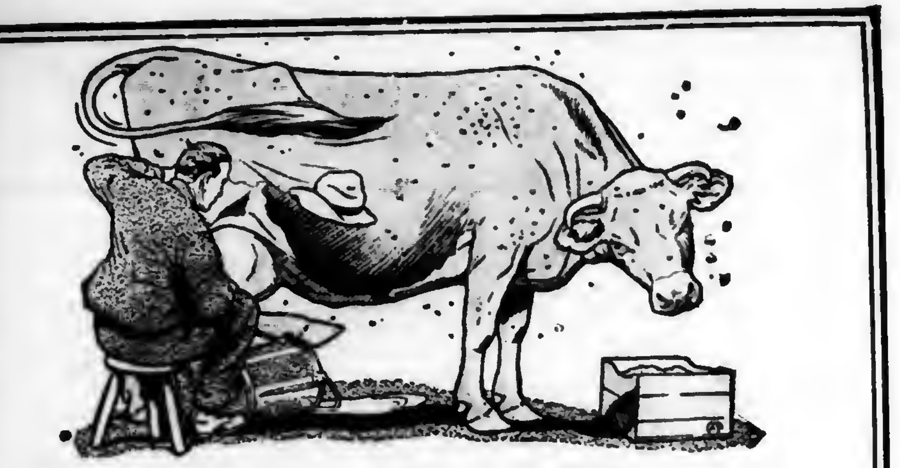

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Third—No herd sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser ever suffers from warbles, which cause a great annual loss to dairymen and farmers.

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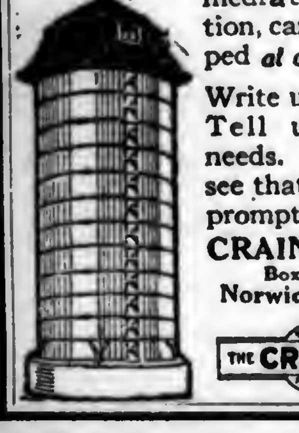

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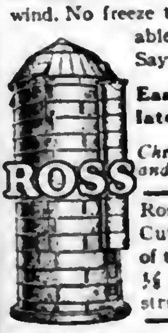

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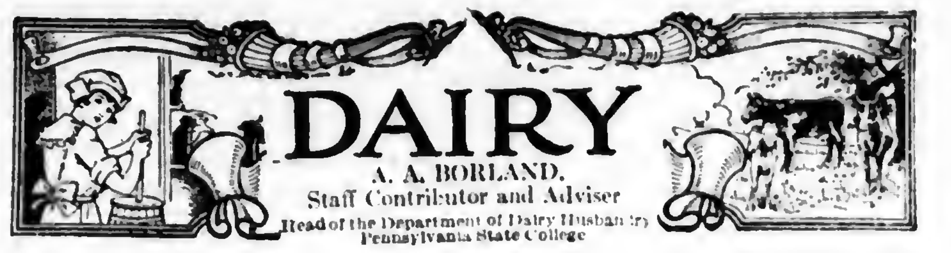

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Buffalo Valley Testing Association Makes Good Showing

> Editors' Note.—This is one of a series of annual reports of Pennsylvania cow testing associations. As each association completes its fiscal year a summary of its records is published in this department. The owners of herds with a 300-pound butterfat average whose names appear at the end of the report will be awarded prize ribbons by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at the 1928 State Farm Products Show.

THE Buffalo Valley Cow-Testing Association, of Union County, finished its year July 1, 1927.

The organization consisted of twenty-five whole-year members and two members for part of the year. Three hundred and ninety-seven cows were tested during part or all of the year.

The result for the whole-year members is as follows:

Average number of cows in the association	297.49
Average per cow: Lbs. milk	8994.00
Pounds of butterfat	307.3
Percentage of butterfat	3.4
Value of product	$238.61
Cost of pasture	9.37
Cost of roughage	34.64
Cost of grain	57.70
Total cost of feed	98.61
Value of product above feed cost	140.00
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.42

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat. These cows are grouped as follows: Group 1, above 500 pounds butterfat, 4 cows; group 2, between 400 and 500 pounds, 34; group 3, between 300 and 400 pounds, 102. Total number of cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat, 140.

Thirty-eight cows produced over 400 pounds of butterfat during the year.

Cow tester in charge, Floyd L. Cole; County Agent, L. E. Craumer; summary compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Sixteen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
H. K. Benner, Vicksburg	8.75	R. & G. H.	11,608	386.4
W. S. Erdley, Lewisburg	10.33	R. & G. H.	11,392	380.9
P. C. Shade, Mifflinburg	9.42	R. & G. H.	11,519	367.2
P. C. Moser, Lewisburg	9.00	R. H.	10,995	354.6
J. S. Zeiger, Lewisburg	13.83	R. H.	10,468	354.0
W. J. Erdley, Mifflinburg	12.08	R. H.	10,948	353.2
C. E. Erdley, Lewisburg	15.75	R. H.	11,228	352.5
J. E. Boyer, Lewisburg	7.67	R. & G. H.	9912	352.2
H. H. Reigle, Winfield	8.58	R. & G. H.	9897	339.2
Geo. McCormick, Allenwood	13.50	R. & G. H.	9662	338.7
John S. Wehr, Mifflinburg	10.25	R. & G. H.	9923	335.1
H. H. Moll, Millmont	9.50	R. & G. H., G. J., B. S., G. G.	8176	333.8
A. D. Beaver, Vicksburg	7.00	R. H.	9150	331.3
A. C. Slifer, Lewisburg	9.17	R. H.	9416	326.0
H. H. Dunkleberger, Winfield	5.33	R. H.	9406	308.5
Clark S. Miller, Lewisburg	14.66	R. & G. H.	8239	308.5

Thermometer Removes Guesswork

COOLING, next to cleanliness, is the best safeguard during the summer months against sour milk, high bacteria counts, and inferior butter and cheese. All milk should be cooled promptly to 50 degrees F. or lower, and should be kept at this point until delivered to the receiving plant.

To cool milk to 50 degrees, ice is almost always necessary, but if it cannot be had, only the coldest water available should be used. Water from a deep well or from a cool spring is better than storage tank or running surface water. A surface cooler will save time and ice, but a cooling tank in the milk house is a necessity for final cooling and holding.

In the matter of dairy temperatures, one should never guess. A good thermometer soon will pay for itself. One can of rejected milk would cost more than several thermometers.—C. R. Woodward.

Will Show Cattle

THE Dairy Improvement and Sales Association will hold their Third Annual Crawford County Cattle Show at the Fair Grounds, Conneaut Lake Park, Pa., on August 24-25th. Individuals in five breeds will be shown and will represent the best blood to be found in the county.

A special feature of the show will be the showing of the Boys' and Girls' Calf Clubs from Conneaut Lake, Cambridge Springs and Titusville. The members of these clubs will have a camp on the grounds for three days and two nights under the direction of A. L. Baker and the club leaders. Professors E. B. Fitts, R. H. Olmstead and A. L. Baker, of State College Extension Service, will be the judges and award the ribbons.

The vocational school boys will hold a judging contest during the show. Prof. D. L. Crumb, county vocational supervisor, will have charge of these contests.

To Study Western Cooperatives

HOWARD B. HANCOCK, Bridgeton, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, and overseer of the State Grange, is taking a year's leave of absence from New Jersey to make a study of the big cooperative marketing organizations on the Pacific Coast and in Canada.

Early in November, Mr. Hancock, in company with Mrs. Hancock and their son, will motor to the coast. They will make Los Angeles their coast destination.

Mr. Hancock plans to secure a position with the cooperatives in order that he may learn some of the methods employed in marketing their crops. He will study particularly the method of grading, packing, distribution and financing the western farmer-owned organizations to see if these methods can be adapted to New Jersey conditions.

Early next spring a trip up thru northern California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the wheat provinces of northern Canada will be made. It is the intention of the Hancocks to return to New Jersey in the summer of 1928.

This is the first time that a busy New Jersey farmer has taken a year from his active farm operations to make a study of marketing.—A. K.

From the Week's News

ASSESSORS ARE BUSY in Allegheny and Blair Counties, Pennsylvania, taking the second triennial farm census. The census, the figures of which will be used in order to discover trends in agriculture, will be under way in practically all counties by September.

§ § §

AN INCREASING NUMBER of people are seeking the State Forests for rest and recreation each year. There are now on the State Forest Parks almost 1700 leased camp sites, 38 public camps, 7 State Forest Parks and 9 State Forest Monuments.

§ § §

FAILURE TO PROVIDE lightning protection costs the farmers of the United States $20,000,000 annually. Lightning rods, both good and defective, have reduced losses by about 85 per cent as compared to unprotected buildings is reported by the National Fire Protection Association. This loss can, in a large measure, be prevented by proper lightning protection on buildings and by the simple expedient of grounding at reasonable intervals all wire fences inclosing pastures or yards for stock.

§ § §

It is good business to make arrangements with jobbers, wholesalers and retailers in advance of the time your produce is ready to market, says the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Markets. Regular customers should be kept informed concerning your products. An adequate supply of proper containers means quicker and easier methods of marketing.

§ § §

POULTRY JUDGING schools will be held in Delaware during the months of August and September under the direction of the specialists and the county agricultural agents. These two-day short courses will be held in those communities in the state where special interest in this work is shown by the local people. Pigmentation and molt as a means of judging for egg production, body types, selecting hatching eggs and baby chicks and selecting cockerels and pullets are some of the judging problems that will be studied.

§ § §

AN ELECTRICALLY charged plow is the latest wrinkle in farm machinery. In England a plowing apparatus has been developed which draws moisture from the soil and causes a condensation of moisture on the plowshare. This film of water, which acts as a lubricant to make the plow run more easily and smoothly, is brought about by producing an electric current by means of a small generator on the plow. The cutting coulter is used as the positive pole while the plowshare is the negative pole which receives the film of moisture.

§ § §

Apple growers have endorsed a four-year $1,000,000 national apple advertising campaign. This movement to advertise apples on a national scale is being conducted by the national association, Apples for Health, Inc., with headquarters at Chicago. The project was endorsed by the State Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania at its last annual meeting.

§ § §

SWINE GROWERS of Pennsylvania will make their headquarters at the Arlington Hotel in Washington during the state swine growers' automobile tour, August 4, 5 and 6th. From there they will go to visit the Capitol, the Government Stock Farm at Beltsville, Maryland, and other points of interest.

§ § §

Mercer County has completed its third retest of all cattle in that area. Only 192 reactors were found among 32,670 head in 1111 herds.

§ § §

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT men are scouting thruout Pennsylvania to discover possible spread of infestations of the Japanese beetle. These men are working in towns and suburbs as far west as Pittsburgh and as far north as Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport and above the Delaware Water Gap. Roads leading from the quarantined area are being patrolled day and night to prohibit the transportation of produce from that area without inspection and certification.

§ § §

Fifty counties are represented in the Keystone State by the 333 ton litter nominations which have been made up to the present time. The feeder, in order to be awarded the ton litter honors, must produce 2000 pounds of pork by the time the litter is 180 days of age.

§ § §

BEEF CATTLE this past spring sold for the highest price for that season since 1920 when prices were on a high level because of war inflation.

§ § §

Buckwheat honey season will soon be started, before the bees start making this dark honey, beekeepers should remove the supply of white honey from the hives. Purchasers do not care to buy mixed dark and white honey.

Fruit Growers Tour and Learn

MEMBERS of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association assembled this year for their annual tour at the packing house of the Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association, West Chester. Starting southward in about 40 automobiles the fruit growers visited the beautiful Du Pont greenhouses near Kennett Square, then went on to the Delaware Experiment Station at Newark where Director McCue and his men explained the results they have secured with fertilizers for apples and peaches. As usual nitrogen seemed to be the first deficiency factor.

Take Boardwalk Stroll

The following day Director McCue and Dr. J. F. Adams guided the party the length of the state of Delaware. The Pennsylvania growers were much surprised at the large acreage of peaches, apples and truck crops and the excellent condition of most of the farms visited. One of the most instructive stops was to visit an orchard which had been nine years in sweet clover without reseeding. The trees were in splendid vigor and bearing a good crop. The only labor put on the sod was to mow around the trees at harvest time and grub around the trunk once each year.

One of the pleasant events of the day was the lunch served by the ladies of Fruitland Grange on the spacious lawn of S. H. Derby.

Tuesday evening found the party on the beach at Ocean City, Maryland. A stroll on the boardwalk or a quiet hour on the veranda watching the full moon over the ocean compensated for the heat of the day.

Explains Experiments

The start Wednesday morning was delayed long enough to give all a chance for a swim. Later, at Berlin, the very large plantations of peaches and apples and the packing sheds and nursery plantings of the Harrison Nurseries were inspected.

At noon in the hotel in Berlin, 145 Pennsylvanians sat down to dinner as the guests of Senator Orlando Harrison. When the last of the chicken, Maryland style, and the soft shelled crabs and all the fixings had been stowed away, and the last story told, it was time to hurry to Salisbury to visit the orchards of W. F. Allen. Mr. Allen and his three sons may be better known as growers of strawberry plants, but their orchards showed them equally proficient in growing peaches and apples.

Dr. A. Lee Schrader, of the Maryland Department of Horticulture, spent the day with the tour and explained his pruning and fertilization experiments both at Berlin and Salisbury.

Altho the trip officially ended at Salisbury, 24 cars took the trip to Claiborne and ferried across Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis to visit the vegetable area around this interesting old town, under the guidance of Jesse Huffington, vegetable gardening specialist at State College and a former county agent located at Annapolis.—R. D. A.

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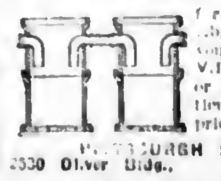

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PITTSBURGH SEPTIC TANK CO.,
2330 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Have You Entered the Story Contest?

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—At last I am able to give you a report of the Treasure Hunt. I'm sorry to have kept you waiting such a long time. After you had completed the hunt, and placed your paper in the care of Uncle Sam you were finished. My Treasure Hunt hadn't yet begun.

On the page this week you will find the names of the winners and the honorable mention lists. On the whole your papers were very neat and carefully written but I'm afraid many of you became confused in the chase back and forth thru the paper. Number nine sentence, "First, she hunted out a convenient-sized tray," found on page 14, sent a lot of you on the wrong track. More than three-fourths hurried by "convenient-sized" and didn't take time to pick up the hyphen. You either ran the two words together—"convenientsized"—which caused trouble, or you left each one forlornly by itself—"convenient sized"—causing more trouble. I'm just mentioning this so that you may be on your guard the next time we have a Treasure Hunt.

You've had practically three weeks' rest now. Are you ready to start the story contest announced last week? You won't have to go dashing and darting thru the paper to enter our present contest. You can simply hie yourself away to a quiet nook and write a letter telling "HOW I WOULD LIKE TO SPEND MY SPARE TIME." In case this is the first you've heard about the story contest, I'll tell you this: We are having an original story contest. The subject is, "HOW I WOULD LIKE TO SPEND MY SPARE TIME." Please arrange your contest paper as follows: In the upper left-hand corner of your paper write the word "contest." In the upper right-hand corner write your name, age and address (including county). All contest contributions should be addressed: The Forum Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa., and should reach me on or before the 20th of August.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I read all the Forum letters as soon as the paper gets to the house. I live in the smallest county in the state. I live on a farm and like to go to school. I am sending you a picture of sister Mary and myself.—Ivan L. Hamil, (X), Fulton County, Pa.

SHALL WE PLAY FOR YOU?
Ivan L. Hamil, (X), Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am sending you some riddles. I would like to be a Forum cousin.

1.—What flies without wings?
2.—What has blades but doesn't cut?
3.—What has a head and beard and no body?
4.—What gives views but doesn't talk?—Doris Butler, Caroline County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a horse I can ride. I ride for the cows in the evening. I was helping my brother to harrow. I had a team all by myself. I like to harrow. I ride the horses when I harrow.

I ride my tricycle for the mail almost every day. I have a pretty little kitten, too.—Johnie J. Forrester, six (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—It is very hot these days. During the last week of June it was pretty hot and my sisters, brother and I went swimming in the run. There is a deep place in our run where we swim. I spent the fourth of July at our community picnic which was held at one of our neighbors. I had a very good time.—Martha Thomas, (X), Indiana County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I will tell you about my pet cat. When my sister and I went to school he wanted to go along but I always carried him back in the house. He is gray and has four white paws. He has a bad cold just now, but is getting better every day. He likes to play tricks. Sometimes when I forget to put him out in the evening he comes upstairs and lies down. Then I must carry him down.

I have a pet calf. Its name is Nellie. She is four months old. Sometimes I give her milk in the evening and morning.—Laila Danner, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a little pet dog. I call her Bell. She is a fox terrier. Her color is black and brown spotted. She follows me around everywhere I go. I also have another pet dog, Rover. He is yellow and white spotted. He performs many funny tricks. He will stand up, jump a broom handle, roll over and shake hands with you and many other tricks. He is a Scotch collie. He goes with me for the cows every evening and helps me drive them home.—Phoebe J. Sparks, Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am very glad to become a member of the Forum. I always enjoy reading the Forum Page. We have some periwinkles started in water and a little rose we planted last spring is doing fine.

Enclosed you will find a picture of my kitty and I.—Dorothy Smouse, (X), Bedford County, Pa.

KITTY AND I
Dorothy Smouse, (X), Bedford Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Hello! May I come in? Is there room for one more in this large room? It seems good to be home from school and books awhile, but soon all of us will be on our way back to common school, high school and maybe college.

From the look on your faces you are about to ask me a hundred questions. Some of you are wondering where I go to school and what grade I am in and how old I am. I go to Trinity High School. Yes, I am a sophomore and travel between 8 and 9 miles to school every day.

I am a country girl and live on a small farm of 104 acres. We raise potatoes. I help drop them and also dig them.

Everyone is talking about swimming. I live about two miles from Glyde Beach. This is about seven miles east of Washington on the Washington and Brownsville national pike. Come, let's go swimming!.—Ruth Weir, (X), Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I had a visit at my aunts. We went on a picnic to Washington's Crossing Park and some of the people went in bathing. While there I played with two boys who used to live in Haiti. We have our hay all in and will cut wheat soon.

We have five little Guernsey calves and I milk a cow at night. We went to Willow Grove twice this summer and expect to go to the seashore next month. Thanks for the membership pin. It is very nice and I was surprised to receive it.—Horace T. Smith, (X), Bucks County, Pa.

Contest Winners

GROUP 1—OVER TWELVE

First—Irene Zimmerman, (X), Burlington County, N. J.
Second—Margaret Andrew, (X), New Castle County, Del.
Third—Raymond Bricker, (X), Franklin County, Pa.

GROUP 2—TWELVE AND UNDER

First—Clarence S. Carper, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.
Second—Myrtle E. Klink, (X), Monmouth County, N. J.
Third—Esther M. Gettel, (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I stay at my grandmother's during my summer vacation. I feed the calves, pigs and chickens, and also help my uncle do chores. I sometimes lead the calf out to the place where it eats grass.—Charles Grinnell, Crawford County, Pa.

Contestants

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County. Virginia Althoff (X), Elizabeth R Bucher, Nellie Guise (X). **Armstrong County.** Gertrude Hawkins (X), David Russell (X), G. Miller (X). **Beaver County.** Kathryn Young. **Bedford County.** Eluena M. Clark (X), Vesta Mae Dilbert, Harriet Steele. **Bradford County.** Maude Tomlinson, Alice Jenkins, Martha Penney, John Hall. **Bucks County.** Lydia High, Bertha Lalo, Anna Stanier, Ruth S. Crouthamel, Mary Scott (X). **Butler County.** Dorothy Beck, Mary Galbreath (X), Mary Gerdemic (X). **Carbon County.** Mertle Kemmerer (X). **Centre County.** Sara Hess, Esther Dunkle, Loraine Confer, Jane I. Hess. **Chester County.** Lydia Worth (X), Marie McGoldrick (X), Alberta Worth, Mary Byrd, Grace Popps, Mildred Lamoney, Turi E. Kelly (X). **Clarion County.** June McCall, Lisetta McCall, Evelyn Johnson, Verda Bell Hamilton (X), Loretta Flick, Katherine Houser. **Clearfield County.** Viola Evans, Anna Williamson (X). **Clinton County.** Caroline Adams, Florence Baird. **Crawford County.** Marian Merchant. **Cumberland County.** Frances E. Neidig, Dorothy Gelling (X), Viola Laughman, Bessie J. Shoap. **Dauphin County.** Romaine E. Shellenbarger (X), Florence R. Hensel, Ruth Dohner, Grace O. Sheaffer (X). **Elk County.** Genevieve I. Bennett (X). **Erie County.** J. C. McLallen (X). **Fayette County.** Anna Branson (X), Albert Dunn, Emma Adams. **Franklin County.** Cora Holtry (X), Hazel M. Ingram, Mildred Martin, Helen Holtry, Helen Rosenberg, Anna Palmer (X), Kathleen Craig, Joseph Henry Meyers (X), Raymond Bricker (X), Mary Lesher (X). **Fulton County.** Gladys Spade, Ivan L. Hamil (X). **Greene County.** Esther L. Beal (X). **Indiana County.** Grace L. Munshower, Wendell Moorhead. **Juniata County.** Nancy Shuff, Gladys Hepner. **Lackawanna County.** Phalura M. Kiggle (X), Lee Ross. **Lancaster County.** Elizabeth Brown, Anna Brenneman, Alice Martin (X), Sara Bolton (X), George K. Frey, Elizabeth Brubaker (X), Marion C. Eckhart (X), Mary Lalamanade (X), Clara M. Hess, Lela Moore (X), Frances Hoover, Elizabeth Diffenderfer (X), Emma Zook, Walter H. Keperling, Mary D. Leaman (X), Mary L. Deaner, Florence Hoopes, Myrtle M. Shaffy, Ella S. Rohrer, Christina Brubaker, Ada Foreman, Mary E. Good (X), James Sandoe, Anna Eberwein, Leroy G. Lapp. **Lawrence County.** Mary Phillips, Katie Mast (X), Virginia Jameson (X), Grace Livingston (X). **Lebanon County.** Martha E. Bell (X), Kermit Mohn, Josephine Light. **Lehigh County.** Frances Wright (X), Ada P. Gehman (X), C. W. Ernst. **Luzerne County.** Velma Paden. **Lycoming County.** Ellen I. Carr, Theron Blair, Anna M. Robb. **Mercer County.** Helen M. Daniels (X), Alice Mattocks, Erma King. **Mifflin County.** Katie Yoder. **Montgomery County.** Sara Derstine, Joyce Bott (X). **Monroe County.** Velma C. Frable. **Northampton County.** Russell Kleppinger, Anna A. Setzer, Mabel A. Glass. **Northumberland County.** Mildred Dutlinger, Katie Robison, Merle V. Hower.

Perry County. Grace Stone (X), Mary W. Freeland, Mildred E. Smeigh (X), Mary K. Shelley (X), Virginia Weller, Leroy Stramer. **Potter County.** Lucene Dunn, Erma G. Beninger. **Schuylkill County.** Mary Geary (X), Annabelle Seltzer (X), Helen R. Heffner (X), Margaret Diehl, Anna Duke, Maude I. Sattidge (X), Sara A. Schneck, Bertha Allison, Mildred Harner. **Somerset County.** Mae Spangler (X). **Sullivan County.** Vernie Peterman (X), Dorothy Hess (X). **Union County.** Mary Goodman. **Venango County.** Ida Smith (X), Dorothy Heminger (X). **Washington County.** Clara Miller, Margaret J. Francis, Louise Powell, Amelia Pirih (X), Louisa Avan, Mary Pirih. **Wayne County.** Peter Sjewak (X). **Westmoreland County.** Mona Carnahan, Clara Boice, Margaret Hever, Emma Whigam (X), Eleanor Coughanour, Lillian Alwyn (X). **Wyoming County.** Jean Strumski, Ruth Balliet. **York County.** Ruth Haugh (X), Hazel E. Crowell, Jessie E. Torbert (X), Pauline Beck, Sadie A. Paup (X), Janelle Sexton, Frances E. Shaffer (X), Florence W. Shue.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County. Irene Zimmerman (X). **Cumberland County.** Anna Kobsichak (X), Pauline R. Mosley (X), Alberta Borchers. **Hunterdon County.** Gladys Kitchin, Gladys Hamilton (X), Dorothea Smith. **Middlesex County.** Dorothy Connolly. **Monmouth County.** Marie Sikler (X). **Salem County.** Frances Dennis (X), Carolyn Ziegler (X), Elizabeth P. Smith (X).

MARYLAND

Carroll County. Mary I. Shue, Rae L. Gummel (X). **Frederick County.** Mae Fisher, M. Ruth Summers (X). **Talbot County.** Lola V. Sanger (X), Margaret W. Willis (X).

NEW YORK

Montgomery County. Florence Wessels. **Suffolk County.** Lena Kowbara (X). **Sullivan County.** Margaret Zabel (X). **Tioga County.** Emma Buchl.

DELAWARE

New Castle County. Margaret Andrew (X).

INDIANA

Allen County. Sarah Gongaware (X)

Honorable Mention

OVER TWELVE

Mary Galbreath, (X), Butler County, Pa.
Margaret Zabel, (X), Sullivan County, N. Y.
Joyce Bott, (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

TWELVE AND UNDER

Doretha Walker, (X), Westmoreland County, Pa.
Bertha Schultz, (X), Bucks County, Pa.
Lucile Glossner, (X), Clinton County, Pa.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—A short time ago we had a puzzle about different kinds of food, and I think you all know that the food you eat helps to make your body grow. One of the interesting things we learn in school is that, while each one of us knows exactly who he or she is and our friends recognize us even in new clothes, all the time our bodies are changing. If we get too much sunburn, our skin peels off, but we still have our skin. And some of us grow fat and others thin. Now, these ten words in the list below can each be turned into the name of some part of our bodies if you will change the first and last letters in each. There's the first word "SANE"; change the first letter to an "H" and the last to a "D", and you have the word "HAND." Change the first letter and last letter of all the others (I don't think "XYZ" will give you much trouble, if you try to think of some part of your body—a very useful part, too—whose name is spelled with three letters, and the second letter is "Y"). When you have these ten names, send them to me on a postcard or in a letter so that they reach me by August 13th. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, AND REMEMBER TO TELL ME WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. The prizes go to the ten children sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PARTS OF YOU AND ME

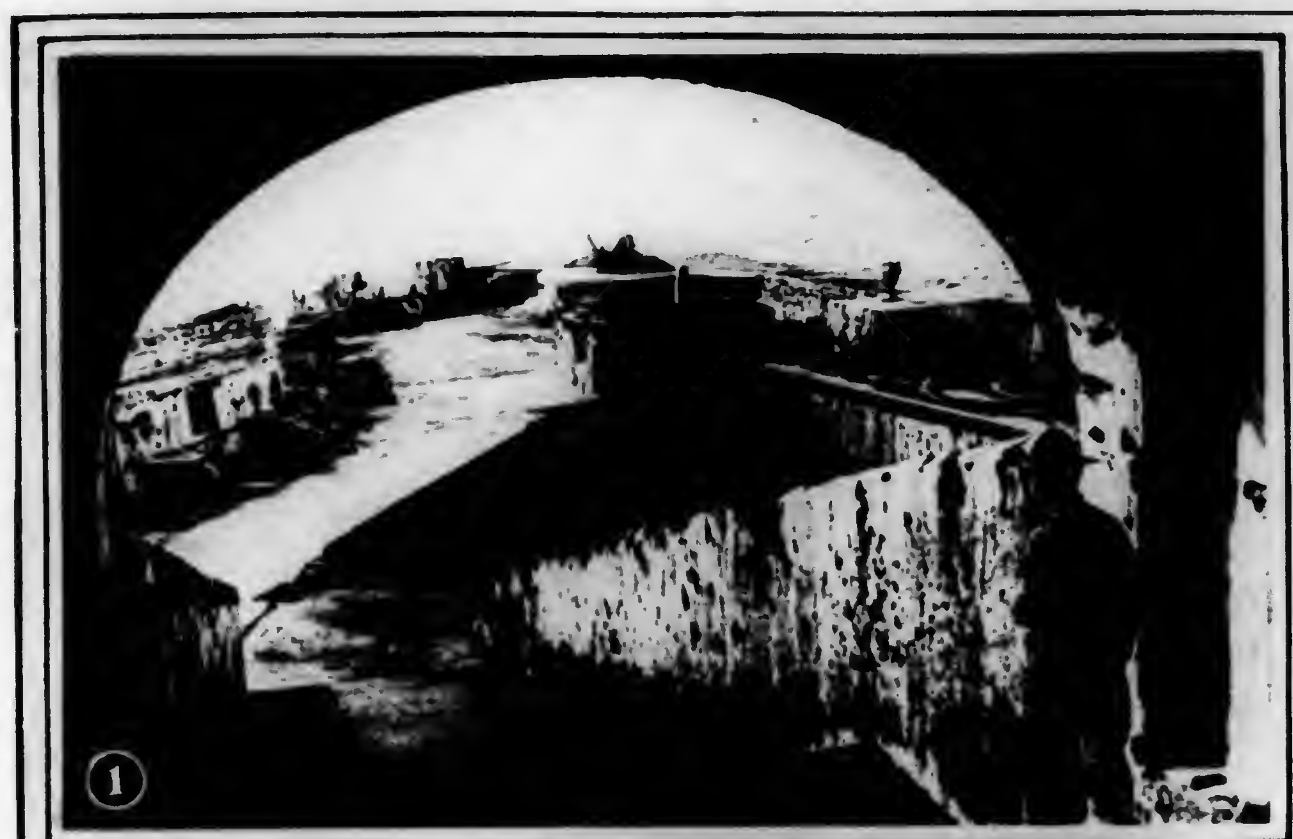
SANE
COOL
XYZ
MEAT
BAT

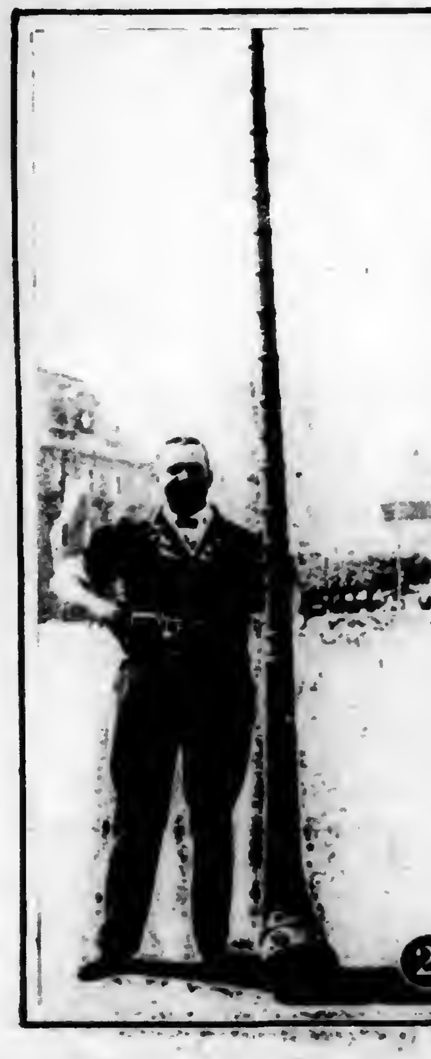
COST
SET
THIS
ORE
SECT

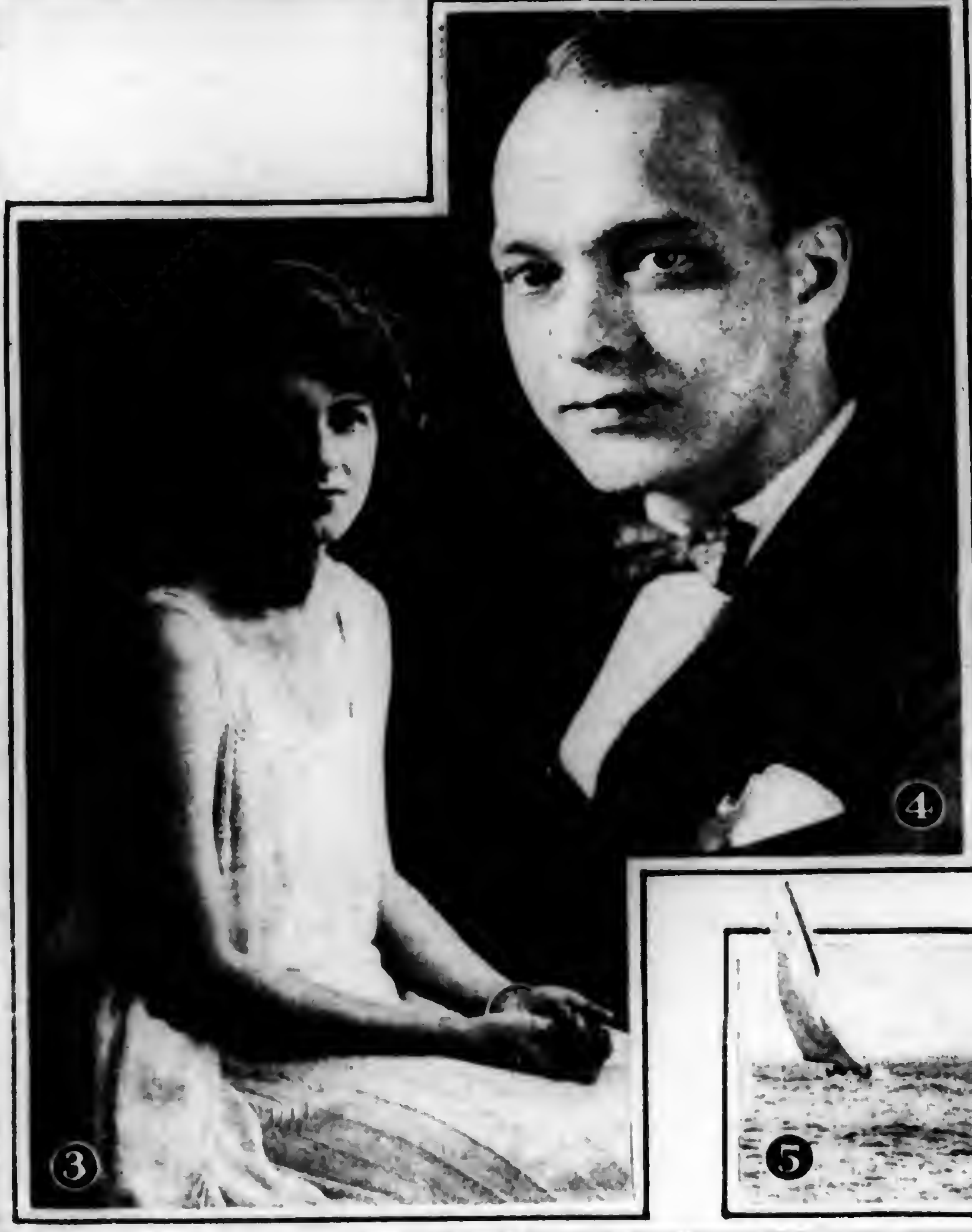
The answer to the puzzle in the issue of July 16 (the one about what most of us will be in 1937) is: TEN YEARS OLDER.

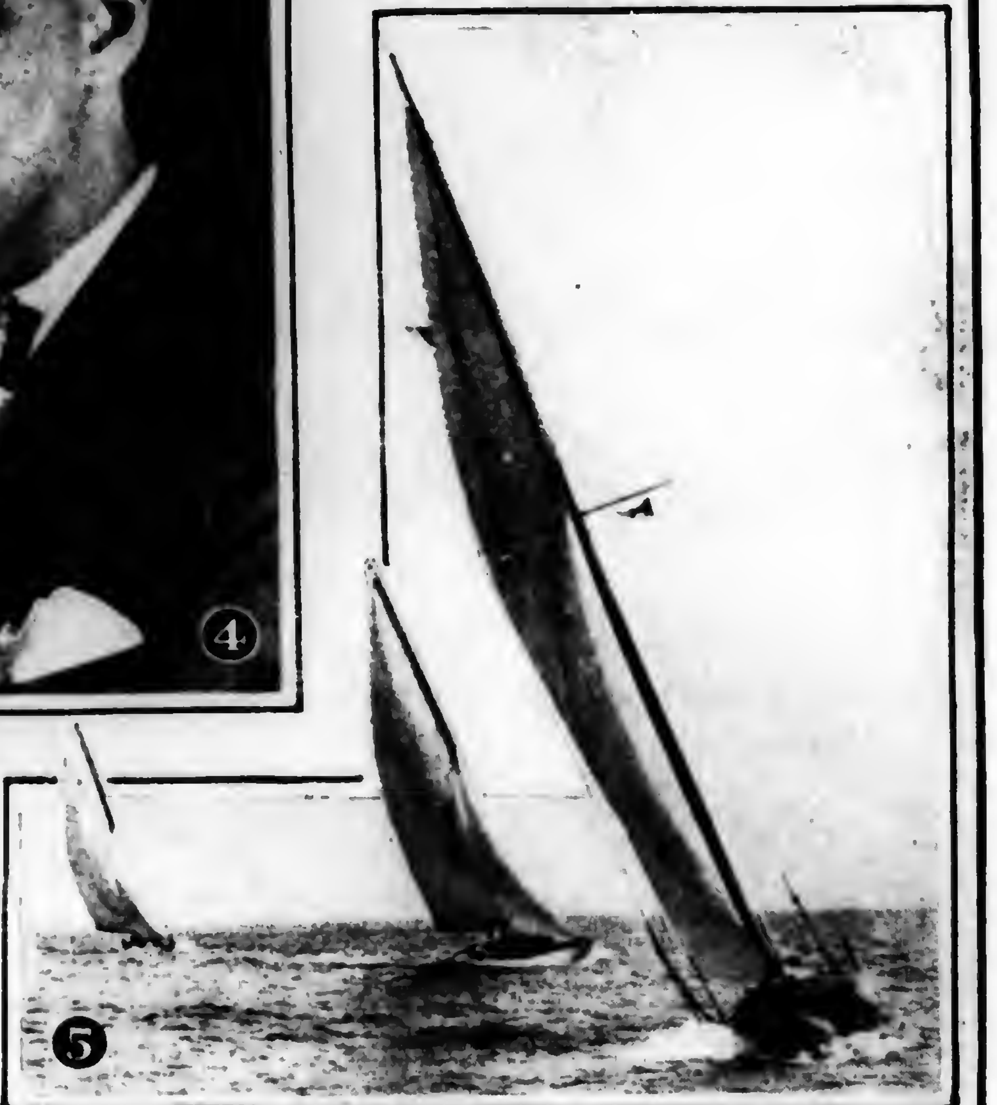
The prize winners are: Thelma Bradley, age 12, Federalsburg, Md.; Franklin Dulaney, age 8, Spraggs, Pa.; Orpha M. Frantz, age 11, Rehrersburg, Pa.; Wilmer George, age 13, Quakertown, Pa.; Virginia Held, age 12, Kelly Station, Pa.; Mary Kauffman, age 12, Ronks, Pa.; Betty Matthews, age 9, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; Frances L. Moxley, age 11, Mt. Airy, Md.; Harry E. Reber, age 9, Auburn, Pa.; Jean Rudy, age 7, New Bloomfield, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—The ancient Spanish fortress of El Morro at the entrance to San Juan harbor, Porto Rico, has been turned into a schoolhouse for Porto Rican members of the American Army stationed there.

2.—Some of the music of the Alps is furnished by horns larger than the men who play them. The size in the picture is not uncommon in that region.

3.—The marriage of Miss Dorothy Mondell, daughter of former Representative Frank W. Mondell and Mrs. Mondell, of Wyoming, to Mr. Alexander W. Gregg, took place on July 26 at Newcastle, Wyoming. Mrs. Coolidge was one of the guests.

4.—Mr. Gregg, who is general counsel for the Internal Revenue Division, is considered one of the most brilliant young men in the Treasury and because of his capable handling of difficult matters of national importance has been nicknamed, "Andy Mellon's Boy Wonder." Mr. Gregg entered the government service only seven years ago as a clerk.

5.—The racing sloop, "Heather," leading in a preliminary race held off the Pacific Coast near Wilmington, California.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Let's Get Rid of That Handicap!

Now Is the Time to Guard the Child's Health

VACATION time should be a very definite building up time for the physical child. On the whole, the country child has not measured up physically to the city child, but we hope that condition is being changed. Undoubtedly it can be if country parents will live up to the best they know.

Dr. Emerson, of Boston, points out that a child cannot gain in weight if he is handicapped physically. If the child has diseased tonsils by all means have them out as soon as school is out. After the tonsil operation the child should be kept in bed for a week so that he does not lose in weight. Adenoids should be attended to at once, so the child may have the summer to get back to normal and make definite gains.

Goiters Should Be Treated at Once

If you happen to live in the goiter belt and your child has an enlarged thyroid gland see a competent physician regarding it at once.

Marvelous things are being done with goiters—and it is doing the child a grave injustice to ignore a situation like that. If taken in the first stages there should be no serious results from an enlarged thyroid gland.

It is wise to take the child to a reputable doctor and have him gone over once a year. It is so much easier to keep a child well than to gather up the wreckage after a serious illness.

If the child is kept well and makes the definite gains in weight there should be no serious results from contagious diseases. Contagious diseases are being checked more and more, and a pretty good way to control them is to keep the child well and the power of resistance strong.

Daily Schedule Is Vital

Too much attention cannot be paid to the daily schedule. Diet, rest, open air life, sleep, baths, recreation, chores—all these things are important in keeping the child well. The child must have regular hours of sleep and nothing should interfere with them.

A woman said to me not long ago: "You take the little boy with you when you go out in the evening, do you not?"

She was quite surprised when I told her that either Daddy or Mother stayed with the children and that we did not both go out at night. It is a sacrifice, of course, but we feel that it has paid us in the health of the children.—May H. Mumaw.

Maple Mousse

4 eggs
½ pint hot maple syrup
1 pint thick sweet cream
1 teaspoon almond extract
Salt and ice for freezing

Heat the syrup and pour it slowly over the beaten egg yolks, stirring well. Whip the egg whites and the cream separately to stiff froths, then combine. Fold the syrup mixture into this froth mixture. Pack in ice and let stand four hours.

A friend of mine, famous for her mousse, uses the same proportions, but a little different method. She beats the entire eggs slightly, adds the hot syrup slowly, then cooks that mixture till it thickens. When the cooked mixture has cooled, she adds the stiffly beaten cream and flavoring. Molds, packs and freezes in four hours.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Sour Milk Recipes Vary Baking Day

SOUR milk, which is always plentiful on the farm, may be utilized in making a number of delicious dainties. Many good cooks prefer to cook with sour milk instead of sweet milk because foods made with it keep moist much longer. Here are some points it is wise to remember in using sour milk or cream.

If you use cream in a recipe which calls for milk, you must reduce the amount of shortening. Otherwise, the food will be too "short," and likely to fall in the baking or to crumble when taken from the pan.

QUICK SOUR CREAM CAKES

1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 cup sour cream
1¾ cup flour
½ teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla or lemon extract or ½ teaspoon nutmeg

Mix sugar and beaten eggs and add sour cream. Sift together flour, soda and baking powder and stir into first mixture. Add flavoring and mix well. Drop by teaspoonful onto well greased baking sheets. Bake in moderate oven 15 to 20 minutes.

SOUR CREAM MUFFINS

2¼ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup sour cream
1 egg
2 tablespoons melted shortening

Sift together flour, salt, soda and sugar. Stir in cream and lastly well beaten egg. Beat until batter is light and full of bubbles. Add melted shortening. Pour into well greased muffin tins and bake in quick oven until brown.

SOUR CREAM FRUIT CAKE

½ pound seeded raisins
½ pound seedless raisins
¼ pound citron
3 cups flour
¾ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon allspice
1 cup sugar
1 cup molasses
1 cup sour cream
4 eggs

Separate seeded raisins and cut citron into fine strips. Mix both with seedless raisins and flour thoroly with one-half cup of the flour. Sift together balance of flour, soda, cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Mix together sugar, molasses and cream and add to flour mixture. Then put in fruit and mix well, add beaten eggs and mix again thoroly. Bake in a slow oven.

SOUR CREAM PIE FILLING

1 cup sour cream
½ cup sugar
1 cup seeded raisins
2 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt

Add sour cream to sugar and mix well. Add well beaten eggs, salt and raisins. When thoroly mixed pour into an unbaked pie shell and bake in a quick oven ten minutes. Reduce temperature to moderate and bake until firm. Take from oven and cover with meringue made by beating two egg whites until stiff, then add two tablespoons confectioner's sugar beating until smooth and glossy, spread on pie and brown in the oven.

SOUR CREAM DOUGHNUTS

1 cup sour milk
1 egg
¾ to 1 cup sugar
2½ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg or cinnamon
2 tablespoons melted shortening

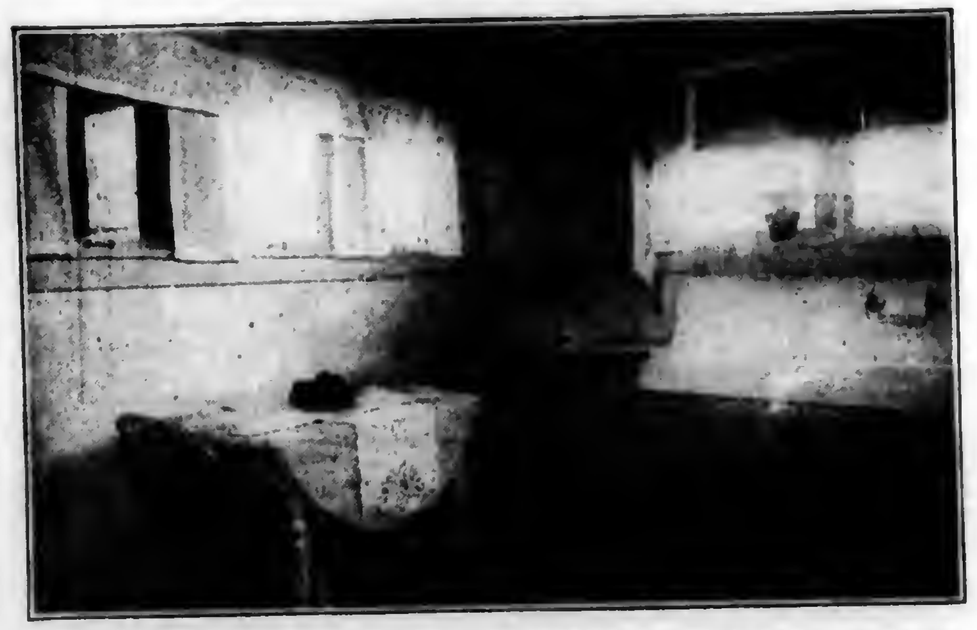
Mix milk and sugar and add beaten egg. Sift together flour, soda, salt and nutmeg or cinnamon and stir into first mixture. If necessary add more flour to handle, keeping dough as soft as possible. Turn out onto floured board. Roll out and cut with doughnut cutter. Fry a golden brown in deep fat. Drain on unglazed paper and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

CHOCOLATE NUTS

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg
2 squares melted chocolate
1¾ cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
½ cup seeded raisins
¼ cup walnuts cut fine
½ cup sour milk
1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Cream shortening and sugar together. Add well beaten egg and melted chocolate. Sift together flour, salt and soda. Add raisins and walnuts and mix in well. Then add sour milk and flour mixture alternately to first mixture blending thoroly. Add flavoring and mix well. Drop by teaspoonful onto well greased baking sheets. Bake in moderate oven.—Mrs. L. H. Funk.

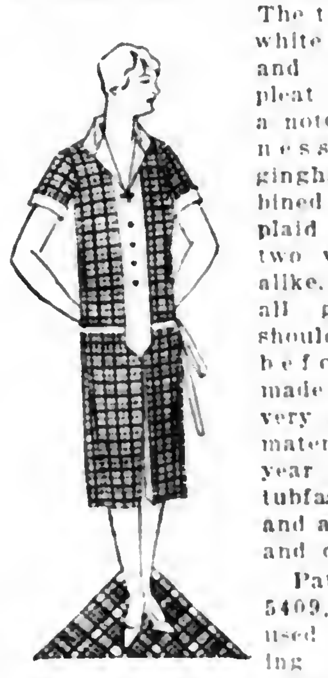
Sunlight Floods This Farm Kitchen



Plenty of light and air, windows over the sink, convenient cupboards and an attractive table and chairs for occasional meals in the kitchen make this room an inviting workshop.

A Hint for the Home Dressmaker

A COOL, attractive dress for August days is made of a green and black novelty plaid gingham with a suggestion of hit or miss red and green effect on a white ground. The trimming of white gingham and the kick pleat contribute a note of smartness. White gingham is combined with the plaid so that the two will shrink alike. However, all gingham should be shrunk before being made up. It is a very satisfactory material for all-year use, being tubfast, sunfast and always fresh and crisp.



Pattern No. 5409, which was used in developing this model, is especially becoming to the woman of mature figure. It may be obtained in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure from Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for ten cents.

Tomato Rivals Orange

THE tomato is one of Nature's choicest foods, because it can be served in many different ways and because it furnishes three of the vitamins necessary for good health. Tomatoes rank with oranges, grapefruit and lemons as the best sources of vitamin C, which prevents scurvy; they also have a relatively large amount of vitamin B, which stimulates the appetite, and vitamin A, which increases the body's resistance to infections. For these reasons everyone should have a serving of tomatoes or one of the citrus fruits every day.

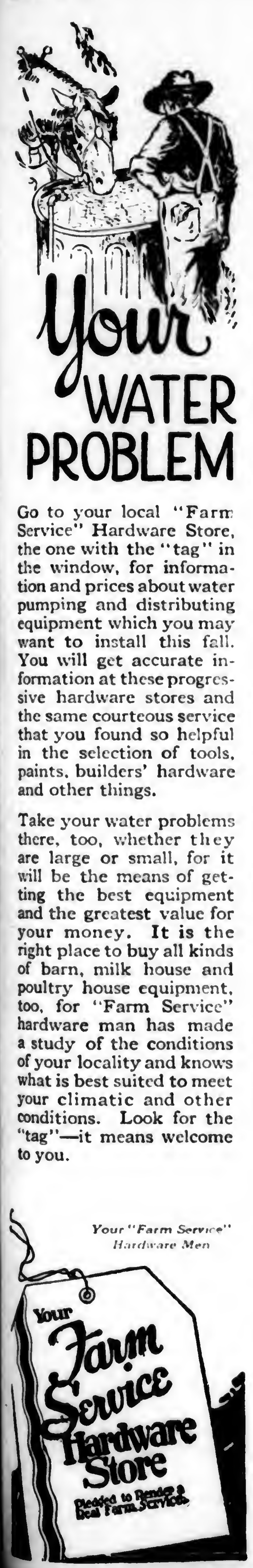
The juice from fresh or canned tomatoes sweetened with a little sugar, if necessary, may be given to children instead of orange juice. In summer, tomatoes are cheaper than oranges as a source of the vitamins needed to make children grow properly. Altho they supply less energy than oranges, pound for pound, tomatoes and oranges are recommended, because they supply vitamin C which is scarce in many of the energy-giving foods.

The mild flavor of tomatoes makes it possible to use them frequently and to combine them with many other foods.

Unlike many fruits and vegetables tomatoes do not lose their vitamins when they are cooked, so canned or cooked tomatoes may be used.—N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

They Don't Shrivel

MY CUCUMBERS never shrivel, and are so good I must pass my method along. I wash the freshly-gathered cucumbers carefully, and pack them in jars, placing the smallest one on top. For each quart jar I add one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon ground mustard and a few whole cloves. The jars are then set on the back of the stove for several hours till warmed thru. Diluted vinegar is then heated to boiling and poured over the cucumbers. Seal at once.—Mrs. Jacob Whitman.



Your WATER PROBLEM

Go to your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store, the one with the "tag" in the window, for information and prices about water pumping and distributing equipment which you may want to install this fall. You will get accurate information at these progressive hardware stores and the same courteous service that you found so helpful in the selection of tools, paints, builders' hardware and other things.

Take your water problems there, too, whether they are large or small, for it will be the means of getting the best equipment and the greatest value for your money. It is the right place to buy all kinds of barn, milk house and poultry house equipment, too, for "Farm Service" hardware man has made a study of the conditions of your locality and knows what is best suited to meet your climatic and other conditions. Look for the "tag"—it means welcome to you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render Real Farm Service

Auntie Gives Advice

And Billy's Mother Wonders Whether She's Right

AS I STEPPED in to see a friend the other day, I encountered "Auntie"—one of those characters we have all met, who consider themselves privileged to dispense information and advice by reason of long acquaintance with the family and are "tolerated" by the family for the same reason.

My friend was saying to her: "Auntie, what do you think the Hills are doing?"

"I can't imagine, what now?"

"Well, Teddy has teased them so long for a pony and rig that they are letting the insurance policy that they have been carrying for his education lapse, to get him one next Christmas. They have talked it over and think it is the best way to discipline him. They chose that means because they thought he would see the foolishness of it after they told him he could not have both; they thought surely he would see that college would mean so much more to him in the end. He said he didn't care, he wanted the pony.

Of Course He Preferred the Pony

"Of course he did, any child would. Poor sort of discipline, I call it. It won't help him any when he has outgrown the pony and wants to go to college."

"It is foolish, isn't it? I tell you if we could afford to carry insurance for Billy we'd never let it lapse for a silly whim of his."

Just here Billy came rushing in.

"Mother, you promised me a dime for candy."

"Now, Billy, I think a nickel is plenty."

"Aw, Mother, that's not bein' a sport. You said I could have it."

"Well, then, here it is. Now, run along."

Then to Auntie and me she said, "Children are getting so these days that they are constantly demanding something and each time more than the last!"

"I'm surprised that you give it to him," said Auntie.

"But Auntie, he only buys candy with it, and they say a bit of candy is not harmful."

"It won't make him any healthier if he gets it at the corner store of his own choosing and eats it all hours of the day."

"No, perhaps not, but . . . ."

Are You Robbing Your Child?

"My dear, do you know that you are not a bit better than the Hills you've been criticizing? You are using the very money you say you can't afford for a policy for him to satisfy an immediate desire and robbing him of his heritage of good health at the same time. You are failing in discipline, just as they are, and then you wonder why he demands so much. What else can you expect?"

Having given her opinion, Auntie went on her way.

My friend turned to me and said, "You must not mind Auntie, she is always offering suggestions, but we never pay much attention to her."

"Just the same," I said, in a light manner to soften my words, "she dispenses wisdom. It would be well if every family had such an 'Auntie'."

"Perhaps you are right," she answered thoughtfully.

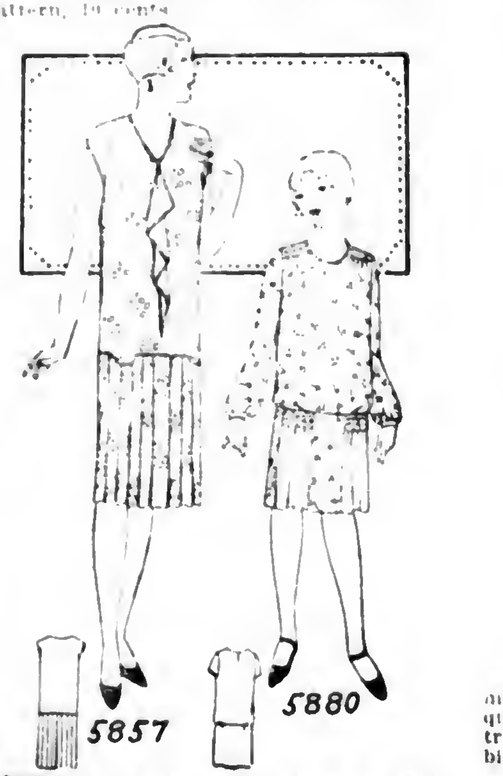
And I left my friend to meditate.

Electric light bulbs that are frosted on the inside give diffused light the same as those that are frosted on the outside but they do not catch so much dust.

Simplicity Combines with Good Lines in Styles for August Days

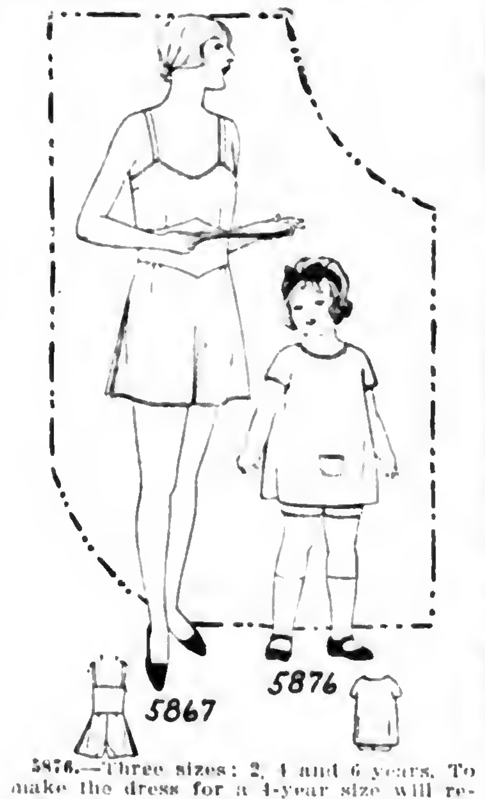
Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5857.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the dress for a 36-inch size will require 4⅛ yards of 32-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for the jabot. To bind the free edges with bias binding put on as illustrated will require 1½ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.



5880.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the dress for a 12-year size with long sleeves will require 1¼ yard of 27-inch lining and 2½ yards of 32-inch material with ⅜ yard of 27-inch contrasting material for the gathered panels and facings on the cuffs. If made with short sleeves the dress will require 2¼ yards of material 32 inches wide with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5867.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 2½ yards of 32-inch material. Shoulder straps of ribbon require 1 yard. Pattern, 10 cents.



5876.—Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. To make the dress for a 4-year size will require 1¾ yard of 36-inch material. For trimming as illustrated 1¼ yard of bias binding is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

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The Quick-Lite Lamp is brighter than 20 old-style oil lamps. Its soft, pure white brilliance is easy on the eyes—ideal for every family use—reading, sewing and for the children to study by. Fuel is motor gasoline. No wicks to trim; no chimneys to clean; no daily filling. U. S. Price $9.

The Quick-Lite Lantern is the handy, all-purpose light for outdoor chores, around barns, sheds, feed lots, granaries, garages, cellars, etc. Built on same principle as the lamp. Has mica chimney—rain-proof, wind-proof and insect-proof. Safe—can't spill fuel even if tipped over. Two popular models: L427, with built-in pump, U. S. Price $8.50; L327, with separate pump, one dollar less.

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

New York, June 29, 1927.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable August 15, 1927, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1927.

Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President & Treasurer.

John G.

By Katherine Mayo

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IT WAS nine o'clock of a wild night in December. For forty-eight hours it had been raining, raining, raining, after a heavy fall of snow. Still the torrents descended, lashed by a screaming wind, and the song of rushing water mingled with the cry of the gale. Each steep street of the hill-town of Greensburg lay inches deep under a tearing flood. The cold was as great as cold may be while rain is falling. A night to give thanks for shelter overhead, and to hug the hearth with gratitude.

First Sergeant Price, at his desk in the Barracks office, was honorably grinding law. Most honorably, because, when he had gone to take the book from its shelf in the day-room, "Barrack-Room Ballads" had smiled down upon him with a heart-aching echo of the soft, familiar East; so that of a sudden he had fairly smelt the sweet, strange, heathen smell of the temples in Tien Tsin—had seen the flash of a parrot's wing in the bolo-toothed Philipine jungle. And the sight and the smell, on a night like this ,were enough to make any man lonely.

Therefore it was with honor indeed that, instead of dreaming off into the radiant past thru the well-thumbed book of magic, he was digging between dull sheepskin covers after the key to the bar of the state, on which his will was fixed.

NOW, a man who, being a member of the Pennsylvania State Police, aspires to qualify for admission to the bar, has his work cut out. The calls of his regular duty, endless in number and kind, leave him no certain leisure, and few and broken are the hours that he gets for books.

"Confound the Latin!" grumbled the Sergeant, grabbing his head in his two hands. "Well—anyway, here's my night for it. Even the crooks will lie snug in weather like this." And he took a fresh hold on the poser.

Suddenly "buzz" went the bell beside him. Before its voice ceased he stood at salute in the door of the Captain's office.

"Sergeant," said Captain Adams, with a half-turn of his desk-chair, "how soon can you take the field?"

"Five minutes, sir."

"There's trouble over in the foundry town. The local authorities have jailed some I. W. W. plotters. They state that a jail delivery is threatened, that the Sheriff can't control it, and that they believe the mob will run amuck generally and shoot up the town. Take a few men; go over and attend to it."

"Very well, sir."

In the time that goes to saddling a horse, the detail rode into the storm, First Sergeant Price, on John G., leading.

John G. had belonged to the Force exactly as long as had the First Sergeant himself, which was from the dawn of the Force's existence. And John G. is a gentleman and a soldier, every inch of him. Horse-show judges have affixed their seal to the self-evident fact by the sign of the blue ribbon, but the best proof lies in the personal knowledge of "A" Troop, soundly built on twelve years' brotherhood. John G., on that diluvian night, was twenty-two years old, and still every whit as clean-limbed, alert and plucky as his salad days had seen him.

MEN and horses dived into the gale as swimmers dive into a breaker. It beat their eyes shut, with wind and driven water, and, as they slid down the sharp-pitched city streets, the flood banked up against each planted hoof till it split in folds above the fetlock.

Down in the country beyond, mud, slush and water clogged with chunks of frost-stricken clay made worse and still worse going. And so they pushed on thru blackest turmoil toward the river road that should be their highway to Logan's Ferry.

They reached that road at last, only to find it as lost as Atlantis, under twenty feet of water! The Allegheny had overflowed her banks and now there remained no way across, short of following the stream up to Pittsburgh and so around, a detour of many miles, long and evil.

"And that," said First Sergeant Price, "means getting to the party about four hours late. Baby-talk and nonsense! By that time they might have burned the place and killed all the people in it. Let's see, now: there's a railroad bridge close along here, somewhere."

THEY scouted till they found the bridge. But behold, its floor was of cross-ties only—of sleepers to carry the rails, laid with wide breaks between, gaping down into deep, dark space whose bed was the roaring river.

"Nevertheless," said First Sergeant Price, whose spirits ever soar at the foolish onslaughts of trouble—"nevertheless, we're not going to ride twenty miles farther for nothing. There's a railroad yard on the other side. This bridge, here, runs straight into it. You two men go over, get a couple of good planks, and find out when the next train is due."

The two Troopers whom the Sergeant indicated gave their horses to a comrade and started away across the trestle.

For a moment those who stayed behind could distinguish the rays of their pocket flash-lights as they picked out their slimy foothold. Then the whirling night engulfed them, lights and all.

The Sergeant led the remainder of the detail down into the lee of an abutment, to avoid the full drive of the storm. Awhile they stood waiting, huddled together. But the wait was not for long. Presently, like a code signal spelled out on the black overhead, came a series of steadily lengthening flashes—the pocket-light glancing between the sleepers, as the returning messengers drew near.

Scrambling up to rail level, the Sergeant saw with content that his emissaries bore on their shoulders between them two new pine "two-by-twelves."

"No train's due till five o'clock in the morning," reported the first across.

"Good! Now lay the planks. In the middle of the track. End to end. So."

The Sergeant, dismounting, stood at John G.'s wise old head, stroking his muzzle, whispering into his ear.

"Come along, John, it's all right, old man!" he finished with a final caress.

Then he led John G. to the first plank.

One of you men walk on each side of him. Now, John!"

Delicately, nervously, John G. set his feet step by step, till he had reached the centre of the second plank.

Then the Sergeant talked to him quietly again, while two Troopers picked up the board just quitted to lay it in advance.

And so, length by length, they made the passage, the horse moving with extremist caution, shivering with full appreciation of the unaccustomed danger yet steadied by his master's presence and by the friend on either hand.

As they moved, the gale wreaked all its fury on them. It was growing colder now, and the rain, changed to sleet, stung their skins with its tiny, sharp-driven blades. The skeleton bridge held them high suspended in the very heart of the storm. Once and again a sudden more violent gust bid fair to sweep them off their feet. Yet slowly progressing they made their port unharmed.

Then came the next horse's turn. More than a single mount they dared not lead over at once, lest the contagious fears of one reacting on another produce panic. The horse that should rear or shy, on that wide-notched footing, would be fairly sure to break a leg, at best. So, one by one, they followed over, each reaching the farther side before his successor began the transit.

AND so, at last, all stood on the opposite bank, ready to follow John G. once more, as he led the way to duty.

"Come along, John, old man. You knew how you'd hate to find a lot of dead women and babies because we got there too late to save them! Make a pace, Johnny boy!"

The First Sergeant was talking gently, leaning over his pommel. But John G. was listening more from politeness than because he needed a lift. His stride was as steady as a clock.

It was three hours after midnight on that bitter black morning as they entered the streets of the town. And the streets were as quiet, as peaceful, as empty of men, as the heart of the high woods!

"Where's their mob?" growled the Sergeant.

"Guess its mother's put it to sleep," a cold, wet Trooper growled back.

"Well, we thought there was going to be trouble," protested the local power, roused from his feather-bed. "It really did look like serious trouble I assure you. And we could not have handled serious trouble with the means at our command. Moreover, there may easily be something yet. So, gentlemen, I am greatly relieved you have come. I can sleep in peace now that you are here. Good-night! Good-night!"

All thru the remaining hours of darkness the detail patrolled the town. All thru the lean, pale hours of dawn it carefully watched its wakening, guarded each danger-point. But never a sign of disturbance did the passing time bring forth.

At last, with the coming of the business day, the Sergeant sought out the principal men of the place, and from them ascertained the truth.

Threats of a jail delivery there had been, and a noisy parade as well, but nothing had occurred or promised beyond the power of an active local officer to handle. Such was the statement of one and all.

"I'll just make sure," said the Sergeant to himself.

TILL two o'clock in the afternoon the detail continued its patrols. The town and its outskirts remained of an exemplary peace. At two o'clock the Sergeant reported by telephone to his captain:

"Place perfectly quiet, sir. Nothing seems to have happened beyond the usual demonstration of a sympathizing crowd over an arrest. Unless something more breaks, the Sheriff should be entirely capable of handling the situation."

"Then report back to Barracks at once," said the voice of the Captain of "A" Troop. "There's real work waiting here."

The First Sergeant, hanging up the receiver, went out and gathered his men.

Still the storm was raging. Icy snow, blinding sheets of sharp-fanged smother, rode on the racing wind. Worse overhead, worse underfoot, would be hard to meet in years of winters.

But once again men and horses, without an interval of rest, struck into the open country. Once again on the skeleton bridge they made the precarious crossing. And so, at a quarter to nine o'clock at night, the detail topped Greensburg's last ice-coated hill and entered the yard of its high-perched Barracks.

As the First Sergeant slung the saddle off John G.'s smoking back, Corporal Richardson, farrier of the Troop, appeared before him wearing a mien of solemn and grieved displeasure.

"It's all very well," said he,—"all very well, no doubt. But eighty-six miles in twenty-four hours, in weather like this, is a good deal for any horse. And John G. is twenty-two years old, as perhaps you may remember. I've brought the medicine."

Three solid hours from that very moment the two men worked over John G., and when, at twelve o'clock, they put him up for the night, not a wet hair was left on him. As they washed and rubbed and bandaged, they talked together, mingling the Sergeant's trenchantly humorous common sense with the Corporal's mellow philosophy. But mostly it was the Corporal that spoke, for twenty-four hours is a fair working day for a Sergeant as well as for a Troop horse.

"I believe in my soul," said the Sergeant, "that if a man rode into this stable with his two arms shot off at the shoulder, you'd make him groom his horse with his teeth and his toes for a couple of hours before you'd let him hunt for a doctor."

"WELL," rejoined Richardson, in his soft southern tongue, "and what if I did? Even if that man died of it he'd thank me heartily afterward. You know, when you and I and the rest of the world, each in our turn, come to Heaven's gate, there'll be St. Peter before it, with the keys safe in his pocket. And over the shining wall behind—from the inside, mind you—will be poking a lot of heads—innocent heads with innocent eyes—heads of horses and of all other animals that on this earth are the friends of man, put at his mercy and helpless.

"And it's clear to me—over, John! on, boy!—that before St. Peter unlocks the gate for a single one of us, he'll turn around to that long row of heads, and he'll say:

"'Blessed animals in the fields of Paradise, is this a man that should enter in?'

"And if the animals—they that were placed in his hands on earth to prove the heart that was in him—if the immortal animals have aught to say against that man—never will the good Saint let him in, with his dirty, mean stain upon him. Never. You'll see, Sergeant, when your time comes. Will you give those tendons another ten minutes?"

Next morning John G. walked out of his stall as fresh and as fit as if he had come from pasture.

COMING!

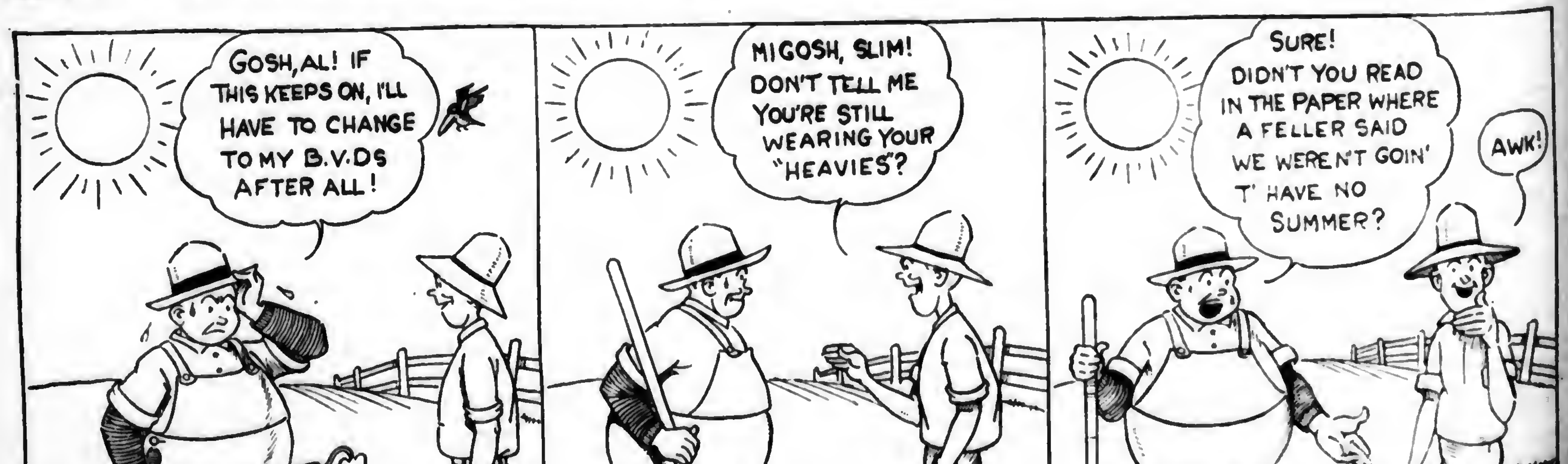
"The Road to Carolina"

"MORE scalps for the Shawnees and the Cherokees. The savages' right arms will be worn out before they get across the Susquehanna into our farms." It was a Tory of Philadelphia talking about the immigrants who were swarming across Pennsylvania to the frontier, back in 1770.

"The Road to Carolina" is a thrilling tale of one of those Philadelphia Tories, young Daniel Craig. He was caught in the westward migration and soon found himself fighting beside the frontiersmen in the struggle that led up to the Revolutionary War.

This great story of adventure, based on facts in the early history of Pennsylvania and the other colonies, will appeal to everyone. Don't miss the first chapter next week.

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim believes in preparedness* : : : : : : By Leet


GOSH, AL! IF THIS KEEPS ON, I'LL HAVE TO CHANGE TO MY B.V.DS AFTER ALL!
MIGOSH, SLIM! DON'T TELL ME YOU'RE STILL WEARING YOUR "HEAVIES"?
SURE! DIDN'T YOU READ IN THE PAPER WHERE A FELLER SAID WE WEREN'T GOIN' T' HAVE NO SUMMER?
AWK!
LEET

Did you ever hear this one?—

Puzzled

Ole Olsen, trackwalker, was testifying after a head-on collision.

"You say," thundered the attorney, "at 10 that night you were walking up toward Seven-Mile crossing and saw No. 8 coming down the track at sixty miles an hour?"

"Yah," said Ole.

"And when you looked behind you saw No. 5 coming up the track at 60 miles an hour?"

"Yah," said Ole.

"Well, what did you do then?"

"Aye got off track."

"Well, then what did you do?"

"Vell, aye said to myself, 'Dis bane h—— of a way to run a railroad.'"

Waitress (taking order)—How do you like your eggs?

Customer—How do I know? I ain't had 'em yet.

Easily Ascertained

Hubby—It's queer how some folks get along without any house equipment at all. Our new neighbors haven't a lawn mower, hose or stepladder, a saw, hammer or any nails.

Wifey—How do you know they haven't?

Hubby—Why, I wanted to borrow them.

"Bill's nowhere near as big a [illegible] as he was."

"Has he reformed?"

"No. He's dieting."

Facing the Music

"Bobby," inquired his pa, "did you wash your face before the music teacher came?"

"Yep."

"And your hands?"

"Yep."

"And your ears?"

"Well," said Bobby, "I washed the one that would be next to her."

Probable Proof

"I think there's company downstairs."

"How d'ya know?"

"I just heard mamma laugh at papa's joke."

Credit, if any, is due the poetry department of the Boston Transcript for this one:

The farmer leads no EZ life,
The CD sows will rot,
And when at EV rests from strife
His bones all AK lot.

Taking His Advice

Hubby—What's good for my wife's fallen arches?

Doc—Rubber heels.

Hubby—What'll I rub 'em with?

All Wrong

"It's all wrong about those Irish being good fighters."

"Yeh?"

"Yeh. Last night me and my brother Gus and two other fellows licked one."

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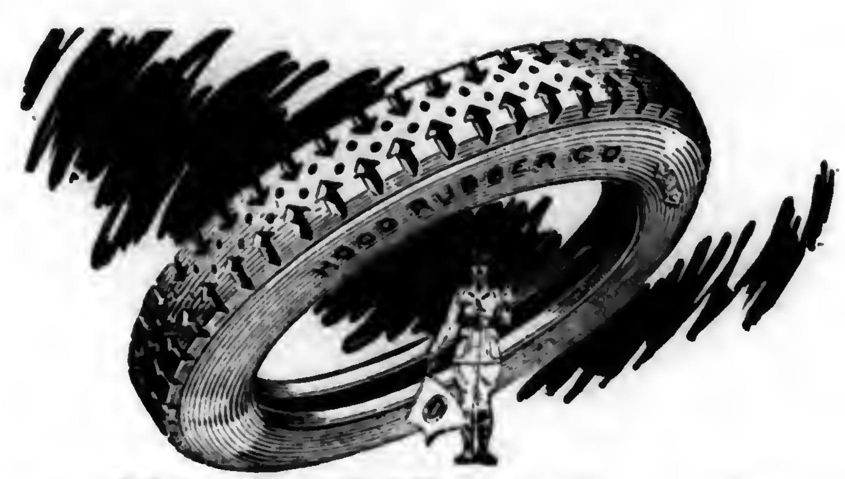
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Markets

August 1, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

From Nearby Points

Vegetables—BEANS, green, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.15; poor, 50@75c; bu hmpr, $1.50@2.50; wax, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.50; poor, 50@90c; Regina, ⅝ bskt, 90c@$1.10. BEETS, 100 bchs, $2@3; loose, tops on, bu, 50@75c. CARROTS, 100 bchs, $1.50@2.50; fancy, $3; loose, tops off, ⅝ bskt, 60@75c; bu hmpr, 75c@$1.25. CABBAGE, ⅝ bskt, 20@35c. CELERY, bch, 30@60c. CELERY HEARTS, bch, 6@7c. CORN, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.50; 100 ears, $2.50@3. CUCUMBERS, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c; pickles, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.25. EGGPLANTS, ⅝ bskt, $1.50@2. ONIONS, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 75@90c; bu hmpr, No 1s, $1.50; fancy, $1.75; No 2s, $1; white, bu hmpr, stewers or boilers, $2@2.50; picklers, $2.50@3.25. PARSLEY, bu, 75c@$1. PEPPERS, green, sweet, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.10; hot, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.25. RADISHES, red, ⅝ bskt, 75c. POTATOES, N J, 150-lb sack, $2.25@2.50; N J, 100@105-lb sack, $1.50@1.65; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 60@70c; poor, 50@55c; No 2s, 35@40c. SPINACH, bu, 75c@$1. SQUASH, white, ⅝ bskt, 15@40c; long green, ⅝ bskt, fancy, small, 50@75c; large, 25@40c. TOMATOES, ⅝ bskt, early, No 1s, 50c@$1; No 2s, 35@50c; second early, No 1s, 75c@$1.75; No 2s, 25@60c; 20-qt crate, early No 1s, 85c@$1.25; second early No 1s, $1.50@2. TURNIPS, ⅝ bskt, 40@60c.

From Distant Points

Vegetables—CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, $1.50@2; washed and bunched, bch, 30@65c. CUCUMBERS, Del and Md, hmpr, 50c@$1; pickles, $1@1.50. LETTUCE, N Y, crate, Big Boston, $2@2.75; poor, 75c@$1.50; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $4.50@6; Colorado, crate, Iceberg, $3.50@4. ONIONS, yellow, Mass, 100-lb sack, $2@2.15; Orange County, N Y, 100-lb sack, $1.75@2. PEAS, N Y, bu, $2.25@2.75. POTATOES, East Shore, bbl, No 1s, $2@2.50; No 2s, $1.50. ROMAINE, N Y, crate, $1.50@2. TOMATOES, Md, crate, 75c@$1.50.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bu, Del, Williams Early Red, $1.50@2.25; Duchess, $1@1.50; Gravenstein, $1.25@1.50; N J, Starrs, $1.75@2; Williams Red, $1.75@2.25; various common and poor, 50c@$1; ⅝ bskt, N J, Starrs, No 1s, 75c@$1; Transparents, 50@75c; Williams Early Red, 65c@$1; Hyglos, 65@85c; Gravensteins, 65c@$1; Wealthys, 50@75c; various poor and No 2s, 25@50c. BLACKBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $3@4.50. CHERRIES, sour, N Y, 4-qt bskt, 75@85c; black, sweet, 4-qt bskt, 60@90c. CURRANTS, red, N Y, 32-qt crate, $4@4.50; poor, $3. HUCKLEBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $4@6.50; Penna, 4-qt bskt, 75@90c; Del and Md, 32-qt crate, $4@5. PEACHES, N C, crate, fancy, $4@4.50; N C, bu, fancy, $4@4.75; fair to good, $3@3.25; poor, 75c@$1.50; N J, ½ bu, Carmens, $1@1.25; ⅝ bskt, Carmens, $1@1.25; crate, Carmens, $2@2.25; Nectars, $1.75@2.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 26@28c; mixed colors, not Leghorns, 24@25c; Leghorns, fancy, 19@21c; average, 16@19c. Broilers, Plymouth Rocks, 3 lbs and over, 34@36c; 2½-lb avge, 31@32c; smaller, 28@30c; R I Reds and mixed colors, 3 lbs and over, 31@33c; smaller, 26@30c; Leghorns, 2½ lbs and over, 26@27c; 1½@2 lbs, 24@25c; smaller, 21@23c. Roosters, 17@18c. Ducks, White Pekins, 18@20c; old, 14@15c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 28c; firsts, in new cases, 25½c; in old cases, 24½c; seconds, 22@23c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.50; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls, good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $15.50@16; fair to good, $14@15; common, $10@12.50; Tenn, choice $13@13.50; fair to good, $10@11.50; common, $6@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $6@7; lambs, spring, extra, $14.50@14.75; medium, $12@13; common, $10@11.

Hogs—Nearby handy weights, $11; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9.50@10.00.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 3, $16@16.50; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $17@17.50; No 2, $15.50@16.50. Straw, straight rye, $21.50@22.50; wheat straw, $14.50@15; oat straw, $14.50@15.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.42½@1.43½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.35@1.36; lower grades selling at the usual trade discounts.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 58@59c; No 3 white selling at a discount of 2@3c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 43@46c; extra, 92 score, 42c; 91 score, 40½c; 90 score, 39c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 26@26½c; longhorns, round lots, 24½@25c; jobbing, small lots, 26@27c; single daisies, fresh, 24½@25c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 49@55c; fresh eggs, 32@34c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25; springers, 65c@$1.25; ducks, $1.50@2.25; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—String beans, 12@15c ¼ pk; lima beans, 15c pt; beets, 4@8c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 10@25c hd; cucumbers, 3@8c ea; celery, 5@15 stalk; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, country, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; Mushrooms 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@8c bch; potatoes, 15@20c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; peas, 12@15c ¼ pk; sugar peas, 15@18c qt; parsley, 2@5c bch; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5@8c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@20c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk; sweet corn, 40@50c dozen.

Fruits—Apples, 25@50c ½ pk; blackberries, 20@25c qt; cherries, 20@30c qt; currants, 20@25c qt; gooseberries, 20@25c qt; peaches, 15@20c qt; 50@65c carrier.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 500; top, $12.25; heavy weight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $9.50@11; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $11@12; light weight, 160@200 lbs, medium, good and choice, $11.25@12.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50@9.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 2400; calves, 75.

Steers—1300@1500 lbs, good, $11.75@13; 1100@1300 lbs, good, $11@12.50; 950@1100 lbs, good, $10@12; 950 lbs up, medium, $9.50@11; common, $8@9.50.

Heifers—850 lbs down, common and medium, $6.50@7.50; 850 lbs up, choice, $10@11.50; good, $8.50@10; medium, $7.50@8.50.

Cows—Choice, $7.50@9; good, $6.25@7.50; common and medium, $4.50@6.25; low cutter and cutter, $3.50@4.50.

Bulls—(Yearlings excluded), good and choice, beef, $7.50@8.50; cutter, common and medium, $5.50@7.50.

Vealers—Milk fed, good and choice, $13.50@15.50; medium, $10.50@13.50; cull and common, $6@10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle and Calves—Steers, 800 lbs up, good and choice, $8@9.25; common and medium, $6.50@8; steers, 800 lbs down, good and choice, $7.75@9; common and medium, $6.25@7.75.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55c; eggs, 28@31c.

Poultry—Hens, 14@22c; dressed, $1@2.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@30c ½ pk; cabbage, 2@10c hd; celery, 10@15c stalk; lettuce, 2@10c hd; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 3@5c bch; beets, 3@5c bch; boiled beets, 2@8c ea; turnips, 10@15c ¼ pk; soup beans, 15@20c qt; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 3@5c bch; radishes, 3@5c bch; asparagus, 10@12c bch; peas, 20c ¼ pk; string beans, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 5@10c ea, 10@15c box; squash, 3@8c ea.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat $1.17; corn, $1.13; oats, new, 60c; rye, 90c; bran, $36 ton; middlings, $15 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEANS, bu hmpr, Md, green, $2@2.25; N J, green, best, $1.75@2; poor, 90c. CABBAGE, Ohio, Marietta district, 100 lb crates, fancy, $2.25@2.50; poor, $1.50; choice, $1@1.50; Penna, bulk, 100, $2@2.25. CUCUMBERS, Md and Del, 1½ bu hmpr, $1.10@1.60; Ohio, bu [illegible], fancy, $1.50@2; choice, $1@1.25. GREEN CORN, Ohio, 1½-bu hmpr, best, $1.75@2; poor, $1. LETTUCE, Calif Iceberg, crate, $3.50@4; N Y, Big Boston, $1.25. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Iowa, $3.25@3.50; Mass, $3.25. PEPPERS, bu hmpr N J, $1.75@2. POTATOES, U S Grade No 1, bbl, Cobblers, Va and Md, $2.75@3.

Vegetables (home-grown supplies)—BEETS, doz bchs, 20@25c. BEANS, bu bskt, green, $2. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 75c@$1. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@30c. LETTUCE, leaf, box of a dozen, 40@60c. ONIONS, green, doz bchs, 10@20c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 20@35c. SPINACH, bu bskt, winter, $1@1.25; summer, 50@[illegible]. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip bskt, $1.50@1.75.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Del and Md Williams Reds, $2@[illegible]; small, $1.50@2; Va, Transparents, $2@2.50; small, $1@1.75; Duchess, $2.25@2.50. CURRANTS, N Y, 32-qt crate, $[illegible]. DEWBERRIES, Md, 32-qt crate, best $6@6.50; poor, $[illegible].

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy $17.50@18; standard timothy, $15.50@16; No 2 timothy, $13.50@14; No 3 timothy, $12@12.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $14@15; No 2 light clover mixed, $12.50@13.50; No 1 clover mixed, $13.50@14.50; No 2 clover mixed, $10.50@12.50; No 1 clover, $13.50@14.50; No 2 clover, $10.50@12.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $13.50@14.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 54@55c; No 3 white, 50@52½c; No 4 white, 48@49c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, $1.13@1.14; No 3 yellow shelled, $1.11@1.12; No 4 yellow shelled, $1.07@1.09; No 5 yellow shelled, $1.05@1.07.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Quiet; creamery, higher than extras, 41½@42c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 41c; creamery firsts, 88@91 score, 38@40½c; packing stock, No 1, 31@32c; No 2, 30c.

Cheese—Steady; state whole milk flats, fresh, fancy, 24½@25½c; state whole milk, flats, held, fancy, 27@28c; do, average run 26@26½c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered extra firsts 26@27½c; fresh gathered firsts, 24½@25½c; fresh gathered seconds, 22½@24c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 37@39c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 28@36c; nearby pullets, 26@28c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 28½@30c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 35@37c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 30@33½c.

Live Poultry—Steady; broilers, by freight, 25@28c; old roosters, 15c; by express, unquoted.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; chickens, fresh, 22@27c; do, frozen, 20@35c; fowls, fresh, 18@27c; frozen, 18@29c; old roosters, 11@19c; turkeys, fresh, 20@30c; do, frozen, 30@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steers, 50@75c higher; fed lands scarce; bulk, $10.20@12.35; cows of cow cutters, steady; common and medium cows, $6@7.50; bulls steady; best medium bulls, $7.50; bulk, $6.50@7.50.

Calves—Vealers steady; top, $16.50; bulk desirable kinds, $14@16.50; southerns slightly lower.

Hogs—Mostly 50c higher; 130@200 lbs, $11.50@12.

Sheep—Fat lambs, $1.50@1.75 lower; top for week, $15.75; closing top, $14; bulk, $12@14; sheep steady; most ewes $4.50@6.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment: City bran, $34; middlings, $35, in 100-lb sacks; red dog $44; Boston [illegible], western feed bran, $34, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $42; flour middlings, $47; red dog, $43, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed $41.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $40.50; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $50.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed No 1, $25; No 2, $22@24; No 3 and poorer, $19@21. Straw, large bales, rye, $28.

Grain—WHEAT, No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, nominal. OATS, No 2 white, 5[illegible]½c; No 3 white, 51½c; No 4 white, 49½c; ordinary white, clipped, 52½@56½c; fancy white, clipped, 62c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Generally steady to 10c higher; top, $11; average weights upward to 205 lbs at that price; bulk 160@200-lb, $10.75@11; 200@250 lbs, $9.80@10.75 largely; 260@300 lbs, $9.15@9.85; few big weight butchers, $9 and under; bulk packing sows, $7.75@8.15; limited supply slaughter pigs $9.50@10.50 according to quality and weight, grassy and half fat hogs especially lights, largely 75c@$1.25.

Cattle—Top heavy steers, $14.50; medium weights, $14.25, long yearlings, $13.75; mixed yearlings, $13; heifer yearlings, $12.75; bulk fed steers, $11.75@14; yearlings, $11.25@13.25; grass steers, $8.50@10.25; grass cows, $6.25@7.50; grass heifers, $7.25@8.75; few cows and slaughter heifers, $8@9 and $8.75@10, respectively; stockers and feeders, $7.25@9.

Sheep—Week's top range lambs, $14.95; fat native lambs, $14; slaughter yearlings $11.60; fat ewes, $7.25; feeding lambs, $13.75; bulk fat western lambs, $14@14.60; natives, $13.50@13.85; culls, $9.50@10; yearlings, $10.50@11.60.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, July 30, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 43@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing, 42c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½ blood, 37@38c; ⅜-blood, 41@42c; ¼-blood, 41@42c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, July 30, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, foreign, $14; October, domestic, $17.50 bid; December, $17.25 bid. Alsike, August, $14.50 bid; December, $14.60 bid. Timothy, cash, $2.45; December, $2.40 asked.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, August 1, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$34.00
Spring bran	33.75
Soft winter wheat bran	34.50
Hard winter wheat bran	31.00
Standard middlings	42.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	42.20
Flour middlings	47.00@52.50
Red dog flour	53.00
White hominy	42.00
Gluten feed, September	35.20
36 per cent cottonseed meal	41.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal	44.25
43 per cent cottonseed meal	45.75
34 per cent linseed meal	51.20@51.70

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .41	$ .41½	$ .40¼
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.26¾	.26	.31¾
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	11.50	11.50	8.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	18.00	18.00	25.50
* Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.43	1.46¼	1.50
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.58½	.57¾	.54¼

Prices Continue Irregular

Review of the Week Ending July 30

EGGS—At the close of the week the general conditions of the market were unchanged in New York City. Qualities continued irregular and for the bulk of the supply trading was quiet in competition with the use of storage eggs, chiefly from dealers' own stocks.

POULTRY—The New York market opened weak and unsettled on both fowls and broilers and this condition was carried thru most of the week. Leghorn fowls were firmer at the close of the week while large colored broilers sold slowly at lower prices. Leghorn broilers were steady and the market was stronger for old roosters the latter part of the week.

BUTTER—From the standpoint of prices the butter markets were steady and free from sensational changes thruout most of the week. Chicago showed more fluctuation in price than the eastern markets. Eastern markets were unchanged during the week except for a ¼@½c advance at Philadelphia and New York on Thursday which was followed by a decline on Friday.

LIVESTOCK—On the Chicago market hogs were steady to 10c higher for the week. Pigs were in better demand and were 50@75c higher. Packing sows were lower. Cattle prices were steady to slightly stronger on most grades. The decreased receipts of sheep stimulated the demand and prices were higher at the close of the week. Slaughter lambs were 25c to 35c higher.

HAY—The hay markets were irregular. The consuming markets were firmer with improved demand for both old and new crops. Surplus markets were quiet with ample supplies and moderate demand.

FEED—The feed markets were generally stronger in sympathy with higher corn markets and limited output of most feeds. Bran was practically unchanged. Heavier wheatfeeds were higher while linseed meal was higher in the East and steady in the Northwest. Gluten feed and hominy continued in good demand at higher prices.

GRAIN—With the spring wheat crop in a critical stage the wheat market continued unsettled. Movement of new winter wheat was lighter than generally expected by the trade but there was no material change in prices. Corn tended upward on light receipts and unfavorable crop reports in some areas. Oats remained steady.

POTATOES—Virginia Cobbler potatoes were 25@75c lower per barrel on most eastern markets at the close of the week and the f. o. b. market was 65c per barrel lower. Supplies were liberal in most markets and demand continued slow all week. Shipments from New Jersey continued to increase and the f. o. b. market was quoted at $2@2.10 per 150-pound sack the latter part of the week.

TOMATOES—The liberal supplies and slow demand early in the week caused prices to decline on the Philadelphia market. With lighter supplies and better demand the market improved on Thursday and prices were very irregular. The supplies were again heavy at the close of the week and prices showed a sharp decline. The Marglobe variety which New Jersey is giving a tryout this year continues to meet favor with the trade and has brought top prices since.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—Hay making season is past with an excellent quality of hay stored. It was about two weeks late. Wheat is all cut and about one-half stored in sheds and barns. The price for new wheat is $1.30 at present. Corn is making good progress the last few weeks. Pastures are of a good color and indications point to a fair crop. Spring grass seeding has a good stand and is making fine growth. Pasture is about normal for this time of the year. The oats crop seems to be a fair one. Some of the crop has already lodged. Prices: eggs, 21c; butter, 52c; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; hay, $24; straw, $15.—W. N. M., July 25.

Butler County, Pa.—Wheat harvest in full swing. About half a crop. Oats beginning to color. Prospects fair for an average crop. Hay about one-half made. Exceptionally good. Corn and potatoes growing nicely. Buckwheat making a good start. Not much sown in this neighborhood. Garden stuff short crop and poor quality. Plenty of rain but most of it came in a heavy downpour. Some hail and damage by storms in parts of county. Insects of all kinds and plant lice seem exceedingly numerous this year. Chickens doing better than in the early part of the season. Eggs, 30c. Poor demand for late-hatched Leghorn cockerels.—E. E. P., July 26.

Cumberland County, N. J.—Wheat harvest was later than usual. Many farmers have their grain threshed now. Potato digging and shipping is on in earnest. Some plowed their oats under while in the milk for fertilizer, others let them mature and cut for grain. The huckleberry crop was shortened by the late frosts in the low places. Tomatoes are ripening nicely now. Many onions are going to market in Cumberland County. The pumpkins planted for a late crop are up and make quite a showing.—C. J. S., July 25.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Very heavy rains during the past month with some very high temperatures. Corn is growing very fast. Hay making almost finished. Crop heaviest in many years. Nearly all wheat has been cut during the last week which is about two weeks later than usual. Grass in grain fields looks fine. Oats ripening; crop is good. Condition of apples below normal. Crop of early potatoes is good and sell at $1.95 bu.; corn, $1.10; new wheat, $1.27; oats, 60c; butter, 50c.—I. F. M., July 23.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Haymaking is about finished and was a good crop. Wheat harvest is well under way and in general is a good crop. Corn is growing but is below expectations. The county has been visited with thunderstorms, doing damage to crops, bridges, roads and telephone lines. There has also been some hail. Local prices are as follows: wheat, $1.35; oats, 50c; corn, $1; eggs, 28c; butter, 45c.—R. C. R., July 21.

Snyder County, Pa.—Farm work well advanced for the late season. Wheat shocks out well. Harvest will be over within a week if fair weather continues. Oats will be cut last week of July or early August. Stand heavy. Potatoes doing well. Good demand for milk cows. Berry crop large. New apples getting into the market at $2 per bu. Yield promises fair in spots. Labor not so scarce as a year ago; much work being done in late corn, which latterly has developed well. Old corn is being held. Considerable buckwheat set out on hillsides. Pastures continue good.—W., July 19.

Sullivan County, Pa.—The weather during the past month has been fine for hay making if somewhat dry for other crops. Many farmers report an acute shortness of water. For that reason spring wheat is an absolute failure, oats will be very short, while potatoes still have a chance if the delayed rains arrive. Corn thruout the county is the worst failure we have had in years. There are almost no apples but smaller fruits and berries are an average crop.—M. G., July 27, 1927.

Tioga County, Pa.—The past month has been generally dry. Corn improving since the hot weather came on about a week ago. Hay is good and the weather has been ideal for curing it so far. Wool pooled July 13 was the largest ever reported in the county, while the price was the highest yet paid this year in the state. The price for young chickens is poor; this combined with heavy early losses is cutting profits. Prices: eggs, 28c; broilers, 29c; hens, 16c.—P. W. L., July 16.

Tioga County, N. Y.—The cold, wet spring and most of the summer has not been conducive for good crops of all kinds. Hay is a most bountiful yield and of good quality. Oats short and are heading rapidly. Winter grain just ripening. Corn poor and now needing cultivation. The few exceedingly hot days this month have rushed the corn. Potatoes do not promise well. Gardens all very late and garden truck sells at high figures. No cherries to speak of. Peas small and few. It is thought there will be some more apples than was thought for in the late spring. Few grapes on many vines, peaches and plums few. Berries would have been much larger had there been more rain.—C. A. A. H., July 24.

Warren County, N. J.—We have been well blessed with rain and heat during the past two weeks. Sidehills have been washed considerably. Corn and oats have made a wonderful growth and look very promising. Potato beetles got away to a late start but have been worse than for some years. Potatoes are setting good and promise a good yield. Hay about all gathered but wheat is still in the field with only a small percentage cut. Old wheat is $1.50 and new starting at $1.20. Corn is $40 ton. Butter and milk remain unchanged while eggs are advancing, being 32c. New potatoes, $2; apples, $2; black caps and blackberries both $1.80 per 32-qt. crate with the latter a heavy crop.—A. S. P., July 25.

Westmoreland County, Pa.—Having fine weather with frequent showers, harvest well under way. A few farmers are thru making hay, some wheat to cut yet. Oats beginning to ripen. A fair crop of blackberries is expected. Corn growing fast now due to warm weather and frequent showers. Apples are going to be plentiful. Prices still remain about the same as last month. New potatoes, $1.60.—L. C., July 27.

It Points the Way to Greater Profit

(Continued from page 3)

same basket. Powerful egg-candling machines reveal why good eggs are worth a premium in any market when the inferior ones are left at home.

This same idea is carried out in illustrating the losses sustained on all important farm crops when the poor part of the crop is permitted to cut the returns on both good and poor. Everything is made plain on the train. Nothing is shown that cannot be duplicated on any farm without the expenditure of a dime for extra equipment. Four, five or even six hundred farmers leave their work some days in the height of a busy season to visit the marketing train. That indicates more than passing curiosity, particularly when the same growers return in the evening to hear a speaker of importance discuss some phase of packing and marketing. It is also significant when dealers drive thirty or forty miles to see the exhibit and then stand around to discuss marketing questions.

When we say this train is making history, we only quote from the requests for the train from other railroads. Not only competing lines but railroads serving communities that grow different crops consider the idea of better packing so important that they want to carry the message to their shippers and farmers.

The schedule of the marketing train's stops for the final week follows:

Monday, August 8, Bridgeton; Tuesday, August 9, Greenwich; Wednesday, August 10, Fairton; Thursday, August 11, Cedarville; Friday, August 12, Newport; Saturday, August 13, Port Norris.

The train will be open to inspection at approximately 10:00 A. M. standard time at all stations.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

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Miscellaneous 23
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Situations Wanted 23
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Shoe Salesman—What size do you wear, madam?

Customer—Well, fives are my size, but five and a half are so comfortable that I wear sixes.

Johnny's Ma—Johnny, there were three pieces of cake in the pantry, and now there is only one. How did that happen?

Johnny—Well, it was so dark in there I didn't see the other piece.

Dog Days Does Not Always Mean "Mad Dog"

By Williard H. Wright, D.V.M.

THE popular conception of Dog Days has materially changed during the past few years but there are still some people who look forward with a great deal of foreboding to this period of the summer. Time was when every child was cautioned against playing with strange dogs and warned to be continually on guard against the terrifying spectre of the mad dog. As a matter of fact rabies, or hydrophobia as it is popularly known, still exists as a disease to be feared and guarded against but the hysteria which formerly accompanied the warm lazy days of midsummer has given way to a calmer contemplation of the menace and a saner attitude has arisen which should go far toward controlling this dread disease.

Not Due to Season

The time of year known as Dog Days has no more to do with the prevalence of rabies in dogs than it has with the appearance of any other disease. A dog may go mad at any period of the year and there are no more rabid dogs running at large during mid-summer than at any other time. The reason that Dog Days were formerly thought to be definitely associated with rabies probably arises from the fact that the rabid dog is in most cases incapable of drinking water. In fact the term, hydrophobia, literally means fear of water. The term is, however, a misnomer for the rabid animal does not actually fear water but is unable to drink or eat because of a paralysis of the throat which usually develops soon after the start of the disease. Hence the trouble became associated with the lack of water and it was commonly believed that an animal would go mad simply because of thirst.

Rabies is a specific disease which is transmitted only thru the saliva of the infected animal. It is practically impossible for the infection to enter thru the unbroken skin and it is nearly always transmitted thru a bite or wound of some sort. The causative agent of the disease has never been isolated.

Contrary to popular belief, an animal affected with rabies does not suddenly develop violent symptoms. There is a preliminary period during the onset of the trouble when the symptoms may be so inconspicuous as to be completely overlooked or else fail to arouse suspicion. The animal usually shows a peculiar change in behavior. Most dogs become capricious, obey the call of the master very unwillingly; then jump about, fawn on him and show more affection than usual. There is an increased reflex excitability. The animal is easily disturbed and startled, and apparently frightened by the slightest external cause. A change of appetite is also noticed, the dog frequently failing to touch its favorite food or lets it drop after taking a mouthful. This preliminary period is of varying duration and may last only a few hours before the appearance of more decided and violent symptoms.

Confine the Suspect

An animal which is suspected to be suffering from rabies should not be immediately killed but should be confined and isolated pending the development of more marked symptoms and until death. A positive diagnosis of the disease can usually be made by a microscopic examination of certain portions of the brain and nervous system. This method of diagnosis was made possible thru the work of an Italian scientist by the name of Negri, who in 1903 discovered that animals affected with the disease had certain inclusions in their brain cells which were not found under any other circumstances. These inclusions have since gone by the name of Negri bodies. These cell inclusions, however, are not found in the initial stages of the disease hence it is important that the suspected animal not be destroyed immediately but that the disease be allowed to run its course if a positive diagnosis is to be made.

Is Partly Bugaboo

The great French scientist, Pasteur, together with his co-workers, developed in the eighties of the past century the protective method of vaccination against rabies known as the Pasteur treatment, and thus saved the lives of thousands of persons who have become inoculated with the virus of this malady. Of late years, other scientists have developed a cheaper and just as effective means of vaccination which has been adapted for use in animals. It is therefore possible to protect your pet against the disease by the use of this preventive vaccination. In fact many cities and towns have recently enacted ordinances making the vaccination of all dogs compulsory as a means of stamping out the disease within their borders. If this compulsory vaccination is extended generally it will mean in time that the menace of rabies or hydrophobia will be largely eliminated. However, this does not prevent the individual dog owner from protecting himself and his family by voluntarily having his pet vaccinated.

The old bugaboo of Dog Days has gone and in its place has come a saner conception of a disease which is to be guarded against but not to be dreaded with an uncontrollable fear. A little more common knowledge of the true facts of the disease and the means of preventing it will take much of the terror and hysteria out of the old cry, "Mad Dog, Mad Dog."

Use the sprinkling can FREELY

Destroys disease germs—keeps down foul odors

DR. HESS Dip and Disinfectant quickly establishes health conditions and helps to prevent contagious diseases.

Dip, spray or sprinkle and give every animal a chance to be at its best and to do its best.

This standardized preparation has five times the strength of carbolic acid. Always uniform in strength. It makes the finest, milk-white emulsion of any dip you can buy at any price.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks, scab.

Kills poultry lice and mites. Destroys disease germs and makes dairy barns sanitary and clean smelling.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant costs less than ordinary dips because it goes farther.

Excellent household disinfectant.

Guaranteed

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT

WHEAT NEEDS fertile, well-prepared, and well drained soil to carry it through winter.

Liberal applications of high analysis, well-balanced fertilizer, will help prevent winter injury, increase yields, improve quality and grade.

Potash produces plump, sound grain, and stiff straw that does not lodge. When potash is lacking, the grains ripen too early and lack quality; the stems and leaves die while the grain is still immature. Potash is cheap. Use it liberally.

Tear this ad out and send it to us with your name and address and we will mail you your copies of: "Better Grains and Hays" and "Fertilizing Wheat and Clover."

Agricultural and Scientific Bureau

N. V. POTASH EXPORT MY.
of Amsterdam, Holland

NEW YORK OFFICES: 19 West 44th St.
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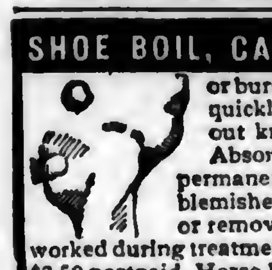
NEW YORK ATLANTA CHICAGO
BALTIMORE JACKSON SAN JOSE

SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK



or bursitis are easily and quickly removed without knife or firing iron. Absorbine reduces them permanently and leaves no blemishes. Will not blister or remove the hair. Horse worked during treatment. At druggists or $2.50 postpaid. Horse book 6-S free.

Surprised user writes: "Horse had largest shoe boil I ever saw. Now all gone. I would not have thought that Absorbine could take it away so completely."

ABSORBINE
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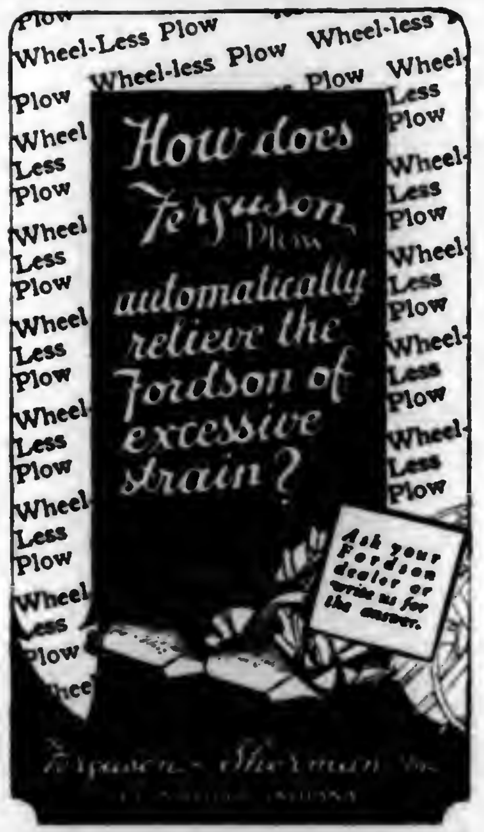
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.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How does Ferguson Plow automatically relieve the Fordson of excessive strain?
Ask your Fordson dealer or write us for the answer.
Ferguson-Sherman Inc.

2 VILL TIRES for $1 MORE THAN THE PRICE OF ONE

Vill's tires have proven to give 15,000 miles. Guaranteed 4 months. If a tire fails to give satisfaction within the guaranteed time we will replace the tire. Rebuilt and double treaded in our own factory.

OVERSIZE CORDS

Size	List for 1	For 2	Tubes
29x4.40 Bal.	$9.95	$10.95	$2.00
30x3	7.95	8.95	1.50
30x3½ Cl.	7.95	8.95	1.75
30x3½ S.S.	8.45	9.45	1.75
32x3½	9.95	10.95	2.00
31x4	10.95	11.95	3.00
32x4	11.95	12.95	3.00
33x4	12.95	13.95	3.25
34x4	12.45	13.45	3.35
32x4½	15.45	16.45	3.45
33x4½	15.95	16.95	3.95
34x4½	16.45	17.45	4.05
35x4½	16.75	17.75	4.25
33x5	18.45	19.45	4.60
34x5	18.95	19.95	4.65
35x5	19.45	20.45	4.75

Send check or money order
Tires shipped promptly
VILL TIRE CO. 841 N. Broad St., Dept. A, Phila., Pa.

"ALL SOLD OUT—"

July 11, 1927.

"Please stop my ad—. Have had good results. Will start another as soon as I get lined up on what I want to dispose of."

L. T. DAVIS,
Dagsboro, Delaware.

YOU can dispose of your surplus Livestock just as this man did. Write for SPECIAL LIVESTOCK RATES.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Feeders Try Ear Corn Silage for Beef

DURING the past few years many farmers in the East as well as other sections of the country have been confronted with the problem of handling a corn crop that did not reach maturity. The 1927 crop got a late start and up to July 15 was considered from two days to two weeks late, which under normal conditions would mean another crop of corn that could not be matured. Recent favorable weather has, however, improved conditions all over the country and with favorable weather during August and a late growing season the crop may be matured.

Silos Saved the Crop

Farmers who were fortunate enough to own one or more silos in recent years were able to utilize the corn crop and secure a good price for the corn by feeding it to livestock. While silage made from immature corn does not have the feeding value equal to the silage from mature corn it can usually be fed to good advantage.

Eastern cattle feeders will be interested in the results of a recent feeding experiment at the Illinois Experiment Station. Last fall when the corn did not mature and contained too much moisture for cribbing a considerable amount of corn was snapped and put into a silo. This ear corn silage was used in this feeding trial to determine its feeding value.

Moisture determinations were made when the corn was put in the silo and it was found to contain up to 55 per cent moisture. A valuation of $12 per ton was placed upon this ear corn silage, compared with $5 per ton for the silage from the entire plant. Shelled corn in this case was valued at 70 cents per bushel.

Gained on Concentrated Silage

The ear corn silage was made from corn that was badly frosted. The ears were snapped from the stalks and put in the silo in the same manner as normal corn would be put in the silo. No water was added. This naturally made very rich silage because the stalks were not used and it was possible to put a greater number of acres of corn into the silo because of the concentrated form in which the corn was handled.

This silage was fed with cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay for a period of 200 days to calves that weighed about 375 pounds per head at the beginning of the feeding trial. The calves made an average daily gain of 2.18 pounds during the feeding period and returned $1.39 per bushel for the corn that was unmarketable and could probably not have been sold for 50 cents per bushel.

The results of this test seem to point a way for handling the corn crop in years when it does not mature sufficiently so that it can be cribbed and stored.—W. H. Tomhave.

Teamsters Compete

AN attempt to break the state and national horse-pulling record will be made at the first contest scheduled in Pennsylvania this season at Towanda, Bradford County, August 31 and September 1st. Erie County teamsters will try to establish new records at Wattsburg on the same day. Other events are scheduled at Smethport, McKean County, September 2 and 3; at Dawson, Fayette County, September 7 and 8, at Ebena, Cambria County, September 9 and 10; and at Bedford, Bedford County, September 29 and 30th.

In the contests thruout the state two dynamometers from the Pennsylvania State College will again be used this year. The state record for teams under 3000 pounds is held by C. H. Elder, of Smethport. His 2880-pound team made a tractive pull of 2725 pounds the official distance of 27½ feet last fall. With a tractive pull of 2925 pounds for the distance of 27½ feet a 3495-pound team owned by the Cook-Anderson Lumber Company, of Beaver Falls, won the 1926 state record for teams over 3000 pounds.

Discovers New Weed Growing on Farm

PAINT BRUSH, wild carrot, Canada thistle and the many other weeds now scattered thruout the countryside may have a new companion. A new weed, which resembles the wild carrot, has been discovered growing on the farm of Samuel Myers, near Welsh Run, in Franklin County, Pa.

It is believed by Doctor E. M. Gress, state botanist, that the weed, which is a native of Central Europe, was imported about ten years ago in either clover or grass seed.

The Feedlot Mud Hole Ended Here

Are you raising a ton-litter this year? A concrete feeding floor in a sheltered, well-drained location will help to grow real pork. The concrete may be laid directly on the surface of the leveled soil. A slight slope should be given the floor in order that the sunshine and rain may help keep the surface clean. The curb or apron which is shown on this feeding floor prevents hogs from pushing grain off the floor and extends twelve inches below ground level to keep the hogs from rooting underneath.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

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NINTH ANNUAL
Berkshire Bred Sow SALE
August 13th
SEND FOR CATALOG
SYCAMORE FARMS
DOUGLASSVILLE, PENNA.

DAIRY

Guernseys

30 Guernsey Heifers 4 registered—26 high grades. One and two years old. Some bred. A fine lot, attractively marked. J. HARLAN FRANTZ. WAYNESBORO, PA.

Registered Guernseys Will sell twenty cows and heifers. Accredited herd and guaranteed negative to blood test for abortion. PHILBROOK FARMS. Kutztown, Pa.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. R. TERWILLIGER. WAUWATOSA, WIS.

CLOVERKNOLL REG. GUERNSEY COWS $150 and up. 3 weeks calves, $75 and up. Acc. Herd 85652. CLOVERKNOLL FARM. NEWTOWN, PA.

Holsteins

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS. Whitewater, Wis.

Herefords

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs—taking orders only for future delivery. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY. Mortonville, Pa.

Miscellaneous

TWO LOADS OF YOUNG CATTLE, beef grades, low price for immediate purchase. W. HUNDLEY. BOYDTON, VA.

SWINE

Berkshires

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

SIX GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS, 4 months old. W. F. McSPARRAN. FURNISS, PA.

Poland Chinas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM. FREMONT, O.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA PIGS—8 weeks old. Pedigree furnished. WILLIAM JACKSON. DARLINGTON, PA.

Chester Whites

CHESTER WHITE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, 6 weeks old, $5.00, 8 to 10 weeks old, $6.00. High grade Chester White pigs for breeding, $6.50. OAKS DAIRY FARM. WYALUSING, PA.

80 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Long boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS, 8 weeks old, $8.50 each. Express Paid. Shoats all ages. I. R. TANGER. York Springs, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $5.00 and $6.00 each. E. LEO ROUSE. DUSHORE, PA.

Feeding Pigs

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old, $5 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grain. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON. Rt. No. 4, Chatham, N. J.

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. E. K. KENNELS. MARYDEL, MD.

FOR SALE—Mr. A No. 1 coonhound Jim, trial, ship C. O. D. E. KESTERSON. R-21. SEDALIA, KY.

GOATS

FOR good health drink goat's milk. World's Best Togs. $5 Nubians, $45. Registered Purebreds, $75. Kids $5. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

HOG IS PARALYZED—I have a hog that is paralyzed on all his feet. The hog eats good but cannot get up. His joints are swollen and there is pus coming out from around the joints.—S. K., Cresson, Pa. If the paralysis was the first condition noticed, it would be desirable to feed a greater variety in the ration. Corn, oil meal, tankage or fish meal and skimmilk form a good combination. Add a tablespoonful of cod liver oil to the feed daily for a couple of weeks. The sores may have been secondary but in any case it is well to provide plenty of clean straw and to bathe the parts daily with a two per cent solution of one of the standard coal tar disinfectants.

COW SCOURS.—I have a cow that seems to have natural scours all thru the winter. She is fed a dairy ration when she milks but is dry now and receives no feed but scours just the same. She is a good milker and I would hate to dispose of her.—L. P., New Brunswick, N. J. Scouring or diarrhea may be caused by an intestinal irritation, secondary to other diseases, or intestinal infection. It would be desirable to have an examination made by your veterinarian in order to determine the cause. Johne's disease, involving the intestine may be evident on examination. If such examination is not possible, you might try administering one quart of raw linseed oil in pint doses 10 to 12 hours apart. Avoid feeding laxative feeds for a few days.

THRUSH.—I have a horse that has running thrush in all feet. I had a veterinarian cut them out and burn with a hot iron. He prescribed formaldehyde. We have used the formaldehyde each day for four weeks but the feet do not get any better. Can you recommend any treatment?—D. P. G., Salem, N. J. It will probably be necessary to bandage the feet and keep them soaked with an antiseptic solution. Change the bandages as often as necessary. This should be done only after the feet have been cleaned and parts of the hoof that are decayed have been cut away. The animal should be in a clean, well bedded stall.

"Queek, queek, bringa de pick, bringa da shov, Antonia stuck in da mud!"

The boss, making a megaphone of his hands shouted back:

"How far in?"

"Up to hees knees."

"Well, then, let him walk out," the boss replied, disgustedly.

"But he wrong end up!"

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

AUGUST Prices on Quality Chicks. Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred. Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. **B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

S. C. BUFF and White Leghorns, $8.00—100. Barred Rocks, $8.50—100. Reds, $9.00. White Rocks, $10.00—100. Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100. Light Mixed, $6.50—100. I pay the postage. **Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $8; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

SOMETHING NEW—Ruppin's Laying Strain of Pekin Ducks lay all year round. Old stock, $6.00 each; drake, four ducks, $25.00. Young stock, $5.00 and $20.00. Eggs, 10c; ducklings, 50c. **L. Ruppin, Akron, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $9; S. C. Leghorns, $7; Light Mixed, $6; Heavy Mixed, $7. Less than 100 add 1c ea., for 500 ½c less. **Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

PULLETS—8-12 and 16 weeks old. Write for prices and state what variety. No culls. All guaranteed. **Frank X. Burkhart, Tiffin, Ohio.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, 930 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

PULLETS 5000—Are eight weeks and up. Produced from our large Barron's English White Leghorns that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only, there is no better egg-bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. **Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.**

MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn pullets, produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. **Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.**

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—8 weeks, 65c; 10 weeks, 75c. **Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Michigan.**

POULTRY HOUSES

POULTRY HOUSES ON EASY TERMS as low as $10 per month. Also barns, garages, homes. Write for Big Free Catalog. **Dept. 25, Frank Harris Sons Co., 2330 South Springfield Ave., Chicago, Illinois.**

HELP WANTED

IF YOU ARE A MAN worthy of the name and not afraid to work I'll bet you $50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than $200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write **Tom Walker, Dept. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

AGENTS $250 month. Raincoats. All colors. Your choice $2.65. Part time $1 hour. Complete line 60 patterns, silks, suedes, tweeds, Leather-Lyke. Outfit sent free postage prepaid. Write **Comer Mfg. Co., Dept. 8-O, Dayton, Ohio.**

AGENTS WANTED—A splendid opportunity to earn extra money by selling 23 household articles needed by every housewife. Send for list and full particulars. **J. F. Hofmann, 820 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa. Also Room 602, 100 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.**

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED on farm. Not much experience except poultry. Want to learn. **Box 112, Pennsylvania Farmer.**

PLANTS

AUGUST PRICES—Cabbage, Celery and Brussels Sprout Plants (12 varieties of Cabbage, 8 of Celery). $2.00 per 1,000; 500—$1.40. Send for list. Snowball Cauliflower, $4.00 per 1,000; 500—$2.50. Safe Delivery Guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. **Ford W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, N. J.**

FORDHOOK CELERY PLANTS—Grown on sterilized soil. Strong, healthy plants. By express, $3.50 per 1000. **Jacob D. Mefflinger, Rt. 8, Lancaster, Pa.**

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—A high class apple orchard of good varieties. 80 acres in orchard; 192 acres in all. One of the best orchards in Pennsylvania. 22 years old. Will produce from 15,000 to 25,000 bushels a year. Storage plant, 24,000 bushels capacity. In two years this orchard will pay for itself. **B. M. & D. G. Nelson, R. D. 1, Hollidaysburg, Penna.**

RIVER BOTTOM FARM—219 acres, fireclay and coal underlying. In sight of railroad station. On concrete road. 75 acres cleared. Fine spring, good buildings. Price $4000. Write or phone. **Corn Mitchell, Curry Run, Pa.**

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write **Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY WANTED—$300,000 on first mortgage on commercial building, land and hotel business, situated in the heart of a business center of a large industrial lake city of Pennsylvania with a population of 135,000. Security double the amount of loan. Building, land and business showing a net profit of $70,000 annually, which can be increased. For further information, inquire **Dworken & Bradley, 1423 Schofield Building, Cleveland, Ohio.**

LIFE INSURANCE for silk stockings. Anti-Run has the tendency of strengthening the tiny silk fibres, thereby preventing "Runs". This advertisement may not appear again. Price, 25c a package. **E. Moyer, P. O. Box 2609, Station J, Philadelphia, Pa.**

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. **Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.**

CHICKEN MITES, Bedbugs Cleaned out. No sprays or chemicals. 50c in stamps brings you sample. Descriptive literature free. Write **American Mite Eliminator Co., Dept. B, Crawfordsville, Indiana.**

HIDES—WOOL Best cash prices. Write for quotations and tags. **S. H. Livingston, Successor Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.**

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.**

POST YOUR LAND! Keep trespassers off. 6 cloth, weatherproof "No Trespassing" Signs, printed with your name, $1.00; large type; prepaid. **Brinkerhoff Press, New Canaan, Conn.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

Bargain Combination Offer
Offer 54-F
Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
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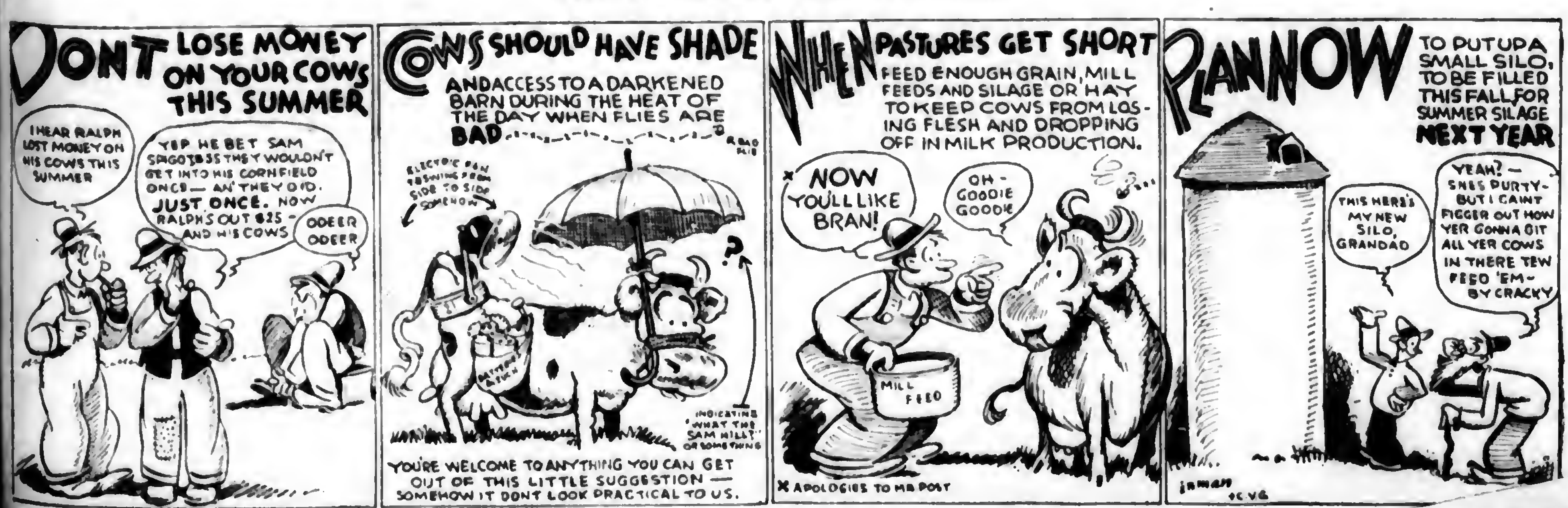
Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


DONT LOSE MONEY ON YOUR COWS THIS SUMMER
I HEAR RALPH LOST MONEY ON HIS COWS THIS SUMMER
YEP HE BET SAM SPIGOT $35 THEY WOULDN'T GET INTO HIS CORNFIELD ONCE— AN' THEY DID. JUST ONCE. NOW RALPH'S OUT $35 — AND HIS COWS
ODEER ODEER
COWS SHOULD HAVE SHADE AND ACCESS TO A DARKENED BARN DURING THE HEAT OF THE DAY WHEN FLIES ARE BAD
ELECTRIC FAN TURNING FROM SIDE TO SIDE SOMEHOW
INDICATING "WHAT THE SAM HILL!" OR SOMETHING
YOU'RE WELCOME TO ANYTHING YOU CAN GET OUT OF THIS LITTLE SUGGESTION — SOMEHOW IT DONT LOOK PRACTICAL TO US.
WHEN PASTURES GET SHORT FEED ENOUGH GRAIN, MILL FEEDS AND SILAGE OR HAY TO KEEP COWS FROM LOSING FLESH AND DROPPING OFF IN MILK PRODUCTION.
× NOW YOU'LL LIKE BRAN!
OH - GOODIE GOODIE
MILL FEED
× APOLOGIES TO MR POST
PLAN NOW TO PUT UP A SMALL SILO, TO BE FILLED THIS FALL FOR SUMMER SILAGE NEXT YEAR
THIS HERE'S MY NEW SILO, GRANDAD
YEAH? — SHE'S PURTY— BUT I CAINT FIGGER OUT HOW YER GONNA GIT ALL YER COWS IN THERE TEW FEED 'EM— BY CRACKY
Inman

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

The Most Amazing Quality in Chevrolet History!

The COACH $595

The Touring or Roadster	$525
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The Imperial Landau	780
½-Ton Truck (Chassis Only)	395
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They include the lowest handling and financing charges available.

Offering the most amazing quality in Chevrolet history, today's Chevrolet is the most popular gear-shift automobile the world has ever known.

Quality in design! Quality in construction! Quality in appearance and performance! Never before has a low-priced automobile possessed them to such an amazing degree—

—because no other low-priced car combines the progressiveness of Chevrolet and the experience, resources and matchless facilities of General Motors.

Go with the crowds and study today's Chevrolet. Mark well the aristocratic beauty of its lines—the superbly executed details of its bodies by Fisher.

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Here is quality expressed in terms that everyone can understand—and millions are now enjoying!

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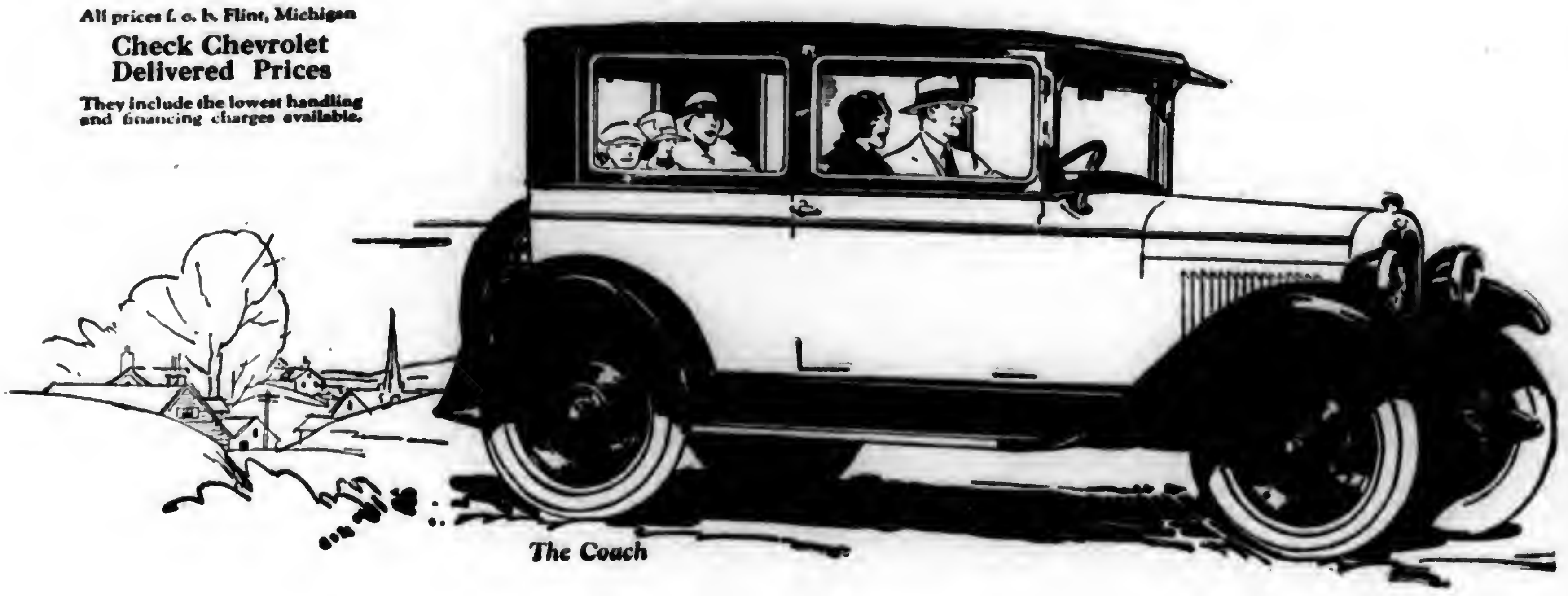

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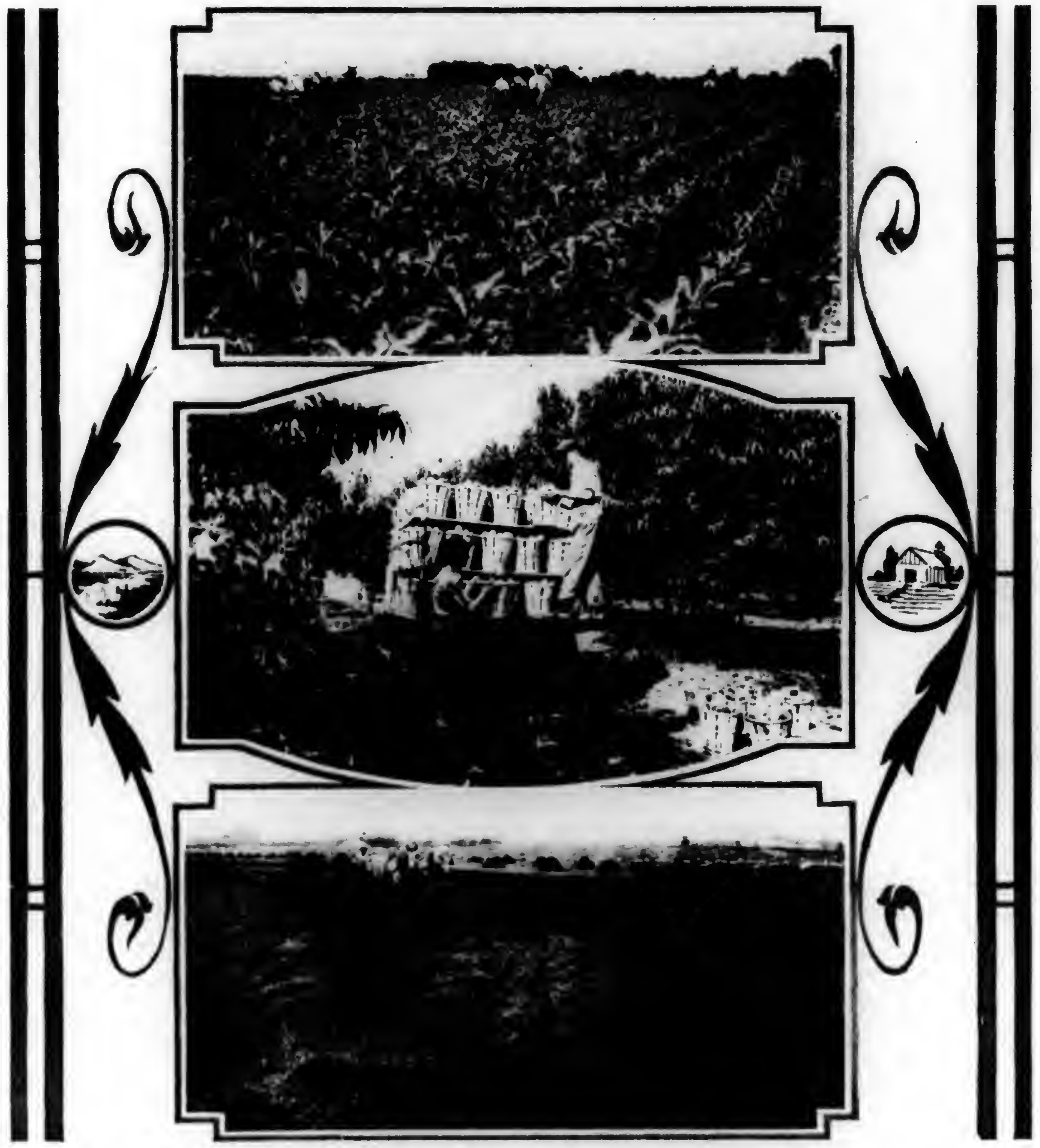
QUALITY AT LOW COST

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1927 No. 7



Here the work-day is much too short.

The namesake of the chattering seventeen-year locust proves to be a paying investment. Page 3.

What's the Big Secret of Fall Milk Production?

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Black Locust Poisons Cattle

Prevention is Better Practice Than a Cure

By Dr. E. M. GRESS, Penna. State Botanist

A FEW years ago, thirty-two boys, inmates of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, ate of the bark that was being stripped from black locust trees which were to be used for fence posts. All became very ill but none of them died. The prominent symptoms of the poisoning were vomiting, flushing of the face, dilated pupil, feeble pulse and deathly pallor.

Cattle and other livestock have been killed by eating the tender leaves and shoots of vigorous growing young trees and sprouts, and horses have been poisoned by eating the bark from locust trees to which they have been hitched.

The symptoms in horses and cattle are collicky pains, irregular pulse, purging followed by inaction of the bowels, nervous depression and collapse.

Abounds in Limestone Regions

Black locust (Robinia pseudo-acacia L.) is a tree which attains a height of about 80 feet. It is a very valuable tree, the wood being used for posts, which do not easily rot when placed in the soil. It is very common in Pennsylvania, particularly in limestone regions. An abandoned field or a vacant lot in a town is often completely covered by a black locust growth. The leaves are not palatable and are not often eaten by livestock except when on young tender shoots, therefore the poisoning occurring from black locust is not frequent considering the amount that is found in the state.

The leaves are compound, that is each leaf is made up of a number of small leaflets arranged along both sides of a main axis. The flowers which are borne in rather large white clusters are very fragrant and furnish a great deal of nectar. The fruit is a bean similar to the pod of our common lima and other garden beans. Indeed the locust belongs to the same family of plants as the clover, alfalfa, beans and peas.

Prevention again should be the practice of the farmer. Young tender shoots and sprouts should not be allowed to grow in the pasture field.

Locust flowers are very fragrant

If locust trees are growing in the pasture the lower limbs should be removed so that cattle cannot reach them. Horses do not often eat sufficient bark from a tree to be poisoned but still there are cases where such poisoning has happened when horses were hitched to a tree. This practice should be discontinued.

4-H Members Learn The "Why"

By ALLEN L. BAKER, State Club Leader

AMERICA is not only the "land of the free," but also the land "of the brief." Slangy phrases, catch slogans and trick trade names feature both our social and our commercial life. Junior Agricultural Extension Work, alias Club Work, has acquired a trade name—"4-H Club Work."

The trade name is derived from the national club work insignia, the four-leaf clover—each leaf having a white letter H. Good fortune, success and prosperity are indicated by the four-leaf clover. The four H's represent the training for Head—Hands—Heart and Health, as provided by the junior extension clubs.

Club Work Trains the Mind

Club work teaches farm boys to think, to plan, to reason and emphasizes the fact that present-day farming calls for brains as well as brawn. Members learn the "why" of balanced rations, of frequent cultivation for crops, of spraying to control insect pests and plant diseases, of vitamins, calories and saving kitchen steps.

Hands are taught to be skilful in all manner of farm and home practices. Youthful stockmen learn to weigh their feed accurately, to "get the feel" of proper flesh coverings on animals they may be fattening. Poultry culling, too, is dependent largely upon the skill of hands. Future farmers' wives acquire a knowledge of cold pack canning, become skilful at cutting patterns and sewing seams.

Loyalty to the club group, to the home community, to the state and nation are instilled thru programs in connection with regular meetings of the local club. Young Farmers' Week programs and Inter-State Club events such as those held at Camp Vail, Springfield, Mass., at the National Dairy Show and International Livestock Exposition help to strengthen the morale of these young people. "To win without boasting, to lose without squealing," is the ideal of a good club boy or girl.

A knowledge of what to do—the ambition and skill to do it, are of little avail if one does not have good health to enable him to carry his tasks thru to completion. Health instruction for club members is carried on in many ways and varies in the different states. Hot school lunch work probably occupies the major place in this division. Many states have definite health club projects for club members, each member being required to score himself or herself at stated intervals on certain health factors. These may involve sleeping a certain number of hours each night with windows open, regular bathing and brushing of teeth, drinking milk with each meal, partaking frequently of leafy vegetables, etc.

Many clubs open their meetings by having the members repeat the standard club pledge:

"I pledge—
My Head to clean thinking,
My Heart to greater loyalty,
My Hands to larger service, and
My Health to better living—for my club, my community and my country.

Three Thousand Members Picnic

ON THE shores of Lake Marcia, in High Point Park, the highest mountain in New Jersey, three thousand of the state's leading Grangers and Farm Bureau members met for their second annual picnic. Representatives from nearly every county in the state left their home duties to spend the day in this park which was recently donated to the state by one of its former residents.

In addition to watching the state horseshoe pitching contest, the day was spent in climbing the mountains, bathing, boating, visiting and listening to an array of some of the state's notable agricultural speakers. Senator David Agans, Three Bridges, Master of the State Grange, was chairman of the day's program.

(Continued on page 17)

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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Vol. 96—No. 7 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY AUGUST 13, 1927 Whole No. 1578

The Warlike Locusts Pay Dividends

This Kind Doesn't Frighten Us with Its Chatter, But It Has Unusual Traits

By F. T. MURPHEY

LOCUSTS — seventeen-year excursionists, extraordinary — chew over favorite shrubs and entertain us for a short, interesting time with their chattering. They are scheduled for certain parts of our country this year. Those of us who saw and heard the last myriad are now just 17 years older, if not wiser.

A certain mystery surrounds a creature with such unusual habits. We cannot readily conceive of a span of almost two decades to mature an adult insect which lives and flutters about for only a few months. It is because we are accustomed to busy ourselves with shorter lived species. This week we set eggs, in three weeks we have chicks, and in less than a year we have a laying hen. We think in days and weeks, instead of years.

Accomplishes Wonders

There is another locust growing and living among us which is just as unusual in many respects as our long-sleeping friend. It is called a black or yellow locust and belongs to our woody plants. It believes in living and growing and being useful to us humans instead of spending most of its life in bed asleep.

Black locusts accomplish wonders in the seventeen years set for hatching a brood of its namesake, the insect. About the time we were pestered with flying millions of the last brood of seventeen-year locusts, (in 1908) one and a half acres of seedling locusts were planted on an unused corner of the property of the Pennsylvania State College. In the fall of 1925, just 17 years later, this plot of locust, then grown to good-sized trees, was cut for fence posts. As a result, over 1600 seven-foot posts went into the college pasture fences. Over 1000 tough, hard, durable posts were grown on a measured acre. Every one of these posts built up by black locust in 17 years will last another 17 years in the ground. This plant locust serves us while another brood is growing.

An acre of seventeen-year-old locusts furnishes posts for a three-mile fence

Is Interesting and Odd

Like the much heralded insect, the locust plant possesses many interesting and odd life processes. It is really a second cousin to our table beans and peas and a relative to clover and alfalfa. On its roots grow tiny plants called bacteria. By developing a close partnership, the locust tree and its bacteria friends derive from each other mutual benefits. The tree gives a home and life to its minute neighbors in exchange for nitrogen (to page 17)

Hoover Reviews Farm Situation

THE man whose administrative genius and organizing skill kept thousands of men, women and children in a dozen European countries from starving, during and after the war, came to Kansas the other day from the scene of another tremendous emergency—the camps of the 700,000 Mississippi flood refugees which have been kept free from sickness and epidemic. And he brought back with him a well defined plan for their rehabilitation and for flood control. When the new Congress meets in December it will have the facts at hand.

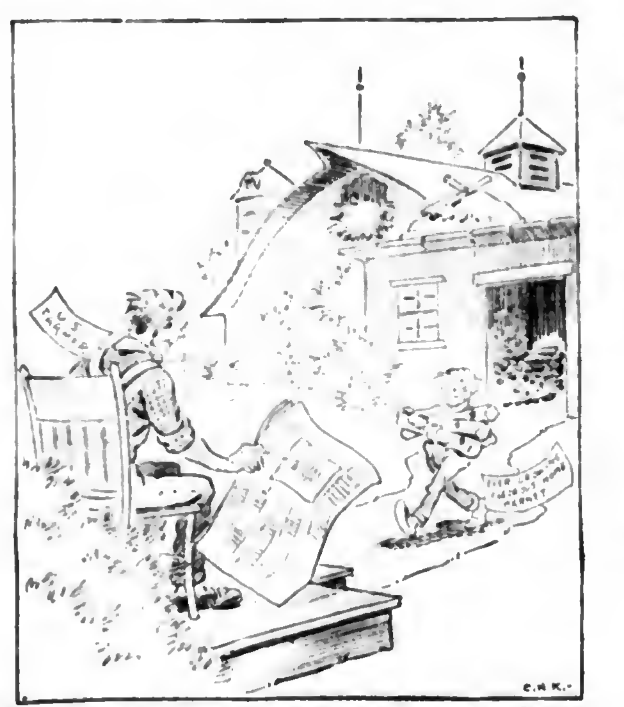
Arthur Capper

William Allen White, dean of Kansas writing men and editors, had asked Secretary Hoover to come to Kansas to meet with the state's representative newspaper men, to talk to them and answer their questions, as a few months ago he had invited another member of the Coolidge cabinet for a similar conference. Kansans like to get their facts at first hand.

The meeting was at Mr. White's home in Emporia. A distinguished body of editors was present and heard an epic story of America's greatest disaster, simply but graphically told. Then the Secretary came smilingly thru a searching cross-examination on flood control, waterway development, super power, installment buying, aviation, chain stores, agriculture and other economic problems.

Is One of Country's Best Informed Men

Hoover himself is a westerner, but he has lived and labored in many lands where his work as a mining engineer took him. He was born of Quaker parents 53 years ago on an Iowa farm where his boyhood was spent. His wife was a western girl. He worked his way thru Leland Stanford, a western university, by running a laundry and waiting on tables. An English mining company in Australia gave him his first job. Since March 5, 1921, he has been Secretary of Commerce and we have made great strides toward becoming the world's leading commercial nation. He has made his department our most useful department of government, and President Coolidge sets great store by him.



He's going to be a big help as he grows larger

The great engineer is a big man physically and mentally, a broad six-footer. I believe he has one of the world's best reasoning minds, as I believe that by the nature of his abilities and training he is the best informed man that the country has today.

Hoover is not a politician. In selecting a man for his department his first concern is about his fitness for the job, rather than his politics. However, Hoover would classify politically as a Progressive, not a radical but a constructive Progressive. He recognizes the importance of the part big business must play in a more and more densely populated modern world, but in his attitude toward big business he is pretty much on the people's side. It is his view that big business is here to serve the people. He has no sympathy with the hard-boiled Wall Street view that the people must take care of big business, or serve it.

Prices More Important to Farmer Today

Naturally I was interested in what Mr. Hoover might say about agriculture. Referring to the time when he was a boy on an Iowa farm, he remarked that about 80 per cent of what was grown on a farm at that period was consumed by the growers, a market had to be found for only 20 per cent. Recently when he had revisited the farm home of his boyhood, he had found the figures reversed. About 20 per cent of what the farm produced now, was consumed on the place and an outside market had to be found for the 80 per cent. Farmers had had to adjust themselves to a complete change in marketing their products. He added, "Prices are much more important to the farmer today than to the farmer of the last or any preceding generation, for the reason that he must find a market for so much more of what he produces."

There are now "too many sellers of farm products compared with the number of buyers." These comparatively few buyers distribute the farmer's products to the consumers. The farmers must reduce the number of farmer sellers to reach a bargaining equality with the buyers. The way out was thru cooperative marketing.

Arthur Capper

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Tact is the ability to remove the sting from a dangerous stinger without getting stung.—James Bryce.

Agriculture in Politics

THE economics of agriculture remains in such condition that some form of so-called farm relief is sure to loom big when Congress meets. Not only that, but it promises to be one of the major questions in the coming political campaign. All the efforts of the politicians, aided by eastern papers, have failed to quiet those who believe that an honest effort should be made to adopt a national policy for agriculture which will do for it what has been done for industry by the protective tariff. That's the idea that has gotten into the heads of the farmers of the big farming sections and no amount of palavering and pouring of oil on the political waters is going to change it until something is tried. In other words, agriculture, like prohibition, promises to stay in politics even if many people would like to eject it.

Are You One of the Fanatics?

ONE day last winter as were were walking along Chestnut Street, we were accosted with the question, "Don't you want the blue law repealed?" We looked up and there stood a pimply, sallow-faced young man in baggy trousers and a slouch hat with a cigarette hanging to his under lip. He had a soiled sheet of paper and a lead pencil in his hands. He was accosting the passers-by to get signers to a petition to the legislature to have the Pennsylvania Sunday law repealed. As you know, the bill failed of passage, but the horde who want all restrictions regarding the Sabbath thrown aside, and liberty given to conduct and promote amusements freely on that day, have not given up hope. The forces who want a chance to gather in the change of the people on Sunday because the people are not working are keeping up the fight for the repeal of what they call the blue laws. They stop at nothing in their efforts. They resort to misrepresentation, ridicule, cupidity and appeals to ignorance to get adherents. The following quotation appeared in an editorial from a tabloid paper published in Philadelphia. We print it merely to show you the spirit of those who want us to adopt the Continental Sunday:

". . . . . for these reasons, however, the Blue Law fanatics should be challenged and even goaded into committing folly. They are an everlasting nuisance and only the disclosure of their incredible narrow-mindedness and what it means can rid society of them."

That's the kind of talk against the founders of our government which a more or less alien-minded class indulge in. We ask in all seriousness why, if this country has laws which they dislike so much, they do not stay in or go back to the lands allowing greater personal liberty.

Where The Milk Goes

A LITTLE more than sixty million tons of milk were produced in the United States in 1926. This would load 30,000 trains of 50 cars each, each car holding 40 tons of milk. The amount is almost beyond comprehension. The average person will ask, "What is done with it all?" A little less than one-half of it is used for household purposes, and a little more than one-half is made into butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, chocolates, ice cream, etc. It takes twenty-one pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, ten pounds to make a pound of cheese, eight pounds to make a pound of powdered milk and thirteen and three-fourths pounds to produce a gallon of ice cream. Nearly four per cent of all the milk is fed to calves, and it is estimated that three per cent is wasted.

For Voters' Self Protection

THE sentiment in favor of honest elections in Pennsylvania has at last begun to crystallize in the shape of an organization called the Pennsylvania Elections Association. It is hoped to develop a large and powerful, non-partisan organization with the sole purpose of insuring a free ballot and an honest count. Such an organization, led by the right people and supported by the upright citizenry, will show election crooks that the people are really in earnest and will make the manipulation of elections unsafe because it is unpopular. Machine politics is organized. That's what makes a machine. Honest voters are not organized. That's what makes it easy and safe to steal elections. There should be a branch of the association in every county, and every real citizen of the county should belong to it.

Prepare for Soft Corn

THE chances are there will be a great deal of soft corn when the normal harvest time comes 'round. The season up to the last week in July has been distinctly unfavorable to the production of a normal crop, and even if the latter part should be ideal many localities cannot hope to escape frost late enough to ripen the crop. What is to be done about it? Farmers who keep any considerable number of cattle have the alternative of putting it in a silo. There are still thousands of farms yet without a silo, altho it has been proven beyond question that converting corn into ensilage is one of the most economical ways to store corn even in an ordinary season. The erection of a silo now by those who are not provided with one and who have cattle to feed is a good way to insure against the possible total loss of their corn crop.

Vegetable Growers to Meet

THE Vegetable Growers' Association of America will meet this year at Syracuse, New York, August 22-26th. The abridged program received indicates that preparations for an entertaining and profitable time have been made. In addition to the educational sessions an extensive exhibit of machinery, implements and equipment will be held. So fast has ingenuity and skill developed labor-saving equipment that a study of these things by the farmer is now quite as necessary as the study of methods in these days of high-priced labor.

Besides the sessions and the exhibitions, the management has arranged for several tours. In this way, visitors may see what others are actually doing in the field. Every market gardener who can possibly go should plan to attend this gathering. Program and details may be obtained by writing the secretary, Frank Held, 609 N. Fourth St., Columbus, Ohio.

The Farm Loan Board

AS WE predicted at the time, the new men appointed to the Farm Loan Board by President Coolidge will be strenuously opposed when they come up for confirmation by the Senate next winter. The National Association of Federal Farm Loan Borrowers, an organization composed of several thousand farmers, have set themselves to have the farmers regain control of the Board and keep the control where the law intended it should be. Carl Vrooman, the president of the association, says: "The movement can hardly fail to bring another upheaval in the Farm Loan Board and discredit upon those who forced the recent changes in personnel." Farmer borrowers cannot understand why Eugene Meyer, for example, an international banker, and a man who has been more or less antagonistic to the farm loan idea, should have so prominent a place on the board.

Editorial Sidelights

THE perpetrator of the Sidelights has been traveling. This morning we drove out of Philadelphia, at no unreasonably early hour, and now, at 10:00 P. M., we are in a Clearfield hotel, wondering whether the jazz orchestra playing somewhere nearby is loud enough to drown the sound of our typewriter. Early retiring guests in adjoining rooms might tolerate jazz, but we couldn't expect them to put up with the less rhythmical rattle of our trusty portable.

While the hour hand made one trip around the clock today we covered two less than 300 miles, besides taking time out for several stops, and one bad detour.

We are not citing this as an unusual one-day automobile drive. We mention our day's run simply to emphasize the vacation possibilities that are opened up to farmers by good automobiles and smooth roads.

The idea that a farm family cannot take a vacation trip has lost ground rapidly since the time when it was a day's work to navigate the mud roads from the farm to the nearest railroad. Now there is not a place of scenic or historic interest in all of Pennsylvania that cannot be visited in a two- or three-day trip.

We are not vacationing on this trip of ours, but we must confess we are enjoying it. We started this morning at tidewater and crossed the ridge of the Alleghenies in Centre County at an elevation of 2082 feet this afternoon. We passed thru congested cities, smoky industrial towns, the varied countryside of Chester County, beautiful, rolling Lancaster County.

Just after leaving the State Capitol behind we began to skirt the Alleghenies, dodge thru narrow gaps, roll down long, narrow valleys and climb ridges that the road-makers couldn't avoid. We traveled several highways well known to those who study the road maps,—the Lincoln Highway, the Susquehanna Trail, the William Penn Highway, and finally the Lakes-to-Sea Highway.

Tomorrow we shall continue toward western Pennsylvania on the Lakes-to-Sea route. And now we shall mail this and then devote our energies to observing how long is required for a jazz dance orchestra to wear itself out.

SLOW TO ACCEPT LOAN

Oleo Manufactures Unsatisfied —There Are Commercial Possibilies of Potash in Southwest.

Washington, D. C.

THE Intermediate Credit Banks were established to provide loans to farmers' cooperatives on liberal terms. Provision was also made in the Intermediate Credits Act, whereby individual farmers could obtain loans thru the rural credit corporations.

The report of the twelve Intermediate Credit Banks to the Federal Farm Loan Board up to June 30, 1927, shows direct loans of $15,520,452.76 and rediscounts amounting to $49,530,829.95. These figures are taken to indicate that so far farmers and cooperative marketing associations have been slow to take advantage of the facilities for borrowing money now available to them.

Oleo Interests File Petition

The oleo manufacturers will never rest satisfied until they secure the repeal of all federal and state legislation which prevents them from selling their product as creamery butter. Their propagandists and agents are continually on the job of trying to convince the people that oleomargarine control legislation is against the public interest.

At the recent annual convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers a resolution was adopted, apparently at the request of the oleo interests, to the effect that the "retail grocers' organization is opposed to the oleomargarine taxes that are imposed upon retail dealers for the privilege of selling that article of food, and that we do hereby petition Congress to repeal such tax law as soon as possible."

Potash Wells Are Drilled

Two potash wells have been drilled in New Mexico under the $100,000 appropriation made available by Congress last winter for potash exploration purposes. Drilling on another well in New Mexico is now in progress and a potash well is being sunk across the line in Texas.

The Bureau of Mines reports that the coring of the potash bearing salt in the two wells completed was very successful. It is expected that the specialists in charge of the explorations will be able before many months to give out information as to the commercial possibilities of the potash deposits in the Southwest.

Chain Stores Affect Growers

The chain stores are steadily encroaching upon the field of the individual retailer of food products. The Federal Reserve Board reports that chain stores showed a most important increase during the first six months of 1927 over the same period last year.

Small farmers and market gardeners who grow vegetable crops for the local market say that the growth of the chain store system is seriously affecting their business.

The chain store management buys fruits and vegetables in car lots shipped in from the large trucking regions, in many instances hundreds of miles away. These car-lot shipments are distributed out among the stores of the system operating in a city. In consequence the local store manager does not care to handle the products of the nearby grower who has only a few crates of berries or baskets of beans or tomatoes at one picking.

Child Labor Laws Enacted

The states are making much progress in enacting laws governing the employment of child labor. The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor reports that three states, Michigan, Illinois and Maryland, have recently passed amendments to their compensation laws which provide for additional compensation in the case of minors injured while illegally employed. North Carolina has prohibited night work for children under 16, and limited the working hours for children 14 to 16 years of age to 48 hours a week. Connecticut requires the issuing of a part-time permit for the employment of children outside school hours. In Maine the educational requirement for children under 16 years of age leaving school for work has been raised to completion of the eighth grade.

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey attempts were made to solve the problem of the schooling of migratory child workers, by getting legislation making it unlawful for nonresident children to be employed during the time when the laws of the state of the child's residence require his attendance in school, but the bills carrying this provision failed in both states.—E. E. R.

SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Study Rural School Problems —Many Roads Being Built —Reluctant in Beetle Control Work.

Harrisburg, Pa.

IF DISCUSSIONS getting under way indicate anything they mean the subject of appropriations to school districts, particularly the fourth or rural class, will figure largely in the next legislature. Two unofficial studies have been started as to needs and resources of such divisions and attention will also be given to the taxation problems. The state will launch its own inquiry into the whole subject of educational subsidies this fall and it is probable the matter of valuations will be brought under survey. The prompt payment of appropriations, which was begun a year and a half ago, led to the distribution of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 to the fourth class districts the week just closed so that they will have cash on hand when school doors open, a situation not always the case in the last ten years. Just what will come out of the studies will be a subject of observation at the State Capitol, but chances are the next legislature will not want for information on rural schools and their needs. The Governor may refer to it also.

Urge Grading of Apples

Agricultural department officials have come out with calls for people to buy graded apples, it being the idea to take advantage of the conditions in many counties to drive home the importance of grading.

More Reward Work

Records of the State Highway Department show probably more projects for improvement of roads and bridges being launched this summer than in years. Almost daily announcements are being made of authorization both of roads and bridges to be built under the reward plan. This work is to be supervised by the state.

Demonstrations and Talks Given

Demonstrations by federal and state authorities as to the means of spraying to halt the Japanese beetle appear to have caused much discussion and in some of the city as well as urban communities the cost problem has arisen. The state authorities have issued statements calling notice to the value of the demonstrations and pointing out that it is a serious business, but some of the cities and boroughs having men at the demonstrations are not inclined to take up the method immediately. One result may be holding of demonstrations at a number of places, which would quicken public interest.

Inquire into Claims

State officials have asked information on any disputed claims for killing dogs. Officers are not allowed to turn in personal claims on what other folks do.—T. C.

WANT GRADING LAW

Farmers Will Visit Farms—Land Offered for Egg-laying Contest—Recommend Picking Scale.

Trenton, N. J.

APPLE growers and several of the farmer organizations are discussing the advisability of introducing an apple grading law into the New Jersey legislature this coming season. With the three nearby states of New York, Delaware and Virginia operating under quite drastic measures to improve grading and packing, the better class of New Jersey growers seem to feel that New Jersey would profit by similar legislation. Central and southern New Jersey apples come into such close competition with the Delaware product and to a considerable extent at some seasons of the year with the New York fruit, that many growers are of the opinion that the proposed apple law situation in the state should come to a head this season.

Hunterdon Farmers Tour

The annual Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture tour will be held this season on August 19 when the membership will gather at Flemington at 8:30 A. M. for a one-day trip. The first stop will be at the fruit farm of R. Stanley Terhune, of Hopewell; next the poultry farm of Donald Pettit where more than 7000 baby chicks were brooded this season. The Walker-Gordon farms at Plainsboro will be visited during the course of the day, where the tourists will be met by speakers from the State Department of Agriculture and College. The alfalfa dryer on the Walker-Gordon farms will be inspected.

New Egg Contest Proposed

Land has just been offered near Flemington, N. J., for the establishment of another egg-laying contest in New Jersey. The poultry department of the Experiment Station is interested in the idea and is drawing up tentative plans for establishing a new contest plant. The acreage offered is 10 acres of good, high ground located between Flemington and Sergeantsville. The Vineland contest for next year is already completely booked and the Bergen-Passaic contest has nearly all of its entries for 1928.

Tomato Picking Scale

The Gloucester Board of Agriculture has taken firm decision on a tomato picking scale this year, not so much to influence the amount of wages to be paid but rather to arrive at a pre-arranged schedule which will be followed uniformly by tomato growers thruout the county. Growers in other nearby counties are actively interested. The effort is to overcome one of the most troublesome problems that confronts growers every year when the harvest draws near. The labor committee of the Gloucester Board of Agriculture has recommended a price ranging from 5 to 8 cents per basket for picking, such sliding scale to depend upon not only the conditions of the labor market but the size of the crop to be picked.—W. H. B.

ECONOMIST SPEAKS

Gives New Views On Farm Conditions—Automobile Valuable Machine On Farm —Cycles Run Together.

Ithaca, N. Y.

DR. GEORGE F. WARREN, farm economist of national note, last week gave some new views on the agricultural situation to a group of special students of farming conditions. "Inflation and deflation are the biggest causes of the present depression," he said. "It is one of the commonest errors of human beings not to distinguish between evidence and coincidence, and to call two things that happen together 'cause and effect.' Inflation and deflation bring in their wake a great set of corollaries, such as high taxes, high cost of distribution and general price disparities. Before 1920 wages lagged, distributing charges were small and farmers profited. Now, with deflation, the retail price is down, but wages are high, causing price disparity."

Bad Marketing Is Factor

"Bad marketing has often been named as a factor," he continued, "but did marketing suddenly go from good to bad in 1920? No, there was more cooperation than ever, probably because of the depression. Rampant speculation in land is not only not an explanation but it is not a fact. Extravagant living is given by city people to explain the depression. Worst of all, they assume that country people ought to do without things, like automobiles, telephones, water systems, because they weren't made for them anyway. The automobile is one of the most valuable machines on the farm, so great is the saving of human time.

Need Modern Things

"The tariff is too low, say some, or too high, others claim. But there was no sudden change, in fact no change at all. Taxes, over-production, under-consumption are other reasons advanced. But the agricultural depression was not caused by these things.

"There was a coincidence in 1920 in the hog, cattle and horse cycles. This was, however, wholly independent. Figure out for yourself how often waves of 3, 9 and 15 years will all hit bottom together."—M.F.

County News and Comment

Blair County, Pa.—We are having fine harvest weather now, nearly all wheat is cut. Oats are looking good, will soon be ready to cut. Hay is very plentiful this year. Some farmers have already begun to plow for wheat. In some parts of the county there has been quite a little damage done to corn fields by severe rains. The grain and hay markets are very dull at present, help is scarce in spite of the fact that there are many idle men around. Wheat is quoted at $1.15; corn, 80c; old oats, 50c; hay, old, $25; new, $16; straw, $15; eggs, 30c.—H. E. H., August 1.

Elk County, Pa.—In casting back over previous notes I find it has been necessary to put rather a pessimistic note forward in a good many cases and therefore it is a pleasure to be able to speak in a brighter mood for this one time at least. After the cold, wet and late spring the planting season has been brought to a close and farmers are in the midst, or perhaps more of them are finishing, one of the largest hay crops grown in years. As very little hay is sold in this locality most men consider it from a feeding standpoint and are pleased with a large crop. Hear very few complaints about the probable price due to surplus crop. Potato plantings were slightly less than normal but in general are starting in very good shape, that being one crop which the late season did not hold up materially. The acreage in oats has been cut rather involuntarily as it grew so late that much of the land alloted to oats has been put into buckwheat and in a few cases to soy beans or some such crop. The planted crop tho has made wonderful growth and in general looks well. Corn, of course, is the sore spot in this high altitude this year. A gamble here at best, the element of chance has been removed and we know that except in a very few cases there will be no corn matured here and a light cutting of silage. This year marks a decided increase in interest in small fruits in this county. It is one of the crops our soil and season is adapted to and the market is ready at all times. The poultry industry here is growing slowly and soundly. Dairying is also experiencing growing pains and will likely within another year or so break away from its long-time position as a strictly local business and will be shipping milk to the cities. The hesitancy with which our more up-to-date brothers in eastern counties have accepted the tuberculin test for their herds has brought the demand here and we expect to hold part of the business obtained. Prices for eggs, 35c; butter, 45@50c; hay around $20 altho price unsettled at this time. Strawberries just off the market, most of them brought 25c. Old potatoes, of course, off the market and it will be better than a month before new ones arrive in any quantity.—R. D. M., July 22.

Frederick County, Md.—Weather thru July for the most part was dry and hot but not too dry for the corn as we had an occasional small shower. The corn has made up some for the poor start of the spring but is still about two weeks behind. Wheat, oats and rye are poor crops. Hay was a bumper crop. Farmers plowing. Fruit and spring stubble grass looking good. Potatoes are lower, around $1.25 per bushel, and crop is good. Early threshed wheat is selling from $1.20 upward. Chickens and eggs are low. —R. J. W., August 1.

Fulton County, Pa.—One of the largest hay crops in many years has just been harvested. Wheat was a fair crop and oats is excellent. Corn, however, is below average and at least two weeks late. The spring-sown clover came up well and is making fine growth. Pasture is about

(Continued on page 17)

"See before You buy"
Farm Service Hardware Store

THEY say that personal observation is the greatest teacher in the world and the best way to judge the merits of any article. This is why we ask you to go to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store and "see before you buy." There is no other way to judge the value and usefulness of any hardware article except to look it over, handle it, and have its special features personally explained by a "Farm Service" hardware man.

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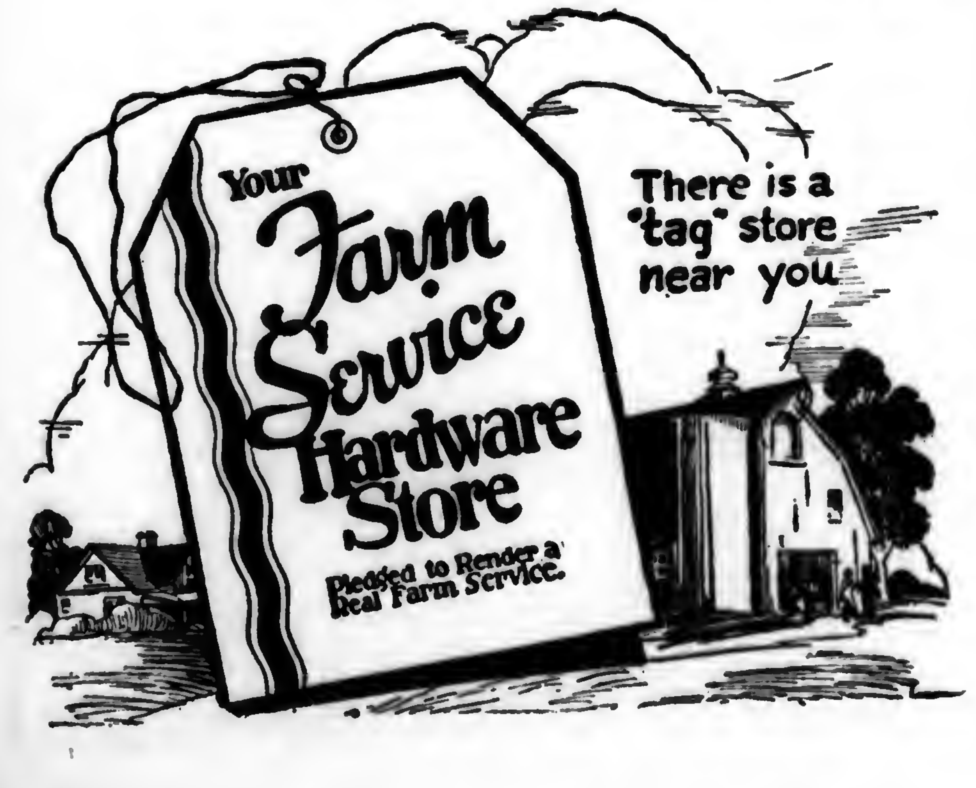
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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.
BY R. P. KESTER

THE Dog Days are upon us,—murky, sticky and oppressive. Well do I remember the old-time fear that people had of Dog Days. It was believed that the dog-star (Sirius) exerted a malign influence on earthly affairs, inducing sickness and death, and causing everything to mold and plants to wilt and die. The Dog-Day's season lasts forty days, or from July 3 to August 11; that is, twenty days before and twenty days after the heliacal rising of Sirius. Now that's as clear as mud.

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CHOLERA Infantum, diarrhea and dysentery were attributed to the evil effects which the dog-star produced. Typhoid fever, also, was thought to be the result of this star's destructive reign. Another of his activities was making dogs go mad. Many people had a mortal fear of all dogs during dog-days, because it was believed that any dog might be influenced any time so that he would go stark, raving mad, bite someone and produce hydrophobia. Fifty years ago, people could do little but trust to luck and hope for the best, until the dog-days were over.

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HERE is one of the fields in which science has replaced superstition. In the olden days people were not mistaken about certain diseases and troubles being prevalent during dog-days. Summer complaint and other diseases of children carried off the little folks by the tens of thousands. In a few hours they would develop a condition with which medical skill could not cope, and in a short time it was all over. Epidemics of typhoid fever would break out in a neighborhood and entail a long list of suffering and death.

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BUT since we have learned the true cause of these and other maladies, we are able to guard against them, and in the great majority of instances they have almost disappeared. Science taught us that these affliction are due to microscopic organisms called germs, and that they multiply rapidly when the days and nights are hot and the atmosphere moist and murky. The worst season of the year happens to be when the dog-star is over us, altho we are assured that the dog-star has no influence in producing this kind of weather.

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SCIENCE, besides teaching us the real cause of disease, has also found out how to make conditions so that disease germs may be avoided and how to prevent their multiplying. Before this age, baby's feed was not properly cared for. Mother did not know that she deliberately, tho ignorantly, fed to her baby the poison which killed it. Now she keeps the milk cool and the bottle clean. People look to their food and water supplies to make sure that no lurking germs of typhoid are taken into the system, there to multiply and produce the disease. Hot water, ice and disinfectants, properly used, have drawn the teeth of the dog-star, and we no longer fear him. His malign influence has been dissipated, tho he still continues his heliacal rising at the appointed time. So much for the triumph of science over superstition.

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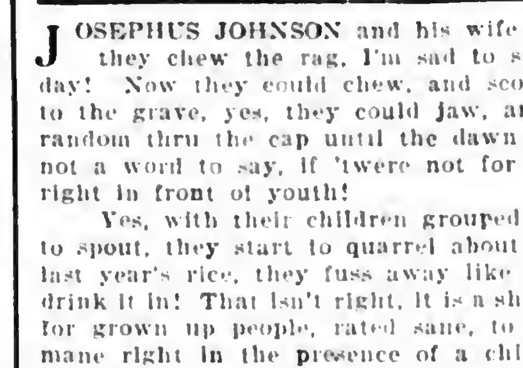
THE same advancement has been made in the treatment and prevention of diseases and troubles in other things than the human family. Germs of all kinds which thrive in hot, sultry weather and cause things to mildew and mold; bacterial diseases of plants, the quick rotting of fruits and vegetables, are all due to the rapid development of some kind of germ life, promoted by dog-day weather, but not to the dog-star itself. "Surely, the world do move."

An old favorite: "They Called the Baby Woolly Because He Shrank from Washing."



The Cheerful Plowman

Snappy in Presence of Kids

JOSEPHUS JOHNSON and his wife indulge in endless, petty strife, they chew the rag, I'm sad to say, three hours, I reckon, every day! Now they could chew, and scold, and rave until they tottered to the grave, yes, they could jaw, and snarl, and snap, and talk at random thru the cap until the dawn of Judgment Day, and I'd have not a word to say, if 'twere not for the wretched truth they jangle right in front of youth!

Yes, with their children grouped about they start to sputter and to spout, they start to quarrel about the price of next year's hat or last year's rice, they fuss away like sordid sin and children have to drink it in! That isn't right, it is a shame, it is a cruel, dishonest game for grown up people, rated sane, to paw the ground and shake the mane right in the presence of a child whose feelings are alert and mild! Say what you like that line of stuff, sour-grained, and sharp, and cross, and rough, will make a deep and lasting hurt in children's lives, as sure as dirt! They drink it in day after day, and tho they turn again to play and try to drive it from the mind a portion must be left behind.

The children hear that "wow-wow-wow," that constant, rumbling, whining row, and tho they may forget a part, a scar is left upon the heart. The little folks need wholesome air, need cheerful homes, I must declare, if they shall grow up sweet and sane with cheerful minds of proper grain. Josephus Johnson is a chump, his wife's a suit-card, not a trump, they should be spanked and put to bed with muzzles on the mouth and head, they should be gagged as scolds of yore were gagged in sixteen twenty-four!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

GRANDPA had been having quite a time with his eyes. Somehow he could not see very well. The lines on his paper blurred and once he got the sheet upside down. He was afraid he was going to lose his sight, and that was a thing he dreaded almost above everything else, for he had taken a great deal of comfort reading and doing such odd jobs as lay within the range of his strength.

But the Little Chick one day asked Grandpa, "Grampa, let me take your spectacles a minute."

"Take my spectacles, Little Chick? You couldn't see a thing thru them. They're too old for you. You don't need specs anyway."

But Little Chick kept teasing him until he got Grandpa to take his spectacles off and hand them to him. Away he went with them, and when he came back he called out with a big smile, "Now look thru 'em, Grampa. Bet you can see now!"

Is Your Vision Dimmed?

Sure enough, everything looked so much clearer. Now the old man could read all right. He could look way off, and the fear of losing his sight had all vanished. And all the little boy had done was to wash the glasses and rid them of the dust which had accumulated on them, nobody knows how long.

Dust on the glasses!

I have had it that way, and so I suppose have you. Only a few days ago somehow things looked pretty gloomy to me. I could not see how I was ever going to come out with my business affairs. It worried me. I did not sleep very well at night. I was tired when I got up in the morning. I do not know when I have had a spell like that. But after all, it was only dust on my glasses. But it was something nobody else could do for me that time. You know there are different kinds of trouble. Some of them our friends can help us to get rid of. And is it not a blessed thing that we have so many good friends to help us clear up our glasses when they get all blurred up and we can scarcely see thru them!

And there are other difficulties which it seems no friend can do anything about. We have just got to take ourselves in hand and sometimes we have to deal with ourselves pretty severely. It was so with me that day. Other folks had noticed that I was feeling glum and they did all they could to help me get back to my old-time state of mind. It was good and kind of them.

We Must Trust Him Implicitly

But I went away down in a back lot on the farm, all by myself and there I fought my battle out all alone. If I tried I could not tell you all about it, but these are some of the things I asked myself:

"When you have been in dire straits before and did not know which way to turn, did not everything turn out all right when you took the Great Friend on trust, as you have learned that it is always best to do? Have you forgotten the old, old words in the Big Book, 'I have not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread'? And is not that other beautiful word still in your Bible just as it used to be, about casting 'all your care upon Him for He cares for you'?"

Away down in that back lot I leaned on my hoe and looked up into the sky; and as I looked and looked, all the dust of trouble disappeared from my glasses and it was broad daylight again, with sunshine and singing birds all round me once more.

Dust on our glasses! How it does darken our sight and weaken our better life! Can we do anything better than to ask God to wipe our fears and cares and doubts all away and to give us a clearer vision of His goodness and mercy to every one of His children?

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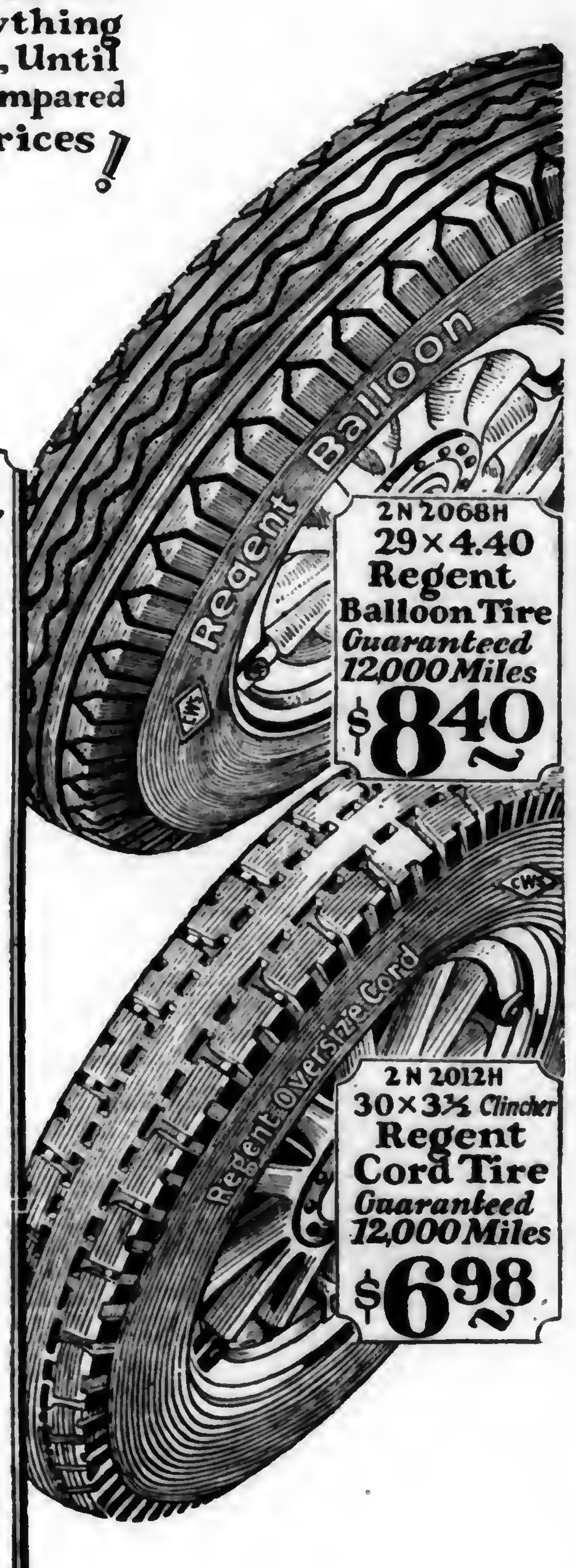

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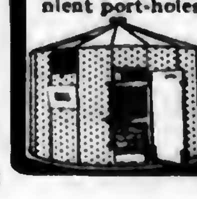
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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Oats Conserve Excess Nitrogen

THE June issue of "Crops and Markets," published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives production costs for corn, wheat and oats over a period of several years. It is very significant that yield per acre influences cost per bushel more than any other factor. In vegetable production, where expensive hand labor is a much larger item than in the growing of general farm crops, I am sure yield per acre influences cost in even larger degree. Every possible effort must be made to secure high yields if satisfactory profits are to be realized.

• • •

Intelligent selection of a green manurial crop demands careful consideration of several factors. Length of growing season which remains before average date for first killing frost and also before hard freezing is likely to take place, time when crop is to be plowed down, fall, winter, early spring, or late spring, adaptability of the green crop to be grown to the soil, moisture conditions, whether or not the crop is a legume, seed cost, reliability, all enter into the problem.

• • •

Other things being equal there is no questioning the desirability of legumes. On the other hand there is a large territory where climate rarely permits satisfactory development of these crops during the part of the growing season remaining after cash crops have been harvested. Under such conditions oats or barley for seeding up to the middle or last of August and rye for later use look mighty good. They are absolutely reliable and will come thru under conditions of drought and low temperatures which virtually stop legumes in their younger stages.

• • •

The small grains as green manurial crops enjoy another advantage which has not been widely advertised. That is the great nitrogen conserving ability which a quick start and rapidly spreading root system gives. When truck crops have been liberally fertilized with large amounts of easily lost nitrogen it may be of far greater importance to conserve nitrogen thru the use of a rank, quick crop than to make an effort to add nitrogen thru legumes, especially when the land must be used early the following year.

• • •

We think of labor as costing so much per hour, of land as costing so much per acre. Yet every acre we own costs us something in taxes and interest on our investment for every hour we own it. Idle labor very obviously represents a loss. Similarly it gives one a sense of well grounded satisfaction to see land working for its own improvement within a few days after it has ceased to produce cash returns. One week ago the last peas were picked from a late patch. Today the same area is "green as grass" with three-inch-high oats, sown four bushels to the acre and now coming "thick as the hair on a dog's back." Looks lots better than a mess of withered pea vines and oncoming weeds and is better. Pea vines turned down, plus oats to lick up and conserve all left over nitrates, as well as to add organic matter will not make a bad foundation for next year's early cabbage.

Windstorm Destroyed Apple Crop Was Visitors' Impression

THE New Jersey State Horticultural Society held their Summer Meeting and Auto Tour in Mercer County this year on August 3rd. The attendance was about 500, traveling in nearly 100 automobiles. The arrangements were so well made and carried out, and the day was so well suited to the occasion, that it was one of the most satisfactory summer meetings ever held.

The entourage met at the farm of Earl Dilatush north of Yardville and inspected his fruit farm and roadside market. Mr. Dilatush is credited with having one of the most complete markets of the kind in the state. Practically all the fruit and vegetables sold are produced on his own place. They are well graded, and prices are reasonable and plainly displayed.

Discuss Spray Residues

The next stop was at the fruit farm of Lemuel Black near Hightstown. There are fifty acres in apples, six in pears, five in grapes, besides several acres in small fruits. Mr. Black sells his fruit thru retail stores in Trenton to a high-class retail trade.

Lunch was eaten on the fine old home estate of Edward Howe near Princeton. The beauty of these grounds makes the place well worth a visit. Mr. Howe planted all but one of the many large, beautiful trees forty years ago and while there is artistry in the selection and location, he never permitted any of them to be pruned in the least, and no one can say that they could have been improved.

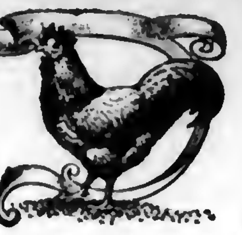
A short program was carried out after lunch. Charles D. Barton, the president of the association, opened the question of spray residue on fruit, a subject which state and federal regulations are making an important one for fruit growers. Mr. Barton said that the requirements next year would necessitate lessening the amount of residue to less than one-half what it is now, or in other words, from a tolerance of two and one-half hundredth grains per pound of fruit, the rule reduces it to one one-hundredth grain per pound of fruit. A. E. Mercker, chief of the Market Bureau, in talking on the outlook for prices said the prospects were decidedly better than last year, due to the much smaller crop in the United States. Peach prices are good and will remain good, unless the price-dispute between canners and growers in California continues and causes heavy shipments eastward. Prof. Schermerhorn, Dr. Headlee and Dr. Martin gave short talks on the prevalent pests this year.

The tourists were next interested in the intensive methods practiced in the orchards of R. S. Terhune, near Rosedale. Besides intensive cultivation, Mr. Terhune thins his fruit heavily. As the visitors drove into the orchards and saw the ground strewn with green apples the first impression was that a wind storm must have destroyed his apple crop; but it was only the result of the severe thinning recently done.

Orchard Is in Sod

Everyone who attends the New Jersey horticultural and agricultural meetings is acquainted with John H. Hankinson, one of the first county agents of the state. Mr. Hankinson quit this work and took up fruit growing several years ago and is making a sucess of it. His peach orchard is unique in that it has been grown from its planting in 1919 in alfalfa sod. The alfalfa is cut two and three times a season and left lie on the ground. The trees are vigorous and promise a crop of 20,000 baskets this year, the same as last year. Mr. Hankinson says that, while the trees grow a little slower the first few years, he has little trouble with the Oriental moth because of this. The size of the trees now compares favorably with other cultivated orchards.—R. P. K.

POULTRY



R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Blaze of Color Greets Poultrymen

THE World's Poultry Congress opened July 27 at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, amid a blaze of color and music. Delegates from 42 countries and from 42 states of the United States were in their seats when Viscount Willingdon, Governor General of Canada, and Viscountess Willingdon entered, accompanied by Premier W. McKenzie King and Minister of Agriculture W. R. Motherwell.

Following the speeches of welcome and the presenting of the keys of the city to Edward Brown, of London, England, president of the congress, William Phillips, newly appointed minister from the United States to Canada, was introduced for his first public appearance in Canada. In very well chosen words and with an exceptionally pleasing manner he assured the congress that the delegates from the United States, present in such large numbers, were there to contribute the best they had for the good of all. Mr. Phillips showed a surprising grasp of the poultry industry.

Two Languages Spoken

The whole tenor of the opening program was that of international good will and tribute to the humble hen, which had made the congress possible. The opening of the meeting was of great interest to folks from the states as the Governor General made his opening remarks both in English and French while the delegate from Spain that responded to the thanks from Canada for the inspiration received from the 1924 congress held in Barcelona, Spain, spoke only in French. English and French are the official languages of the congress.

Following the opening program the great exhibition held in connection with the congress was officially opened by the Governor General. Here are found birds from every civilized country of all sorts and descriptions. The various nations taking part in the congress have educational exhibits, outstanding among which is the one shown by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and made possible by an especial appropriation of Congress.

Building after building at Lansdowne Park contains things related to the poultry industry. The display rivals some of the largest state fairs in the United States and it all relates to the poultry congress.

Following the opening, the poultry congress settled down to work for the long week's program ahead of it. This will windup with an official visit by the Prince of Wales on August 3 and a business session on August 4th.—W. H. Lloyd.

Is It Limberneck?

I am having trouble with my chickens which are about three months old. They go on the roost in the evening well and the next morning are sick. Some stagger when they walk and try to eat. They pick for the feed but can't reach it. I gave one sick one a half teaspoon of Epsom salts and it is all right now. The next one I tried it on died. Some people tell me it is limber neck. Would you please let me know what you think it is, what causes it and what to give to cure them?—M. M., York County, Pa.

The symptoms you describe resemble those of limberneck, as you suggest, very much. This ailment comes from eating decayed flesh, such as the carcass of a fowl that has died in some hidden corner, and is more or less common in the summertime when birds are on range. Picking around the barnyard might also be a cause. The remedy is to give the flock a dose of Epsom salts at the rate of one pound per 100 birds, dissolved in the morning drinking water. Of course, you must search for and remove the cause, which is something dead.

How do you find that the pullets are growing? If I understand your letter, you say that they are getting cracked corn only in addition to what they pick up on range. In case you are not satisfied with their growth and condition, I think that feeding a growing or even a laying mash such as you can buy at any feed dealers will be a great help.

If you carry out these suggestions and still have trouble, kindly write me again.—R. L. Scharring-Hansen.

Losses Are Due to Carelessness

CARELESSNESS causes the heaviest losses to farmers who ship eggs, says the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets after a recent examination of a large number of shipments. Lack of grading and improper packing resulted in an average damage of 7.5 eggs per case when the eggs were delivered by farmers for shipment.

The extreme lack of care exercised in preparing eggs for shipment is shown by the following figures taken at four shipping points in the northern section of the state:

	Per cent
Cases nailed in the center	43
Cases with old packing material	99
Cases with new packing material	1
Cases improperly padded	12
Cases properly padded	88
Cases with dirty stained packing material	24
Cases with damp packing material	3
Cases with dirty eggs	27
Cases with long eggs sticking above fillers	16
Cases providing space for long eggs	1
Cases packed large end down	8
Cases with spray odor	1
Cases with some duck eggs	3
Cases with scattered tinted eggs	41

Nest Box Notes

CARE OF THE FLOCK—Continue to cull each week in order to maintain a 50 per cent production and to make the pens available for early-hatched pullets that are coming into production on the range. Cull birds can be recognized by their dry scaly combs, dry puckered vents and yellow eye rims. Dispose of them and save the quarter a month that it would cost to feed them.

House the remainder of the flock in cool comfortable houses; feed green stuff regularly; supply plenty of fresh water and adequate mash hopper space.

• • •

Care of the Young Stock.—It is foolish to follow the practice of early hatching if the pullets are not housed a little before they come into production. The eggs they lay during the summer and fall are valuable and will offset the cost of carrying the birds if they do go into a molt in the late fall. Any pullets that are laying on the range should be removed to the laying pens.

• • •

Watch the development of the pullets on the range closely. One should aim to have birds with good frames before production starts. Many New Jersey poultrymen are following the practice of mixing the grain and growing mash in equal parts and when the birds are 12-14 weeks of age, placing enough of this mixture in the hoppers to last the pullets until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. From then on, nothing is fed until 7 o'clock when an additional amount of scratch grain is given. In this way a greater proportion of grain in relation to the mash is consumed and the sexual development of the bird retarded thus benefiting the ultimate size of the pullets. Remember that good-sized pullets cut down the number of small eggs gathered.

• • •

By the time these notes are published it will be too late to plant cabbage to mature this year; but anyone who has plants will do well to set out a small patch with the idea of having soft cabbage to feed until freezing weather. Hens seem particularly fond of cabbage.

Larro
EGG MASH
Larro
THE LARROWE MILLING CO DETROIT MICH U.S.A.

MAKE SURE of Fall and Winter PROFITS

FEED Larro EGG MASH NOW

Your hens need Larro Egg Mash now! The long season of production has lowered their vitality and robbed their bodies of the elements that go into the formation of eggs. These must be restored if you are to get plenty of fall and winter eggs when prices are at their peak.

Larro Egg Mash prepares your hens for a quick, easy molt. It keeps early hatched pullets in top notch condition for steady, profitable laying. It nets you the biggest profit from every bird in your flock from one year's end to the next.

Here is what William Ellery Bright of Waltham, Mass., nationally famous Brown Leghorn breeder wrote on February 2nd, 1927: "Just as an example of Larro production I am giving you some figures for last week from eight pens of pullets raised on Larro and still fed on Larro. This is a 64% production which is pleasing, and the condition of the flock is the best I ever had."

Pen 1, 20 pullets, 86 eggs	Pen 5, 22 pullets, 118 eggs
Pen 2, 25 pullets, 88 eggs	Pen 6, 21 pullets, 127 eggs
Pen 3, 23 pullets, 106 eggs	Pen 7, 25 pullets, 107 eggs
Pen 4, 18 pullets, 60 eggs	Pen 8, 24 pullets, 105 eggs

Make sure of *your* fall and winter profits by starting your flock today on the Larro feeding program.

THE LARROWE MILLING CO., Detroit, Mich.

Write for our Free Bulletin on "MashFeeding" Ask for No. 9-P

Larro

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"Feeds That Never Vary"
for Cows • Hogs • Poultry

All Larro Mashes contain the correct amount of dried buttermilk—minerals—vitamins. Results prove they have everything necessary, in just the right proportions, to make an ideal feed.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Picnics Appeal to Young and Old

Are You Prepared to Conduct One?

ONE summer day a few years ago I was one of four playing picnic hostess to fifty little kindergartners and their mothers. We had chosen a lovely park, and swings, slides, sand piles and wading made the youngsters happy for an hour. Then we surprised them with games and contests galore; but I am sure that I was asked at least once every five minutes, "Miss Smith, when is our picnic?" In other words, "When do we eat?"

Not long ago one of our readers wrote me asking for games and contests for young and old to play at a picnic. She has had folks ask her that other picnic query, "Now what shall we play?" Both are most important, and I believe we are prone to prepare eats with more thought than games and contests. Here are a few good suggestions that interest all ages.

SINGING GAMES

Who does not love "The farmer in the dell," "Happy is the miller boy," "Here we dance Looby-Lou," "Here we go 'round the mulberry bush," "London Bridge is falling down," "Oats, peas, beans and barley grow," and a score of others. If you do not recall the old songs and words, write me for help.

BALL GAMES

Aside from staging a real baseball game which may not interest everyone, there are so many interesting games with balls. The games that follow may be played with any large ball; a football, volley ball, or just a big shore ball will answer.

ARCH BALL—Arrange any number of players in two or more sides with equal numbers in each row. Have the shortest folks in the front of each line. Let each row choose its captain. All players stand at arms distance from each other, rows about four feet apart. Each row needs a ball. Players get ready by raising arms high above heads prepared to catch the ball and toss it to the players back of them, who in turn catch and toss to their nearest neighbor. No player dare be missed. Each in the row must catch the ball and toss it over his head to the next in line. The contestants should be allowed to have a period of free play before the actual contest begins.

Excitement Reigns

When all understand the game, it is exciting sport. The balls are then given to captains who are first in the lines. At a given signal the captains toss the balls and the race is on. When the last player in each line gets the ball, he runs quickly along the right side of his own team to the front and the tossing begins anew. The contest is ended when one of the captains is back again to first place, each rear player having run in turn to the front of his row and started the ball on its course down the line. The team wins whose captain is first in front with the ball.

HOT POTATO—By this time players will appreciate a quieter game. Let them be arranged in a large circle at arms length apart, and then sit down, Indian fashion. The balls are placed "in the oven" in the circle center to bake. Stories are told while the baking continues. Then a chosen leader starts each ball rolling. The balls are hot potatoes and every one touched anywhere except hands is burned, and must turn his back toward the circle center. The idea is to keep the ball going so swiftly by rolling it quickly away from you that no burns are possible.

CHASING GAMES

THREE DEEP—I am sure there is no more popular running game for picnics where all ages assemble than Three Deep. Players form a great circle, then count 1—2—3, 1—2—3, and so on all around the circle. Odd or incomplete numbers step out for the starters. Number 1 and 2 then step in front of number 3, and the fun begins. There must be a chaser and a person to chase. The chased one quickly frees himself by running to the front of one of the groups of three. At the same moment the rear person in that group must turn to the fellow being chased and hunt refuge in front of a group before he is caught. And so the game continues indefinitely. If it grows too tame or the circle is very large, enliven it by having two or more chasers and folks chased.

PUSSY WANTS A CORNER—In a woods or park where trees abound children love this old game of chase. Each one selects a tree, bush or corner, except the leader. He is Puss. He then announces that pussy wants a corner, and everyone must move to a new position. Puss then gains a place and someone else becomes "it."

INTERESTING CONTESTS

Potato Race, Peanut Race, Three-Legged Race, Sack Race, are fun for racers and watchers. The lineup is about the same for each game. Arrange as many potato groups, 5 or 6 potatoes in each, as there are entries in the contest. Let each player stand to the right of his potatoes, which are to be carried one at a time on a knife in the left hand to the goal. No running is allowed.

The Peanut Race is similar except that the peanuts must be jabbed onto a hatpin one at a time and carried to the appointed place.

The Three-Legged Race demands pairs of folks, usually boys or men. Each pair is made into a three-legged racer by tying two legs together in each pair. John's left with Tommy's right. Use stout cord or rope. Any number of pairs may enter the race which is walking or "trying to walk" a specified distance.

The Sack Race, as its name implies, means that all players are standing in a sack and the sack is securely tied about the player's belt. In this he runs or walks as the race demands.

ALL DAY SPORT

It is a wise forethought to provide swings and see-saws for the tiny tots, and bats and balls for the youths, and both men and women will pitch horseshoes all day in real vacation fashion, if given the chance.

Suppose all who attend a very successful picnic during August will write us an account of the fun you had and the games you played. That will be a help for next year if too late for this summer's sport.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Baby's Health Must Be Safeguarded

Especial Care Should Be Taken in Hot Weather

ABOUT one-sixth of the deaths occurring among children under one year are from gastric and intestinal disorders. The greatest mortality from these causes is apt to be during the hot weather. Parents usually can bring their children safely thru the summer if they will follow a few simple rules of hygiene particularly in regard to feeding.

Plenty of pure milk, cool clothing and fresh air chase the dread of baby's second summer

The cardinal rules for mothers during the period are:

Nurse your baby. The breast-fed baby has at least four times as good a chance to live and thrive as the artificially fed baby.

If the baby must be weaned before autumn, wean him before the hot months. Babies should be weaned by the time they are nine or ten months old.

If it becomes necessary to give a complementary bottle, feeding after the nursing, or to wean entirely, give the baby clean cow's milk from a tuberculin-tested herd, modified according to the directions of a competent physician. Certified milk is best, and well worth the extra cost because of the extra safety for the baby. To insure the most perfect digestibility any milk fed the baby, certified or otherwise, should be boiled for three minutes.

Doctor's Care Should Be Constant

The physician should see the baby at least once a month so that the formula may be changed to meet the needs of his rapid growth.

Offer the baby plenty of boiled water to drink. Sometimes the breast-fed baby refuses to drink much water, but in the hot weather, he should frequently be given a chance to drink in case he wants to. Water that has been boiled five minutes is safe to drink.

Never consider any disturbance of the baby's bowels as unimportant. Any unusual constituency of the stool, or more than four stools a day is a disturbance. Consult your physician at the first sign of trouble. Never forget that any bowel complaint occurring in babies in the summer time may be the beginning of serious illness.

Clothing is an important item in the summer hygiene of the baby. The amount of clothes or coverings should never be such as to cause the baby to perspire. Cotton garments are best.

Rubber or waterproof napkins, if they must be used, should never be worn for long periods. Better to carry along some sort of a washable protective pad for him to sit or lie on. Diapers, no matter how slightly soiled, should be boiled at least 20 minutes and well rinsed before being used again, and dried in the outdoor sun and air.

When and wherever possible the baby should be kept out-of-doors several hours a day. His movable abiding place can be put out on the veranda if it is impossible for the mother to take him out-of-dors.

Especial care should be taken during summer to guard children against contagious diseases. Hot weather lowers resistance to disease.

Please Tell Me

PLEASE print on our Home Page several ways of serving endive salad.—X. Y. Z.

The tender white endive hearts are delicious in cold salad. Have the leaves clean and very cold. An hour before serving, marinate the salad in French dressing. This dressing is made by combining ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon sugar, 2 tablespoons vinegar and 4 tablespoons olive oil. Shake until the mixture thickens. Keep very cold.

Any preferred salad dressing can be served on tender crisp endive, and a garnish of eggs is attractive.

Endive may also be served in hot salad and touches the spot in the cool of autumn. Simply pour the boiling hot dressing over the prepared greens, and stir well. Serve at once.

ONE reader asks how to finish floors by painting and oiling; also with paraffin. Secure the very best floor paint you can find on the market and follow directions explicitly. When painted to suit your taste, then make it enduring and nicely finished by the hot oil finish. Heat boiled linseed oil to boiling hot and apply at that temperature with a brush, trying not to put it on too thick. After ten minutes remove all excess oil, being sure not to leave any. By that time the floor will have absorbed what it can and any not removed will cause a sticky mess.

I think our inquirer refers to the wax treatment in her second query. It has some paraffin in its make-up. To make a good floor wax, shave into a pint jar one-eighth pound of beeswax and one-eighth pound of paraffin. Heat this mixture by setting it in a pan of water. When the waxes are very soft, remove from the fire, and stir into it as much turpentine as the jar will hold. Stir till a nice thick batter, and keep in a cool place. Apply sparingly with soft clean cheesecloth, and follow by a weighted rubbing. Excellent for painted floors and linoleum.—G.S.S.

Heats Home for 25c a Week!

"I can run my Bulldog furnace steady for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I am using."

That's what the Bulldog does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of! Here's what it does with coal:

"There is no heater to compare with the Bulldog. I burned 2½ tons of coal last winter and heated 5 rooms and bath"—Walter Geary, Gloucester, Mass.

BULLDOG PIPELESS FURNACE

Comes Completely Erected!
Fits Any Height of Basement
Goes Through Any Door
You Install It Yourself!

If you are even thinking of a pipeless furnace, or any furnace, write for our free catalog. The Bulldog is one furnace you MUST investigate. Comes completely erected, fits any height of basement, goes through any door, and you install it yourself!

No Money Down!
Small Monthly Payments

The Bulldog is sent you for *free* inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments, at our amazingly low price! Factory connections in both East and West. We ship from nearest point. Don't consider buying any furnace until you find out about the Bulldog. Write at once for our special offer and our free catalog together with the wonderful record of Bulldog success. Get ready for winter NOW! Mail this coupon TODAY!

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Without obligating me in any way please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.
Have you a basement? Yes ☐ No ☐

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2 Dress Lengths for $1.00
6 Yards Cloth

JUST send us $1.00 and we will send you 6 yards of 36-inch fast color border pongette; enough goods to make two women's dresses, similar to the picture at the side. This cloth can also be made into children's clothes or aprons. Goods are guaranteed washable and fast color. If you do not consider the cloth worth double the price we ask, return at our expense and we'll cheerfully refund your money.

Delivery Free

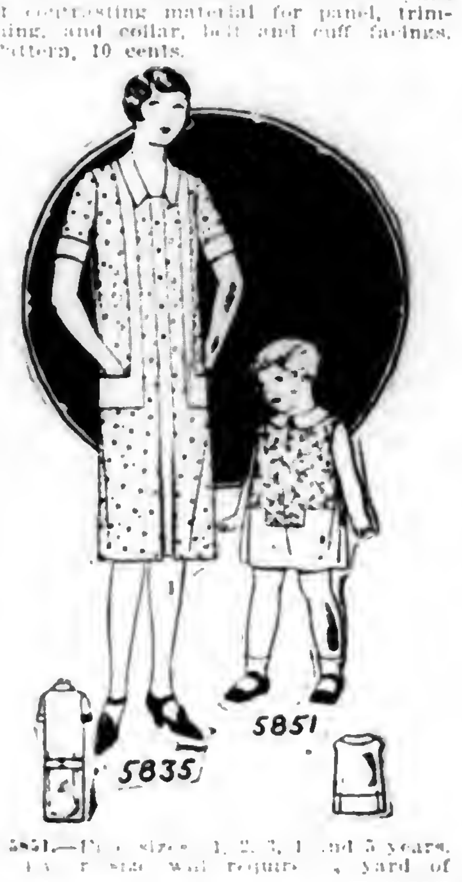
Write us a letter, enclosing $1.00. State color you want and the goods will be shipped to you, postage paid. Just think of getting 6 yards of fine goods for the amazingly low price of $1.00. You may order two different colors, 3 yards each. Colors: Blue, tan, brown, rose, green, heliotrope, or tangerine with contrasting border. Order No. S.
WALTER FIELD CO., Dept. D-1134 CHICAGO

Will Buy GUINEA PIGS, CHECKERED GIANT RABBITS, WHITE FLEMISH GIANT and WHITE NEW ZEALAND RABBITS. ANY AGE. ANY QUANTITY. STATE SEX AND PRICE
TAYLOR'S FARM, Doylestown, Pa.

These Patterns Will Shorten Sewing Day for Busy Mothers

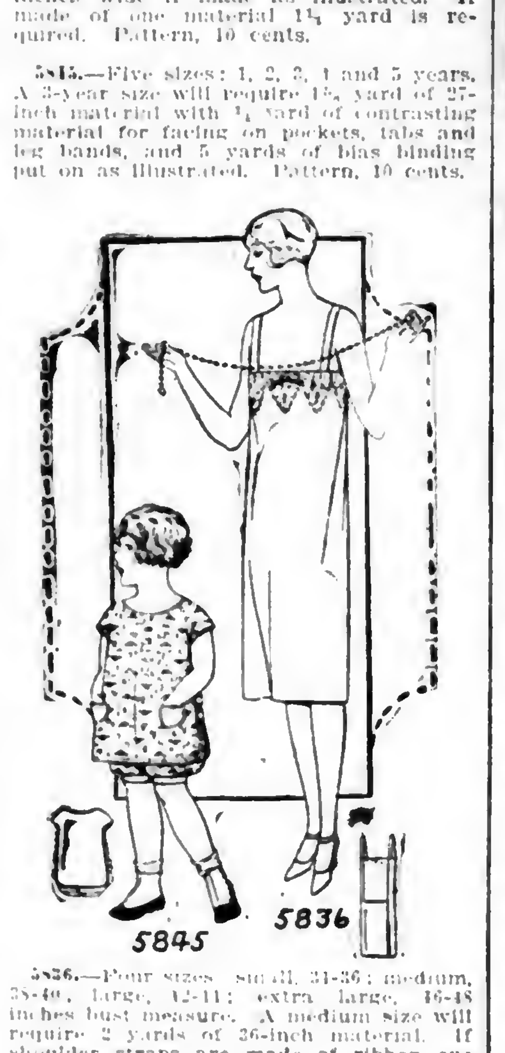
Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5835.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size if made as illustrated will require 2¾ yards of 36-inch material with one yard of contrasting material for panel, trimming, and collar, belt and cuff facings. Pattern, 10 cents.



5851.—Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size will require [illegible] yard of plain and ⅝ yard of figured material 40 inches wide if made as illustrated. If made of one material 1¼ yard is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5845.—Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size will require 1⅝ yard of 27-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on pockets, tabs and leg bands, and 5 yards of bias binding put on as illustrated. Pattern, 10 cents.



5836.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 2 yards of 36-inch material. If shoulder straps are made of ribbon one yard is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

Maybe He Doesn't Like Oatmeal

Did You Ever Try Dressing It With Raisins?

IF YOU were to go to a milliner for a hat and she were to offer you a plain bare straw or felt, then make no effort to demonstrate how the hat could be trimmed, you would very likely walk out of the store, righteously indignant because of the poor salesmanship of the shopkeeper. Hats, without trimmings, are just as good a protection for the head, but somehow it is never too much trouble to trim a hat.

But what about "garnishing," the term we apply to the trimmings for food. The busy housewife is too prone to feel that garnishes for food entail a tremendous amount of extra work, and can be used only on festive occasions. But if the housewife thinks how she may trim the food which she wishes her family to eat, she may consider herself a better saleswoman than the milliner who offers the untrimmed hat.

An Extra Touch Sells the Meal

Maybe Johnny doesn't like oatmeal. Did you ever try dressing it with raisins? Surely that is no trouble and it may increase its sale greatly. Maybe the reason why the patrons at your dining table do not eat lettuce is that you never think to pick it a little early and put it on the ice so that it will crisp up nicely. There is as much difference between a flat piece of lettuce and a nice, cold, crisp, curling one as there is between a drooping, rain-soaked hat and a perky French model.

Even the much abused spinach becomes very desirable when stacked in the center of a platter, topped with a few slices of hard cooked egg and surrounded by bright colored carrots or beets. When you are serving two such foods why not make one enhance the other by serving them together?

You really save yourself work because you save dishes. Meat and vegetables may often be arranged on one large platter with less trouble than it would take to serve them in separate dishes. Pure ice cream has such a generous appeal that it really needs no trimmings, but during the summer luscious fresh fruits and berries will lend a refreshing charm to the ice cream such as a flower may add when placed artistically on a hat.

And so it is not extra work, but a little ingenuity that is needed by the housewife to put the trimmings on food so that those who see it, eat it because they really want to!

Oil Stoves Lighten Hot Weather Burdens

OIL STOVES radiate much less heat than either coal or wood stoves and, therefore, keep the kitchen cool during hot summer days.

Three main types of oil stoves are on the market. The wickless type has to be kindled with gasoline or alcohol but it gives a hot flame similar to the flame from a gas stove. The kindler type is wickless also but has a kindler of asbestos. The third type is equipped with wicks which are lighted directly and need no kindling. All three types may be had with short chimneys which bring the flame up directly under the pot or pan. Many stoves are equipped with one extra-sized burner which gives more heat than the ordinary size.

To get the best results with any oil stove, the stove should be set level to insure an even flow of oil to the burners and the oil tank should be kept well filled with good oil. All stoves should be cleaned according to directions that come with them, and, in those that need wicks, only the wicks intended for the stove should be used.

Use CHAMPIONS *for* Dependability

CHOOSE the spark plugs you use in engine-driven farm equipment as carefully as you select the equipment itself.

For the operation of the finest piece of equipment—the best truck, tractor or stationary engine—can be seriously impaired by faulty ignition.

Champions are known the world over as the *better* spark plugs—better because of their two-piece, gas-tight construction which makes cleaning easy; their exclusive sillimanite insulators which are proof against heat fractures and breakage; and their special analysis electrodes which will not corrode.

For assured dependability and better engine performance use Champions in your farm equipment and in your own car as well—they are noted the world over for their stamina and long life—outselling all others two to one because they are the *better* spark plugs.

Car manufacturers recommend, and hundreds of thousands of motorists are changing spark plugs every 10,000 miles to insure better and more economical car operation. This is true, even of Champions, in spite of their world-wide reputation for remarkably long life.

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO

***Champion X*—**
Exclusively for Ford cars, trucks and tractors—packed in the Red Box
60¢

***Champion*—**
for trucks, tractors and cars other than Fords—and for all stationary engines—packed in the Blue Box
75¢

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received my pin and thank you very much. I think it is very pretty.

There are two birds' nests near our house. One is on the porch and the other is on a lilac bush. The nest on the porch has four baby birdies in it. They must like us, don't you think?

We have a little calf and I feed it out of a bucket every day. I call it Queen Marie. We have three white bunnies.—Ruth Sheasley, (X), Armstrong County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm. Here is a cake recipe:

NEW VELVET CAKE

2 eggs
½ cup milk
One-third cup butter
One and one-third level teaspoon baking powder
One-third cup flour
Two-thirds cup sugar
2 tablespoons water
3 drops lemon extract
3 drops vanilla extract

Sift flour once before measuring. Measure into the sifter, add baking powder and sift three times. Cream the butter and sugar until frothy. Beat the egg yolks until thick and lemon color. Then beat them well into the creamed butter and sugar. Whip the whites of the eggs until stiff, then whip into the mixture. Pour in the milk and water, sift in flour, add the extract and beat all until smooth.

Bake in small loaf pan 45 minutes, allowing the mixture to rise as high as it will before browning over the top. If baked in shallow pan or in layer pans one-third of a cup of flour should be added with a corresponding proportion of baking powder.—Josephine Baker, 13, Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Members:—I sure do like to make candy. Will someone please send me a recipe for butterscotch candy? —Marie Rush, 13, Greene County, Pa.

Grace A. Wilson, Fulton Co., Pa. **Agnes Zabroski, Greene Co., Pa.**

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have been ill for eight months and because my illness keeps me from going out I have lots of time to read. I have been reading the letters of the little friends. I like them very much. I have four little kittens. They are very cute. I named one of them Sugar Lump. I thought it was a nice name for a cat. I also have 36 ducks. I always mix their food.

I have a dog named Rex. He is a very wise dog. He fetches the cows and tells us by barking when someone comes. He is very kind to me.—Christine Edris Darcas, Lebanon County, Pa.

I hope, Christine, that by now you are entirely well.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a farm. We have horses, cows, pigs and chickens. I was trapping this winter and caught a raccoon but it got away from me.

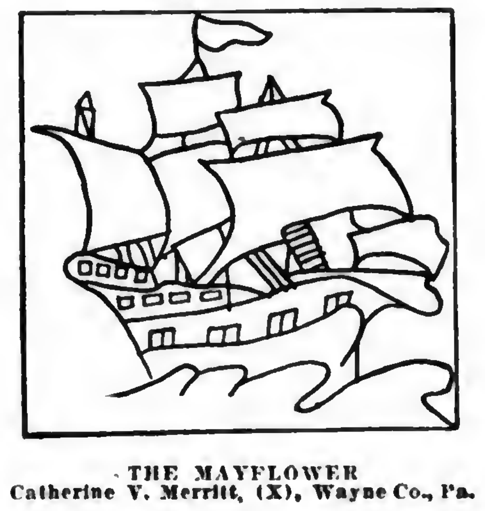
In the summer I must watch our cows. I like to plow and harrow.—Ralph Bower, Snyder County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live in the country and have a pony. We call him Dan. He is black. When we take Dan out to water he will lay down and roll. If you throw your hands up he will get up on his hind feet, and if you clap your hands together he will clap his front feet together.

He will eat candy and will drink out of a tea cup. My pony shakes hands with you.—Margaret Blossom, Luzerne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading the Forum letters for a long time and enjoy them very much. I would like to be one of your members.

I am sending a picture of the "Mayflower" that I drew.—Catherine V. Merritt, (X), Wayne County, Pa.



THE MAYFLOWER
Catherine V. Merritt, (X), Wayne Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends.—I received my pin and thank you very, very much for it.

We have a dog. Her name is Buster. She does many things but the one I think is the most polite is this. When she wants to come in the house she comes to the door and scratches, which we call knocking. When we open the door she will not come in unless we ask her to. Sometimes she barks so we open the door. Then she runs in. We caught on to her trick, so we do not open the door any more.—Ruth Sandt, thirteen, (X), Northampton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I will write you a few lines or maybe you will drop me for not writing. Here are some riddles.

1. Why is a horse like the letter O?
2. How does a bird eat apples?
3. Why does a cock shut his eyes when he crows?
4. Why is a bridge used on fiddles?
6. Why is a bad man like a broken pen?—Mildred Hartman, eleven (X), Columbia County, Pa.

To You

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—Last week you'll remember I reminded you of our Story Contest. I hope all of you will have enough spare time to enter the contest. Once you decide what you're going to say it won't take very long to put your thoughts on paper will it?

Today I received a letter from a Forum cousin in York County inquiring about the contest. In part she says, "Do you mean this summer on our vacation from school or just the time we have off in the day? Must it be written with pencil or ink?" That's entirely up to you. You can tell me what you'd like to do between times during the day or what you'd like to do during vacation when you have lots and lots of spare time. You probably haven't a lot of spare time during the day for I suppose it keeps you busy helping outdoors—watching the cows, tending the chicks, etc. But you possibly will have a great deal of spare time during vacation. Some of you, no doubt, would like to go camping this summer, others would like to visit the seashore and still others would like, perhaps, to take a trip to the city. The camping trip sounds good to me.

Try to make your story as interesting as possible for I'd like to publish several of your contest papers. You may write either in pencil or ink. I shall not judge your materials but I shall consider the neatness of your paper. I think we're going to have lots of fun with this contest for you probably all will be wanting to do something entirely different.

Chestley Bellamy, Kathryn Carll, Bessie Snyder, Inez Bower, Millie Kelso and Jonas Yingst have written saying, "I would like to become a Forum member. What shall I do?" The Forum is for all the boys and girls who read Pennsylvania Farmer. Membership pins are sent to those who send in particularly good contributions of letters, pictures and drawings. Forum friends who have been made members because of especially good contributions to the page have the "X" appearing after their names.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Contestants—12 and Under

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Anna Althoff (X), Helen L. Gates, Antonia Kas. **Armstrong County,** Edith Van Dyke, Margaret Atkinson (X), Francis Grazer. **Beaver County,** Jeanne Brenner. **Bedford County,** Charlotte Moore (X), Iva Stockman. **Berks County,** Eleanor Deisher (X), Mary R. Moyer, Pearl S. Weiss. **Blair County,** Hilda Smith. **Bradford County,** Cora Hawthorne, Gerald Hawthorne. **Bucks County,** Mary Fritz (X), Bertha Schultz (X), Eleanor Whitman. **Butler County,** Lois Callen, Thelma Stock. **Cambria County,** Mary Rita Shaffer, Genevieve Shaffer (X), Amelia Kosloski, Viola Bauer, Olive Sutton. **Carbon County,** Allen A. Green. **Centre County,** Imogene Branstetter (X), Mildred Gammo (X). **Chester County,** Edith Helen Geiger, Violet Clemons, Ada M. Fleming (X), Ma Belle Morris. **Clarion County,** Mervin Mercer. **Clearfield County,** Kenneth Rose (X), Gwendolyn Gra (X). **Clinton County,** Lucile Glossner (X). **Columbia County,** Marian Henry. **Crawford County,** Christina Weiland. **Cumberland County,** Arthur Otto, Mildred Hartzlerode (X), Maude E. Weaver, Lee A. Fayler (X), Pearl E. Mountz (X). **Dauphin County,** Esther Landis (X). **Delaware County,** Hannah Wallace, Marian Goodley.

Erie County, Irene Bathowski. **Fayette County,** Ethel Richards, J. C. Hughes. **Franklin County,** Esther Ryder (X), Mary Louise Hege (X), Esther M. Geitel. **Fulton County,** Gerald Hess, Louise Souders. **Huntingdon County,** Paul Pollock (X). **Indiana County,** Pete Catalier. **Jefferson County,** Ruth Troutman. **Lackawanna County,** Henry White, Lucille Post, Helen York, Katherine Fechensky. **Lancaster County,** Erma Snyder, Verna M. Gruber (X), Sadie E. Bachman (X), Anna Mae Martin, Elizabeth M. Metz (X), Reba Hauck (X), Clyde Myer (X), Caroline Hauck (X), Kathryn Paules, Clarence S. Carper, Ruth E. Bowman, Edna Wenger, Henry Hershe, Irma M. Brenner (X), Mabel D. Mowrer, Frances Weaver (X). **Lawrence County,** Joe Cushar (X), Mary Lapp. **Lebanon County,** Annie Brandt, Katie Light (X), Simon K. Kreider. **Lehigh County,** Karla A. Fetter (X), Marian Deibert, Bernadine Frankhouser (X). **Luzerne County,** Leona Good. **Lycoming County,** Sheldon Thompson, Helen E. Hicks.

Montgomery County, Frances M. Silvey, Anna H. Vogel, Willard B. Schultz, Leona Buchert, Pearl Asthelmer (X), Sara K. Freed. **Northumberland County,** Marjorie Geiser, Hazel Stover, Pauline Leech. **Perry County,** Jennie L. Strawser, Leona T. Blaine (X), Clara Mutzabaugh, Edna Mutzabaugh. **Potter County,** Eloise Bacon. **Schuylkill County,** Helen Neuzard, Paul D. Zechman. **Somerset County,** Mabel Walters. **Susquehanna County,** Marion Snyder (X), Florence Clark (X), Peter Demianovich. **Union County,** Sarah M. Malus. **Warren County,** Margaret Morrison. **Washington County,** Mary Alice Day, Rose Selcik (X), Albert Smutny, Margaret Benker, Naomi Myrtle Johnston (X), Paul March. **Wayne County,** Catherine Merritt (X), Mike Sjewak (X). **Westmoreland County,** Dorotha B. Walter, Merle Fowler. **York County,** Helen Markley, Eva Mellinger, Emma Frank (X), Miriam Mellinger.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Erma Von Lintig. **Cumberland County,** Isabelle Mosley, Thelma Huntingdon, Cora E. Orr (X), Angelina Genna, Arthur Franchie, Maude Kobeldak (X), Mary Mastretta. **Gloucester County,** Marjorie Kirby. **Hunterdon County,** Josephine Rutherford. **Mercer County,** Dorothy Hill (X). **Middlesex County,** Madeline M. Hershe, Mildred Duncan. **Monmouth County,** Anna Breckenridge, Myrtle E. Kline, Doris Havens. **Salem County,** Lalla Smith (X). **Warren County,** Karl Scott (X).

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Anne Llewellyn. **Caroline County,** Louise Sullivan (X), Doris Butler. **Carroll County,** Helen M. Miller, Alice Simmons, Tressa Massimore, Claude Warner, Margaret E. Warner, Fern Hasler (X), Raymond Walker, Dorothy V. Myers. **Harford County,** Velia Crouse. **Washington County,** Miriam Martin. **York County,** Elvan L. Shaw.

OHIO

Mahoning County, Pearl Mosler.

INDIANA

Allen County, Margaret Gongaware.

WEST VIRGINIA

Tucker County, Elinor Luflin.

Answers to riddles printed on our page last week from Doris Butler, Caroline County, Md.

1. A kite.
2. Corn.
3. Wheat.
4. Pictures.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Mildred Sharrah (X). **Armstrong County,** David Russell (X). **Bedford County,** Martha M. Sparks. **Berks County,** Kathryn Conrad. **Bucks County,** Ruth S. Crouthamel. **Butler County,** Betty Campbell (X). **Chester County,** Nina L. Cox (X), Grace Wagoner. **Clarion County,** Elsetta McCall (X), Kathryn Irene Carll. **Clinton County,** Caroline Adams. **Columbia County,** Dorothy Marr. **Cumberland County,** Pearl E. Mountz (X). **Franklin County,** Malvern Miller (X). **Fulton County,** Tressa Rosenberry (X). **Lancaster County,** Verna M. Doerr. **Mercer County,** Alice Schaible. **Perry County,** Marjorie Kuhn (X). **Schuylkill County,** Pearl Klinger. **Somerset County,** Minnie Blough, Mary M. Umberger (X). **Sullivan County,** Ruth Schaefer, Ruth Vogle. **Susquehanna County,** Prudence Clark (X). **Washington County,** Geneva Duke, Margaret Beniger (X).

NEW YORK

Allegany County, Chestley Bellamy. **Broome County,** Doris Crowell (X).

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Reginald Lippeon (X). **Harford County,** Vella Crouse (no address given).

(X)—Forum Member.

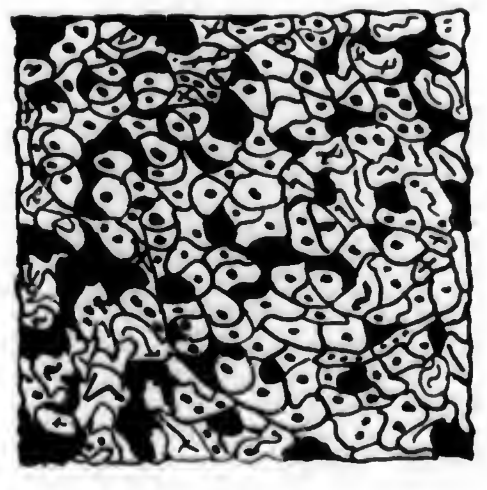
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—This puzzle is something like weeding a path—only when you get the ground all nice and clear you will have a picture of something that does not look like a path at all. As a matter of fact the animal you will draw would probably feel more at home on a road than on a little garden path, altho he is often seen in fields, too. I mustn't tell you more about him but you can find him for yourself by filling in with a pencil all the queer little white spaces in the puzzle that have just one dot in them. Be careful to fill in only those spaces which have only one dot—or your animal will be scared and not look like himself at all. It may be that you will find he wants to be turned around a little bit after standing in one place for such a long time. Just humor him a little and I think you will find he is your very good friend. When you have drawn this animal, let me have your answer either on a postcard or in a letter by August 20th.

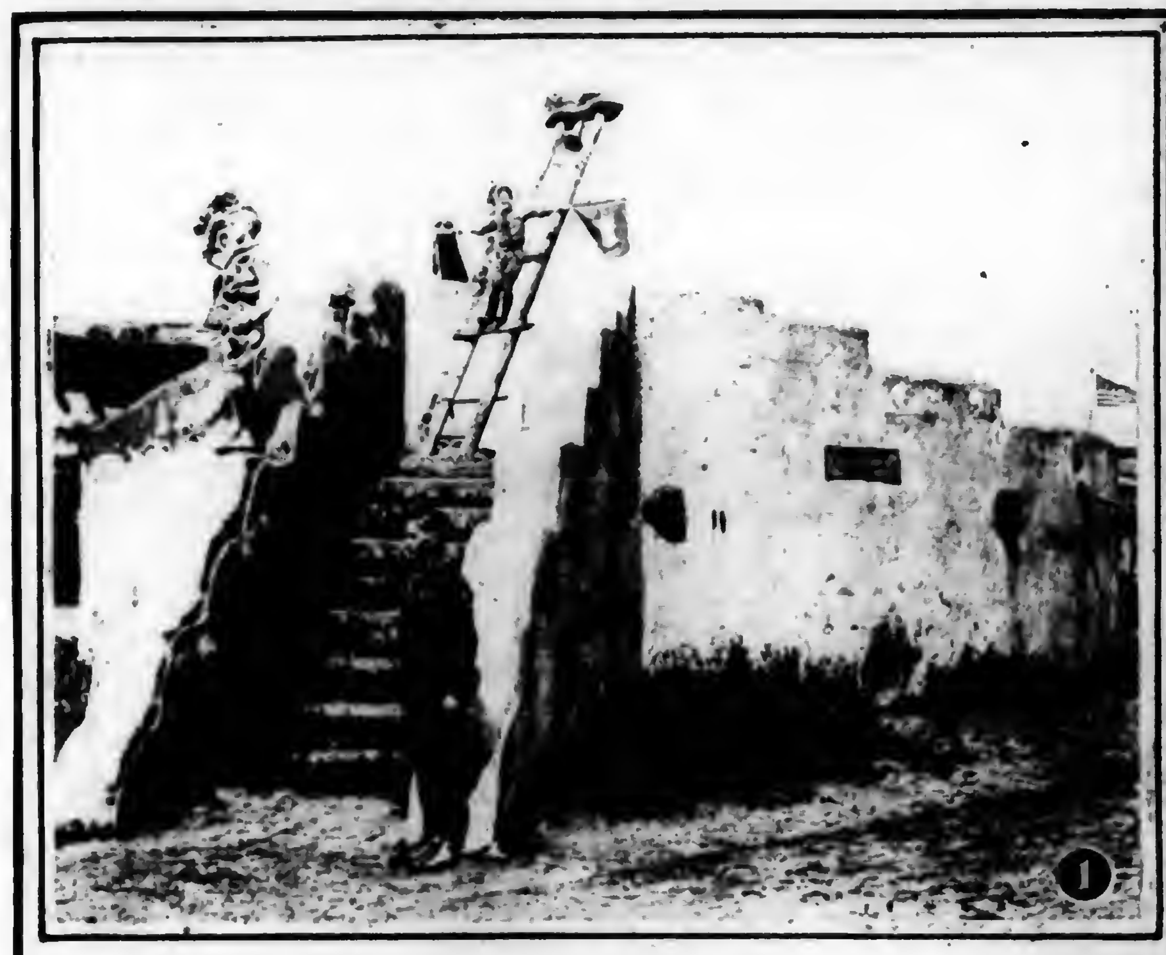
BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

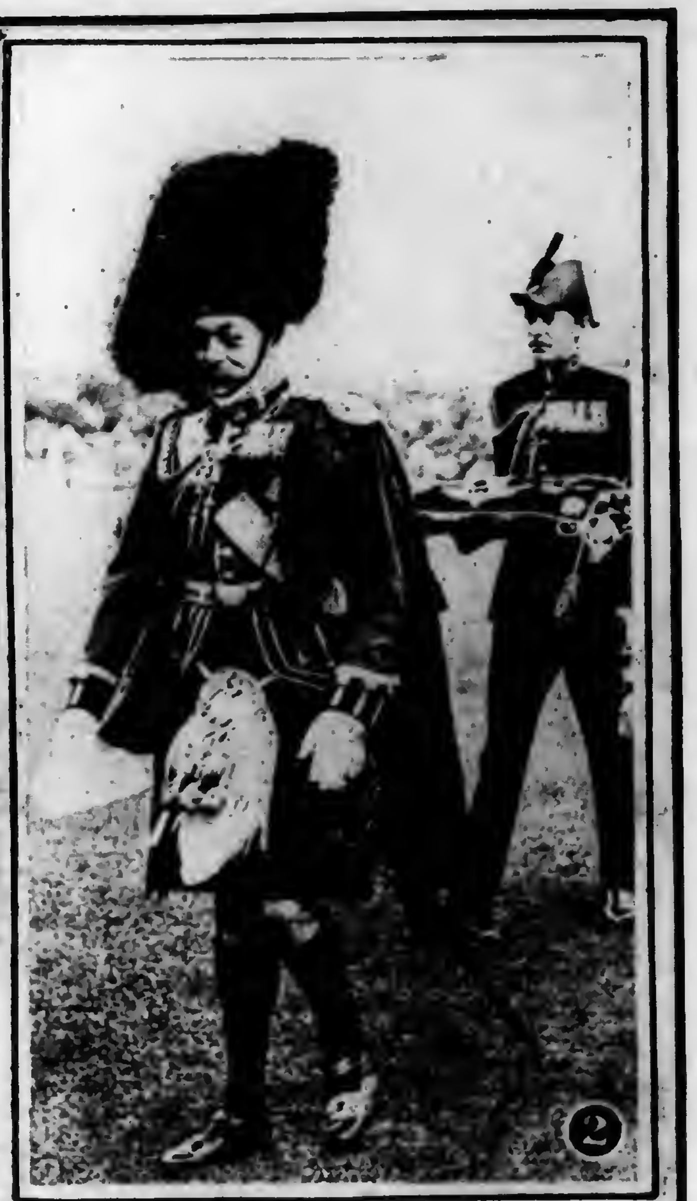
Evidently we all have lots of friends with lots of different names. The puzzle in the July 23 issue was to make up names of girls and boys from the letters given you. The names I had in mind were: RUTH, ROBERT, MABEL, CHARLES, ALICE, JOHN, MARY, GEORGE, MARTHA and JAMES. Some of you found the names of other Little Folks.

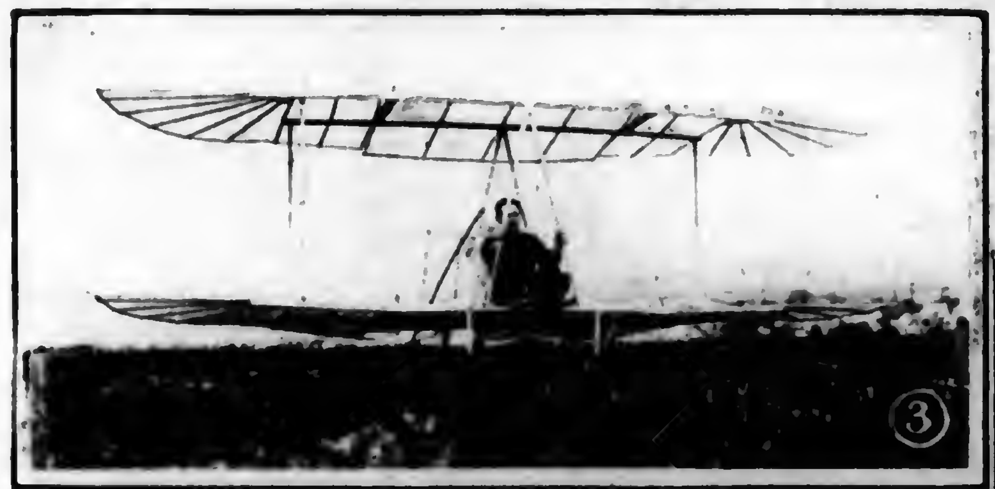
The prize winners are: Josephine DePalmo, age 10, Millville, N. J.; Joe Ferkan, age 9, New Bethlehem, Pa.; Alice Garton, age 11, Uniondale, Pa.; Trento Gavazzi, age 11, Kersey, Pa.; Arlene Harper, age 11, Connellsville, Pa.; Alma Kephart, age 11, Osceola Mills, Pa.; Mary Osborne, age 12, Forest Hill, Md.; Josephine M. A. A. Toth, age 11, Jermyn, Pa.; Mary E. Wiles, age 10, Chambersburg, Pa.

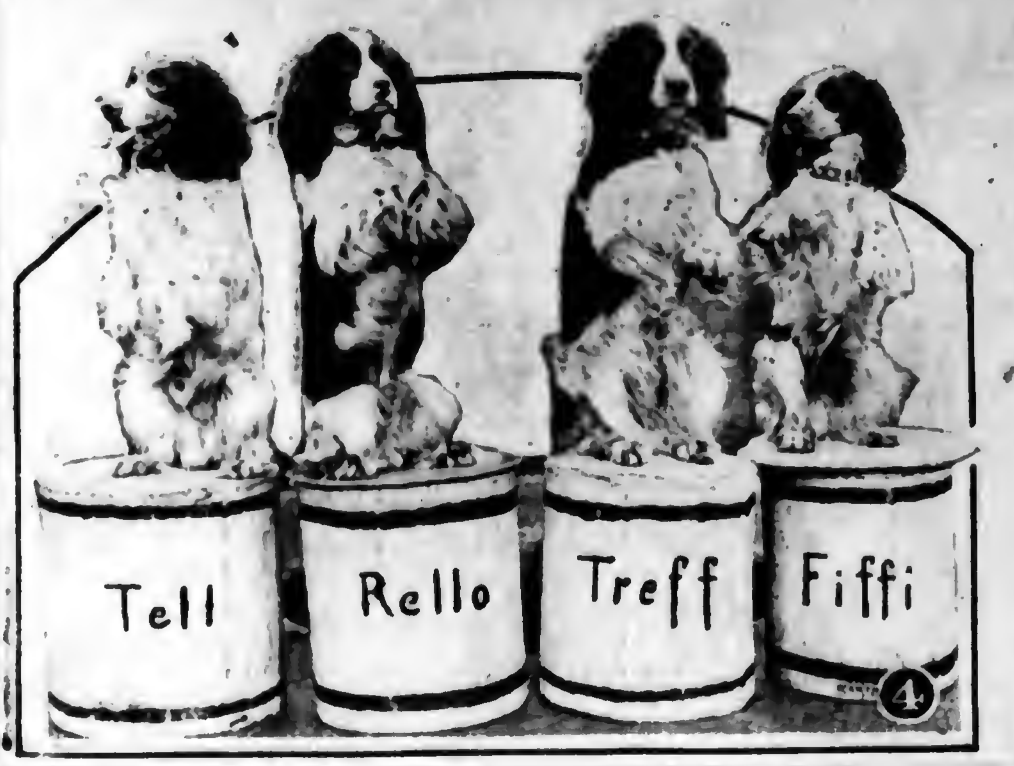


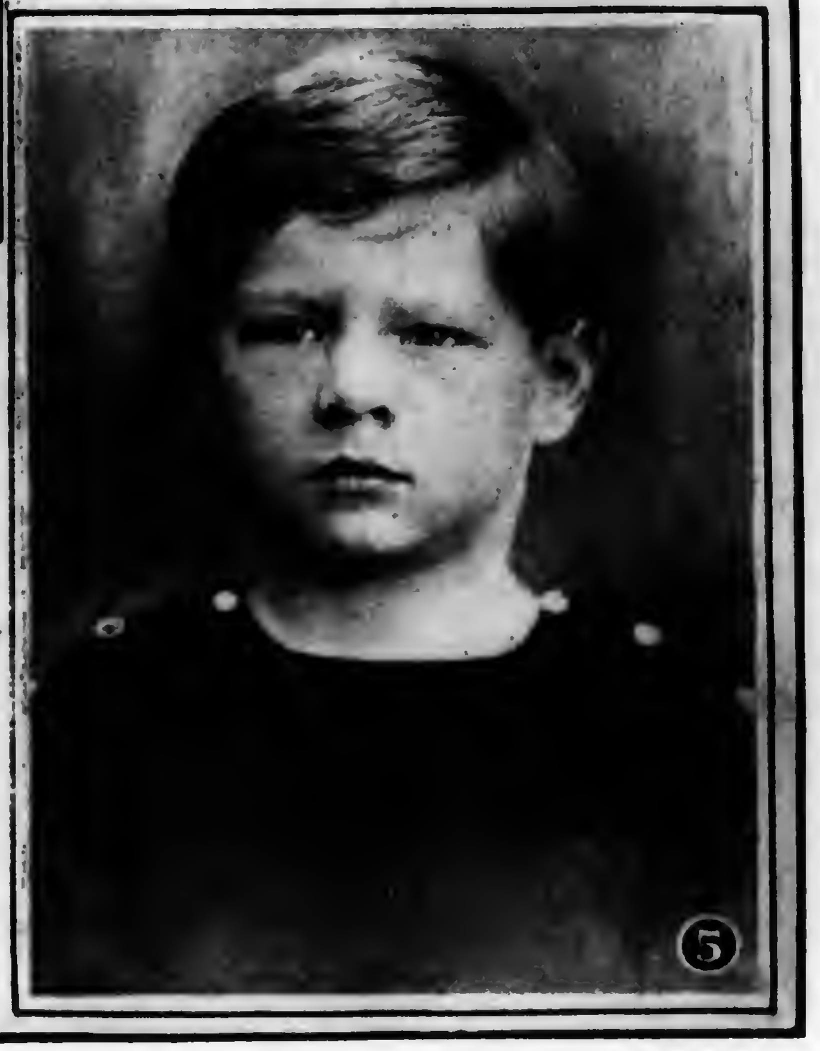
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES











(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—The Boy Scouts of San Diego, California, hold their meetings, practise signalling, prepare for summer encampments and enjoy other activities in a real Indian village. It was constructed for the use of Cliff Dwellers and Pueblo Indians of Arizona during the San Diego Exposition in 1915 and 1916 and covers five acres of ground in Balboa Park. The village was given to the 1200 Boy Scouts of the city ten years ago.

2.—King George, wearing the uniform of an officer in the Black Watch Regiment, inspected his bodyguard during his recent visit to Scotland.

3.—Hans Richter, celebrated German glider, has designed and built a motorless plane with movable wings which enables the glider to imitate the flight of a bird.

4.—The four setters shown here are waiting for orders from their trainer, Helen Kersten, said to be the youngest animal trainer in the world.

5.—A recent portrait of young King Mihail, the new ruler of Roumania. He succeeds his grandfather, King Ferdinand, who died last month.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

MY UNCLE FROM CAROLINA

IT WAS the night of my first assembly that I first saw my uncle. With poor Aunt Eliza dead, and nobody to keep me in hand except my tutor—and he was far too drunk most of the time to pay much attention to me—my hours of coming in and going out were not quite what they should have been. Looking back, I would say that my freedom had gone to my head. Yet at the moment and according to the customs of the time, it did not seem out of the way that a boy of seventeen should consider himself a gentleman of leisure and fashion and try to act the part.

The dancing assemblies were all the rage in Philadelphia in that winter of 1770-71. Every one but the Quakers attended, and even a few Friends weakened at times. To this assembly I had gone without a partner, after the fashion of the other young bucks, danced a bit, gossiped and drank punch until nearly twelve. Now I was coming home, very fine, with velvet surcoat, lace on wrists and shirt bosom, and as a crowning touch of elegance, a long, ornamental staff in my right hand. I felt very grown up and very fashionable, and minced along as if the whole town were there admiring me.

INDEED, I was so taken with myself and my clothes that when a man stepped out of the shadows of my doorway, I jumped back, cried out, and swung the staff up in an absurd posture of defense.

The man, however, did nothing but stand stock still and eye me. He was a tall, lean fellow of a type that was getting a bit uncommon in Philadelphia. His leather hunting shirt, deerskin leggings and coonskin cap marked him as from the frontier. He carried a rifle and there was a scalping knife at his belt.

"Are you young Daniel?" he asked.

"I am Daniel Craig," said I somewhat haughtily, now that my scare was over. "What do you want?"

He made a sort of grimace.

"Suppose we go inside," he suggested.

My sitting-room was somewhat in disorder. I had tried on three suits before I decided on the one I wore. The others lay about on chairs and table. The sight did not seem to please my visitor. He cleared a chair by dumping on the floor a red coat, a pair of plush breeches and a cocked hat with gold lace on it, and sat down without invitation, after wrinkling a long nose at the display of finery.

"Let's get this over," he urged brusquely. "I'm in a rare hurry. Boy, I'm your Uncle Daniel."

I stared. Could this forest runner be my father's brother? I had thought of him as a rich planter in North Carolina.

"Your aunt raised you like a lady, I see," declared my uncle briskly. "You have the air of one; no doubt you are expensive to keep. Your mother had some sense, but none of it went to her sister."

"Sir," I cried hotly. "I will not have this—"

"No dramatics," said my uncle shortly. "We are not dealing in compliments just now. Well, the good lady is dead, and the evil she did lives after her, as is customary. But this is beside the point. What are we to do with you?"

"Why, my aunt, I take it, left ample provision for me," I replied.

"Your lawyer must be more of a fool than I thought," snapped my uncle. "Your aunt did not leave a cent. She had an annuity that died with her. This property was hers for her life only. It was arranged to go, I think, at her death, to her cousins in England."

"But how—" I started to ask and could not go on. The safe position which I had occupied as a young gentleman of family and some fortune seeemd to be breaking into bits.

My uncle showed the first indication of embarrassment.

"You have been looked after," he explained, not very clearly. "That's all past now. What we need to find out is what you are to do in the future."

"I insist on knowing, sir," I broke in. "Where has the money that I have been spending come from?"

"Hang me, where should it come from?" roared my uncle in something of a mock fury. "To be flat about it, your lawyer Lowe has been paying your allowance from my remittances to him."

I was very red, very angry, very much mortified. "I give you thanks, sir," said I; "and assure you that had I known—

"It doesn't matter," interrupted my uncle. "I came here hoping to plan out your future with you, maybe take you back to Carolina, put you to a trade, or do something with you. It strikes me now"—he looked me over—"that the job may be harder than I thought.

"AS BAD luck would have it, there was a runner on my trail, sent out after I left. He found me almost as soon as I made the town. The Regulators are starting for Newburn to rescue Husband, and they want me back. That means I must return at once. I told Lowe to keep things as they are. It had come to me that I might take you—no, we'll settle that later."

He got up, stretched himself and yawned. "That Catawba ought to have the horses around by now," he remarked, and picked up his rifle.

"But I thought you were a planter," I cried, still bemused by the difference between my imaginings of this uncle and the man himself.

"A bit of one," he answered. "I trade a little with the Cherokees, buy pelts from anybody—and spend a good deal of my time in keeping out of the hands of His Gracious Majesty's representatives. You know I'm something of a Regulator. And you, I suppose, are a good Tory?"

"We don't take sides much in Philadelphia," I answered in some confusion. Indeed, I had been greatly influenced in my political ideas by the sons of some of our great merchants. They, it seemed, thought the Sons of Liberty and the non-importation agreements a good deal worse plague than anything King George might send. I had sense enough to see that my uncle would hold different views.

HE LAUGHED a little harshly at my reply, and made for the door. I followed and put my hand on his arm as we stood together on the doorstep outside.

"Am I to understand, sir," I asked, "that my livelihood is altogether dependent on your bounty?"

"Ah," he commented, with a quick glance; "it sticks in your craw, does it? Come, perhaps your clothes have given me the wrong notion of you."

I hardly realized what he was saying. Upon me there was a stifling sense of personal disgrace that I, a gentlemen of Philadelphia, should be dependent on this backwoodsman.

"I can not—" I began, and choked: "I can not—"

He patted me on the shoulder. A man on horseback with a led horse behind him came up the street. He pulled up before us, and my uncle swung into the spare saddle.

"Come, come, my lad," said he, in a much more pleasant tone than he had before used; "you're my own nephew. It's no disgrace for a man to take help from his own kinfolk. Perhaps I was too short with you. You are a good boy in spite of your raising. You'll do for Carolina yet."

He rode off. The light from the window at the corner flashed on him once, and then he went into the darkness, with nothing to mark his going save the clang of shod hoofs on the cobblestones.

I went back to my room. It was as if such a person as my uncle had never existed. The familiar surroundings all told me that the last half-hour had been a nightmare. Yet I knew it was only too true.

In truth I spent the few hours till morning in such a fret of indignation and dismay as I had never before experienced. I had pictured some disasters, but never this. To be penniless had seemed an absurdity too wild for dreams, even. My aunt had reared me, her sister's boy, as she thought a young gentleman should be reared. I knew my scraps of Latin and Greek; I could dance well, fence a bit, ride a horse, shoot not badly; but could not add a column of figures, mend a plow, nor shoe a horse to save my soul.

I had never dreamed that my aunt's income stopped with her death, especially since my customary allowance kept on. I did remember an odd sounding remark from the lawyer, after the funeral, but paid no attention. I knew my aunt would have left all she had to me. My mistake was that I had not guessed how little that would be.

Now I faced a black future. This was my life—theater parties at the Southwark Theater, card games, horse races, dancing, riding to hounds. It was, altho I did not think of it this way at the time, the imitation by the colonies of the life of the aristocracy of England. Now that life was ended. Young and simple tho I was, I was quite aware that to be a gentleman of this type demanded a certain and adequate income.

My uncle I hated sincerely, partly because I disliked being indebted to him, and partly because he represented all I had grown to scorn—the barbaric manners, the crudity of the frontier. I [illegible] how Douglas Manning, [illegible] the Macaroni of the town, complained at the London Coffee House [illegible] of the hordes of German, Scotch and Irish immigrants who were pouring off the ships and thru the town.

"They stink," said he, and wrinkled up his nose to show how much.

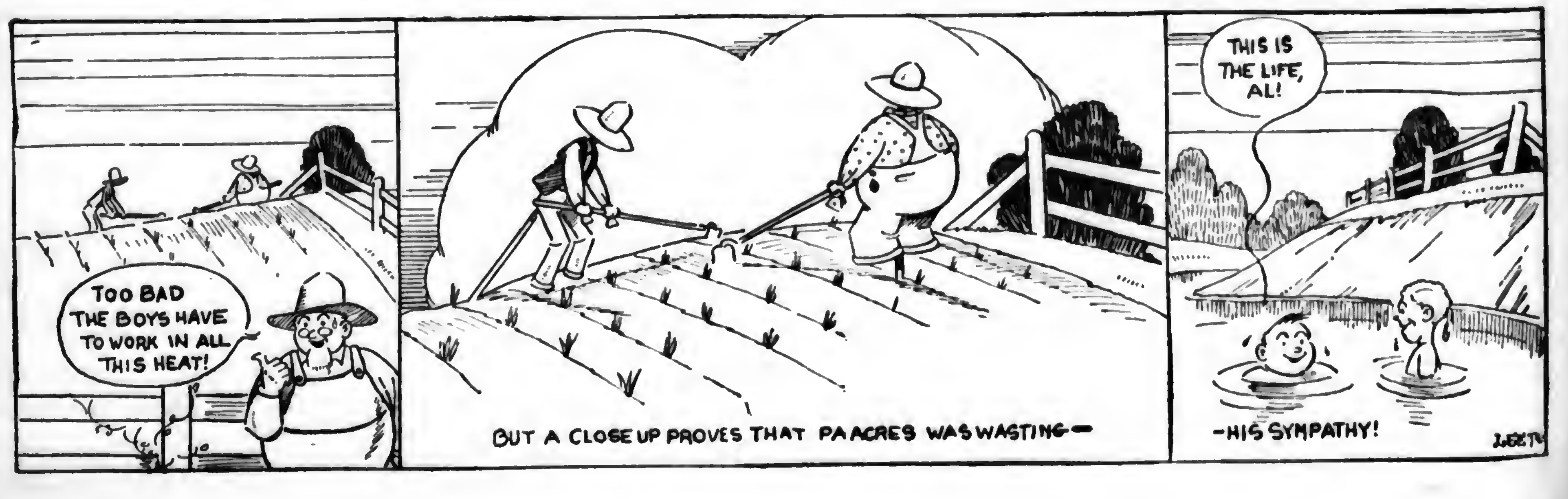
"So would you, Manning," retorted another, "if you had been crowded on an immigrant ship for a month or so. Let them be. They go straight thru to the frontier. More scalps for the Shawnees and the Cherokees. The savages' right arms will be worn out before they get across the Susquehanna into our farms."

THIS was my view, too. It was with difficulty that I recalled that my father and his brother had been of that immigrant crew only a generation before. They had come from Ulster early in the century. My father gained some land, married, and died soon after my birth. My mother, I gathered, had lived long enough to use up his small estate, and my aunt, after thriftily converting her scant fortune into an annuity, had reared me. No doubt, poor woman, she had got exaggerated reports of my uncle's fortune in North Carolina, and was sure I was due to share it. She was always an optimist of a particularly fervent type. She disbelieved in the seriousness of her last illness and died happy, firmly convinced that she would live to cheat the annuity company out of another ten years' income.

Daylight began to filter thru the windows at last. When folks began to stir in the streets, I flung my coat and hat on and started out. My ball costume was none the better for a night's tossing on couch and chair, and I had none of that gay assurance that had been my lot the evening before.

Yet as I walked out even my distress, coupled with the time of midwinter and the hour of early morning, could not make Philadelphia other than a fair town to my eyes. The solid, red brick houses, the cobbled streets, had a businesslike, a

Activities of Al Acres: *Pa Acres Didn't Have His Distance Glasses On : : : By Leet*


TOO BAD THE BOYS HAVE TO WORK IN ALL THIS HEAT!
BUT A CLOSE UP PROVES THAT PA ACRES WAS WASTING—
THIS IS THE LIFE, AL!
—HIS SYMPATHY!
LEET

calm, a civilized air. I shivered a bit as I thought of my uncle riding toward the wilderness, populated, as I had a vague idea, by howling Indians and mobs of rioters.

Lowe, my aunt's lawyer, and, as I had learned, my uncle's, was up and eating breakfast. I was shown in, to find him in slippers, a banyan (a flowing robe that gave him something the air of a Turk) and a black turban.

"You grow industrious," he remarked, with a sidelong glance at my disarranged finery. "Well, Father Abraham says, 'Plow deep while luggards sleep. There is worse advice and very little better."

"I have seen my uncle," I said, and with that found to my surprise, that I hardly knew how to go on.

"Doubtless you have, since he saw me yesterday," said my barrister coolly. "Are you going back to Carolina with him?"

"He had to start back last night," I responded. "He did not ask that I go with him."

Mr. Lowe eyed his cup of chocolate quite thoughtfully.

"I suggested something of the sort," he commented. "You are, my friend, if I may say it, rather singularly fortunate. Your aunt dies and you gain freedom and lose your income. Your uncle comes, your income continues and your freedom goes on."

"But why was all this kept from me?" I asked.

"Because you were too busy to listen," said the lawyer sharply. "How many times have I tried to pound some sense into that head of yours. But no, you were engaged; there was a horse race, or a bull bait, or a cock fight, or something else, and no time for business—"

He broke off suddenly and began to laugh.

"Here I am, quarrelling with an heir," said he, getting up briskly and holding out his hand. "That is poor business for such a businesslike fellow as I talk of being. You may know, Mr. Craig, that your uncle left me his will, making you his sole heir, has ordered your allowance continued until further notice, and to crown the list of good deeds has gone back to the wilderness and has laid down no rules for your behavior."

"And you sir?" I asked.

HE MADE me a satirical bow. "I stand not in loco parentis," he declared. "I pay you your allowance and see that the house is kept for you. That is all. You can go back to your cock fights."

With this dismissal I was forced to be content. I went back to my desultory lessons with my tutor, to my riding and dancing, more because I knew not what else to do than with any real purpose of enjoyment. My memory of my uncle was too clear for me to think this life could go on. Some day he would come back, and then this life of ease and amusement would vanish like a bubble. So I idled and waited, with a growing consternation in my heart.

It was a month later, in fact, that the blow fell. It was a February evening and I was again at the assembly, not taking part this time, but sitting back in a corner and looking somewhat gloomily at the dancers. I was finding that night, as on many other nights, that the savor had gone out of existence. Behind every gay scene, I saw the dark outlines of the hills of the frontier country, a trading path swarming with Cherokees, the rough cabins of the settlers, the smoke of an Indian signal fire.

It was hardly fear that I felt. Distaste was a better name for it. There was in me—and is yet, for that matter—a liking for old, finished things, for steady ways and certain customs, for security and comfort.

Old Jonathan Graham came over to sit down by me. He was well toward ninety, but still brisk. It was his custom to drop in at these assemblies, chat with a friend or two for a little, and drift out again, to be shepherded home by the colored body servant who waited for him outside.

"Have you ever been out in the back country, the frontier, sir?" I asked presently.

"You might say that Philadelphia was a frontier when I came," he replied. "I was a young sprout just fresh from Oxford and ready to make my name as a wit or a dramatist or a poet—how I looked up to Addison and his set! Well, fortune went rather ill with my father. We came here. I built houses, traded for land, farmed—and left literature behind in England."

"It is common word that you have done well here, sir," I suggested.

"There are good farms this side the Susquehanna that seem to say that," he responded. "May my grandsons enjoy them. No, it has not been a bad life—but I would have liked Oxford and London better. Well, no man chooses his own lot. I didn't; neither will you."

I nodded. "I fear not," I murmured.

The old man put his hand on my shoulder as he rose.

"Your choice will not be as hard as mine," he declared. "Philadelphia has nothing; Boston and New York, nothing. They have grown beyond being frontier villages, but they have not as yet discovered any way of being anything else. The real life of Pennsylvania, or Virginia, or all the rest, is out on the frontier itself. Look at these thousands of Irish and Scotch and Germans who go thru here in streams. Those men are the only ones here worth imitating. Go with them, or go back to England."

I WENT out with him and helped him into his carriage. Then instead of returning to the hall, I started to wander aimlessly along the street.

I must have walked for half an hour or so in a brown study, when I was recalled sharply to myself by the rattle of a coach and the shouting of postilllons. I was close by the George Inn, where the stages from New York and Baltimore came in, and this was a coach newly arrived.

The passengers crawled out, shook themselves, and went hurriedly into the inn parlor. As I watched them, I felt inclined to follow their example. It was a raw night out, and a little hot food and drink would not go badly. More than that, however, I wanted company. Within George Inn, if the shouts and laughter that sounded thru its walls were any sign, there were jovial folk and friendly.

The tap room was crowded. The new folks just in on the coach were ensconced in a little parlor that opened to my left. Over to my right there was a big table crowded with men, half in uniform, and half in ordinary citizen's dress. I recognized one or two of the latter and got a nod from each.

(To be continued next week)

Did you ever hear this one?—

"Pa, will you buy me a pair of boots if I prove to you that a dog has ten tails?"

"Yes, my son."

"Well, to begin with, one dog has one more tail than no dog, hasn't he?"

"Yes."

"Well, no dog has nine tails; and if one dog has one more tail than no dog, then one dog must have ten tails."

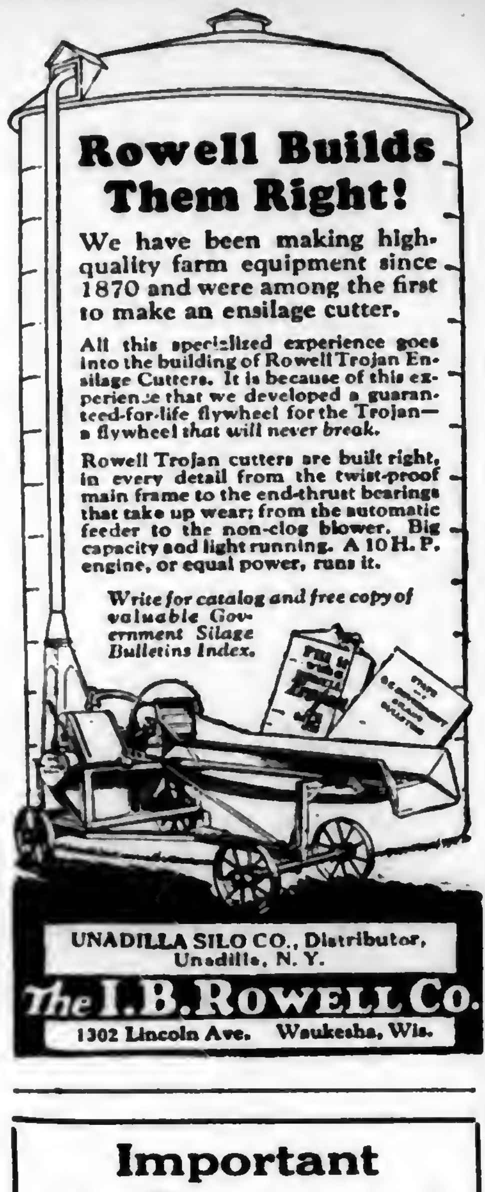
He got the boots.

Have just read that 99 per cent of the people contribute nothing to the permanent welfare of mankind. Just a bit harsh, perhaps, but isn't there a wonderful feeling of satisfaction in belonging to the other one per cent?

Another Test

Tom—What are you putting your thumb in the corn likker for?

Jerry—If the nail stays on I'm going to drink it.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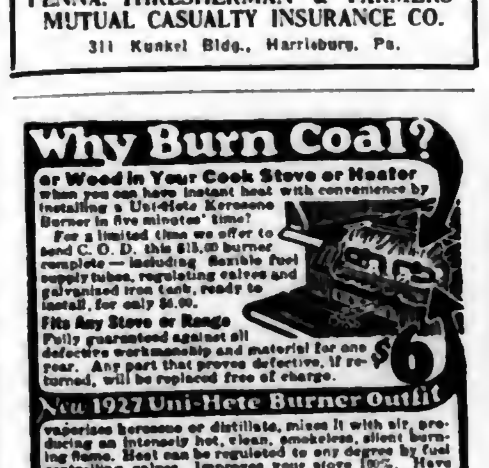
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$6

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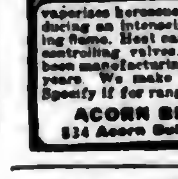
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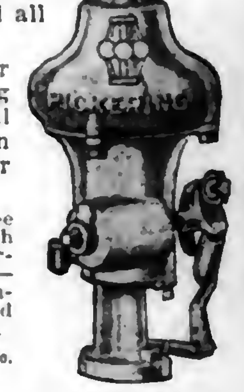
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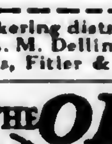
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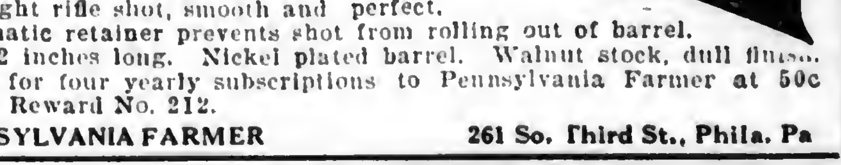
Daisy Air Rifle

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila. Pa

Markets

August 8, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEANS, bu hmpr, Md, green, $1.50@2. CABBAGE, Penna, bulk, bbl, $2.75@3. CELERY, Michigan, square crate, best, $1@1.10; poor, 50c. CUCUMBERS, Del and Md, bu hmpr, best, $1@1.10; poor, 50c; Ohio, bu bskt, fancy, $1@1.25; poor, 25c. EGGPLANTS, N J, bu hmpr, $2@2.25. LETTUCE, colored, Iceberg, crate, $6@6.50; poor, $5.50. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1, yellows, Wash, $2.50@2.75; Mass, $2.35@2.50; Ohio, $2.50. PEPPERS, bushel hmpr, N J, $1.50@1.75. POTATOES, Va and Md, bbl, No 1 Cobblers, $4; N J, 150-lb sack, No 1 Cobblers, $3.60@3.65. TOMATOES, Ohio, 20-lb bskt, fancy, 50@75c; choice, 25@35c.

Vegetables (homegrown supplies)—BEETS, doz bchs, 20@30c. BEANS, bu bskt, 50@75c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 50@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@30c. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 35@50c. ONIONS, bundle 2 doz bchs, 15@20c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 20@25c. SPINACH, bu bskt, summer, 50@75c; winter, $1.25@1.50. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip basket, $1.25@1.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Va, Duchess, $2.50; Williams Reds, $2.50@2.75; Md, Duchess, $2.75; W Va, Duchess, $2.50; Del, Williams Reds, $2.50@2.60. BLACKBERRIES, Md, 32-qt crate, best, $6@6.50; poor, $3. CURRANTS, N Y, 32-qt crate, best, $3.50@4; poor, $2.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Steady to stronger on weights below 250 lbs; top, $11.80; bidding lower for heavy butchers, quotable around $10.50 down; few 210@230 lbs, $11@11.30; bulk, 150@210 lbs, $11.50@11.75, some up to $11.80; light lights and pigs, around $11.35; packing sows, $7.50@8.

Calves—Slow; steady; top veals, $15.50.

Sheep—Steady; choice lambs scarce; few, $13.75; aged wethers, around $8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17.50@18; standard timothy, $16@16.50; No 2 timothy, $13.50@14; No 3 timothy, $12@12.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $14@15; No 2 light clover mixed, $12.50@13; No 1 clover mixed, $13.50@14.50; No 2 clover mixed, $10.50@12.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $13.50@14.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 52@53c; No 3 white, 48@50½c; No 4 white, 46@47c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, $1.15@1.16; No 3 yellow shelled, $1.14@1.15; No 4 yellow shelled, $1.12@1.13; No 5 yellow shelled, $1.10@1.12.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11@12.50; fair to good, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; calves, choice, $15.50@16; fair to good, $14@15; common, $10@12.50; Tenn, choice, $13@13.50; fair to good, $10@11.50; common, $6@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $6@7; common, $2.50@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; lambs, spring, extra, $14@14.50; medium, $11.50@12.50; common, $8@11.

Hogs—Nearby handy weights, $11@11.25; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9.50@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 3, $16@16.50; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $17@17.50; No 2, $15.50@16.50. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, 1.42½@1.43½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.35@1.36; lower grades selling at the usual trade discount.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No2 white, 61¼@62¼c; No 3 white selling at a discount of 2@3c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 42½@45½c; extra, 92 score, 41½c; 91 score, 40c; 90 score, 39c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk flats, fresh, 26@27c; longhorns, round lots, 25½@26c; jobbing, small lots, 27@28c; single daisies, fresh, 25@25½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 48@55c; fresh eggs, 33@35c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25; ea; springers, 65c@$1.25; ducks, $1.50@2.25; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 12@15c ¼ pk; lima beans, new, 45@50c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 10@25c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 2@8c ea; pickles, 65@75c hundred; corn, 40@50c doz; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby hd, 5@10c; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@8c bch; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.25 bu; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 12@15c ¼ pk; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5@8c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 10@20c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

..**Fruits**—Apples, 25@50c ½ pk; blackberries, 20@25c qt; currants, 25c qt; gooseberries, 20@25c qt; elderberries, 15@20c qt; huckleberries, 35c qt.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending August 6, 1927: Market showing week-end dullness, few sales early. Beef steers steady, compared with week ago fully steady, firmer tendency on better grades; week's top for heavies, $12.50; mediumweights, $12; bulk of sales, $10.50@11.50. Bulls and heifers steady, cows steady to strong, low cutters steady at week's advance: bulk medium bulls, $7.25@8; butcher cows, $6@7; week's advance, bulk medium bulls, $7.25@8; butcher cows, $6@7; cutters, $4@5.50. Stockers and feeders about steady, slow movement; bulk of sales, $7@8.25. Calves steady; top vealers, $16.50. Hogs tending steady with week's 25c advance.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 12 cars; 7 St Paul, 3 St Louis, 1 Chicago, 1 Kansas City; containing 412 head, 27 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 439 head; 15 calves. Receipts for week ending August 6, 1927: Cattle, 139 cars; 38 Virginia, 35 St Paul, 21 Chicago, 10 West Virginia, 8 Canada, 8 St Louis, 5 Oklahoma, 3 Buffalo, 3 New York, 2 Kansas City, 2 Kentucky, 1 Penna, 1 Omaha, 1 Ohio, 1 Iowa; containing 4129 head, 175 head trucked in. Total cattle 4304 head, 122 calves, 458 hogs, 778 sheep. Compared with previous week, cattle 134 cars, containing 3941 head, 213 head trucked in. Total cattle, 4154 head, 84 calves, 37 hogs, 793 sheep.

Steers—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$11.75@13.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	11.00@12.50
Good, 950@1100 lbs	10.00@12.00
Medium, 950 lbs up	9.50@11.00
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@ 9.50
Cows:—	
Choice	7.50@9.00
Good	6.25@7.50
Common and medium	4.50@6.25
Low cutter and cutter	3.50@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	12.50@15.50
Medium	10.50@13.50
Cull and common	6.00@10.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	9.50@11.00
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	11.00@12.00
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	11.25@12.25
Rough stock	8.50@ 9.50

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw—Wheat, $1.20; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38.50@39.50; shorts, $47@48; hominy, $46@47; middlings, $51.50@52.50; linseed, $56@57; gluten, $43.50@44.50; ground oats, $43@44; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55c; eggs, 28@35c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@20c; springers, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@30c ½ pk, $1.25 bu; cabbage, 3@10c hd; celery, 10@18c stalk; lettuce, 8@25c hd; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 5c bch, 10c box; beets, 5c bch, boiled, 2@8c ea; turnips, 10@15c ¼ pk; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 35@40c qt; radishes, 5c bch; peas, 20@30c ¼ pk; beans, 10c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 3@8c ea, 10@15c box; squash, 3@12c ea; corn, 20@50c doz.

Fruits—Apples, old, 20c ½ pk, new, 10@20c ½ pk, $1.25@2 bu; plums, 10@18c box; blackberries, 13@15c box; peaches, 10@20c box.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.17; corn, $1.13; oats, new, 40c; rye, 90c; bran, $31; middlings, $45.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 42½@43c; choice, 41½@42c; do, good, 40@41c; do, prints, 43@45c; do, blocks, 42@44c; do, ladles, 31@33c; Md and Penna, rolls, 30@32c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 30@31c; store-packed, 30c; dairy prints, 30@32c; process butter, 38@39c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 24@25c; old hens, 4@4½ lbs, 23@24c; old hens, 3@4 lbs, 18@20c; Leghorns and other light stock, 16@18c; old roosters, mixed colors, 13@16c; old roosters, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 2½ lbs and over, 30@32c; smaller, 25@28c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 24@25c; smaller, 24@26c. Young ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 18@20c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 18@20c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 18@20c; all kinds, smaller, 15@18c. Guineas, old, 40@45c. Pigeons, young and old, 30@40c pair.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Steady; creamery, higher than extras, 40¾@41¼c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 40¼c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 38@39½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 31@32c; do, No 2, 30c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 28@30c; do, firsts, 25½@27c; do, seconds, 22@25c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 40@42c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 28@39c; nearby pullets, 26@28c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 31@38c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 36@37c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 31@34c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk, flats, fancy to fancy specials, 21½@26½c; state, whole milk, held, fancy, 27½@28½c; do, average run, 25@26½c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; no quotations.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh, 25@35c; do, frozen, 20@36c; fowls, fresh, 18@26c; do, frozen, 17@29c; old roosters, 11@19c; turkeys, fresh, 20@30c; do, frozen, 30@40c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@13; state bulls, $4@7.50; cows, $3@6.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $9@18.50; lightweight culls, $8@10; buttermilks and fed calves, $7@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $4.50@6.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, choice to prime springs, $14@15; medium springs, $12@14; spring culls, $10@11.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $10.50@11.50; pigs, $11.25@11.50; heavy hogs, $9.75@10.50; roughs, $8@8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment. City bran, $35; middlings, $40, in 100-pound sacks; red dog, $51.50, nominal; western feed bran, $34, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $42; flour middlings, $48; red dog, $53.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $41.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $50.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $25@26; No 2, $22@24; No 3 and poorer, $18@21. Straw, large bales, rye, $25@26.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.49¾; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.62⅞; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.50⅝; No 1 North Manitoba in bond, f o b, export, $1.75⅜. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.21⅞; No 3 yellow, $1.22⅞. OATS, No 2 white, 56¾c; No 3 white, 54¾c; No 4 white, 53¼c; ordinary white, clipped, 55½@60¼c; fancy white, clipped, 64¼c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.05¾.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Steady; top, $11; bulk 160@200 lbs, $10.65@10.90; grassy kinds, downward to $9.50; good to choice, 220@250-lb averages, $9.80@10.75; most 260@320-lb butchers, $9@9.50; bulk packing sows, $7.75@8.25; heavy weight hogs, $8.75@10; medium, $9.35@11; lights, $9.75@11; light lights, $9.25@10.90; packing sows, $7.25@8.10; slaughter pigs, $8.75@10.50.

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Yearlings steady to 25c higher; choice medium weights and few loads of prime meaty steers steady; lower grade heavies and medium weights including short feds and grassers, 25@50c lower; good, 1200@1350 lb steers showing most loss; stocker steers and fat she stock and bulls strong to 25c higher; cutter cows steady; vealers, $1 higher; extreme top heavy steers, $14.60; medium weights, $14.35; long yearlings, $14; light yearlings, $13.85; yearling heifers, $12.75; most grass steers, $10.25 downward to $8.50; stockers, $7@8.25; grass fat cows, $6@7.50; grass heifers, $7.50@8.75.

Sheep—Steady; 13 doubles of rangers lightly sorted, $14.25; few seconds and heavies, $13; natives, $13.50@14; culls around $9; inferior lambs, $5@6. **Week's** top prices: Fat range lambs, $14.25; fat native lambs, $14.15; fat yearling wethers, $12; fat ewes, $7.25; feeding lambs, $13.75. Bulk prices: Fat rangers, $13.50@14.25; natives, $12.75@13.75; culls, $9@9.50; slaughter yearlings, $10.50@11; fat ewes, $6@7; feeding lambs, $12.75@13.25.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, August 6, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 41@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing, 43c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 37@38c; ⅜-blood, 41@42c; ¼-blood, 41@42c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, August 6, 1927.

Cloverseed—Cash, imported, $14; October, $16; December, imported, $14.85 bid; December, domestic, $17.75. Alsike, August and December, $15.75 bid. Timothyseed, cash, new, December, $2.30 asked.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, August 8, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$34.00@34.50
Spring bran	34.00
Soft winter wheat bran	34.70
Hard winter wheat bran	34.50
Standard middlings	42.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	43.20
Flour middlings	47.00
Red dog flour	53.00
White hominy	42.20@43.00
Yellow hominy	41.25
36 per cent cottonseed meal	38.75
41 per cent cottonseed meal	41.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal	43.25
34 per cent linseed meal	48.00

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .40¼	$ .41	$ .41⅜	$ .40½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.29	.26¾	.25¾	.32½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	11.50	11.50	12.25	8.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	18.00	18.00	18.00	25.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.43	1.43	...	1.45
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.61¾	.58½	.59	.52

Potato Shipments Light

Review of the Week Ending August 6

POTATOES — Potato prices advanced at both consuming and shipping point markets during the week. Rains during the early part of the week retarded digging both in New Jersey and on the Eastern Shore and resulted in lighter shipments. New Jersey is now the heaviest shipping state and while over 200 carloads a day have been shipped by rail there are considerable quantities being hauled by motor truck to Philadelphia and other points.

POULTRY—Cooler weather stimulated the demand for live poultry in New York and fowls held firm. Broilers were about steady with White Leghorn broilers from nearby states meeting a good demand. Fresh killed poultry of good quality was firmer toward the close of the week. Small fowls were draggy but large stock was in better demand.

EGGS—The quality of most of the egg receipts in New York was irregular and prices showed a wide range. Fancy stock was scarce and prices advanced while average stock was meeting the competition of storage eggs. Fancy nearby white eggs sold readily with prices advancing at the close. Medium grades were in slightly better demand but cheaper stock was still dull.

BUTTER—Butter markets were unsettled and prices fluctuated considerably during the week. On Monday price declines of one-half cent a pound occurred at practically all markets and conditions continued dull during the balance of the week. Buyers limited purchases to immediate needs.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was generally steady but prices closed slightly lower than last week. Beef steers were irregular while she stock closer 25c higher. Vealers advanced slightly while heavy calves, stockers and feeders were steady. Feeding lambs and yearling wethers showed some decline while fat ewes were steady.

HAY—Considerable of the new hay arriving on the market was heated and sold at sharp discounts. The markets were generally steady on the best grades with old crop timothy bringing a premium of $2.00 a ton over new. There was a good demand for timothy and clover mixtures while alfalfa was rather dull.

GRAIN—The grain markets were generally firm with slight advances. Toward the close of the week wheat was about one cent higher. Receipts of soft red winter wheat in Philadelphia increased and considerable smut and garlick were present. In some markets there has been so much smutty wheat that discounts have been made larger. Excessive moisture was responsible for most cars grading below No. 2 Red Winter. Corn and oats also advanced due chiefly to unfavorable weather conditions.

FEED—The feed markets were generally firm. Bran was slightly higher than a week ago while middlings were irregular in price. Linseed meal was barely steady while cottonseed meal and gluten feed were more freely offered. Hominy feed held about steady.

County News and Comment

(Continued from page 5)

average for this time of year. Not over seventy-five per cent of the usual acreage of buckwheat was sown. Young chicks are not doing well. There are fewer turkeys than for many years. Eggs are scarce but are still selling for 26c; best young chicks are bringing 30c lb.—T. H. T., July 27.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Hay harvesting has been set back somewhat by rainy weather the past week. In most sections of the county the hay crop is very heavy. Much damage has been done by wind and several buildings burned by lightning. Wheat is mostly in shock. Oats promise an average crop. Some few fields of corn have good growth and color. The hot, damp atmosphere of the past few weeks has caused considerable trouble with dairymen from soured milk. Pasture is abundant and flow of milk the same. Bugs and worms are playing havoc with potatoes, cabbage and the vines. Transparent and Astrican apples in the market at big prices. Veal calves sell for 12@15c live weight; butter, 50@55c; strictly fresh eggs, 35@40c and scarce. But few spring chickens in the market yet.—M. L. V., July 30.

McKean County, Pa.—The hay crop is good, much to be cut yet as we have had several rainy days the past couple of weeks. Corn is growing good and promises to be an average crop. Not as much buckwheat sown as usual. Wheat will be a small crop. Fruit is very scarce, very few apples. Many farm buildings have been improved this spring and summer, also several new ones have been built. On June 30 a McKean County dairy tour was held. Four farms were visited which represented some of the best dairy cattle in the county. On one of the farms visited 20 cows averaged 1153 pounds of milk with a test of 3.2 per cent making 36.6 pounds of butterfat per cow, this was during the month of May. Prices, eggs, 35c; potatoes, $1.60; butter, 46c.—F. J. H., July 28.

Salem County, N. J.—This county is digging one of the best white potato crops it has grown in recent years. The yields are high, the potatoes bright and the prices low. The whole situation, however, despite the price is much better than in former years. There is a steady increase in the number of herds of cattle being tested for T. B. in the county. Plenty of rain has resulted in fair pasturage. Corn has not looked better for several years. Farmers have delayed potato digging until the wheat harvest is out of the way and fair yields have been secured. While not up to last season's level they have ranged from 28 to 40 bushels to the acre. The demand for wheat direct from the thresher has been excellent. Local dealers have been paying $1.20 per bushel to ship, while there has been a big demand for many thousands of bushels from the poultrymen in the Vineland section for feeding the laying hens. Hay harvest was finished three weeks ago and most of the dairymen have full barns with sufficient hay to carry them over the coming winter without any difficulty. There will also be plenty of corn for the silos and unless there is an unusually early frost the corn crop should mature in good time this fall. Seed potato planting is now in full swing. There will be a slight increase in acreage with a big increase in the number of tuber unit plots on farms where seed potato culture is an important factor. Over twenty farmers are following this scheme to increase the productivity of their strains of potatoes.—E. M. B., July 31.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Crops are late but growing fine. Hay is a bumper crop. The apple crop is away below normal. The oats crop is showing up fine. Dairy cows are in great demand and are bringing good prices, $100 to $125. Late potatoes are coming fine but bugs are plentiful. Pastures are looking good. Little pigs scarce and high in price. The cherry and plum trees seem to be dying out. Very few chestnut trees. New potatoes, 40c pk; eggs, 25c; chickens, 35c.—J. A. G., July 28.

Union County, Pa.—Hay is still being made and the yield is very good. Wheat is nearly all stored, but much is being threshed from the fields. On account of fly being in wheat the yield varies from 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Oats are turning rapidly for cutting next week tho some early oats have been cut already. Many bushels of timothy seed will be made in the county. Corn is being cultivated for the last time and it is growing rapidly. Potato spraying and cultivating are jobs being done between times as work and weather suits. Many young chickens have been raised this summer to be sold and for winter layers. The members of the calf clubs have meetings to discuss feeding and care of these registered Holsteins which came in from Michigan in the carload in May. H K Benner, of Vicksburg, had the best producing Holstein cow in the cow testing association this year, over 13,000 pounds of milk were given by her. Pastures are not very good. The stand of clover in wheat fields is very good. The apple crop will be only a half crop but pears will yield fairly well.—J. N. G., July 27.

Warlike Locust Pays Dividends

(Continued from page 3)

which the latter take from the air and build up into a palatable dish for their host.

Black locust has a warlike nature. Instead of frightening us with chatter and stinging us with beak, it grows an array of piercing thorns. If it is not approached in a respectful manner, its thorns will sting and worry us as much as the bites of its namesake.

Many casual observers are led to believe that the plant locust is a pest. The tree produces abundant pods and seed. It spreads and spreads and spreads, if given an opportunity. It will sprout from the stump, stool out from the roots, and multiply with surprising rapidity.

Even with the opinion of many against it, a closer observance of its possibilities will bring out its merits. An acre of seventeen-year-old locusts will furnish posts for three miles of fence.

Unusual is the wood which this leguminous locust produces. It is hard, strong, heavy and very durable in contact with the soil and weathering elements. A few posts exhibited at Farmer's Week at the Pennsylvania State College last year had stood in the ground for 55 years. From all appearances these posts would have endured and given service for at least two more decades.

Investment Is Small

The seventeen-year locust relieves us from its scourge by its long sleep. Both living and dead, our friend the black locust serves us; building up and retaining our soil while living, and holding up our fences when dead.

Black locust is a widely distributed tree, thriving thruout our eastern and mid-western states, and planted and grown extensively for its fence post and timber-producing possibilities. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company planted millions of seedlings of this tree twenty years ago for future ties. These plantations dot the holdings of the company thruout the East.

In planting a grove of this species of tree, one must take the chance of damage from its insect enemy, the borer. Altho it has not yet been proved, it is believed that where lime is in the soil in sufficient quantities to permit the bacteria to thrive on its roots, that the tree will successfully overcome insect attacks.

Seedlings of this tree may be obtained from various State Departments of Forestry at a very small cost per thousand. The cost of planting will not exceed $5 or $6 per acre, when all labor is hired. These first costs are the only investments necessary in the growing of this tree.

This was waste land

Where seedlings are used, about a thousand to the acre should be planted. Six or seven feet apart each way is about the correct distance. They may be put in with a mattock, digging a hole sufficiently large to accommodate the roots of each tree. Shallow furrowing every 6 or 7 feet, in which the trees can be planted, is another method which will cheapen the establishment of a plantation.

A waste piece of ground on the farm will serve for a plantation of this sort. Ordinarily, a single acre will supply enough posts to keep the average farm supplied with its quota needed for replacements. This means, of course, after the trees are large enough to begin cutting.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

DEAR SIR:—I saw your article in Pennsylvania Farmer regarding labels as an aid in selling. We have 1200 Concord grape vines and have been thinking of putting some up in two-quart Climax baskets for roadside sale. Do you know of any place that might have Concord grape labels in stock that would just need the name and address filled in? Did you ever see half-bushel peach baskets of grapes with a label or some other advertising matter on them? If so, can you give me a description of it?—C. J. C., Yardley, Pa.

There are a number of firms specializing on labels for agricultural products and I understand that you can get the labels that you desire from them. I am also mailing you the names of several firms making rubber stamps in case you should want to use that method of filling in your name and address.

Pack in Half-Bushels

I have seen grapes packed in half-bushel baskets both of the Climax type and also the round kind as is used for peaches. As I recall they were fairly popular. Some growers find that it pays to select the best stock for the two-quart baskets, as they are used chiefly for table grapes, and to put irregular bunches in the half bushels. The half-bushel is bought largely for preserving and juice purposes.

In packing grapes in the two-quart baskets you will find it will make a more attractive package if the stems are tucked down so that the basket when opened looks like a mass of grapes. This also applies to grapes packed in half-bushel containers. Personally, I believe it is better to use the half-bushel than the five-eighths-bushel, which is so common on the Philadelphia market. It takes fewer grapes and the price is generally higher in proportion. Some growers line the round half bushels with newspaper but in general this is worse than none at all for the appearance is poor. The most attractive pack that I have seen of this kind was a basket lined with either white or colored paper with another sheet with the farm grower's name folded over the top.

Let Grapes Mature

We used this method of packing peaches at one place I worked. The paper was in sheets about two feet by one and one-half feet. The first sheet was placed around the basket on the inside so that the edge of the paper covered the rim on one side. The sheet with the label was inserted on the other side so that when the basket was filled it would fold over the top and display the name and address.

Several dealers in Philadelphia told me that they find a label on a two-quart basket of grapes will generally make a difference of 3c to 5c a basket over the same quality of grapes in unlabeled packages. When the market is oversupplied, labeled grapes will sell more readily. Many times buyers will learn that a certain man is putting up a good pack of grapes and will look for his mark or label and are willing to pay a premium for it.

There is one thing that I often hear complaints about, and that is on the maturity of the grapes. Too many are picked before they are really ripe and they do not seem to mature after picking as many other fruits do. Grapes that are immature will sell well at times if people want them for jelly but they are not desirable for dessert purposes.

The United States Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin called "Marketing the Eastern Grape Crop" that can be secured from the Division of Publications at Washington. It contains a large amount of information that might prove helpful.

3000 Members Picnic

(Continued from page 2)

Charles Eaton, Somerville, also Congressman from the fourth district, was the speaker of the day.

The congressman firmly declared his position on farm relief by legislation. "The government should not undertake anything that the farmer or business could do for themselves." In supporting this statement and offering his suggestions on what should be done to benefit the farmer, Mr. Eaton said, "I would that the same thought be given marketing farm crops that is given marketing of all merchandise. I would like to see a national body study the farm problem and develop a structure that will bring relief to the farmer." Ending his remarks, he said, "The farmer has always had hard times, but he has managed to pay his taxes, educate his children, buy new machinery, an automobile, improve his farm and save something for a rainy day."

Make Bid for Picnic

Mrs. Howard Hancock, Bridgeton, the only lady speaker on the program, discussed "Husbands and Homes." The success of the farm and the home are inseparable and depend on the aid given by the woman of the home.

Other speakers were ex-Senator Joseph Frelinghuysen, president of the State Board of Agriculture; Howard B. Hancock, president of the Farm Bureau, representatives of the Park Commission, and others. A reception committee from the Sussex County Board of Agriculture and Granges acted as hosts and made possible the success of this big event.

Cape May County has made a bid for the next picnic in 1928.—Amos Kirby.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

Agents Wanted 7, 18
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What Feature of the De Laval Milker Do You Like Best?

THIS question was asked of a large group of De Laval users and 1844 replied. Their answers show that the De Laval Milker is liked for many reasons; that it is not a one-feature milker but combines all the elements necessary for better milking, saving time, producing clean milk, simplicity and reliability of operation, to the best advantage. The answers can be grouped as follows:

Better, faster and cleaner milking.

* * *

Pleasing to the cows and operates without injury.

* * *

Saving in time and labor.

* * *

Elimination of drudgery and greater pleasure in dairying.

* * *

Simplicity and ease of operation.

Ease of washing and production of clean milk.

* * *

Fool-proof construction.

* * *

Uniformity of pulsations.

* * *

Simple pulsator with only one moving part.

* * *

Alternate action milks fast and clean.

* * *

Simple and efficient teat-cup design and construction.

* * *

Reliability and durability of construction.

* * *

Ability to keep individual records.

* * *

Vacuum control prevents injury to the cows.

* * *

Pulso-Pump efficient in design, reliable and durable.

* * *

Service from Agents and Company.

* * *

You, too, will like a De Laval Milker, and for the same reasons. Sold on such easy terms that you can use them while they pay for themselves. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

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600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale Street

SAVE YOUR CORN WITH A UNADILLA

SPRING was late. Early summer cold and rainy. But corn is coming fine now. Make the most out of it. Put it in a Unadilla.

We're prepared to ship on short notice, any size in Oregon Fir or Spruce.

The Unadilla is the favorite silo on leading dairy farms. It is a tower of strength. The easiest and safest silo to use.

Act now! Get all you can out of this season's crop. Order your Unadilla and have plenty of time in which to erect it before the need for it is on you.

Liberal discount for cash on delivery, or you can buy a Unadilla on easy time payments. Write for catalog.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box No. P Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILO

PAPEC

The Cutter That Does Not Clog

"I Like the Low Speed"

writes J. C. Willard, Philadelphia, N.Y. "High-speed cutters are dangerous and take more power. No matter how crooked the stalks, the Third Roll takes them through."

"We ran six days without a stop of any kind at all," reports S. M. Richardson, Smith Grove, Ky.

Here's a Book You Need—FREE

The 1927 Papec Catalog tells how to put up better silage—and MORE silage—at lower cost. Tells why the Papec pays for itself in one or two seasons. Write for your copy of this Catalog, also for "Papec News".

Papec Machine Co.
178 Main St.
Shortsville, N.Y.

Fight the Corn Borer with a Papec

Hoosier FARM NECESSITIES

INDIANA Wood and HOOSIER Tile Silos are the recognized leaders. They save their cost many times over in providing better feed, stronger cattle, greater milk or beef production. HOOSIER Wood Brooders provide ideal housing for chicks. Scientifically designed. Built of staves 2 inches thick. Warm, sanitary. Buy now for low price and fast delivery. Big opportunity for agents.

HOOSIER
Bldg. Tile & Silo Co.
Dept. PN-10
Albany, Indiana

Make This 10 Day Test

Try Dr. Clark's PURITY Milk Strainer for 10 days. Pour your milk through an ordinary strainer and note the amount of dirt and sediment removed. Then pour the same milk through a PURITY Strainer and see all the dirt it gets that the first strainer did not get. It's the only strainer made that gets ALL the dirt, dust and sediment. Made in 10 quart and 18 quart sizes. Write today for the 10 Day Trial Offer and prices.

PURITY STAMPING CO.
Dept. B7
Battle Creek, Mich.

DR. CLARK'S Purity MILK STRAINER

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Produce or "Get Out" Is Choice of New Jersey Dairy Cow

DUE to economic conditions the dairy cows in New Jersey and adjacent territory must produce well or "get out." Within a radius of 60 miles of Trenton live more than ten million people in one of the most thickly populated sections of the globe. This area includes most of the state of New Jersey and a big part of Delaware and eastern Pennsylvania. The land and taxes are high and labor is scarce.

The business of producing milk would soon disappear from most sections of the state were it not for the available markets which call for milk of a high standard at prices which continue to be attractive. New Jersey is now almost entirely a market milk state since 91 per cent of its milk is sold in the form of whole milk, the remainder being disposed of as butter and cream. That it costs more to produce milk in the Middle Atlantic States than in most sections of the country is only in keeping with economic laws. A few comparisons are presented in Tables I and II.

That New Jersey still finds the dairy business profitable despite the decrease in number of cows is still further explained in Table III.

Much feed and labor was saved in 1924 over 1919 and, of course, a much greater profit was realized by securing several million gallons more milk from 15 per cent fewer cows.

The increase in yearly milk yield per cow can be attributed to two main factors:

1. The elimination of low producers.
2. Better feeding methods, especially the wider use of alfalfa.

Intelligent Weeding Practiced

Getting rid of low producers automatically meant the better management of the remainder of the herd. More and more, intelligent weeding is being practiced by the use of records, altho as yet a much too small percentage of the dairymen have become habituated to the regular keeping of individual cow records. In this connection the cow testing association is offering the best solution to the busy dairyman. While the number of cows in the testing associations of the state has increased from 3000 in 1923 to 8500 in 1927, yet this is only a beginning in what should be done toward systematic record work where production costs are high. To cite instances of increased profits thru the cow testing associations would be to repeat what is occurring from Maine to California wherever the associations are operating. It is observed that the most progressive dairymen are not content until they know what their herd average is and how it compares with the testing association average for the county, state and country, as well as with the average of all cows of the state and country. Today automobile manufacturing companies not only know how their annual total volume of sales compare with those of other companies in the United States, but also how much business each of their sales agencies is doing every 12 months. It would seem highly important in like manner for the dairymen to know with certainty how the output and efficiency of their individual cows compare with those belonging to many who are engaged in the same business.

C.T.A. Cows Compared with Average

A comparison of the New Jersey cow testing association cows with the average production for the state is shown by Table IV.

If all the cows of the state were as good as the association cows, there would be an additional gross income of $5,000,000 annually, figuring milk at a price of $2.50 per 100 pounds (see Table II). If all the dairymen kept only such cows as the association members, the present amount of milk could be produced with 31 per cent less cows.

An illustration of the extent to which it is possible for an association, when supervised by a competent tester, to reduce feed costs, is afforded by these figures in Table V from 10 herds in the Burlington County No. 1 Testing Association.

This table is a startling revelation of what can be done in a testing association where the members use their records as a guide in feeding. The cost of a ton of grain was only $2.00 a ton less in March, 1927, than in March, 1926.

Alfalfa is playing a major role in the economical production of milk in New Jersey. The total acreage has increased from 15,000 in 1919 to 23,000 in 1925. At a recent annual cow testing association meeting, it turned out that of the two men with the highest herd averages neither had a silo, but both fed liberally of alfalfa. This was not an indictment against silage, but eloquent testimony of the value of good breeding and management and alfalfa hay. Due to the liberal feeding of grain thruout most of the summer, and the wider use of summer silage and green feeds, the season of freshening seems to cause little or no difference in production and returns, as indicated by the results tabulated in Table VI from four associations.—E. J. Perry.

Table I

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Value of farm land per acre (1925)
New Jersey average	65	$2.65	11	$84.00
United States average	145	1.76	64	63.00

Table II

	Retail price of milk in leading cities	Average value of cows	Average milk production per cow	Percentage of pure bred herd sires
New Jersey average	15c	$95.00	5600 lbs.	48
United States average	12c	57.00	4200 "	25.4

Table III

	Number of milking cows	Average production per cow	Total milk production
For 1919	147,000	4800 lbs.	70,490,729 gal.
For 1924	124,000	5600 "	76,245,204 "

Table IV

	Lbs. milk	Pounds fat	Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk
Yearly average for association cows	8500	308	$1.44
Yearly average for all cows of state	5600	210	1.91

Table V

Herd number	Feed cost of 100 lbs. milk March 1926	Feed cost of 100 lbs. milk March 1927	Herd number	Feed cost of 100 lbs. milk March 1926	Feed cost of 100 lbs. milk March 1927
1	$1.28	$1.05	7	3.41	2.01
2	2.38	2.39	8	2.83	1.69
3	2.19	1.44	9	2.60	1.65
4	1.58	1.38	10	3.03	1.49
5	2.04	1.70			
6	1.88	1.68	Avge. per cow	$2.32	$1.64

Table VI

Relation of Season of Freshening to Profits

	Number of cows	Yearly milk average	Fat average	[illegible]	Value of product above feed cost
Winter	123	8292	291	$129	$158
Spring	75	7903	287	123	162
Summer	129	7925	282	121	161
Fall	213	8437	299	119	147

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs—taking orders only for future delivery. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

TWO LOADS OF YOUNG CATTLE, beef grades, low price for immediate purchase. W. HUNDLEY, BOYDTON, VA.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

100 HEAD OF HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY COWS All T. B. Tested, due to freshen this fall. THE McCULLOUGH FARMS, White Pine, Pa.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

SWINE

Berkshires

BERKSHIRES 12 Bred Sows for fall farrow. These are the kind that please. Should be shipped soon. Cash or easy terms. Get them. Be quick. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, DAGSBORO, DEL.

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

SIX GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS, 4 months old. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

Chester Whites

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $5.00 and $6.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

CHESTER, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA Pigs, 8 weeks old, $6.50 each. Express Paid. Shoats all ages. I. R. TANGER, York Springs, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, 6 weeks old, $5.00; 8 to 10 weeks old, $6.00. High grade Chester White pigs for breeding, $6.50. OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.

165 HEAD Big Type Pedigreed Chester White Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

Poland Chinas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

DUROCS

Big Type Reg. Durocs A few choice bred gilts and pigs for sale. Priced right and shipped on approval. G. C. SAUFLEY, R. D. No. 2, Hummelstown, Pa.

Feeding Pigs

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

DOGS

BEAGLES Eligible, 4 months old. The best rabbit dogs you can buy at any price. Photos 10c. Marion R. Willis, Easton, Md.

FOR SALE—My A No. 1 coonhound, 3 yrs., trial, ship C. O. D. B. KESTERSON, B-24, SEDALIA, KY.

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.

GOATS

FOR good health drink goat's milk. World's Best Toggs $35. Nubians $45. Registered Purebreds $75. Kids $15. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

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Big Value for Little Money

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Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
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All for only $1.10—Value $1.95

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

HOGS ARE DYING.—I had nine hogs and seven have died. They won't eat and lie around panting for their breath. They also get weak in their hind quarters and go staggering around. All that have died bled at the nose.—H. S. H., Osceola Mills, Pa. This may be hog cholera. Better call your veterinarian and have him look over the situation. If all of these hogs die, it would be best to put your new ones in a different pen.

CALF SCOURS.—I have a calf four weeks old. He is out on grass in day time and in the barn at night. He is fed on scalded middlings mixed with sweet skimmilk. When his bowels move they seem full of slime and foam.—Mrs. S. M. A., Lakesville, Pa. When the calf has become accustomed to grass, this condition will probably clear up. In the meantime omit two feedings of middlings and give two ounces of castor oil. Repeat in twenty-four hours.

HYSTERIA OR FRIGHT DISEASE.—We have a dog about six months old. It acts as if it has fits. He'll be quiet and all of a sudden he will jump up and run around a ring frothing at the mouth and hold his left front leg up.—J. W. T., Keyport, N. J. The causes of this condition are parasites, a dietary deficiency, such as excessive feeding of corn meal, a meatless or nearly meatless diet and an excessive allowance of carbohydrates such as potatoes, white bread or macaroni, over-loaded stomach, indigestible material, foreign bodies in the stomach or intestines and constipation. Dogs need meat, as that forms an essential part of the diet if dog is allowed choice of feed. Your veterinarian should be consulted and an attempt made to determine the cause of the trouble. If it is due to faulty diet, this can be changed. If due to parasites, these can be controlled by the use of proper worm medicines.

A mountaineer school teacher corrected a boy who had said. "I ain't gwine thar."

"That's no way to talk. Listen: I am not going there, thou are not going there, he is not going there, we are not going there, you are not going there, they are not going there. Do you get the idea?"

"Yes, sir. They ain't nobody gwine thar."

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A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

AUGUST Prices on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred. S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

S. C. BUFF and White Leghorns, $8.00—100. Barred Rocks, $8.50—100. Reds, $9.00. White Rocks, $10.00—100. Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100. Light Mixed, $7.50—100. I pay the postage. Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $8; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $9; S. C. Leghorns, $7; Light Mixed, $6; Heavy Mixed, $7. Less than 100 add 1c ea. For 500 ½c less. Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkeys. Breeders and eggs. Twelve leading varieties poultry. Stock—eggs—chicks. List free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS—8-12 and 16 weeks old. Write for prices and state what variety. No culls. All guaranteed. Frank X. Burkhart, Tiffin, Ohio.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

PULLETS 5000—Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our large Barron's English White Leghorns that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only. There is no better egg-bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn pullets, produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, all ages, low prices. Live delivery guaranteed. Willow Egg Farm, Holland, Mich.

PULLETS—White Leghorns from pedigreed males and Ohio accredited hens; excellent layers; price attractive. Lay More Poultry Co., Woodsfield, Ohio.

MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn Pullets, $1.25 each. C. E. Kennedy, East Berlin, Pa., Route 4.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—8 weeks, 65c; 10 weeks, 75c. Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Michigan.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five Pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, $1.00. Farmers' Club, 193, Hazel, Kentucky.

FARM LANDS

BIG GRISTMILL, sawmill, waterpower and farm in Chester Co.; large 3-story stone and frame gristmill bldg., adjoining is 30x44 ft. saw mill, all best construction; attractive 10-room residence and 53 acres good farm land; 3 generations have prospered here; property fully equipped and operating. Age reason for sale; price $10,000, which is only part of value bldgs.; part cash. Independence awaits someone here. M. R. Jones, Strout Agency, 208 N. Union St., Kennett Square, Pa.

RIVER BOTTOM FARM—219 acres, fireclay and coal underlying. In sight of railroad station. On concrete road. 75 acres cleared. Fine spring, good buildings. Price $4000. Write or phone. Cora Mitchell, Curry Run, Pa.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

PLANTS

AUGUST PRICES—Cabbage, Celery and Brussels Sprout Plants (12 varieties of Cabbage, 8 of Celery), $2.00 per 1,000; 500—$1.40. Send for list. Snowball Cauliflower, $4.00 per 1,000; 500—$2.50. Safe Delivery Guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. Ford W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, N. J.

15 LARGE IRIS, $1.00. List of 40 varieties on request. Demers, Marlboro, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kans.

POST YOUR LAND! Keep trespassers off. 6 cloth, weatherproof "No Trespassing" Signs, printed with your name, $1.00; large type; prepaid. Brinkerhoff Press, New Canaan, Conn.

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.

CHICKEN MITES, Bedbugs Cleaned out. No sprays or chemicals. 50c in stamps brings you sample. Descriptive literature free. Write American Mite Eliminator Co., Dept. B, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamp. Cowic Studio, 10½ Fountain Ave., F., Springfield, O.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—A splendid opportunity to earn extra money by selling 23 household articles needed by every housewife. Send for list and full particulars. I. F. Holmann, 620 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa. Also Room 602, 100 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man of good habits, experienced in farm work, until Fall work is done or longer. Raymond Orner, Mill Hall, Pa.

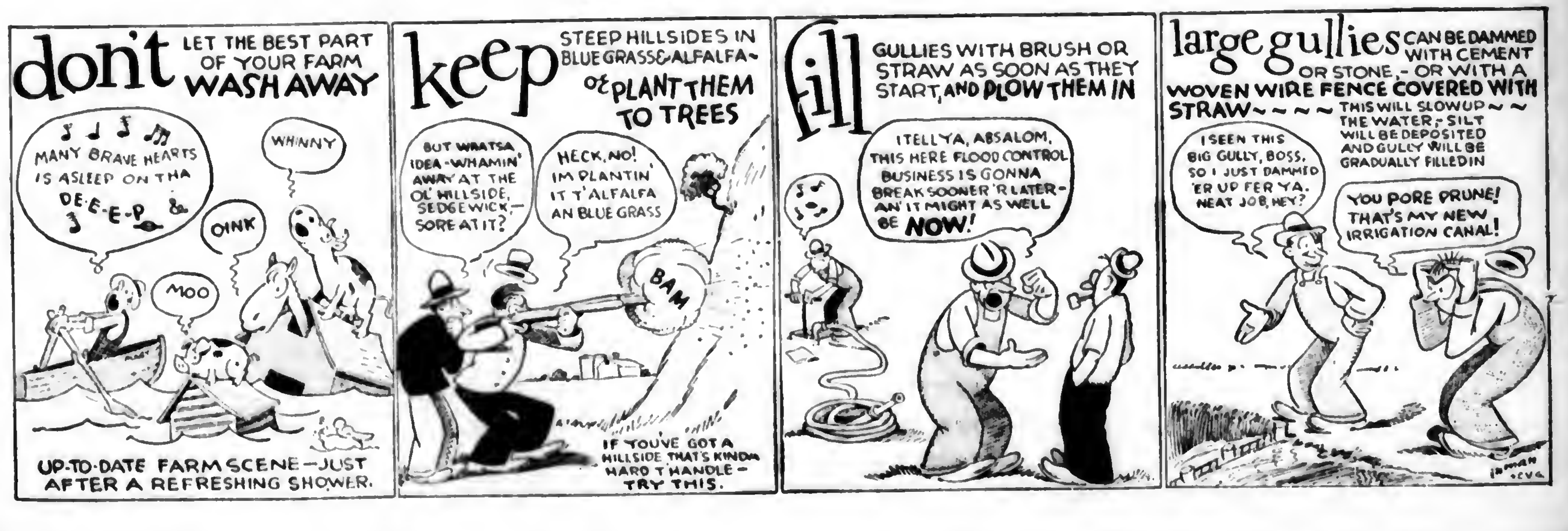
Boys' Watch

Size 16, open face, stem wind. Full nickel octagon case. We will send one of these watches to every boy who will send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each.

Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila. Pa.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


don't LET THE BEST PART OF YOUR FARM WASH AWAY
MANY BRAVE HEARTS IS ASLEEP ON THA DE-E-E-P &
OINK
WHINNY
MOO
UP-TO-DATE FARM SCENE—JUST AFTER A REFRESHING SHOWER.
keep STEEP HILLSIDES IN BLUE GRASS & ALFALFA— or PLANT THEM TO TREES
BUT WHATSA IDEA—WHAMIN' AWAY AT THE OL' HILLSIDE, SEDGEWICK—SORE AT IT?
HECK, NO! I'M PLANTIN' IT T'ALFALFA AN BLUE GRASS
BAM
IF YOU'VE GOT A HILLSIDE THAT'S KINDA HARD T'HANDLE—TRY THIS.
fill GULLIES WITH BRUSH OR STRAW AS SOON AS THEY START, AND PLOW THEM IN
I TELL YA, ABSALOM, THIS HERE FLOOD CONTROL BUSINESS IS GONNA BREAK SOONER 'R LATER—AN' IT MIGHT AS WELL BE NOW!
large gullies CAN BE DAMMED WITH CEMENT OR STONE,—OR WITH A WOVEN WIRE FENCE COVERED WITH STRAW~~~~ THIS WILL SLOW UP THE WATER,—SILT WILL BE DEPOSITED AND GULLY WILL BE GRADUALLY FILLED IN
I SEEN THIS BIG GULLY, BOSS, SO I JUST DAMMED 'ER UP FER YA. NEAT JOB, HEY?
YOU PORE PRUNE! THAT'S MY NEW IRRIGATION CANAL!

AMCO

RELATION OF MILK PRODUCTION TO VALUE OF PRODUCT ABOVE COST OF FEED
(Ext Bul 83, N Y State College of Agriculture)

Group	Number of cows	Range (pounds of milk)	Average production		Average value of product	Average feed cost*	Average value of product above feed cost
			Milk (pounds)	Fat (pounds)			
1	9	1,000- 2,000	1,441.2	57.8	$35.11	$57.18	(—$22 07, below)
2	15	2,000- 3,000	2,757.0	112.9	67.69	54.73	12 96
3	100	3,000- 4,000	3,528.1	144.7	88.60	62.68	25.92
4	240	4,000- 5,000	4,560.8	180.6	106.19	65.36	40.83
5	390	5,000- 6,000	5,453.4	207.4	123.82	71.03	52.79
6	444	6,000- 7,000	6,644.4	243.6	152.57	81.54	71.93
7	469	7,000- 8,000	7,465.6	268.4	173.48	85.40	88 08
8	331	8,000- 9,000	8,501.4	299.6	194.10	93.34	100.76
9	213	9,000-10,000	9,474.6	327.6	216.29	99.18	117 11
10	144	10,000-11,000	10,440.1	351.0	237.17	105.71	131.46
11	66	11,000-12,000	11,420.7	383.3	245.82	109.02	136 80
12	34	12,000-13,000	12,437.0	414.6	282.76	115.38	167.38
13	11	13,000-14,000	13,206.4	434.9	281.11	117.32	162.79
14	14	Over 14,000	15,260.0	494.1	351.41	137.39	214.02
Total	2480						
Averages			7,257.3	261.3	$166.36	$ 84.44	$ 81 92

*Hay, Silage, and Grain

Set your mark at *$100* profit per cow, *yearly*

THERE can be no real profit in milking cows unless each cow returns one hundred dollars yearly over her feed costs. This requires a yearly production of between 8000 and 9000 lbs. of milk or 300 lbs. of butterfat. This means 30 lbs. a day for a Holstein, and 20 to 25 lbs. for an Ayrshire, Guernsey, or Jersey.

Look at the accompanying table! In which group does your herd stand? The money you get above the cost of feed (*shown in the last column*) must pay interest, taxes, insurance, depreciation, and your other costs. It takes a dollar for these for every dollar spent for feed. Therefore, the *return over feed* must be greater *than the feed cost* or there is no profit in dairying.

Check the last two columns of the table. Note that the value of the milk above the feed cost does not become greater than the feed cost until the cows are producing at least 7000 to 8000 lbs. per year. Even in this group the profit is slight. With cows producing 8000 lbs. or better, the profit becomes increasingly greater.

You will note from the last three columns of this table that the cows fed liberally were the ones that made a profit; that as the feeding cost increased, the return over feed cost *was much greater in proportion.* You are not only losing immediate returns but future income unless you feed your cows liberally on grain in August and September. The price of milk is going up every month. Every year August milk brings more than July. The September price is better than August. There is a substantial increase in price each month until January. To keep in condition so they will produce milk in the coming months when the price of milk is at the highest point for the year, your cows need the variety, minerals, protein, and energy that come from a good grain ration in August.

It is the purpose of Amco Feed Mixing Service to furnish you the proper feed for your cows under the special conditions of each season. AMCO 20% DAIRY is that feed for August and September. It will make milk and keep the flesh on the cows. The right protein is there in the gluten feed, cottonseed meal, and oil meal; the proper bulk is in the wheat bran and malt grains; hominy, corn meal, and molasses furnish energy and palatability. Minerals are needed on pasture. AMCO 20% DAIRY has them in bone meal, ground limestone, and salt in the proper proportions.

The formula is open and on every tag; you can see for yourself that these ingredients are combined in the proportions recommended by the best feeders. Feed at least one pound of AMCO 20% DAIRY to every four pounds of milk produced.

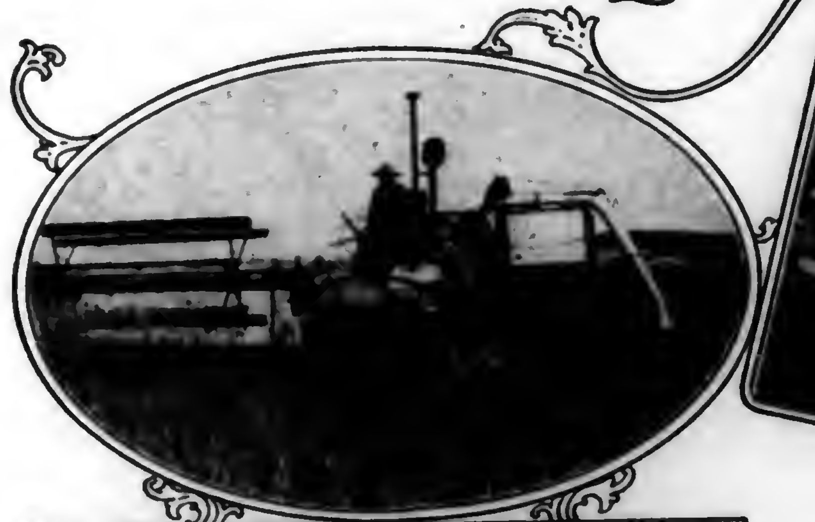
The price of AMCO 20% DAIRY is right. It will surprise you when you know how reasonable it is. Get acquainted with the Amco Feed Mixing Service Agent in your town or if you haven't one write to the nearest branch office.

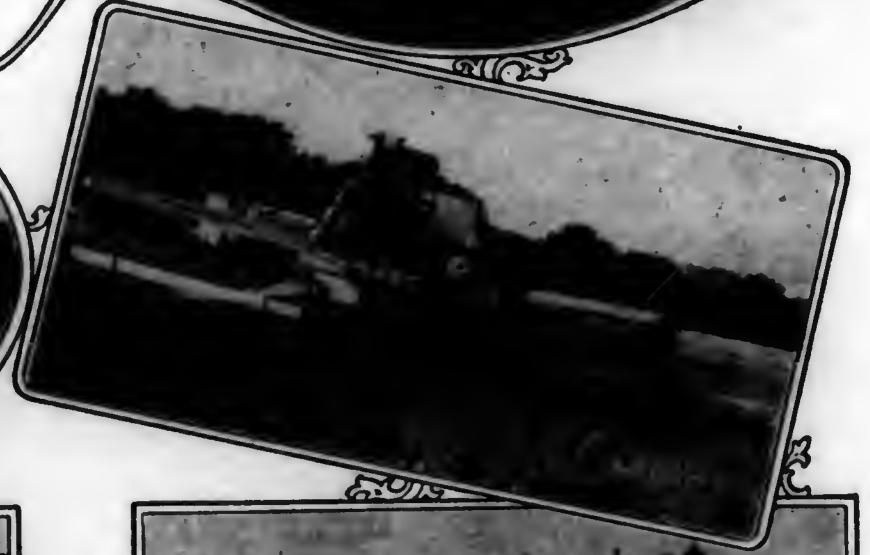
DIVISION OFFICE: MUNCY, PA.

AMCO
FEED MIXING SERVICE
AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: PEORIA, ILL.
Plants at: PEORIA, ILL.; OMAHA, NEB.; OWENSBORO, KY.
Alfalfa Plants at: POWELL, GARLAND, and WORLAND, WYO.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)
Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1927 No. 8

Six Types of Combines Harvesting Pennsylvania's 1927 Wheat Crop





Upper left—Nine-foot Case combine on farm of George S. Gotwalt and D. C. Fahs, York County.

Lower left—Eight-foot Gleaner harvester owned by Levi L. Brubaker, Lancaster County.

Upper right—Ten-foot Massey-Harris combine at work for the Schlenker brothers, Berks County.

Right center—George E. Ziegler, of Northumberland County, and his ten-foot McCormick-Deering combine. It operates with a power take-off.

Lower right—Three sons of Jonas Meyers, York County, operating his twelve-foot Case combine.

Bottom center—The oldest combine in Pennsylvania, a nine-foot machine of International make that has been used since 1920 by Ralph Brinser on his island farm in the Susquehanna below Middletown.

ALLEN'S Parlor Furnace

HEAT RADIATING FINS

The new ALLEN fin construction increases radiating surfaces 100%, thereby giving large, added heating capacity. This greater efficiency does away with the necessity of a bulky, clumsy heater. The heat radiating fins strengthen the castings and make possible big savings in fuel. Only in the ALLEN do you get the great advantages of this improvement.

Oldtime Fireside Cheer

A patented ALLEN feature

With its outer doors closed, ALLEN'S resembles a piece of beautiful, period furniture. When the doors swing open, you have the cheerfulness of dancing flames.

BURNS WOOD

Large, double doors and oval firepot permit the use of wood. Also burns all other fuels with real economy.

ALLEN'S heats the whole house with circulating, moist warm-air. Replaces a number of stoves and reduces labor. The porcelain, Allenamel finish can be quickly dusted and polished.

If there is no ALLEN Dealer near you, write direct for complete information.

ALLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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This Free Booklet contains interesting facts about heating. Send for it today.

Allen Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Please send me your Booklet—"Fireside Cheer."
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SILOS TANKS

Feed Ensilage this Winter!

Turn that fast-coming stand of corn into *dollars.*

Off to a late start, Mother Nature has worked another of her wonders and filled your corn field with money-making opportunity.

Pack that opportunity away for *profits.* Profits this winter—and the next—and for many to come. Get your silo *now.*

We are ready to fill your needs with Crasco Wood Stave, Tile, Famous Craine Triple Wall. All ready for shipment and immediate erection. There's still time to have your silo up and ready for this season's corn, if you will act promptly.

Write us today.

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SQUEEZE
DOLLARS
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Apple Growers in your community will keep the press busy through the entire season and you will have a profitable income each year. Built in sizes up to 400 barrels of cider per day—for Roadside Marketing, the Individual Orchardist and Custom Pressing.

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The great size of Holsteins means more salvage value, larger calves for veal and greater production of fat and milk. These combined factors spell profits for the farmer.

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The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XX. Pajaro Valley Apples

CALIFORNIA is a state of amazing contrasts in climate and in horticulture, even within a few hours' travel. In the morning we left our camp in the Yosemite, amid snow-capped peaks, gurgling trout streams, giant pines and redwoods that looked down upon the earth when Solomon was in his glory. At noon we had crossed the San Joaquin Valley, almost Saharan in its heat and dryness. In the early afternoon we were across the Pacheco pass and entering "Watsonville, the Apple City," as the Chamber of Commerce proudly calls it.

The Pajaro Valley is one of the oldest apple districts on the Coast. It had large plantings fifty years ago, long before the Yakima or Wenatchee Valleys were on the horticultural map. It is only fifteen miles long and seven miles wide but it has over 15,000 acres of as well cared for apple orchards as may be found anywhere; it is one vast orchard. It lies only a few miles from the ocean and has a coastal climate, cool and equable. High fogs prevail during the summer months and moderate the heat. They also make it impracticable to grow red varieties of apples to advantage. Over eighty per cent of the planting is Yellow Newtown and most of the remainder are Yellow Bellflower. The rainfall of the Valley is around twenty inches a year, none of which comes between May and October. There is practicallly no irrigation of apple orchards but this is necessary with strawberries and vegetables. The Pajaro Valley was under water many thousands of years ago; the black, rich alluvial loam, over a hundred feet deep in places, is retentive of moisture and requires little, if any, fertilizing thus far.

Fifty-year-old apple tree in the Pajaro Valley, showing how low and open the top is kept by severe annual pruning

Crop Never Fails Completely

Most of the orchards are on the floor of the valley, flat land that would be considered very frosty in the East. I saw quite a number of orchards with heaters still standing under the trees, which shows that there is a frost problem, but I was assured that there has not been a complete crop failure in the history of the industry and very rarely is the crop cut below fifty per cent from any cause. This is a light year, with an average for the Valley estimated at forty-five to fifty per cent.

The Pajaro Valley is one of the most attractive apple districts I have seen. Practically all of the orchards are well cared for and look thrifty. All except the few that are on hillsides are given clean cultivation—not a weed in sight. The individual holdings average about twenty-five acres but there are a number of over 100 acres. One of the best is that of Rodgers Brothers, pioneer apple growers in the Valley. The dust mulch in their orchard is at least six inches deep. Because of the absence of summer rains it is easily maintained with three or four discings. No fertilizer is used. Some years ago they tried nitrate of soda, applied as a spray, fifty pounds to 300 gallons, using about fifteen gallons to a tree. It made rank, glossy foliage but no more and no better fruit.

Thruout the Valley a cover crop is grown, seeded after the crop is off, in October. Winter vetch or sweet clover is preferred. The cover is plowed under in February or March, by which time it has made a dense mat two feet high. Rodgers Brothers are experimenting with a permanent alfalfa sod, which is cut but once a year, before harvest, to facilitate the pickers. This requires irrigation; it remains to be seen whether what is gained in soil improvement and labor saving outweighs this disadvantage.

Put All Their Eggs in One Basket

Like most California fruit growers, Rodgers Brothers are fruit specialists. They grow apples and nothing else. There does not seem to be any sentiment whatever here for diversified farming as we know it in the East. These men put all their eggs in one basket and then watch the basket. The trees are twenty-six to thirty feet apart, low headed, with open center training, and are kept low and open by severe annual pruning. The forty-five-year-old trees of Rodgers Brothers are scarcely sixteen feet high. The tops are thin; there are no crowding limbs. Only a stepladder is needed for picking. I believe the East will have to come to smaller trees planted more closely, as a matter of economy and effectiveness in all orchard operations. They have a peculiar method of preventing rot from developing where large limbs have been removed. Ten or fifteen copper nails are driven into the stub, which is then painted with Bordeaux, frequently renewed. Explain it as you will, it seems to accomplish the purpose.

The spraying problem is not as serious as in most parts of Pennsylvania. Three sprays a year usually suffice—the dormant, petal-fall and a cover spray two weeks later. The first is in February, with oil, for scale and aphis; the latter two are with sulphur (not lime-sulphur) and lead arsenate. Wetable sulphur is used or dry sulphur is mixed with a spreader. There is but one brood of codling moth, no scab, and rosy aphis rarely is serious enough to justify the use of nicotine. There is a cull pile, but it is more likely to be caused by leaf-roller, case bearer and tussock moth than by codling moth. No dusting is done in the Valley; the spray pump still rules

Floating Labor Harvests the Fruit

Labor is scarce and high, usually about fifty cents an hour. The pickers' wage is six to seven and a half cents a bushel. The harvest help is mostly of floating labor, or tramps, and is very unsatisfactory. Newtown trees forty-five years old pick fifteen to thirty boxes a tree. Rodgers Brothers have a well equipped packing house but most of the smaller growers sell to buyers who pick their fruit and haul it to a private central packing house in Watsonville. It cost Rodgers Brothers forty-five cents a box last year to pack their apples. This includes the cost of the box, which is seventeen cents, also the paper wraps. At other packing

(Continued on page 23)

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey New York Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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The Combine Proves Itself in the East

Users Are Enthusiastic about This Greatest of Harvest Time Labor Savers

By C. L. WHITE

DURING the wheat harvesting season just passed we spent considerable time hurrying from one part of Pennsylvania to another to watch different types of combines in operation. This is the first year these importations from the western prairies, sometimes called harvester-threshers, have been used to any considerable extent in Pennsylvania. We wanted to see them in the field and get pictures to pass on to Pennsylvania Farmer readers who are interested in what promises to be the greatest labor-saving development in grain growing since the adoption of the reaper and binder.

This International combine, the first in Pennsylvania, has given Ralph Brinser eight years of trouble-free service on his island farm near Elizabethtown

Make Quick Work of Harvesting

We were able to reach several of the machines while they were at work. That wasn't as easy as it sounds for the combine makes short work of the average eastern wheat field.

Harvesting may begin and end on the same day. Two men, or perhaps three, take a combine into the field. In a few hours the grain is in the barn, the straw is in windrows ready to be loaded with the hay loader,—or spread evenly over the ground ready to be plowed down, and the year's harvesting is finished.

No bundles to be shocked, rained on and spread out to dry. No moth infested mows of grain in the barn. No threshing crew to worry about. No small army to be fed at dinner time. When the combine comes out of the field, harvesting on that farm is finished and the year's threshing is done.

We don't know who was the first man in Pennsylvania to realize the possibilities of the combine, but the first Pennsylvanian to back up his belief in the machine with hard cash was Ralph Brinser. He farms an island in the Susquehanna River a few miles below Harrisburg and has been using a combine since 1920.

It Is the Oldest Combine in Pennsylvania

That date may lead someone to inquire, "Why did we never hear of combines in the East until two or three years ago if there has been one in use on a Pennsylvania farm for the last eight seasons?"

We asked that question, too, and we found the answer when we went to visit Mr. Brinser. An island in the middle of the broad Susquehanna isn't the most accessible place imaginable, particularly if you don't happen to carry a rowboat as part of your traveling equipment.

You don't ring a doorbell when you call on the Brinsers. Instead, you find a certain isolated landing on the bank of the river and shout until someone rows over from the island after you, or brings one of the motor-driven flat-boats which will carry your automobile, too. The pleasant

The Gotwalt and Fahs Case combine cutting a square corner. The tractor doesn't slow up on the turns.

hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Brinser is in strange contrast with the difficulty of paying them a visit. But that explains why comparatively few people have heard of this combine that has been giving perfect satisfaction under eastern conditions for eight years.

Mr. Brinser believes in machinery. He farms practically all of his land, —410 acres above low-water mark, —and there isn't a horse or mule on the island. He worked on large wheat farms in the West before settling down in Pennsylvania. It was there he conceived the idea of using western production methods in the Keystone State.

Eight Years Old and Going Strong

But when he came back East and tried to put his ideas into practice he struck a snag. He tried to buy a combine, but couldn't. The makers of the machine he wanted didn't believe it would give satisfaction in Pennsylvania and told him so. However, Mr. Brinser persuaded them that he was willing to take the risk so he obtained his machine. That was only eight years ago. Now combines are coming into Pennsylvania by the score!

Mr. Brinser's nine-foot harvester-thresher is one of the earlier types made by the International Harvester Company. Thru eight years of hard usage nothing has been spent on repairs or replacements except for new conveyor canvas. The beginning of the combine's eighth season was celebrated by giving the auxiliary engine its first overhauling. The outfit has been drawn by the same tractor, a 15-30 International, since 1921.

They Harvest and Thresh Twenty Acres per Day

The Brinser place is primarily a grain farm, a few swine being the only livestock. The acreage of wheat and oats harvested with the combine averages about 225 per year, altho it was nearer 300 acres this year. The machine cuts, threshes and bags about 20 acres per day.

Corn is the other cash crop. It is picked and husked by a tractor-driven machine. The International Harvester Company. Thru eight years of hard usage nothing has been spent on re-attachment cultivates the corn.

Mr. Brinser has one helper the year around and one extra man in harvest time. The three men handle the combine, altho only two would be needed if the fields were perfectly smooth.

The second combine owner we visited was also a pioneer. Levi L. Brubaker, whose farm is near New Danville, Lancaster County, bought the first Gleaner harvester to be brought into Pennsylvania.

The Gleaner is a small combine built around and over a Fordson tractor.

(to page 8)

A ten-foot Massey-Harris harvester-thresher on the Fuller estate, Lehigh County. Some 500 acres of small grains make the use of modern methods imperative here.

One man runs this ten-foot McCormick-Deering combine owned by George E. Ziegler, of Northumberland County. A power take-off operates the combine mechanism.

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"If you get the worst of it try to make the best of it."

Comments on the Week's News

Coolidge Will Not Run—

Like a bomb from above was the cryptic statement of President Coolidge the other day saying that he did not "choose" to run for President in 1928. The world "choose" is what made the announcement cryptic. The public was at first inclined to think that it contained a hidden meaning, and that he might be prevailed upon to be a candidate. While he has not so far amplified his meaning it is now generally conceded that he meant he would not consent to a nomination next year. His withdrawal clears the field for a free-for-all entrance, and next year's campaign and the scramble for the nomination will be such a one as the Republican party has not had for several years. Whether his decision is due to the factions within the party, the failure of the Geneva conference, or to his views on the third term question, the public does not know and what is more it is not likely to find out.

Governor General Wood Dies—

When the world opened its morning paper the other day it was startled to read that Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines died in Boston, his death following an operation performed for the removal of a tumor. He was sixty-seven years of age. General Wood's life has been more or less hectic and spectacular ever since he entered public service. His actions as Governor-General of the Philippines brought both commendation and severe criticism. General Wood was a candidate in the nomination for President in 1920. He had a tremendous following, but the charge that someone had contributed an immense sum towards his nomination convinced the leaders that it would be impracticable to make him the nominee. He was buried at Arlington Cemetery with military honors on August 9th.

Nothing to Show for It—

News of the sale of buildings and equipment erected to accommodate the Sesqui-Centennial last year emphasizes the fact that the affair is over and there is nothing to show for it except debts. The immense auditorium erected at a cost of $500,000 was sold at auction for less than one cent on the dollar of its cost. Other things have been sold at almost equally low prices. The people of Philadelphia now realize that the millions spent in trying to hold a big exposition might better have been devoted to the erection of a memorial building, or the making of needed improvements. The Sesqui did not even do what it was hoped by many people it would do,—advance the value of real estate or the fame of its promotors.

Gasoline Differs Little—

The experts of the Bureau of Standards after making a series of tests and experiments say that little difference exists between "cracked" and "straight-run" gasoline, aside from volatility. Gas from the cracked process reduces the knocking when compared with gas from straight distillation.

A New Farm Bill Prepared—

A new farm bill, which is said to have the approval of President Coolidge, has been prepared for introduction when Congress meets. Some of the features most objected to have been eliminated, but its proponents claim that it will do practically what was proposed in the McNary-Haugen Bill. Eastern papers are already fighting it.

Are We Teaching Loyalty?

OUR customs and educational institutions have established in the public mind a fairly good respect for the flag of our country, but have evidently failed to inculcate the same degree of respect for that which the flag represents. To make a fetish of the flag and disregard what it stands for will not make loyal, helpful citizens in a democracy.

These comments are suggested by observing some of the tendencies and activities of today. A proper observance of what the flag stands for would prevent mob action, lynchings, bomb-throwing, and otherwise taking the law into individual hands. It would eliminate that tendency to disregard law whenever it can be done safely. True Americanism means more than merely saluting the flag. It means the performance of duty and the observance of the country's laws.

Cotton Prices Soar

THE government's cotton crop estimate, showing a decrease of 25 per cent under last year's yield, caused a wild swing upward in the price of that product last week. The estimated yield of 13,492,000 bales is 4,500,000 below the crop of last year. Floods, unfavorable weather and insects are given as the cause of low yield. Added to these causes is that of a greatly reduced acreage.

The "shorts" on the market were caught in a real jam when the government's figures appeared. The price of cotton for July, 1928, hit almost $100 per bale,—a record price.

Grading Standards Are Necessary

ONE of the hindrances to getting satisfactory prices for farm produce is the lack of standard grades, or, at least, the knowledge and application of them. Samuel Bowser sends a load of produce to market and he cannot understand why the prices returned were lower than those his neighbor received. He put up his packages according to his own idea of what is "Standard," "A-1" "Extra First," etc., but his ideas were not the same as the market standards, hence the disappointing prices.

The federal government, cooperating with the state governments, has been trying to establish uniform grading practices for several years, but there has been a lack of efficient means in educating the producers. Samuel Bowser has heard of the uniform grading standards, but he never had a chance to learn them. It is for the purpose of extending this education that the Reading Railroad has been conducting a moving exhibition thru New Jersey. But the spreading of the information should not be left to the magnanimity of private enterprise. There should be provided a thoro and effective method of carrying to farmers the information needed, and nothing short of actual demonstration will be sufficient. Spasmodic and inadequate attempts will never establish uniform grading. Uniform grading when practiced by only a few injures agriculture as a whole.

The Conference Fails

AFTER weeks of bickering in which it was impossible to come to a mutual agreement, the tri-power disarmament conference at Geneva adjourned without tangible results. This was a distinct disappointment to the whole civilized world. The common people as well as the leaders of all nations, except the tory element in the British government, were expecting action which would relieve the tax-paying public from further burdensome levies to build and maintain big navies. But the British representatives were big-navy men who would not consent to the propositions laid down by America and agreed to by Japan.

However, it is doubtful whether the British people will proceed along the lines made possible by the failure of the conference. The addresses made and the spirit which prevailed at the dedication of the bridge between Canada and the United States the other day are a better exponent of the public temper of both nations than was indicated by the bickerings at the Geneva conference.

Business Holding Up

DESPITE the harmful effects of the big floods, the soft coal strike, and the reduced activity in the automobile industry, the general business condition of the nation on August first was pronounced "satisfactory." In many directions, notably in the electric power, and the volume of checks passing thru the banks, the amounts are above those of last year. But volume and profits are by no means satisfactory in all lines. Factory employment rolls and the railroad loadings are below last year's figures. Employment conditions in the industries are fairly good, altho jobs are a little harder to get than in the past. Compared with 1923 the payrolls show a reduction of three and one-third per cent. The steel business is duller than at this time last year.

Editorial Sidelights

MR. LLOYD, who covered the World's Poultry Congress for Pennsylvania Farmer readers (Page 9), is editor of the Ohio Farmer. In a letter accompanying the second of his articles, which will appear next week, Mr. Lloyd says: "These were among the hardest stories I ever had to write as there was so much to see and write about and could tell so little. . . . I did not mention shaking hands with the Prince of Wales as I thought that too personal."

The rest of us who listened to the International Peace Bridge dedication can only sigh and say, "We didn't shake hands with him, but we heard him over the radio."

SPEAKING OF COMBINES, as we do this week (Page 3) a farmer stood watching three men cut and thresh grain in a single operation in a combine test on the Cornell University Experiment Farm last week. He exclaimed, "And it was only a few years ago when I used 24 men to operate a threshing rig."

NEED RESEARCH FUNDS

Blight Remains Uncontrolled—Alien Law-Violators May Lose Certificate—Poultrymen Cooperate.

Washington, D. C.

THE new so-called administration farm relief proposal does not appear to have met the approval of either the McNary-Haugen bill advocates or the more conservative farm organization leaders. It would create a Federal Farm Board to supervise the use of a $300,000,000 federal revolving fund in financing agricultural cooperatives, and to attempt to control production by the distribution of statistical information relative to world production of farm products. It is the opinion of farmer representatives that no plan of farm relief will be effective which does not give agriculture as effective protection as the tariff gives to industry.

The farm organization representatives are agreed that whatever form of farm relief is finally adopted by the government, it should be supplemented by more funds for research, which has contributed immeasurably toward making the American farmer produce more per worker than is produced in any other country. Only 10 cents per man, woman and child in the United States is spent annually for the entire research and extension work of the Department of Agriculture, whereas the promotion of marine transportation gets 54 cents.

Lack of Funds Causes Loss

As an example of how failure to provide adequate funds for research has caused untold economic losses, both to farmers and to the nation, the farm organization representatives who are asking for larger federal appropriations for research point out that in the past 25 years millions of acres of chestnut trees, native in 22 states of the East and South, have been killed by blight.

If more money had been made available many years ago for a thoro study of the blight, probably some means of effectively combating it would have been found. But today the blight still remains practically uncontrolled and most of the chestnut forest growth north of Virginia and east of the Allegheny River has been killed by the blight, and chestnut trees in the southern Appalachians and Ohio Valley will be destroyed in the near future. In addition to the loss suffered by farmers, the present domestic scarcity of chestnut trees makes it necessary to import large quantities of tannin at great expense.

May Lose Citizenship

Aliens who violate the prohibition law are liable to lose their American citizenship. Several cases are noted by Commissioner of Naturalization Raymond F. Crist where the naturalized citizen has been compelled to return his naturalization certificate because after receiving it he pleaded guilty to unlawful possession and sale of intoxicating liquor. It is held that a man cannot be a worthy citizen who wilfully violates the laws of the land. As one judge has well said: "It is not enough to be attached to some of the principles of the Constitution. There must be proof of attachment to all of them, including that of prohibition."

Renewing Effort in Beetle Control

The government is renewing its efforts to keep the Japanese beetle within its present bounds. Department investigators say that the greatest danger of disseminating the Japanese beetle is in shipments of green corn and beans. An amendment to the Japanese beetle quarantine affecting the interstate movement by boat from New York City of farm products grown in the infested area, requires inspection and certification of such products. The object of the amendment is to remove the slight chance of the Japanese beetle being carried some distance to other states by boat in the coastwise trade.

Co-ops Market Poultry Products

More than $40,000,000 worth of poultry products were marketed by 67 farmer-owned cooperative marketing associations during 1926, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Egg sales amounted to $30,000,000, live poultry sales to $4,850,000 and dressed poultry sales to $6,200,000. These associations served 55,000 farmers. About 68 per cent of all the eggs marketed cooperatively were handled by 14 associations located on the Pacific Coast. Nearly 63 per cent of the 20,400,000 pounds of dressed poultry marketed cooperatively was handled by an association of large-scale duck farmers located on Long Island. Two sales agencies handling poultry products during 1926 for local cooperatives sold nearly one million cases of eggs and several million pounds of poultry. Most of the associations engaged in the cooperative marketing of eggs and poultry were organized since 1920.—E. E. R.

BUILD NEW PLANT

Will Increase N.J. Market—Sell Quality Pack—Recover Jap Beetle Parasites—Grangers Meet.

Trenton, N. J.

THE biggest news of the week for the South Jersey farmer is the announcement made by the Campbell Soup Company of their plans for increasing the size of their plant.

Beginning next spring just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, work will be started on this new plant that is expected to double the present output. At the new plant boats of tomatoes from Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey points will be unloaded direct into the washing tanks. It is also planned to have ships load direct from the wharf for foreign points where this firm now has a big business.

The new steamship landing will also be used for the California trade. It will be recalled that last year the Campbell Soup Company had one shipment of over a half million cases of tomato pulp unloaded in Camden from California. This may mean that California will enter more keenly into the competition of the East than ever before.

Improve Market Methods

The placing of the inspector at Swedesboro for tomatoes, peppers and sweet potatoes has already resulted in a 50 per cent improvement in the quality of the pack. Growers have taken kindly to the suggestions of the U. S. inspector, E. L. Fleming, and are leaving at home a large part of the crop that is not adapted to market needs. The improvement in pack is reflected in the prices being paid by the local dealers. Both tomatoes and peppers are selling at prices higher than for many years. In many instances the prices are double those paid one and two years ago.

Storm Does Damage

New Jersey, from the Delaware to the Hudson, was swept by a heavy wind and rain storm early in the week that did considerable damage. At Trenton over three inches of water fell in less than twenty-four hours. Considerable damage was done by the washing of fields and the blowing over of crops. In other respects the rain is proving of great benefit to all crops. Corn in the northern part of the state is out in tassel while in the lower end the corn is well set with indications of a bumper crop this fall. The crop in this part will mature unless there is an unusually early frost.

Parasites Are Established

During the last few days two more families of the Japanese beetle parasites have been recovered in the field. This brings the total up to five that are now firmly established in the most heavily infested section. They apparently are well adapted to New Jersey and Pennsylvania conditions and are probably largely responsible for the reduced number of beetles in certain sections of the area this year.—A. K.

Atlantic Grangers Confer

Plans are now well shaped up for a busy program at the first Annual Grange Lecturers' Conference to be held in New Brunswick, N. J., August 23 to 25. Patrons of all of the nearby eastern states will gather to discuss various features of the lecturers' work and to enjoy a fraternal entertainment and social program. Altho the conference is designed primarily for the lecturers it is not to be limited to persons holding that office. Past lecturers and patrons generally with their families are expected to be present in large numbers from nearby states as well as from the New Jersey membership. Each state office has charge of assembling the membership from its state, and the visiting Grangers will tour as a unit by automobile from their own centrally located headquarters. The Agricultural College will provide a special reception to the conference.

Apple Export Rates Reduced

New Jersey farmers, thru the activity of their Farm Bureau and leading growers, have been instrumental in bringing about a reduced freight rate on export summer apples packed in straight-side bushels. The rate has been reduced from 60 cents to 45 cents per bushel when carried in common storage and from 90 cents to 70 cents per bushel when carried under refrigeration. Heretofore the rate for this package was double that for apples packed in the northwestern box package or the barrel. Inasmuch as the straight-side basket is considered the standard package for summer apples and is so recognzed by the Federal Department of Agriculture, this condition has been working a hardship on the eastern summer apple industry. The new rates follow effort started over a year ago by a New Jersey grower-exporter and the State Farm Bureau. —W. H. B.

A PRE-HISTORIC FARM TRAGEDY

WHOA NELLIE, GOSH DARN YE! —THAT'S ONLY A FRECKLED GAZOOK
THIS ISN'T ME IT'S ONE OF MY ANCESTORS

RECEIVE DIVIDEND

New Egg Grades Established—Would Increase Number of Vocational Schools—Season Shows Record Crop.

Ithaca, N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS in the leading farmers' cooperative buying agency of this state, the Grange-League-Federation Exchange, Inc., received a six per cent dividend recently. The dividend was paid on 154,656 shares of stock listed at $5 a share. The total amount paid in dividends was $46,396, the average holding per farmer being five shares. Several local subsidiary corporations owned by farmers also paid a similar dividend. The patrons of the organization bought approximately 50 per cent more supplies thru the G. L. F. this year than in any preceding year.

Announce New Egg Grading Rules

Commissioner B. A. Pyrke, head of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets announces five new grades into which all eggs shipped by state poultrymen will be divided. The first grade will be "nearby fancy," with Grade A designated as second in quality. The third classification will be "U. S. Standard" which will differ from Grade A only in that low visibility of the germ will be tolerated. In Grade C the germ may be clearly visible and the fifth grade, called "unclassified," includes everything not included in the others, such as dirty eggs and any that are "free from objectionable odor."

Agriculture in High Schools Needed

A. K. Getman, supervisor of vocational agriculture in New York State, reports an increase of 347 per cent in the enrollment in high schools in the past 21 years. He scores the state's educational system for clinging too tenaciously to the 1820 conception of academic education as "preparing to go to college." He finds that 70 per cent of those enrolled never get beyond the second year and 89 per cent never beyond the third. Hence, these pupils have a right to expect their brief school experience to do something for them by way of vocational training. If the high schools did this it seems likely that the boys and girls would find a way to remain in them longer. Professor Getman's figures prove that as the schools do challenge the interest and effort of the young more of them choose to become farmers. In progressive areas boys come to school eager for a type of curriculum that will prepare them for farming. He would reorganize and perhaps relocate the six original state schools of agriculture and advises agricultural department in high schools with the itinerant curriculum system of agricultural training— which he pronounces one of the soundest types of secondary school education anywhere in the country.

Record Crop of Peas Packed

The Albion canning factories in three weeks' time packed the heaviest crop ever experienced in the region. One factory packed a total of 160,000 cases. The string bean season will soon begin and this will also require a full force of operators on farms and in factories.—M. G. F.

Buy 6-ply tires--it pays

THE Kelly-Springfield 4-ply balloon is as good a 4-ply tire as it is possible to build today, and for city use, where road conditions are ideal, it is giving very satisfactory service on light cars.

For the kind of work, however, that a car usually gets in the country, tires of a sturdier, heavier construction are needed.

Kelly 6-ply tires are built for just this kind of service. Barring punctures, a set of Kelly 29 x 4.40 six-ply balloons on a Ford will run indefinitely.

There is real economy in paying the slight difference in cost between a 4-ply and a 6-ply tire.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town."

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG., NEW YORK, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD BALLOON TIRES

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS
BY R. P. KESTER

THERE was a much-used quip in vogue a few years ago which ran thus: "Cheer up; the worst is yet to come." I thought of this the other day after reading an article on sun spots, in which it was stated that we are passing thru a three-year period which will reach its worst in 1928, then they will pass away. This period of the eleven-year cycle began in 1926, is a little worse in 1927 and, as stated, will continue next year. Just how they affect the weather is not fully explained, but the spots are blamed for the freakish storms, the big floods, the frosts, and the cool nights. Well, we have had these things now for two years and they might as well be blamed upon sun spots as anything else.

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THIS seems to be a bad year for pod beans. We have made three plantings and none of them has done any good. I do not know whether others have had the same trouble, but ours have been ruined by a disease called mosaic. The outer edges of the leaves turn a light yellowish color and stop growing. The green part of the leaf continues to grow and soon the leaf is curled downward. Very few pods are set and soon the plant is useless, altho it does not die but continues to blossom. A few varieties are said to be partially immune, among them the Red Valentine of which we are, August 8, making a late planting.

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IT IS claimed that the spores of this disease, as well as some others, are carried over on the seed, hence the safest thing to do as a preventive is to get disease-free seed, if possible. At the time I bought the Red Valentine I also purchased a small can of a new material which the manufacturers claim will destroy disease germs when seed is treated with it. It may either be added to water and used to soak the seed, or added as powder to the seed and thoroly mixed with them by shaking the container.

READERS may remember that I have, during the past three or four years, said some harsh things about the persistency and vigor of smart weed on Neshaminy Gardens. Well, I publicly and unashamedly take most of it back. I retract the statement that it is an unmitigated pest without a redeeming feature. It has one use that makes it almost a blessing: It furnishes the first-choice food of the Japanese beetles. As long as they can find smart weed they eat nothing else. I do not know how long the present ratio of beetles to smart weed will last, but if the beetles increase proportionately next year it may be that we will have to let most of the farm go to smart weed.

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THE only method of fighting the beetle so far found that seems practical on farms is to keep some foliage they prefer covered with coated arsenate of lead. But this material should not be applied to fruit and vegetables near gathering time. They will not eat ordinary arsenate of lead, but the coated arsenate is relished by them. Next year we shall try spraying it on smart weed before they appear, hoping to kill them as they begin feasting. I called up a manufacturer of the material the other day and asked about the propriety of spraying the smart weed on which they have been and are now feeding and he advised against it, saying it would probably drive them away to something else.

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THE May 1 pullets are developing rapidly. They were three months old on August first, but they are nearly full grown, are developing combs, and have begun to sing. The cockerels have been disposed of and the pullets have the run of the place. We do not know the exact number, but they seemed to be about half-and-half while the cockerels were there, and there were 250 cockerels. Out of the original 500, seven died and eight met untimely deaths by accident. If there is a better record, let us hear of it.

The Cheerful Plowman

A Good Teacher

THE teacher, in our district school is not scholastic, stiff and cool, she's no high-brow and distant girl with head up where the cloudlets whirl. She's not a formal, mental snob with set-rule interest in her job. That girl's a girl with spacious heart and human from the very start. She wishes to instruct the youth in facts and figures, that's the truth. She follows rules of discipline, has no confusion, fuss or din. She makes the kidlets do their tasks and every item that she asks.

She's pedagogical enough and will not stand for fuss and bluff. She's all of that, that's plain to see, she's all of that she ought to be, but as I tried to say before, she's all of that and many more! She is a girl who takes a pride in every kidlet by her side; she is a girl who loves to teach with long, and broad, and lofty reach; she is a girl who surely feels that knowledge makes its best appeals when facts and figures in the head are not just formal, cold and dead, but traveling from the very start with fine impulses from the heart! That teacher sees that every child no matter how uncouth and wild is worth her very, level best,—no child is rated as a pest.

That teacher loves each little tad no matter how supremely bad the little jigger aims to be,—at least that's how it seems to me! That teacher's not just drawing pay and teaching a high-handed way; she's taking little boys and girls, tow-headed kids and kids in curls, and doing just the best she can by orderly and loving plan to make them grow, as I have said, in HEART as rapidly as HEAD!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Your Neighbor Has One—Ask Him

PAPEC "The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

"Quality and Quantity of Cutting"

are the Papec features that most appeal to J. Smith Brundage, Superintendent of the Steuben County (N.Y.) Farms. The Papec cuts ensilage fine and even, so that it will pack firmly. It "eats up corn" as fast as a man can throw it from the wagon. Needs no man at the feeding table, thanks to the Third Roll. Fills the highest silo without stress or strain. Operates at low cost.

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Papec Machine Co.
178 Main St., Shortsville, N.Y.

Only $5 Down buys a WITTE Engine
One Year To Pay—No Interest
Lifetime Guarantee
30 New Features

Write today—for NEW Witte Engine Book telling how you can now buy a WITTE Engine for ONLY $5.00 down, balance small EASY Payments. No interest. Absolutely the greatest engine ever made. Used all over the world. Guaranteed for a lifetime. Runs on All fuels. Will increase your farm profits $600.00 to $1000.00 a year. Sizes 1½ to 30 h. p. Also 3-in-1 Saw Rigs and Pumpers.

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894-C WITTE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.
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CORN HARVESTER

Best and fastest machine built. One and two row models. One Horse. Carries to shock. Big labor saver. Pays for itself in one season. Worked by 1, 2 or 3 men. No twine. No danger. Great for silage cutting. Free trial. Agents Wanted. Write for free catalog.

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Will Buy GUINEA PIGS, CHECKERED GIANT RABBITS, WHITE FLEMISH GIANT and WHITE NEW ZEALAND RABBITS, ANY AGE, ANY QUANTITY. STATE SEX AND PRICE.
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SCHOOL-TIME SAVINGS
Through This Nation-Wide Personal Shopping Service

SCHOOL TIME! New clothes time! Money-spending time! Every mother knows how this can use up the family budget if she doesn't shop with care and discretion.

This year why not follow the example of the millions of mothers who have found how to effect large savings on their family requirements? Go to your nearest J. C. PENNEY COMPANY DEPARTMENT STORE and *shop* before you buy!

You will find greater values than ever before at our nearest Store, for the J. C. PENNEY COMPANY now has more Stores and larger cash buying resources than in all our past twenty-five years. The result is greater savings on all of our purchases—*and, as always, these important savings are passed on to our customers.*

A few dollars saved on Shoes and a few dollars saved on needed Stockings, Underwear and Clothing soon mount up to a tidy sum. You will make those savings at our stores. In addition, you will have the advantages of seeing exactly *what* you buy BEFORE you buy it! Here you can examine quality, color and fit and know that you are getting the fullest VALUE for every dollar you spend.

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Boys' Four-Piece Suits in medium grey and tan fancy weave cassimere; single-breasted model with 1 longie, 1 knicker and vest. Sizes 6 to 16 years. $7.90
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School Shoes For boys and girls, excelling in leathers and workmanship—the kind giving sturdy wear and style pleasure at price-savings.
Supplies for the schoolroom—pencils, pads, etc.

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Experienced Young Salesmen wanted to train for our store Managers.

J.C.PENNEY CO. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

Write today for our illustrated "Store News Fall Catalogue."

Once the binder was considered a great labor saver, but how the combine has changed things! Here are four men working hard, just beginning to get ready to thresh. In the next field the Schlenker brothers were harvesting and threshing in one operation with three men and a combine.

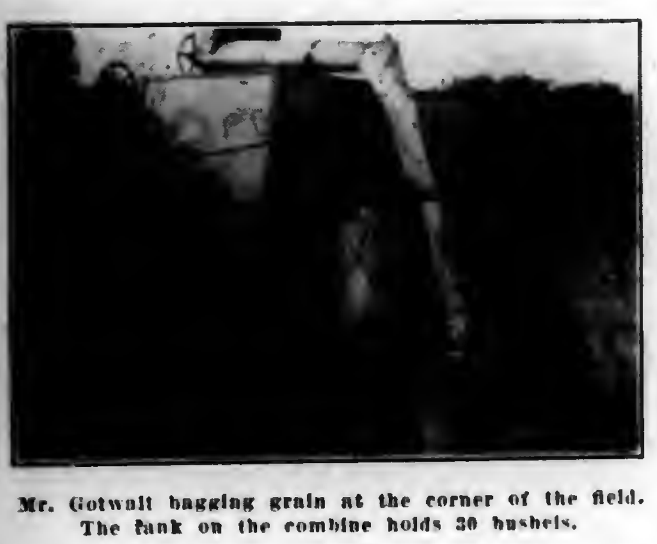
The Combine Proves Itself in the East

(*Continued from page 3*)

The harvester can be lifted off at the end of the season and the tractor used for other purposes. A power take-off operates the cutterbar and separator.

The eight-foot cutterbar is directly in front of the tractor. A large spiral sweeps the straw into the separator. The threshed grain is carried to the bagging platform on the left side by another conveyor.

The machine is intended to operate with the tractor in second gear. A water tank connected with the radiator provides additional cooling capacity. Two men run the Gleaner harvester. One drives the tractor and controls the cutterbar. The other bags the grain.



Mr. Gotwalt bagging grain at the corner of the field. The tank on the combine holds 30 bushels.

Mr. Brubaker and his son were giving their new harvester the final tuning up the day we visited them. Unfortunately we had to leave before they had a good start in the field. However, we saw the outfit thresh its first half bushel of grain and it did the job perfectly, on a sloping field.

Extra Engine Can Be Used

We understand that hundreds of machines like Mr. Brubaker's are being used successfully in the West. A place is provided on each one for an auxiliary engine. We believe the engine should be put on for use under ordinary Pennsylvania conditions. The best threshing is done when the separator runs at a constant speed. Our uneven fields and heavy straw make it difficult to maintain an even separator speed with a power take-off when the tractor is as light as the one used with this harvester-thresher outfit.

In York County we saw two Case combines. George S. Gotwalt and D. C. Fahs have a nine-foot Case machine on their farm near York. It is a two-man outfit. One drives the tractor and the other controls the cutting mechanism. An auxiliary engine drives the separator. A Fordson tractor pulls the outfit with ease, even on a slope.

A Tank Receives Grain

This combine carries a 30-bushel tank to receive the grain. When the tank is full the machine is stopped and the two men bag the grain.

The second York County harvester-thresher we saw was on the farm of Jonas Meyers, along the Lincoln Highway west of York. This was a 12-foot Case combine with auxillary engine. It was easily handled by an 18-36 Hart-Parr tractor. Mr. Meyers' three sons were running this big outfit and altho they had only a few hours' experience they worked like veterans.

The Meyers combine has a bagging platform in place of the grain tank on the Gotwalt and Fahs machine. One man rides on this platform, ties the filled bags and lets them slide down a long chute almost to the ground. At the corner of the field nearest the barn he pulls a lever and the accumulated bags slide easily to the ground, to be loaded into a truck and hauled away.

A straw spreader on this machine puts the straw and chaff back onto the ground evenly. Without this attachment the combine would leave the straw in windrows ready for the hayloader.

About 45 acres was Mr. Meyers' wheat acreage this year. The 10-acre field where we saw the combine at work was harvested in about five hours, including the time lost in turning and making adjustments.

We saw still another type of combine on the farm owned by the Schlenker brothers of Kutztown, Berks County. It was a ten-foot Massey-Harris harvester. Another of the same kind was working on the Fuller estate in Northampton County. The latter was drawn by a 15-30 Frick tractor. A Fordson tractor with crawler traction instead of wheels pulled the Schlenker machine. As they wanted to save the straw no spreader attachment was used. The combine went down the field leaving behind a fresh windrow of straw. A little pile of bags was dropped at one corner of the field on each round. A hay loader stood nearby. When the combine finished and the bags were hauled away the loader would be put to work gathering up the straw.

Levi L. Brubaker and his son on their eight-foot Gleaner combine. The tractor carries the whole weight of the machine and furnishes the power for threshing.

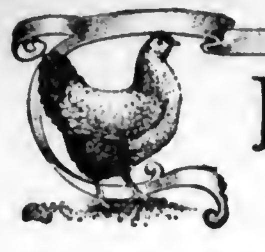
We took another boat ride when we went to see our sixth combine. This one, too, was at work on an island in the Susquehanna River. The owner was George E. Ziegler. His island farm lies opposite Herndon, Northumberland County, several miles down the river from Sunbury.

Mr. Ziegler's ten-foot McCormick-Deering combine is a real one-man machine. It is operated by a power take-off from the 15-30 International tractor which pulls it. From the seat of the tractor the driver controls the height of the cutterbar. No one is needed on the combine, unless the ground is very rough. The grain is delivered into a 30-bushel tank. When the tank is full a motor truck is driven up beside the combine and a lever is moved, opening four gates thru which the grain quickly flows into the truck. Where the yield is good one man can harvest and thresh fast enough to keep another busy hauling the wheat to the barn. The combine will cover

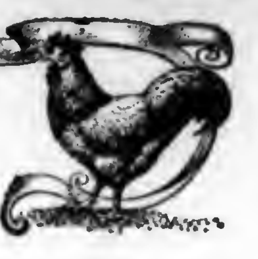
(Continued on page 24)

Unless the wind is contrary the combine moves away from the separator's dust. This is the ten-foot Massey-Harris machine on the Fuller farm in Lehigh County.

The combine without a straw spreader leaves the straw in windrows ready for the hayloader. This picture was taken on the Schlenker brothers' farm.



POULTRY



R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Trade Asks Fewer "Barnyard" Eggs

THE other day one of my retail customers told me that he liked my eggs because they didn't taste of the barnyard. He buys eggs from other farmers than myself, who let their hens run in the old fashioned manner, and it was his contention that altho he knew the other eggs to be fresh, that they nevertheless had a strong flavor from the miscellaneous and sometimes unwholesome food that hens running at liberty are bound to pick up. Consequently, the soft-boiled eggs that graced his breakfast table came from my flock, while the other eggs were used for baking purposes. The experience of this customer goes to show that there is a difference to the discriminating palate between eggs produced under modern poultry farm conditions and those produced by the free-ranging farm flock; and where the eggs are sold in a discriminating market this difference can be translated into dollars and cents. On up-to-date poultry farms eggs are gathered least once a day, and brought into a cool cellar where the temperature is right. Broody hens are "broken up" instead of being allowed to occupy the nests and start incubation on eggs that other hens lay there. The eggs themselves are carefully cleaned and packed and shipped twice a week if the weather is warm. For the best trade, eggs must also be graded and candled, because no customer wants to discover a blood spot in the egg he is opening at the breakfast table.

Some classes of trade, especially in New York, demand a pale yolk, and this is obtained by feeding sprouted oats as green feed, and avoiding such stuff as rape, which produces a very dark yolk. On the other hand some customers demand a well colored yolk, complaining that a pale yolk fails to give the desirable golden color to cake. Of course, plenty of green feed and yellow corn will produce as dark a yolk as anyone could wish.

Must Cater to Demand

Such market peculiarities, while they must be catered to, have nothing to do with the real quality of an egg, which is dependent upon the feed from which it was produced and the way in which it was handled after being laid. The very opposite of quality is sometimes seen in customers' kitchens at times when eggs are high. Such eggs come from the chain stores as a rule; they have been produced in the Middle West and gathered from nests discovered around strawstacks, in haymows and under barns; they have been kept in hot kitchens and musty cellars and passed thru many hands before reaching cold storage. When they finally reach the consumer in the winter, their only merit is their cheapness; but after a couple of bad one have been discarded from every dozen, even their cheapness is doubtful. I never could see why anyone who knows the flavor and quality of a good fresh-laid egg would permit such an object in the house.

We poultrymen in the East, with the world's best markets at our door, have the very best opportunity to secure all the premium that the market will pay for quality in eggs, and it is the successful man who takes advantage of it by producing eggs of high quality and getting this premium.—R. L.-S. H.

Disinfect House

My chickens have been dying for some time. I cut one open and the liver and heart were full of yellow lumps the size of a pea.—J. R. W., Bedford County, Pa.

It is probable that the yellow lumps you discover in the ailing fowls are the result of tuberculosis. This is especially so if you find that the birds become light in weight prior to death. First of all I would advise you to go thru the flock and remove all birds that are light or listless and dispose of them in some way, as they cannot be cured and if allowed to remain will be a constant menace to the rest of the flock. The next thing to do would be to give the house a thoro cleaning, removing all the dirt and dust and spraying thoroly with some good disinfectant according to the manufacturer's directions. After that it is a good plan to keep the poultry buildings in as sanitary condition as possible.

Older fowls are more susceptible to this disease than the younger ones. One very good method of prevention is to sell off all the hens in the fall, replacing them with pullets, and saving only enough old stock to use as breeders.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

WE FOUND the first pullet eggs in a range house on July 30th. By the middle of August we had a flock up in their winter quarters. They won't get out again until April. Pullets do much better in the houses than with range once they start to lay. They eat more and are better contented than if they are running out part of the time.

• • •

One of the neighbors complained that the pullets forsook the range house and now roost in one of the tall apple trees in his orchard. He was wondering if he had to climb after them when the time comes to house them. We once had just such night-blooming apple trees ourselves, and had to scramble all over them after the pullets with a flashlight, until we learned to scatter a little grain in the houses during the day. The pullets, of course, would go into the houses and we would shut the door and catch them. There is much less chance of someone collecting your life insurance if the pullets are caught this way instead of climbing the apple trees at night.

• • •

Last year about this time one of my neighbors seeded his orchard, in which the hens run, down to alfalfa, and got a good stand. He plowed the ground, disced it well, worked in some rotted manure and some lime and sowed the seed during favorable weather. Alfalfa makes a good soiling crop as well as pasture, if the hens are kept in houses or yards and it is necessary to provide green feed for them.

• • •

We have disced up our hen lots several times this season for successive crops of oats which the birds have picked off for "Chicken Salad." They like such green feed best when it is young and tender. We expect to get another crop or two in the lots before seeding them down to rye or wheat for the winter.

• • •

When the time comes to house the pullets it is advisable to cull them. Not every pullet will make a good layer. Weak small birds, individuals with pale beaks and legs, crow-headed birds and crooked birds had better be culled out and sold for meat. They will never pay a profit, and many of them will die during the winter. It is much better to get broiler money out of them now than to continue to support them, only to lose them later.

Exhibit is Like a Visit to a Strange and Foreign Country

RECORDING the events at the World's Poultry Congress held at Ottawa, Canada, July 27 to August 4, is like reporting a great Farmers' Week at one of our state agricultural colleges, an immense state fair and a visit to a strange and foreign country. The World's Poultry Congress is all these things rolled into one.

Delegates from 42 countries, practically every state in the Union and all nine provinces of Canada make this first a picturesque human assemblage. There is Mohammed Askar Bey, the affable and genial delegate from Egypt with his red fez, representing the world's oldest civilization. The Governor-General of Canada, Lord Willingdon, and his wife have been frequent congress visitors. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and his party who are now touring Canada, visited the poultry exhibition August 3rd.

Are Many Prominent Visitors

We could go on and on in the listing of prominent people at the poultry congress. For instance, it seems as if the entire staff of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is here. Nearly every agriculture college is represented. All the officials of the American Poultry Association are here. Poultry breeders galore "from the States"—as the folks in Canada say—are here. We have seen cars from Washington to Massachusetts and from Michigan to Florida on the exhibition grounds.

Live Bird Exhibit Large

Coming from the human angle of the congress to the exhibition, the main building or coliseum houses the 5016 birds from all over the world. Every known variety of poultry and pigeons is represented, from the Asil, or fighting fowl of India, to the common varieties found in the farmyards of Canada and the United States. The live-bird exhibit, said to be the largest exhibition of fowls ever gathered together in one place, is just like having the American Standard of Perfection pass in review, with many foreign varieties not known in the United States added.

The American Poultry Association has one whole room full of birds in addition to the birds in the regular United States exhibit. These birds are the embodiment of the fine points in the American Standard. Another entire room is devoted to an exhibition of the Canadian record of per-

(Continued on page 11)

Canada's live bird exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

Sharpen Your Pencil

All signs point to a very close adjustment between supply and demand for fluid milk this fall and winter. There are fewer cows and more are being slaughtered. There are more people using milk and they are using more milk. Prices for milk are going to be firm. Remember that the man who is making the most milk at a profit over feed cost and not the man who is making the most milk per dollar spent for feed reaps the highest reward.

For instance, one farmer may be feeding no grain this summer and getting from pasture and fresh cows 20 lbs. of milk per cow. He may think that he is better off than his neighbor who is feeding 1 lb. of $50 a ton grain to 5 lbs. of milk. He is probably wrong. Even if the market for milk is only $2.50 per hundred lbs., the farmer who feeds grain need make but 5 lbs. more per cow to break even on the milk check with his neighbor, and any increase over that is profit his neighbor can not have. As the market for milk improves, the cows which get no grain drop off and the cows which are receiving it hold out. "'Tain't what you spend; it's what you git that counts." This is a good year to take out the old jack knife and figure close on how you will secure maximum returns for your labor from your cows.

Eastern States Rations have been built to produce the greatest net return for the farmers using them. By planning their own feeds and sticking absolutely to a high quality standard through co-operative control of plant, they set out to reach this goal. That is why they purchased their own storing and mixing facilities at Buffalo. The feeds are bringing results to the feeders and that is why more than 19,000 farmers are using more than 130,000 tons of Eastern States feeds a year.

Recently shipments were inaugurated at Stockbridge, Mass., and one of the farmers who has a milk route has reported that the gain in milk production due to switching from his former ration to Fulpail paid his entire Fulpail bill. This is a concrete example of what the Exchange has actually accomplished for one of its members.

Where records are kept, Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

For information on the Eastern States Feed Service, a service which should not be confused with car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Advertisement

Farm Service Hardware Store

Paint Suggestions for Farmers

Paint—good paint—has a greater earning value in proportion to its cost than any other thing that you can buy for the upkeep of your farm property. It protects, preserves and saves enormous costs for renewal and reconstruction.

Your Barns

How long since you have painted your barns, silos, chicken houses and other buildings? If it has been several years, you should paint this fall before winter's dampness can get into the wood and cause rot and decay. See that the doors and frames are well painted. It will prevent their swelling and sticking in cold weather when you need them most. If you have made additions or put in new boards, give them a good oil priming coat and then paint with a good grade of barn paint. Barn paint is not expensive, spreads easily, covers a large surface per gallon, varying according to what is underneath. Tell your "Farm Service" Hardware Man the size of your barn and he can estimate the amount of paint you will need.

Your House

A trim little house, well painted in pleasing colors, is far more attractive than a big and elaborate place that has become shabby looking.

A good paint job will save many dollars of repair cost. The cost of paint is comparatively small. Windows, casings, doorways, doors and porches should be carefully painted in the fall to make sure of weather tightness and protection against rot and other damage. Ask for color cards on fine quality, long wearing house paints.

You will get good value in paints and brushes at a "tag" store.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Logan Spring Farm

Fall-Sown Spinach Is a Gamble

HAVE you eaten raw carrots when they are young and tender? They are increasing in favor. Quite a number of folks come to our market and select small carrots for use raw like radishes as well as to slice, dice or grate in salads.

Fall-sown spinach for spring cutting is rather a gamble thruout most of Pennsylvania. The Yellows Resistant Strain of Virginia Savoy developed by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Va., has usually given better results than any other. The land should be well drained and if acid must be limed. Seeding date will depend upon whether or not irrigation is available, richness of soil and on climate. Here in central Pennsylvania the middle of September seems about right. I suppose the accepted wheat seeding time would be a fair guide. Seed should not be sown too thickly in order that the individual plants may attain some size and develop robustly. After the ground freezes fairly hard a coarse mulch is applied. Oats or buckwheat straw lies too closely, especially during thaws and will almost surely smother the plants. Coarse horse manure may be used but I have seen burning injury if it is applied very fresh. Last winter we spread some fresh manure on top of the snow thinking it safe. When the snow melted the spinach covered with fresh manure was severely injured, that protected with partially decayed material came thru in good shape.

During the fall months it is worth while to keep the strawberry patch clean, especially to get out the perennial weeds, those which will live over winter. Then when it comes to selecting a straw for mulching, whether purchased or from one's own barn, freedom from weeds is a primary consideration. Straw loaded with seeds of winter cress, mustard, wild radish, etc., can prove a tremendous nuisance.

In most cases growing vegetable seeds is a specialist's job. However, it is a simple proposition to save one's own sweet corn, tomato, squash, cucumber and pepper seeds. Mark desirable plants with a stake or piece of rag before the picking season has advanced and then save seed only from those individual plants which have produced well. We must always remember that it is the mother plant which counts rather than particularly large or handsome fruits. It is well to keep in mind that corn varieties cross or mix readily, also varieties of squashes and cucumbers. Seed may be safely saved only from isolated patches.
—Gilbert S. Watts.

Here Are Answers to Japanese Beetle Control Questions

THE Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has prepared the following series of questions and answers about Japanese beetle control basing them on the questions the authorities received from the public most frequently. Extra copies of the publication containing the information set forth below may be obtained from the Department at Harrisburg.

FOR SHADE TREES AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Q. What spray is recommended for shade trees, shrubs and ornamental plants?

A. Coated arsenate of lead.

Q. Where can it be purchased?

A. At reliable seed, drug and hardware stores in the infested area.

Q. When should this spray be applied?

A. About June 25th. This spray must be in place before the beetles begin to feed and all portions of the foliage must be completely covered.

Q. How long will this spray stick to the foliage and remain effective?

A. When applied thoroly about June 25, it will remain effective thruout the beetle season.

Q. At what rate should the coated arsenate of lead be used?

A. In small lots it is used at the rate of 8 ounces to 5 gallons of water. In large lots, 10 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

Q. What spraying equipment is required for applying the coated arsenate of lead?

A. This spray can be applied with any spraying device from a hand sprayer to the large power sprayer.

Q. What is the approximate cost of this spray material?

A. About 40 cents a pound.

FOR GRAPE VINES, FRUIT TREES (EXCEPT PEACHES) AND VEGETABLE PLANTS

Q. What plants must not be sprayed with coated arsenate of lead?

A. Fruit trees, grape vines and vegetables.

Q. What spray should be used on fruit trees, (except peaches) grape vines and vegetables?

A. Arsenate of lead and wheat flour.

Q. What are the proportions to be used?

A. For small amounts:

Arsenate of lead	5 ounces
Wheat flour	3 ounces
Water	5 gallons

In large amounts use 6 pounds arsenate of lead, 4 pounds flour and 100 gallons water.

Q. When should this spray be applied?

A. During the last week in June.

Q. How is this spray mixed?

A. Mix the flour and arsenate of lead while dry. Then add just enough water to make a thin paste. Add this paste to the required amount of water.

Q. What spraying equipment is required?

A. Any spraying device from a hand sprayer to the power sprayer which will enable the grower to completely cover the plants.

SPRAYS FOR PEACHES

Q. What spray is recommended for peaches?

A. A spray consisted of arsenate of lead, wheat flour and hydrated lime.

Q. Why must this be used on peaches?

A. Other sprays damage the foliage by burning.

Q. How is the spray prepared?

A. Use the following formulae:

In small lots:

Arsenate of lead powder	2½ ozs.
Wheat flour	2 ozs.
Hydrated lime	8 ozs.
Water	5 gals.

In larger amounts:

Arsenate of lead powder	3 lbs.
Wheat flour	2½ lbs.
Hydrated lime	10 lbs.
Water	100 gals.

Q. When should this spray be applied?

A. About July 1st. Caution: This spray should not be applied later than from 4 to 6 weeks before fruit is marketed.

CONTACT SPRAY

Q. When are contact sprays recommended for killing Japanese beetles?

A. When a large number of beetles occur on very valuable plants. However, the coated arsenate of lead and arsenate of lead and flour sprays when applied in time will give the necessary protection to plants at a much lower cost than the contact sprays. Contact sprays kill the beetle today but give no protection to the foliage tomorrow.

Q. What contact spray is used?

A. Pyrethrum soap emulsion, a material sold in reliable seed, drug and hardware stores in the infested areas under various trade names.

GENERAL

Q. How many different plants does the Japanese beetle attack?

A. Over 120. If forced to it, this beetle will eat almost any green plant.

Q. Have the apple growers of New Jersey been successful in combating the Japanese beetle?

A. Yes. By the addition of 4 pounds of wheat flour and increasing the arsenate of lead to 6 pounds to 100 gallons of spray. Some use this in lime sulphur 1 to 40 while others are more successful without this fungicide. The time is about that of the so-called cluster-apple spray for codling moth and the increased cost for beetle control is but little.

Q. What precautions must be taken before marketing or consuming fruit and vegetables sprayed with arsenate of lead?

A. Should any traces of the spray remain on the food product, remove such traces by washing with clear water.

Q. What precautions must be taken with all arsenate of lead sprays?

A. Keep arsenate of lead away from irresponsible persons and label it "Poison."

Q. Where may additional information be secured?

A. From the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Buy Plants Locally

Will you please give me information as to the best time to set out blackberries and raspberries and how they should be tended? When is the best time to set strawberries?—Mrs. A. P., Fulton County, Pa.

In reply to your recent inquiry addressed to Pennsylvania Farmer there is no better time to set out blackberries, raspberries and strawberries than as early in the spring as the soil may be worked. I am afraid that it will be impossible for you to set strawberries this summer and secure a satisfactory crop next summer. This practice is feasible only where especially fine or pot-grown plants are available as well as very fertile soil and irrigation.

The Eldorado blackberry, Cumberland black raspberry, Cuthbert red raspberry and Premier strawberry are standard varieties. It may be possible to secure good plants of these sorts in your county and I would suggest that you get in touch with your county agricultural agent as to source of supply.

Strawberries are commonly set 18 inches apart in rows 3½ feet apart. Raspberries and blackberries may be spaced about 3 feet apart in rows six or eight feet apart. When the canes on the latter reach a height of about 2½ feet it is advisable to pinch out the tips in order to encourage the development of numerous fruit-bearing laterals.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Growers Meet

THE National Vegetable Growers' Association of America will hold their twentieth annual convention on August 22 to 26, 1927, at Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York. The New York State vegetable growers promise one of the best conventions that has ever been held.

The program this coming meeting is made up of some of the ablest speakers and authorities in vegetable growing in the country. In the exhibition room will be displayed various equipment, insecticides, seeds and other necessary equipment used by the vegetable grower.

On Wednesday, the 24th day of August, the visitors will be entertained by the Vegetable Growers of Onondaga County. They will leave in the morning for an all-day tour to see the interesting places around Syracuse. In the evening the annual banquet at Hotel Syracuse will be held.

Exhibit is Like a Visit to a Strange and Foreign Country

(Continued from page 9)

formance work and here enthroned in the center of this exhibit is Maizie, the charming White Leghorn owned by the University of British Columbia that at present holds the World's record of 352 eggs laid in 365 days.

The only thorn in Maizie's record is that her eggs only averaged 21 ounces to the dozen, while alongside of her stands a Plymouth Rock hen, not quite so showy, that laid 326 eggs in 365 days that averaged over 28 ounces to the dozen. On a basis of weight Hen No. 400, the Barred Rock owned by the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C., has beaten Maizie, with 47 pounds of eggs compared with Maizie's 38½ pounds. If ever eggs are sold on weight this Barred Rock will come into her glory. Either performance is highly creditable and both are world's records.

The International Baby Chick Association has an extensive exhibit showing the growth of the chick industry in the United States. At the present time Ohio leads in the total output of baby chicks. New Jersey is the center of another large production section.

United States Stresses Marketing

Each of the provinces of Canada has large and beautiful exhibits, telling of the advantages of their particular territory.

Coming to the International building one finds exhibits by the United States showing the essentials of good poultry culture, the development of the poultry industry in the United States and an exposition of how poultry products and eggs are marketed. Great Britain, Spain, Holland and many other countries have exhibits but those which attract the most attention are those of India and Egypt.

The Egypt exhibit consists of an incubator such as is used today in Egypt and was used 4000 years before Christ. It is a large structure built of clay. A fire is built in one end to supply the heat. The eggs are carefully turned during the process of incubation and tested at the end of the first week for fertility. The fire is maintained for the first two weeks and the heat in the building walls is sufficient for the third week. This exhibit is quite a contrast with the mammoth coal- and electrically-heated incubators and brooders shown by American and Canadian manufacturers and from which come the majority of the baby chicks used in the United States.

India Shows Fighting Fowl

In the Indian exhibits are two types of fowl—the Jungle Fowl or Gallus Bankiva, from which are said to have descended all our modern breeds of chickens, and the Asil or fighting fowl. These latter birds are a large, extremely vigorous fowl that live to the ripe old age of 30 to 40 years of age. The hens of this breed have been known to lay at the age of 18 years. This vigor is at least partially accounted for by the conditions under which the fowl are kept. Sanitary conditions are none too good and a bird has to have stamina to withstand the environment. The Asil are not champions when it comes to laying, their average output per year being 18 to 29 eggs, altho where kept under more favorable conditions they have been known to lay 70 or 80 eggs a year. The folks in charge of this exhibit suggest that American breeders use the blood of the Asil to cross with our high producing hens in an effort to graft some of the vigor and longevity on our comparatively short-lived and high-producing strains.

In the commercial exhibits are nearly every known brand of commercial feeds, poultry house equipment, incubators and brooders, etc., a veritable paradise for the visiting poultryman, and they are here in throngs. Not one day since the exhibition opened has the attendance run less than 10,000 and on Saturday it went to nearly 20,000.

Hoffman's Seed Wheat

Cleaned Right—Priced Right—Sure to Yield Better

ONE way to reduce production cost is to use better seed. It costs only 60c to 75c an acre to change to Hoffman's Selected Seed Wheat. The results—5, 8, maybe 10 more bushels to the acre; the cost for plowing, fitting and fertilizing, just the same; the cost per bushel produced, much less

Eight proven varieties of Winter Wheat. Smooth Chaff and Bearded types. Grown for seed on the famous wheat soils of Lancaster, Pa. Cleaned by special modern machinery—free from cockle, garlic, rye, weeds.

New Catalog FREE

Gives full details—describes our "Leap's Prolific", "Forward", "Trumbull" and other heavy-yielding varieties. Written especially for wheat farmers by folks who know wheat. Tells you how to raise more bushels at less cost per bushel, also how to have wheat that millers like and pay well for. Write for your copy.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
Box 40, Landisville, (Lancaster Co.,) Penna.

Reading Bone Fertilizer
Quality Service Satisfaction
HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS
READING PLANT FOOD
(For Lawns and Gardens)
READING MEAT MEAL
(This trade mark means quality)

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

We will mail a 5-lb package of Reading Plant Food to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

Hold Your Oats
Get Double Value

Don't sell a bushel. Get twice market value by hulling and feeding. Large per cent whole or even ground oats not digestible — wasted. Hulled oats nearly 100 per cent digestible. New Invention Greatest for oat crop since self-binder. Why give away your oats at market price and take enormous loss when you can cash in at around $1.00 per bushel through the oat huller route. We tell you how. Read illustrated circular entitled "The Road of Profit or the Road of Loss." FreeSample of Hulled Oats and Special Offer sent without obligation. Enormous demand. Write early — today — NOW — before you sell a bushel.

Gladbrook Oat Huller Co., Dept. C688 Racine, Wis.

Every Home Should Have CORONA
An Amazingly Soothing, Healing Ointment

Works like magic on Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Eczema or any flesh wound on man or beast — Sore Teats and Caked Udders of Cows. Corona is extracted from the wool of sheep. Wonderfully effective. Every home should keep it on hand for any emergency. Your druggist has it. Write us for Sample and booklet of uses. Both free and postpaid.

Free Sample

CORONA MFG. CO.
262 Corona Bldg., Kenton, O.

Better Than a Turn-Under of Leguminous Crops

Sheep's Head Pulverized Sheep Manure

besides carrying 90% humus, has fertilizer ingredients enough to carry the crop to maturity, besides leaving the ground with a large surplus of humus.

Let Us Quote You Prices.
NATURAL GUANO COMPANY
800 So. River St., Aurora, Ill.

ALBA MARL
Natural Soil Sweetener

NOT GROUND, do not confuse with ground limestone. Naturally fine. Quick acting. Highest Analysis. ALL Available. Easy and Pleasant to use.

LOW IN COST
Write for delivered prices to
ALBA MARL LIME CO.
P.O.Box 207, Charles Town, W.Va.

SAVE MONEY
on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Roll Roofing, Paints, etc. My Direct-From-Factory-Freight Paid Plan will save you fully ⅓ the usual cost. My low factory prices and high quality can't be beat.
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
See the money you can save. Over One Million satisfied customers. Everything guaranteed. We ship in 24 hours. Don't buy until you get my Money Saving Catalog.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 2914 Cleveland, Ohio

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

The man who thought a buggy was good enough

In the old days, a solid, conservative citizen might sniff and tell you he didn't read advertising.

He didn't think so much of the horseless carriage, either. The telephone was newfangled, and an insult to the United States mails.

As for radio, aeroplanes, wireless photography—if they had been born then, he probably would have thought them a bit immoral.

But he's changed. He's been educated. His point of view has been made broader and more modern. He has been civilized—by the automobile, the telephone, radio, advertising.

Every single one has opened up new paths for him, taught him new things. Advertising, especially. Advertising tells him the newest things to wear, the best things to eat. Advertising tells his wife how to make a home up to date and attractive. Advertising tells him the prices to pay for things he buys, saves him from the old-fashioned ways of doing business — helps him live well, keeps him modern.

Advertising can help you. The advertisements in this magazine are here to tell you many things that make life more comfortable, more interesting, happier. Read them faithfully. They'll keep you abreast of the times. They'll prevent you from becoming the type of old fogy who—sniff!—doesn't read advertising.

Advertising is the key to modernity

How about
YOUR COWS'
HEALTH?

IF YOUR diet lacks an essential something and your system gets out of tune, you can't do your best work, can you? Of course not. So with your cows. If something is lacking in their feed, how can you expect them to fill the milk-pail night and morning so you can get a fat check on the first of each month? Of course you can't.

You know that the modern high-producing dairy cow, the kind that pays the bills, is a sensitive machine. Unless you feed her so that she keeps on edge, she will go off on her appetite; her digestive tract will get clogged up. She may get garget—you know what that means—milk yield cut in half, a lot of extra work bathing and rubbing, and likely a lost quarter, perhaps two lost quarters, and a ruined cow.

Very often, too, the cow will not settle until she has been bred three or four times. You also know what that means. It means that she will be a stripper when she should be fresh, or a practical loss for a month or two, which never can be made up.

You can prevent these unnecessary losses by feeding Union Grains and keep your cows up to a high degree of health and in milking trim all the time. Each month brings a big milk check when you feed Union Grains.

Try a ton of Union Grains and you will see the difference in the condition of your cows. Each cow will give an extra pound or more of milk per day, on the average.

If you are getting $2 to $3 per hundredweight for your milk, this will bring an increased annual income of 12 to 18 clean dollars per cow. A worth-while increase, isn't it? This is just what Union Grains is doing for hundreds of dairymen. It will do it for you. Feed Union Grains because—

1. Its base is dried distillers' grains, the greatest single milk-producing concentrate known. The proteins in distillers' grains are especially adapted for sustained heavy milk production.
2. Dried distillers' grains are so blended with other carefully selected grains that a perfect balance is obtained. Every exact requirement of a ration especially adapted for heavy milk yields is met—no overloading with proteins that happen to be cheap.
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Get Union Grains from your dealer and try it on your milkers.

100 Lbs. Net
UNION GRAINS
UBIKO
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Ubiko Milk Record Cards Free

Write for free record cards, or ask your dealer for them. All Ubiko dealers have a supply.

THE UBIKO MILLING COMPANY
Dept. G-8 Cincinnati, Ohio

Makers of
UBIKO "World's Record" Buttermilk
Egg Mash

UNION GRAINS
THE FIRST DAIRY FEED MADE

A Tornado Silo

will mean a bigger SAVING on your farm this winter than ever.

MOST OF YOUR CORN WILL NOT MATURE OR RIPEN. HIGH-PRICED MILL FEED, and LATE CORN, A CONDITION which makes a silo almost necessary on your farm this year.

We will sell you a TORNADO SILO

Freight Paid to Your Station
Direct from Factory to Farmer
A Big Saving to Buyer
Can Ship Promptly

WRITE DIRECT to us for PRICES.
The W. R. Harrison Company, Massillon, Ohio
Manufacturers

SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

Please Mention PENNSYLVANIA FARMER When Writing to Advertisers

DAIRY

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These by-products are being used in the manufacture of glue, paints, plastic masses, combs, brushes, cigar holders, knife and fork handles, ferrules for umbrellas, bells, rings, dominoes, chess figures, in printing calico, in weatherproofing and "loading" silk, in the manufacture of foodstuffs, medicinal preparations, photographic plates, toilet soaps, poultry feeds, shoe polish, in priming canvas and treating pulp board covering.

One-half Penna. Cattle Tested

THE tuberculin test had been given to one-half the 1,280,000 dairy cattle of Pennsylvania up to July 1st. Butler, Cameron, Clearfield, Crawford, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer and McKean Counties are declared "modified accredited counties" by Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture. Columbia also is understood to have qualified as a modified accredited area, being the first county in eastern Pennsylvania to complete the area test.

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THE Philadelphia milk price for August for a three per cent test is $3.29 per 100 pounds or 7.1 cents per quart as compared with $2.16 per 100 pounds or 4.65 cents per quart which was paid to producers during the month of July. These quotations are based on three per cent butterfat milk and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half point up or down.

Plans to Build a Small Creamery

Will you please tell me where I can obtain plans for building a small creamery or milk depot including an ice plant and bottling machine?—C. B., Erie County, Pa.

A free circular of the farm dairy house may be had by writing to Pennsylvania State College and requesting a copy of Extension Circular No. 107. Farmers' Bulletin 1214 which may be had upon request to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C., also gives plans for dairy houses. Complete blueprints for the construction of the dairy houses shown in Farmers' Bulletin 1214 may be obtained from the Division of Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—A. A. B.

This Mother Boasts of Twins

This cow, owned by Judd H. Stevens, of Tioga County, Pa., has a distinguished record as a mother. She is shown here with her fifth pair of twins, born within the past five years.

They
don't *come*
any better

I DIDN'T know it, but Prince Albert was just the tobacco I had been looking for all the time. I hate to think of the time we lost getting together. But let that go. We're all set now—me and the pipe and P. A. We've been pals from the very first puff.

I had a hunch I was going to like P. A. the minute I got that breath of Nature's noblest gift to pipe-smokers. What a treat! It made me think of a hike through the woods, when the trees and the vines are in full leaf. I found the taste "as advertised" by the aroma.

Cool as a customs-inspector. Sweet as the thought you have nothing to hide. Mild as a milk-shake, yet with that full-bodied flavor that satisfies your smoke-taste right down to the ground. That's Prince Albert, Fellows. They don't *come* any better.

No matter how set you appear to be on a smoke-program, try P. A. I give you my word, no other tobacco that ever came down the pike ever brought so much downright satisfaction out of a pipe. "That fellow knew his groceries," you'll say, or words to that effect.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT
—the national joy smoke!

PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

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How about
YOUR COWS'
HEALTH?

If your diet lacks an essential something and your system gets out of tune, you can't do your best work, can you? Of course not. So with your cows. If something is lacking in their feed, how can you expect them to fill the milk-pail night and morning so you can get a fat check on the first of each month? Of course you can't.

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Ubiko Milk Record Cards Free

Write for free record cards, or ask your dealer for them. All Ubiko dealers have a supply.

THE UBIKO MILLING COMPANY
Dept. G-8 Cincinnati, Ohio
Makers of
UBIKO "World's Record" Buttermilk Egg Mash

100 Lbs. Net UNION GRAINS UBIKO CINCINNATI

UNION GRAINS
THE FIRST DAIRY FEED MADE

A Tornado Silo
will mean a bigger SAVING on your farm this winter than ever.
MOST OF YOUR CORN WILL NOT MATURE OR RIPEN. HIGH-PRICED MILL FEED, and LATE CORN, A CONDITION which makes a silo almost necessary on your farm this year.
We will sell you a TORNADO SILO
Freight Paid to Your Station
Direct from Factory to Farmer
A Big Saving to Buyer
Can Ship Promptly
WRITE DIRECT to us for PRICES.
The W. R. Harrison Company, Massillon, Ohio
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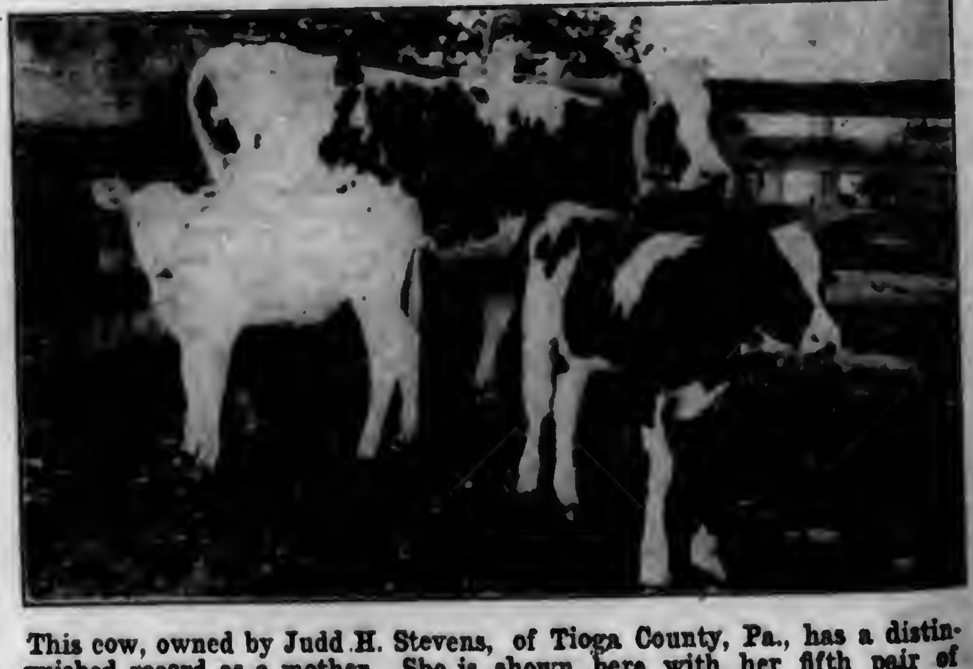

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CRIMP CUT

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PRINCE ALBERT
—the national joy smoke!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW-DIFFERENT-PRETTIER Patterns

Why not brighten the kitchen with a touch of color?

Nothing would be more suitable for the kitchen (that most lived-in-room in the house) than this lovely rug of Armstrong's Linoleum in the green-and-white tile pattern. Colorful, simple in design, clean looking, it is far prettier than that old wood floor, and much easier to keep clean! Just a light mopping keeps it bright, shiny, and new-looking.

Resilient, quiet to the tread and *tough*, it will give years of wear. It is so flexible and pliant, too, that it can easily be rolled up and moved from room to room. Yet an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug costs little—the price is now amazingly low, lower than it ever has been.

Besides the tile pattern illustrated for the kitchen, there are 19 new patterns of Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs now being shown in the stores. These new rugs are more than merely new designs. They are really new creations in beauty and coloring. Rugs of genuine Jaspé linoleum with an overlaid border, rugs with a single all-over design without repetition, patterns you must see to realize fully their unusual attractiveness.

In the main illustration: *Pattern No. 867*
Above: *Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 727*
Right: *Pattern No. 960*

Now, with these new Armstrong Rug patterns, you can have the beauty of design and charm of color together with the practical advantages of a smooth-surface rug. . . . Not only in the kitchen, but the best rooms in the house —living-room, dining-room, bedroom. Many of these new patterns are made in the extra-large sizes, 12 ft. by 12 ft., and 12 ft. by 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller room sizes.

Send for This Free Booklet

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Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and Ⓐ wear and wear

Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back

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By EDGAR L. VINCENT

ONE of the queer things about us all is that we are more than half inclined to think that nobody is as near right as we are. This frailty of human nature is not a peculiarity of folks that live in the city; farmer folks are just as subject to the same weakness. If we think a certain way of sharpening our scythe is best, we like to think that other people think so, too.

Over in Scotland a young farmer found a girl just to his taste. Being quite like-minded as to the lover when he came to propose, there soon was a fine wedding in the country home. And when they stood up to pledge their troth, the minister told them that if they lived a good, harmonious life, being loyal and devoted to each other, their joy would increase as the years went by.

"I Hope You'll Grow Like Me"

"And he told me a strange thing," the young wife went on as she told about it. "He said that if we lived in love with one another we would grow more and more like each other as we grew older." Then she suddenly interrupted herself and looked into the homely, honest face of her husband and burst out impulsively, "Eh, Jock, but I hope you'll grow like me!"

Now, I suspect more folks than this young Scotch couple would like everybody to grow to be just like us. If we are husbands, how we long to have our wives think and act just as we do! And where is the wife who is not glad from the bottom of her heart when she can see that Jock is coming more and more to look at things just as she does?

Likeness Extends to Features

And it is one of the certainties of life that after a man and a woman have lived together a long time they do come to take similar views of the matters which interest them from day to day. Some folks tell us that this likeness extends even to the personal appearance; that our very features change to take on more and more of a similarity to those of the ones we live with and who share our hopes and our plans, our successes and our disappointments. This is a pleasant thing to think about—provided that our helpmates are coming more and more to resemble us!

Clear up thru all human thinking and reasoning this tendency to want others to think as we do makes itself felt. Nations love to have their own way; and if they cannot, often there is trouble. Men in high places dissolve partnership if they find that they cannot carry every point in the way which seems to them best and wisest. A great many of the divorces that figure in our courts have their beginning in differences of opinion, often about the most unimportant things.

See the Other Fellow's Side

There is no more beautiful characteristic than that of being able to see the other fellow's side. It can be done only after long self discipline; but it can be done. A young farmer I know has this happy faculty to a marked extent. Always when somebody else is in trouble because of some act he has committed this man says, "Now, we don't know all about it. Let's wait till we hear his side of the story." And this enables him to live peaceably with all men, as the Good Book enjoins us to do.

If we wish others to grow like us, it stands us in hand to be sure that our lives are right. Who would want to know that because his life was warped and out of shape, the life of someone else was crooked and ugly, too? It takes never-ending care, constant thought and earnest prayer to bring a life to beauty. But we have a Pattern, that of the one Perfect Man. Following Him we may be sure that some day "we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."

FARMALL *Evidence*

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Paul Schroder, Colfax, Wis.

"The Farmall surprised me by doing all that you claimed it to and more, too."
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Thompson Lake Farm, Lewistown, Illinois.

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D. M. Hastings, Atlanta, Ga.

Rear view of the Farmall, plowing. This also shows the high clearance over the rows of corn and cotton and other row crops. With this tractor you will be ready for next season's *planting* and *cultivating*.

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With this low-priced HANDY FARM MIXER you can save half the cost of having your concrete work done for you.

You can make your own walks, steps, feeding and well platforms, stable, chicken and hog house floors, foundations for new buildings, cement blocks, fence posts, etc.

It thoroughly mixes a wheelbarrow load per minute—no job too small—no farm job too large. All metal construction lasts for years. Operated by hand or with small engine.

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FREE BOOKLET tells how to mix, and use concrete, covers mixtures required, describes the Handy Mixer. Write today to John Deere, Moline, Ill. Ask for booklet MT-936

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BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

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Special Leghorns, Brd. Rocks, Wh. Wyts., R. I. Reds, Heavy Broilers	5.00	9	44
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100% live delivery to your door guar.
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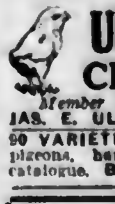

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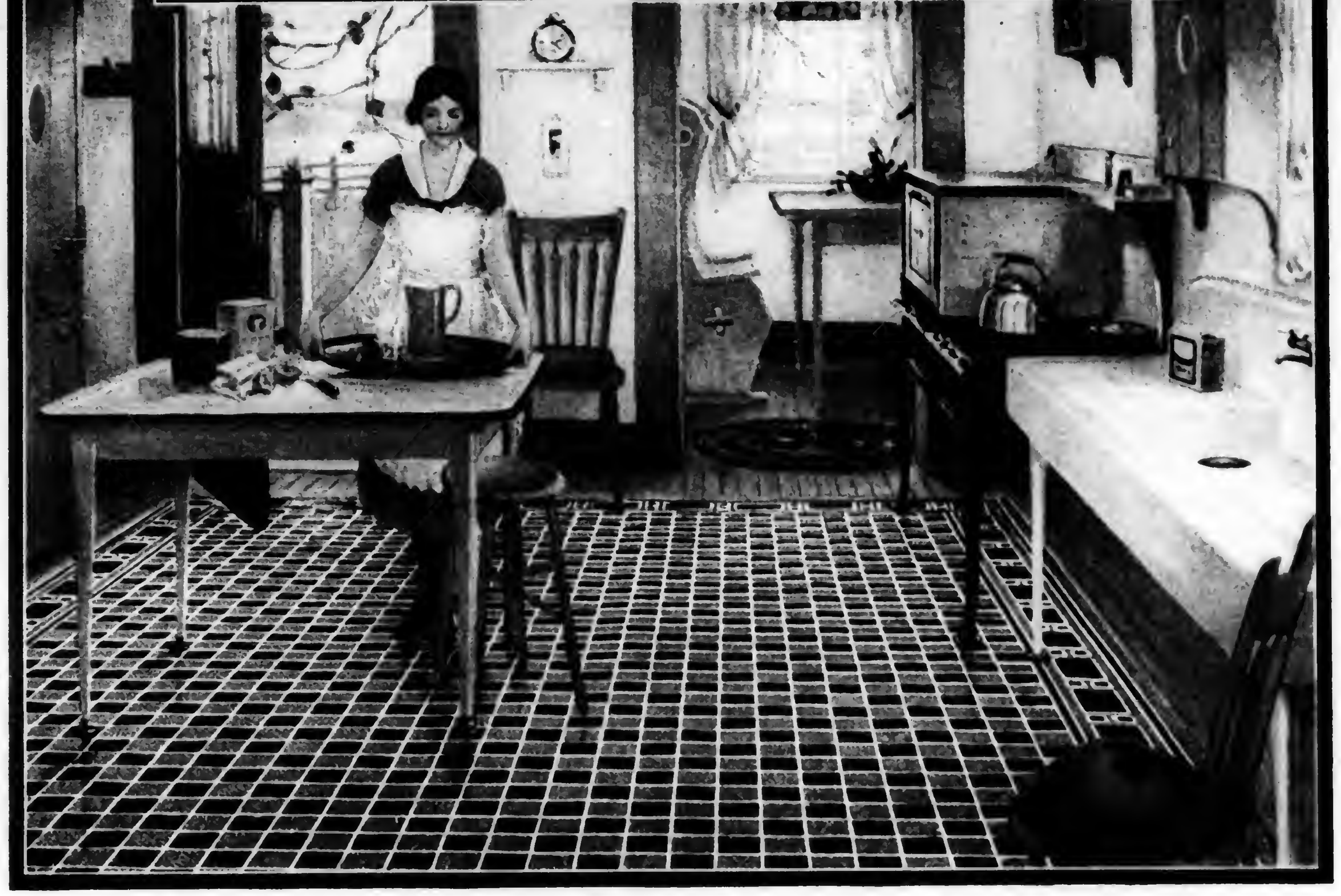
Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW-DIFFERENT-PRETTIER Patterns

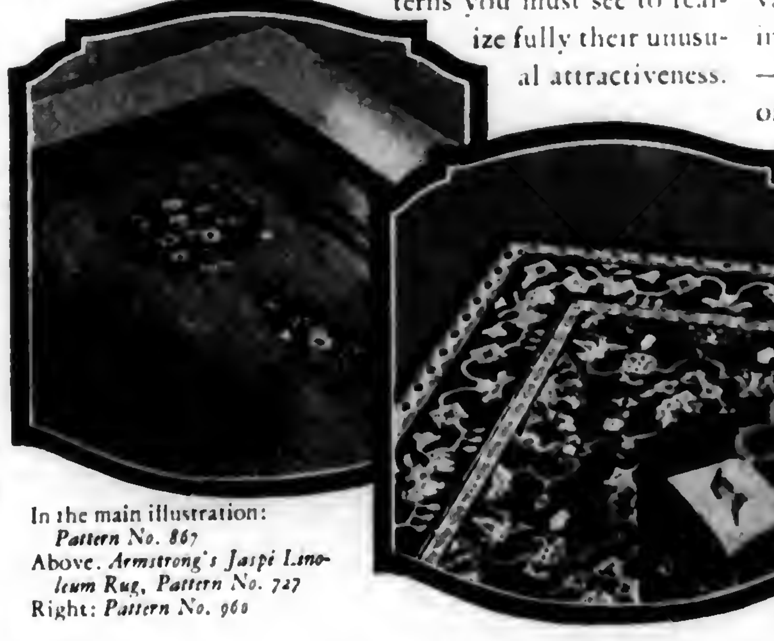


Why not brighten the kitchen with a touch of color?

Nothing would be more suitable for the kitchen (that most lived-in-room in the house) than this lovely rug of Armstrong's Linoleum in the green-and-white tile pattern. Colorful, simple in design, clean looking, it is far prettier than that old wood floor, and much easier to keep clean! Just a light mopping keeps it bright, shiny, and new-looking.

Resilient, quiet to the tread and *tough*, it will give years of wear. It is so flexible and pliant, too, that it can easily be rolled up and moved from room to room. Yet an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug costs little—the price is now amazingly low, lower than it ever has been.

Besides the tile pattern illustrated for the kitchen, there are 19 new patterns of Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs now being shown in the stores. These new rugs are more than merely new designs. They are really new creations in beauty and coloring. Rugs of genuine Jaspé linoleum with an overlaid border, rugs with a single all-over design without repetition, patterns you must see to realize fully their unusual attractiveness.



In the main illustration: *Pattern No. 867*
Above. *Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 727*
Right: *Pattern No. 960*

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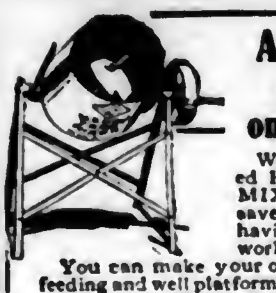
LEADCLAD Farm Fence



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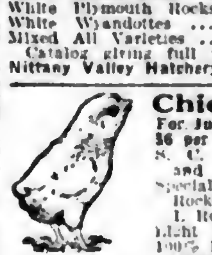

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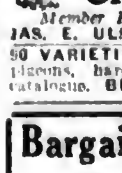

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90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

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Offer 54-F

Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Illustrated Mechanics ......1 year
All for only $1.10—Value $1.75
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Is This a Bargain?

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS: Your contest papers continue to come in but I'm afraid that many of you are waiting until the last minute to send them along. I know that you want your story to be just as interesting as possible and that probably is why some of you are holding back. The contest closes on Saturday, the 20th, so this is the last reminder I shall be able to give you. I wonder who will capture the prizes this time. You know there will be three prizes for Forum friends over twelve and three more prizes for those twelve and under.

After reading a few of your stories I've discovered some are great readers. One Forum member has read the "Life of Abraham Lincoln," "Life of Washington," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," etc. Some others like to spend their time doing athletic stunts and are happiest when swimming, racing, playing ball or engaged in sports generally. Some like to occupy their spare time with needle and thread helping mother with the home sewing. They tell me they like to embroider, crochet and knit during their spare time so that they may have gifts of their very own to give their friends. What do you like to do in your spare time?

If this contest interests you, I'll tell you what I'll do. After I've corrected your papers, distributed the prizes and all that, I'll write and tell you what I'd like to do with my spare time. Is that a bargain?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have two rose bushes in our yard. In the one a robin built her nest and in the other a sparrow. One morning when I looked in the nests there were three eggs in the robin's nest and four in the sparrow's nest. A while afterwards little birds were in both nests. Two of the sparrows died. All of the robins lived. The sparrows soon learned to fly and a few days afterwards the robins learned to fly. Now both nests are empty.—L. Bausman, 12, York County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I want to tell you about our Sunday school picnic. We went in a truck but we had to walk up many big hills because the old truck couldn't haul us up. At last we came to the picnic grounds. It was a nice place with grass and trees. We played many games and I had a very good time. I was so tired when I got home that I could hardly stand.—Mary Lukeik, (X), Indiana County, Pa.

I'm glad you had such a good time. At times trucks can be very stubborn, can't they?

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have five little pets, one goose named Elizabeth and four little ducks which we call Lilly. I enjoy reading the letters very much that are in Pennsylvania Farmer. I'm sending you a picture of me and my little brother Anthony.—Johanna Rehak, (X), Bucks County, Pa.

BROTHER AND I
Johanna Rehak, (X), Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I was cultivating last summer and liked it very much. My father is going to buy me a plow. We have three engines. We have a little fodder shredder. We run this with the biggest engine and we run the corn sheller with the little engine. I thank you very much for the membership pin you sent me. My sister's pigeon died and my brother's pigeon flew away.—John Blank, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Here is a picture of dad and my uncle cutting oats. That was when we lived on the farm. Mother couldn't stand the farm so we had to move. We have three acres now and a four-room house.

CUTTING OATS
Emma Whigam, (X), Westmoreland County, Pa.

We keep a Jersey cow, White Wyandotte chickens and two geese. We also have a calf.—Emma Whigam, (X), Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have for my pet an Airedale dog named Sandy. He was a little dog when we got him. On the last day of school eight girls and myself went on a hike. One of the girl's father went along with us. We took our lunches. We were on a sliding board nearly all afternoon.

Dear Ruth Throckmorton, I am sending you a recipe of candy.

FUDGE

2 squares of chocolate
½ cup cold milk
2 cups of sugar
One-third cup of corn syrup
2 tablespoons of butter
1 tablespoon of vanilla

Grate the chocolate and add all the ingredients except the vanilla. Cook slowly, stirring once in a while. Requires about forty-five minutes actual boiling. Remove from fire and add vanilla and beat until it begins to granulate. Put in buttered plate and let cool and cut in squares.—Kathryn Engle, (X), Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am going to tell you about my trip on June 12th. I took a trip to East Liverpool, Ohio. I had a very good time there. I was near Rocks Spring Park. We spent the Fourth of July there. We took our dinner and came home for supper. Then after supper we went back to see the fireworks. They did not start until nearly eleven o'clock. I came home on July 5th.—Geneva Duke, Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a registered Jersey calf and I belong to the calf club. We deliver our milk to customers twice a day during hot weather. I help sometimes. We have nine cows. I have one pair of Buff Cochin Bantams. My brother, Sutton, belongs to the calf club, too.—Pearl Marion Smith, Indiana County, Pa.

I'm glad that both you and your brother belong to the calf club. Is this your first year of club work?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I want you all to try my favorite drink. Beat an egg, add one teaspoon sugar and one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Fill the glass with milk and it is ready.—Ethel Reynolds, eight, Wayne County, Pa.

Gladys and Anna Wetherill, Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My brother built a bird house in a tree and there are brown birds building in it. Last year a robin built its nest in our shed. Bluebirds build nests in our orchard every year. I do like birds and music. We have an organ and I can play a good bit. I wish to take music lessons this summer.—Genevieve Bennett, (X), Elk County, Pa.

Two Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Emma R[illegible]. **Bedford County**, Vesta M. Puchert (X), **Bucks County**, Alice L. Bensheimer, **Carbon County**, Edith E. Renner (X). **Clinton County**, Eugenia Williams. **Crawford County**, Norman R. Porter (X). **Dauphin County**, Jonas Yingst. **Fayette County**, Louisa Bertovich. **Franklin County**, Helena Wright, Dorothy Wenger. **Fulton County**, Doris E. Witter. **Indiana County**, Margaret Cummins, Pearl Smith, Virginia Ackerson. **Lancaster County**, Helen J. Fauser (X), Mary Bachman, Sadie Bachman (X), Esther Mundorf. **Lawrence County**, Stella Rzieznik (X). **Lycoming County**, Ellen Carr. **Northumberland County**, Arnold Shook, Marian Shook. **Perry County**, Grace Curfman (X). **Washington County**, Arthur Hansen (X), Harry Hansen (X). **Westmoreland County**, Anne Visocky, Charles Lewis. **Wyoming County**, Mildred Bunnell (X).

Answers to riddles printed on our page last week from Mildred Hartman, Columbia County, Pa.

1. Because Gee (G) makes it "go."
2. By the peck, of course.
3. Because he knows his speech by heart.
4. To get the music across.
5. Because neither of them do right (write).

NEW JERSEY

Monmouth County, Ruth Gordon.

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Kathryn L. Wentz (X).

(X)—Forum Member.

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Mildred Horner. **Beaver County**, Olga Hays, Anna Hays, Edward Hays. **Berks County**, Anna Shewchuk (X), Orpha M. Frantz. **Bradford County**, Thomas Fenner (X). **Bucks County**, Marion Ford, Wilmer Willauer. **Centre County**, Margaret Horland (X). **Chester County**, Lillian Drenner. **Clinton County**, Bertha Rupert (X). **Crawford County**, Marion Orr (X), Sybella Byers. **Cumberland County**, Dorothy Bucher (X), Sarah F. Wenger. **Fayette County**, Ruth Hall. **Fulton County**, Margaret King, Esther Cleeves. **Juniata County**, Nellie Keener. **Lancaster County**, Verna Kreider. **Lawrence County**, Louise Cox (X). **Lebanon County**, Clara E. Layser, Alice Goodyear. **Lehigh County**, Laila Danner. **Mifflin County**, Ethel C. Kauffman. **Wayne County**, Ethelyn Reynolds. **Wyoming County**, Thomas Hope (X), Jennie R. Strunski. **York County**, Beaulah Ayres (X), Ethel A. Bohr.

NEW JERSEY

Morris County, Margaret Busch (X), Evelyn Parsons.

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Mary E. Hagan. **Carroll County**, Blanche C. Harrison (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Nobody has to do anything to "belong" to the Puzzle Corner, as some of you ask at times, because the Puzzle Corner just naturally belongs to Our Little Folks. But, of course, I get to know only those Little Folks who write to me. I surely am glad to hear from so many of you each week and this is a very special message to you all since I cannot write a letter to each one.

When some of you grow up and are big folks, maybe you'll learn how some of the words we use every day have grown from other words and how some words have changed when they have been transplanted from another language into our own. But even now, while you are still Little Folks, you can watch how written—or printed—words will grow up from adding one letter at a time to a letter given to you as a seedling. In the little story below the first word is "A," and to the letter "A" you add a letter for the second word (where I have put two little blanks); then where there are three blanks, you add a letter to the word you have just made, and so on. When you send me your answer (either in a letter or on a postcard) you may either write the whole of the story or you may send me the list of words you made in the order in which you added them. Let me have your answer by August 27th. BE SURE TO TELL ME YOUR AGE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose letters or cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHAT HAPPENED!

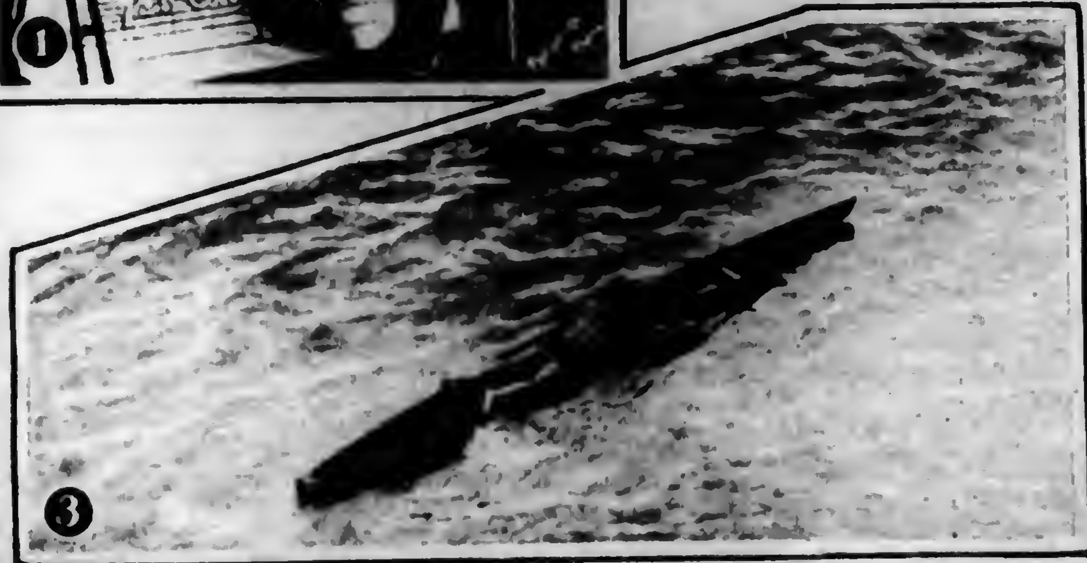
— man sat — — a table and began to — — — his supper. He had been in town and talked so long that his coffee was cold, so he asked his wife to — — — — it for him. He was very indignant because a man had tried to — — — — — him when he was selling his produce.

The answer to the puzzle published in the July 30 issue (the mixed up verse) is:

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner,
Eating a Christmas pie.
He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum,
And said, "What a good boy am I!"

The prize winners are: Franklin B. Hartges, age 8, Millheim, Pa.; Dempsey S. Kinnamon, age 12, Goldsboro, Md.; Harold Kulp, age 8, Lancaster, Pa.; H. Harold Miller, age 9, Safe Harbor, Pa.; Effa May Mong, age 10, Scenery Hill, Pa.; Margaret Montgomery, age 10, Oxford, Pa.; Ethel Pinnock, age 9, Le Roysville, Pa.; Julia Zewan, age 12, Jermyn, Pa.; Myrtle Rodgers, age 12, West Chester, Pa.; Bertha W. Leaman, age 12, Lancaster, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Miss Edna B. Ruby, Lafayette, Indiana, is a designer of church windows, rugs, tapestry and other textile patterns. Business and professional women's clubs have declared that she is the most outstanding business woman in the United States.

2.—Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, entertained some of the conquerors of the air in Boston last month. The picture shows, left to right, Lieutenant George O. Noville, Governor Fuller, Clarence Chamberlin, Berta Acosta, Commander Richard E. Byrd, Lieutenant Maitland, Lieutenant Hegenberger and Lieutenant Balchen. Front row, left to right, Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. Byrd and Mrs. Hegenberger.

3.—A shell-like craft, combining principles of the surfboard and the canoe and propelled paddle-fashion by the arms of the rider as he lies on his face, arms extended, has been invented by a Hawaiian.

4.—A mask transforms "Bernie," Tommy Comport's playmate, from a gentle St. Bernard into a ferocious-looking lion.

5.—A panoramic view of the courts at Wimbledon, England, where championship tennis matches are played.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Mrs. Williams Knows the Secret

Her Dried Corn and Apples Retain Their Flavor

NOT far from our home, in a little Quaker village, lives Mrs. Williams, famed for her dried corn and apples. Each year she sells several hundred pounds. I have never tasted better corn. After soaking overnight it is tender and succulent as if fresh from the garden. Her dried apples make the best pie imaginable. She tells me you must use a good flavored apple for no matter how careful the drying the process does not improve the quality of the apple.

Out in the orchard I was shown the drying apparatus, which consisted of a drying "tunnel," about eight feet long and eight feet from the ground at one end, while it rested over a low brick oven at the other end. A packing box would do, if you could get one the right size. Mr. Williams constructed this himself from lumber he had about the place, modeling it after a prune tunnel he had seen in California.

The box-shaped tunnel was about two feet square, arranged so that shallow trays could be slipped in the top and taken out at the bottom when sufficiently dried. These trays slipped into grooves in the tunnel, so that the warm air could circulate below and above them.

Apparatus Made at Home

The brick stove was made by Mr. Williams and the fire built right on the ground. Later he replaced it with a small heating stove, with tin pipe connecting with the wooden part, to carry the heat up over the trays. This drier was so simple that it could easily be copied.

Mrs. Williams dries some of her food over the kitchen stove when the weather is rainy and they do not work in the orchard. This drier is home made also, tho there are similar ones on the market.

It consists of a box 12 inches wide by 21 inches broad by 27 inches high, open at the top and bottom to allow circulation of the hot air from the kitchen range. This rests upon a base of 27-gauge galvanized sheeting, nailed to the box by five-eighths-inch flanges turned in at right angles on the upper edges of the metal base. The base is wider than the box, slanting back to cover a larger part of the kitchen range, gathering more heat. The base is made with an opening at the bottom, for more circulation of air.

The galvanized sheeting holds the box high enough from the stove that the food will not scorch. However, an extra piece of sheeting may be needed, not quite as large as the bottom shelf in the box, protecting food from scorching, yet allowing the warm air to enter on all sides.

Temperature Varies as Food Dries

Cleats are nailed to the sides to allow eight trays to slip in. These are interchangable and reversible, and are made of small mesh galvanized wire cloth, inserted between double wooden frames.

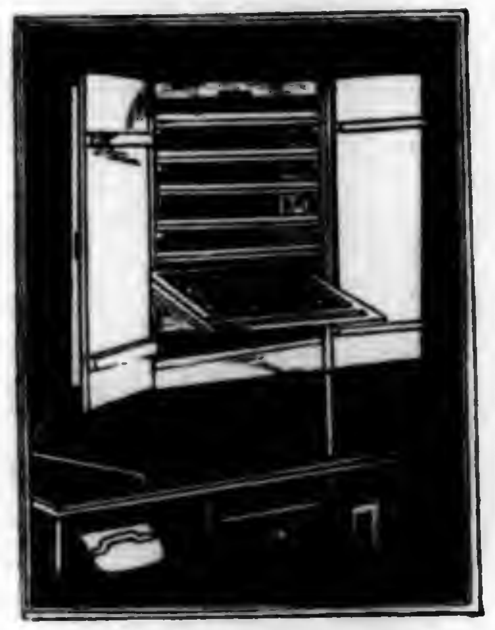
Lower temperature is used at the beginning of the drying, and higher at the finish, tho it must not be hot enough to scorch. As the food in top trays dries, they are slipped down, nearer the fire where it is hotter. Temperatures for drying vary from 100 degrees F. to 190 degrees. It is safer to use a thermometer.

Drying corn is more difficult than drying fruits, since it must be prepared quickly. The freshly gathered corn, still in the milk stage, is husked, put into boiling water five minutes or longer to set the milk, then cut from the cob. All of the silks need not be removed, since these are easily separated after drying. The whole kernels may be cut off, or only the tips, and the milk scraped out. This is spread one inch deep on the drying racks, and started at 180 degrees, finished at 190 degrees F. The drying is continued until the corn rattles on the trays, stirring several times during the process to separate it and let the warm air reach each grain. When finished, it is hard and semi-transparent, a kernel breaking with a clean glass-like fracture if crushed.

Speed Is Essential

Fall or winter apples are best for drying, tho summer apples will be good if fine flavored. Peel, remove decayed spots, core and slice, spreading one to one and one-half inches deep. You can use a guarded knife and an apple corer, slicing crosswise into apple rings. Mrs. Williams has a mechanical peeler and slicer she bought at the hardware store. Putting apples into weak salt water or lemonade will prevent discoloration, but it is better to fill each tray quickly and put at once into the drier, at 125 degrees, finishing at 150 degrees F. The fruit is finished when a handful gripped firmly has an elastic, springy feel, separating promptly and leaving no visible moisture on the hand when dropped. The apples should not be dried so long that they become crisp and hard.

The dried food is spread out in a warm place a few days and stirred occasionally before being put into airtight containers. Paper or muslin sacks are most convenient, and are more often used than airtight fruit jars. If dried in the sun, or if there is danger that insects may have bothered the food, even after drying, spread thinly on baking tins and heat in the oven to 180 degrees F. This may be done if your dried food is not keeping well. If part of it has spoiled, but the rest appears good, it is safer heated in the oven, to destroy any possible insect life.



Home made drier used over the kitchen stove

Mrs. Williams stores her dried food, by hanging up in the attic. The kitchen cupboard is not suitable since there is moisture in the air from cooking. She looks in the bags occasionally, but with proper drying, she never has spoilage.

"Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables," Farmer's Bulletin 984, free from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., gives directions for drying. Mrs. Williams finds she can speed the process with no danger of scorching by using the temperatures I have told you. This bulletin tells how to make a different stove drier, also how to make a sun drier similar to a hot bed, with slanted frame covered with glass, and how to dry all products from orchard and garden.—Doris W. McCray, Iowa.

A guarded knife simplifies apple peeling and protects the hands

Out-of-Season Buying Cuts Clothing Budget

LARGE savings in the clothing budget can be made thru buying out-of-season. Tailored suits which were rather costly in March and April can now be bought for less than half price. Altho there is never so wide a choice of garments in the clearance sale, good bargains can be found if the buyer knows values.

Merchants must clear their stock periodically, and if the home-maker keeps track of when they plan to do this, she will be able to manage her clothing budget for much less money than if she buys in season.—N. J. State College of Agriculture.

Have Your Children Gained?

HOW would your children score today as compared with the day school closed? Have they gained in weight? Are they easier to manage and less irritable? Now is the time to check up as there are several more weeks in which to make good any shortcomings that may be found.

Vacation is the ideal time for growing children to make their greatest gains in physical development. Most of the day is spent in play out of doors where there is plenty of sunshine and fresh air. During the summer months there is an abundance of fruit and vegetables with which to tempt the appetite. In spite of all these good things many children are not in as good physical condition when vacation ends as they were at the close of school.

Many children use up too much energy each day to gain any weight, and some even lose weight. Regular meals, rest periods, and sleep are absolutely essential for good growth. An hour of quiet play or reading after the noon meal aids digestion and allows the body to rest. Perhaps the most difficult task for mother is to have the children sleep the required nine or ten hours, but this is most necessary if children are to gain in weight.—Marie C. Doermann, N. J. Food Specialist.

Relishes Which Add Zest to Any Meal

DEAR EDITOR:—Please print on your ever welcome page a good recipe for chow-chow, and one for piccalilli.—Mrs. P. G., N. J.

CHOW-CHOW

2 quarts green tomatoes
1 small head cabbage
1 cup salt
12 small cucumbers
4 green peppers
1 gallon vinegar
6 small onions
1 quart string beans
1 tablespoon each of mustard, pepper, celery seed, allspice and cloves

Chop the six vegetables together in an enamel pan that can be tightly covered. Alternate the mixture in layers with salt, being sure to have salt on top. Let stand all night or for twelve hours. Then drain well. Heat the vinegar and spices to boiling point, then add the vegetables and cook slowly until tender. Pack into hot sterilized jars while boiling hot, and seal at once.

PICCALILLI

Slice thinly ½ peck small green tomatoes and 12 white onions. Sprinkle lightly with salt and a little water and let stand all night. Next morning pack into jars and cover with the following pickling liquid. Boil together ½ gallon pure cider vinegar, ½ cup brown sugar, ¼ ounce each of celery seed, black mustard seed and white mustard seed. Seal at once.

FEAST DAY PICCALILLI

Chop finely ½ peck green tomatoes, ½ head cabbage, 1 head cauliflower, 6 onions and 1 red pepper (but not the seeds). Sprinkle lightly with salt and let stand all night. Drain. Then add 1 teaspoon each ground cinnamon, mustard seed and paprika, 2 teaspoons celery seed and two and one-fourth cups sugar. Let good vinegar cover the mass. Boil for one-half hour and seal while hot.

Sheep Fill Comforts

WHILE walking across the fields the other day to visit an old neighbor, the thought came to me that I would get materials and cotton batts the next time I went to town so that I could work on comforters the next rainy day. I always make two or three new comforters every fall, so as to keep my supply of bedclothes from diminishing. However, I saw something which changed my mind.

I found my old friend busy using wool cards. As I admired the pile of soft fluffy white wool I asked her what she was planning.

"I am carding enough wool for a comforter," she told me. Picking up a piece of wool in my hands, I remarked, "I would like to have some new comforters filled with that pretty wool myself."

"There is no reason why you shouldn't have wool-filled comforters," my friend explained. "These cards can be bought in almost any mail order house and cost very little. Just a little over a dollar, and they will last a lifetime. You can easily get the wool as you have a nice flock of sheep.

"You may get my cards any time that you wish. I will soon be done with them. It's no trouble to card wool and I'll show you how and in no time you will have enough for a comforter.

Washed, Carded, Then Covered

"The first thing you do is to get out your tub and fill it partly full of warm rain water. Wash the wool thru this water without any soap, soap it in the next two waters, then rinse it in water of the same temperature, and your wool will be as soft and fluffy as mine. Spread it out on newspapers to dry. Sunshine makes it fluffier. The wool from one sheep, if it is at all heavy, will make two comforters.

"After the wool is carded, cover it with cheese cloth, then with sateen or challis. When the cover is soiled, it is easily removed washed and replaced. This eliminates the necessity of washing the wool."

With the aid of my friend I have carded enough wool for three comforters, one of which I have already tied. It is certainly a delight, so soft and such light weight and yet it gives more warmth than two cotton comforters.

I know that as long as we have sheep all my comforters will be wool filled. They are not only nicer but are inexpensive when one uses picked wool.—Mrs. L. H. Funk, Mo.

Timely Tips

VARNISHED wall paper such as is used for bath rooms makes an ideal covering for pantry or cupboard shelves. It is white, strong and durable and can be cleaned many times without showing signs of wear.

* * *

If the front edge is doubled it will wear even longer. This paper is eighteen inches wide and comes in rolls like wall paper. It costs from 25 to 30 cents an eight-yard roll.

* * *

Do you know the value of rubber corks? They never wear out. For use in bottles which contain acids or very strong drugs they are invaluable for unlike cork, the drugs do not affect them.

* * *

Use rubber corks to seal your catsup, and instead of pushing in the cork, as is customary, screw it into place just as tightly as possible. They serve as air tight tops for grape juice also. Be sure to screw them in, never pushing, and they will shut out every bit of air.

* * *

When the cream pitcher drips leaving oily spots on table linen, rub a bit of butter on the lip of the pitcher, and save the soiled linen.

* * *

When the coffee pot is nearly full and there is danger of its boiling over, a small piece of butter put in when the water is added will be oil on troubled waters, and the coffee will stay inside the pot.—Helen Manning.

Apples and Tomatoes Combined

TOMATOES and apples with their attractive color, good flavor and valuable vitamins can be combined in a number of ways.

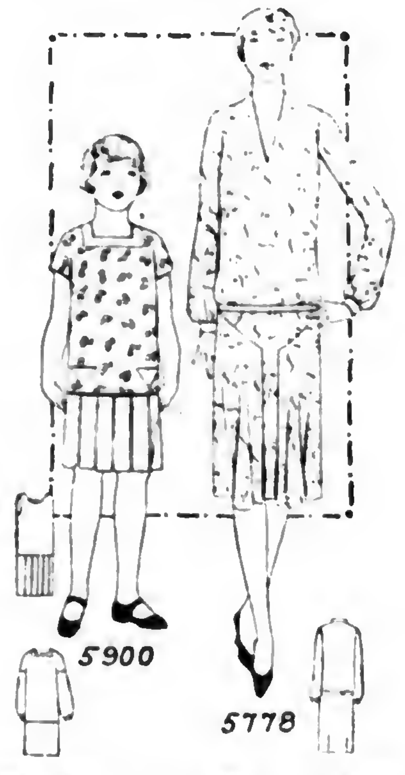
Waldorf salad, made of diced apples and celery and chopped nut meats may be served in shells made of firm ripe tomatoes hollowed out and salted slightly. Small balls of apple cut with a potato-ball cutter, and treated with French dressing or lemon juice to keep them from turning brown, may be served on slices of tomato in beds of crisp lettuce.

A good conserve to serve with meat is made from a pint of tomato, either fresh or canned, a pint of diced apples, one lemon cut in small pieces, and three cupfuls of sugar. The ingredients are combined and cooked until the mixture is thick and clear. It is then poured into clean hot glasses and when cold it is covered with hot paraffin.

For fruit butter, using apples and tomatoes, combine one pint of tomato pulp, one pint of apple pulp, three cups of sugar, one small stick of cinnamon, and the juice and grated rind of one orange. Cook the mixture until it is thick and clear, pour it into clean, hot jars, seal the jars, and keep them sealed until used.

Slender Lines for Afternoon

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



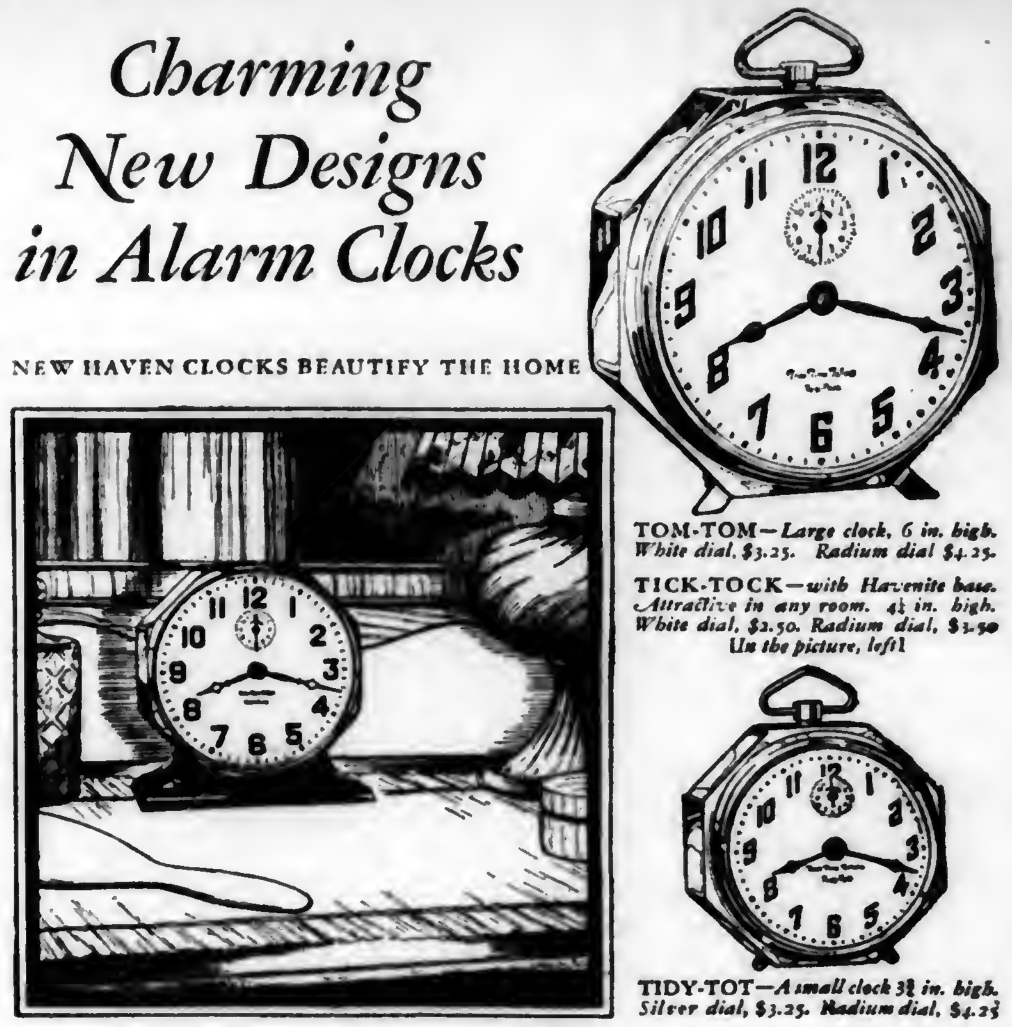
5900.—Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. To make the dress as pictured for an eight-year size will require 1¼ yard of 40-inch material for the blouse with ⅜ yard of contrasting material for yoke and pocket facings and ⅞ yard for the skirt. If blouse is made with long sleeves 1⅜ yard will be required. The underbody requires 1 yard of 27-inch lining. Pattern, 10 cents.

5778.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 1⅜ yard of 36-inch lining and 4⅞ yards of material 40 inches wide with ⅜ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs and belt. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

Charming New Designs in Alarm Clocks

NEW HAVEN CLOCKS BEAUTIFY THE HOME



TOM-TOM—*Large clock, 6 in. high. White dial, $3.25. Radium dial $4.25.*

TICK-TOCK—*with Havenite base. Attractive in any room. 4½ in. high. White dial, $2.50. Radium dial, $3.50 (In the picture, left)*

TIDY-TOT—*A small clock 3¾ in. high. Silver dial, $3.25. Radium dial, $4.25*

These new alarm clocks are so distinctive in appearance that they beautify your home. They are good timekeepers that do their duty dependably in kitchen, bedroom or wherever alarm clocks are used. New Haven Clocks are made in a wide variety—not only alarms—but also chime clocks, tambours, and colonial models as well.

The superior features of the latest New Haven Alarm Clocks:

1 Distinctive beauty of design; artistic hands; ornate numerals.
2 Non-breakable *Krack-Proof Krystal.*
3 Mellow-toned alarm with shut-off.
4 Aluminum non-rust bell on back.
5 Thin-model case, dust-proof; patented octagon design.
6 Full-vision dial.
7 Forty-hour movement.
8 Dependable timekeepers, all.

All True Time Tellers—See them at your dealer's!

NEW HAVEN CLOCKS

Made by the makers of Good Clocks *for more than five generations*

Copr. 1927, N. H. C. Co.

Write Your Classified Ad on This Handy Order Blank

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 South 3rd Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date................................

Gentlemen:—Please run my................word Classified Ad in Pennsylvania Farmer for............times starting with the ....issue.

Remittance of $..................enclosed. Copy for Ad as follows:

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Name ....Route ....

Post Office ....State ....

RATES Classified Rate is 6 cents per word each for one, two or three insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count name, initials and numbers as part of ad. Send Cash with order. Minimum, 10 words.

All orders must reach us 10 days before date of first insertion desired.

Livestock advertising (Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Dogs, etc.) not accepted at above rate. Send for special folder of livestock rates.

Be sure to give two references, one of them your banker. If possible send reference letters right with order as it will save delay in inserting Ad.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

Continued from last week

By A. E. DEWAR

The Story Thus Far

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backswoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina. That was horror added to horror to a delicately bred lad like myself.

Some matter connected with the Regulators, rebels against the authority of His Excellency, Governor Tryon, called him back before he could carry out his threat to take me south with him. Yet I knew he would return and that my gay life in that Philadelphia of 1771 would vanish like a bubble. I dreaded the day.

One evening, at the George Inn, I heard my uncle's name, Daniel Craig, the same as my own. A big Major of Carolina militia was cursing him out for a coward. For a moment I remembered only that Daniel Craig was my uncle and forgot he was a rebel and a backwoodsman.

FOR the moment, this was all the attention I was to get, for the eyes of all were fixed on the group in the parlor. One of that group, a little fellow with a dirty stock and ragged lace at his sleeves, was standing up and waving his hands in front of the other three, like a singing master. Almost as my gaze reached him, he and his friends burst into a song:

"Come, join in hand, brave Americans all,
And rouse your bold hearts at fair Liberty's call;
No tyrannous acts shall suppress your just claim,
Or stain with dishonor America's fame.
In freedom we're born, and in freedom we'll live;
Our purses are ready.
Steady, friends, steady.
Not as slaves, but as freemen, our money we'll give."

I had heard the song before. It was common enough in the days of indignation following the passage of the Townshend acts which taxed the colonies on glass, lead, tea, paint and other goods. Of late we had heard less of it.

It was quite clear that the party of officers and young bloods at my right hardly knew whether to take this as a challenge to a fight or as a joke. One red-faced officer seemed to be taking it seriously, but his friends pushed him back in his chair. A tall gentleman rose and made a mock bow to the little man in the parlor.

"Let us show this little cockerel from Boston better words to that tune," he suggested; and at his leading, the rest swung into that parody of the Liberty Song that had such vogue among British soldiers for a while. They sang:

"Come, shake your dull noddles, ye bumpkins and bawl
And own that you're mad at fair Liberty's call;
No scandalous conduct can add to your shame,
Condemn'd to dishonor, inherit the fame.
In folly you're born, and in folly you'll live.
To madness still ready,
And stupidly steady.
Not as men, but as monkeys, the tokens you give."

THE folks in the big room applauded wildly at the finish. They seemed to be pleased with the retort, and called for more wine, no doubt to drink their own healths.

My friend Harrington, whose father had opposed the action taken against the enforcement of the Stamp Act, seemed a little far gone with liquor, and called out with an oath to the men in the parlor:

"How do you like that, you—?"

The little man seemed more amused than angry.

"The music is good," he replied, "but I find the words rather lacking in wit. Now this is more to my taste." And he went on to sing by himself what I recognized as a parody of the parody, better known as the Massachusetts Liberty Song:

"Come swallow your bumpers, ye Tories, and roar,
That the friends of fair Freedom are hamper'd once more;
But know that no cut-throats our spirits can tame,
Nor a host of oppressors shall smother the flame.
In freedom we're born, and, like sons of the brave.
We'll never surrender,
But swear to defend her,
And scorn to survive her, if unable to save."

THIS was not at all to the liking of my friends at the big table. As I went over to join them and touched Harrington on the arm, the red-faced man in uniform whom I had noticed before had got to his feet and was trying to force his way to the singer.

"I'll teach that impudent fellow a lesson," he was growling to himself between clenched teeth. "If I had him in Carolina now—"

Harrington, obviously somewhat befuddled, stumbled in front of him. He put his hand on the officer's chest and tried to push him back.

"Don't fight that little fellow from Boston now, Major," he begged. "Want you to meet somebody else—Here's Daniel Craig to see you."

You would have thought the Major had seen a ghost. He jumped back and grabbed for his sword hilt. Meanwhile his startled eyes went over my shoulder to search the room for the figure he seemed to seek.

I bowed. Harrington's jaw dropped.

Major Bunston," he cried. "What ails you, man? Craig is no bogey."

The Major's eyes came back to me with a look of surprise and relief. He got hold of himself and returned.

"Mr. Craig is entitled to my apologies for my seeming discourtesy," he declared grandly. "Truth is, sir, your name is the same as a noted rebel of our colony, whom I have been trying to put my hands on for some time. I thought for the moment Mr. Harrington meant that this fellow was here in this tavern, and could hardly believe my good fortune."

Harrington gave a silly laugh. "Good fortune? Faith, Major, you looked ready to run. This rebel of yours must be a good man of his hands."

"Be still, man, you're drunk," said the Major, contemptuously, but his heightened color showed that the jibe had hit home. To recover, he had me sit down by him, and began to talk rapidly of affairs in his own colony. He had spoken of Daniel Craig twice before I realized whom he meant—he was talking about my uncle!

"The fellow is sly, devilish sly," the Major was saying. "He is a power with those Regulators. If we could once put our hands on him, many of our troubles would be over."

"Do you mean prison or execution?" I asked.

"Both," the Major declared. "Under this new mob act of ours, we can hang him out of hand as soon as we catch him. But his disposal can be managed. Of course, if he had been a gentleman, we would have fixed him long since. Called him out, and—" he closed one eye and sighted along an imaginary pistol.

"BUT the cur won't fight," he went on; "so we probably shall have to have him knocked on the head one of these days."

I had listened to all this with a mounting indignation. Now I got up. My voice, when I spoke, was shrill and harsh enough so that the room quieted suddenly and I said the last words in a complete hush.

"Tho I differ with the gentleman you mention, in politics," I declared, "I cannot forget that he is my uncle. Neither can I forget or permit others to forget that he is a gentleman of courage. Anyone who assumes the contrary lies, as you have lied tonight."

The Major looked at me in silence. Then he beckoned to one of his friends and whispered to him. This fellow, a young officer in the uniform of the Philadelphia Light Horse, started toward me.

I felt a hand on my arm. The little Bostonian stood beside me.

"Carnes is my name," he said quickly. "Let me handle this for you. I know your uncle."

I nodded and moved over toward the fire. In truth, I knew nothing else to do. Someone had to act as my friend. Harrington was too drunk to be trusted.

A dull wonder came upon me that I had dared to be so warlike. No doubt this Major was an experienced duelist. The businesslike air with which he had received my challenge indicated as much. Certainly he hated my uncle, and would be inclined to take out that hate on me.

CARNES was back before I had much time for meditation. He gave me a doubtful look.

"Pistols it is," he informed me, "and lucky enough for us. By the looks of you, your wrist is not strong enough for him with the foils. But pistols— What sort of a shot are you?"

"Fair," said I, "at a target. I've never—that is, this will be my first affair."

"May you sink a bullet in his black heart," muttered Carnes. "Hark you, this Major thinks he can aggravate your uncle by killing you. His friends are urging him to let it pass, and, frankly, your death will bring him no honor. But not he."

"Where is it?" I asked with dry lips. "And when?"

"Down at the wharves. As soon as the dueling pistols get here and the watch is bribed to stay clear. There's moonlight enough for it. Of course, you know one of you will have to ride for it after the affair is over. Pennsylvania is not fond of duelists."

I managed to smile a little.

"Time enough for that," I suggested. "I shan't worry about getting away till I see if I'm able to."

Carnes looked keenly at me. "You have all the advantage, youngster," he asserted. That ox of a Major will show up like the side of a mountain. You will make a poor target. But come over and sit down and get something hot into you.

"I well remember my first affair," he went on, as we took our seats. "I was scared down to my boots. You put a bold face on it—" that was to hearten me, I think—"but I was gray and shivery.. But after all it was no great matter. One gets used to these things. And while dueling is a cursed folly of the aristocrats who ape England, and while every sensible colony should abolish it, still it is a great relief to the feelings at times."

He broke off. Two men had just come in. One had a long case under his arm. Carnes joined him and they bent over the case together.

My second came back.

"Ready," he said, and I got up. My legs seemed weak. The anger I had felt against Major Dunston had all gone out of me, and there was nothing left but physical weakness and a foolish sort of pride that forbade me to show it.

Outside it was clear and crisp. The shadows of the houses were like ink on the lighter pavement. We followed the two men ahead of us, down one street and up another. Presently we could see the masts of vessels showing above the sheds we walked among.

We came out on the water front. The two men ahead parted and one came back. It was the officer of the Light Horse.

"This pier will do," he offered. "The footing is better than here and the light more equal."

My second agreed. He went on. The pier stretched out interminably into the darkness. You could hardly see its end. I took post with my back to the shore. The officer and Carnes began to pace off the distance. Some yards from me, Major Dunston stood with his arms folded and looked out across the water.

I became suddenly conscious of the lapping of the water against the pier. It occurred to me that that lapping would go on indefinitely, while that infinitely more important mechanism that was I might stop in a few seconds.

Carnes came back and held out a pistol.

"Fire when I count three," he said. "Aim for his body and take your time."

I TOOK the pistol and waited. Some moments of danger that have come to me have come and gone like a flash, so that I acted my part too quickly to be able to think whether I was frightened. But not this time. I had a queer feeling that the pulse of the world had slowed; my own motions seemed no more rapid than the movement of the minute hand of a clock; the other men with me appeared to walk like men in a dream, bound by invisible chains.

The major took his pistol, and, as I thought, moved with exasperating slowness to take post opposite me. As a matter of fact, Carnes afterward told me that Dunston was unusually brisk and that he wore an air of business that seemed to say, "Come, let's get this business over with." I suppose my wits, keened by the peril, were twice as much alive as usual, and that movements and gestures that ordinarily would have escaped me now held the attention of my racing mind.

Carnes took his place half way between us and well to one side.

"Are you ready, gentlemen?" he asked.

"Ready, sir," echoed Dunston. His voice was full and confident.

I did not trust myself to speak, and nodded. I remember Carnes leaning toward me to catch that motion of my head.

"Muzzles up, head high," warned Carnes. "I shall count three. At the third count, fire."

He paused for a long second, and then his voice came crisp and sharp.

"One."

I studied the bulk of the Major, dimly outlined against the darkness behind. What side was his heart on, I wondered, and in a sort of mental panic, could not think for an instant whether I should fire at his right or his left side.

"Two."

I decided to fire at his middle, a little above the waist line.

"Three."

AS THO it were someone else's arm and hand, I felt my right swing down with the pistol It came with exasperating slowness. Still with that sense of slow movement, the barrel straightened itself before my eye. I caught the sights, centered the front sight on something that was like a dull blur straight ahead, and touched the trigger.

Set on a hair, it spat fire in the blackness almost before I knew I had touched it. At the same instant, it seemed to me, that gray blur ahead vanished for a second behind a point of flame.

I stood there with the smoking pistol in my hand. The next instant, Carnes was pawing over me. He swore delightedly as he felt my coat.

"A clean miss, my lad," he cried, "I thought you were too fast for him. This will be good news for your uncle."

"Did he miss, too?" I faltered, not comprehending what he said.

"Lad, you spotted him in the gizzard, and not a scratch to show for it. He'll leave the Craigs alone for a while now, and maybe forever."

A man with a bag in his hand came running up the pier. Two more followed, their steps sounding hollow on the planks as they ran.

"The doctor and a couple of lads to help the Major to the coach," said Carnes in answer to the question I had not voiced. "Come, we must be going. There's work to be done before daylight."

HE LED off. As I followed, I looked back. A group of men were in a knot about something out on the planks. I heard a groan and someone say sharply:

"Fetch a light. I'll not move him till I can see how bad he's hurt."

A hundred yards farther on, Carnes found me lagging and turned back. In truth, I felt weak and sick and longed for nothing so much as to lie down and cry like a girl. The excitement, the suspense, the stiffening that danger gives to nerves, had passed and now I could only think how tired I was and how the man on the pier had groaned.

"Make haste, boy," he urged. "This is no time—"

"I'm afraid I'm going to be sick," said I in a very small voice, and was.

After the vomiting spell was over, I felt shaky but better. Carnes bade me take his arm and we went on together, more slowly.

"Nothing to be ashamed of," he answered my attempted excuses. "No it was nothing you had to eat or drink; it was scare. Lots of men are that way. Better after the ruction than before to my notion, too."

We must have walked for a long half hour when Carnes stopped at a door. No light showed, but the door opened almost instantly at my companion's rap. He pushed me in and we stumbled along a dark hall at the end of which stood a half open door and a lighted room beyond.

Three men were in the room. They arose as we came in. All were soberly dressed men of tradesman type.

One of the three—a dark, lean fellow with a big nose and keen eyes, addressed himself to Carnes.

"Hannay brought word. You have done ill to mix yourself in this scrape."

Carnes laughed. "I think differently, Mr. Thomson," he declared "I have had a little excitement, a Carolina militiaman has been put out of the way, and we have found a lad to take our message to Hunter."

"Let us hear your story," said Mr. Thomson judically.

When Carnes was thru, there was a moment's silence. I was recovering enough from my experience to begin to wonder what these men had to do with me. Mr. Thomson spoke first.

"Will you go?" he asked, and looked at me.

Much of what Carnes had just said had failed to make sense to me. I said as much, pleaded my exhaustion as excuse, and to his inquiry, professed to be feeling better and ready to hear his proposal.

"To a nephew of Daniel Craig," he began, "we can be frank. Especially since that same nephew"—he added with a slight smile—"has just this evening made it certain that no Tory will have a welcome for him. You have heard of the Sons of Liberty, of course. I am the secretary for Philadelphia. Carnes here belongs to the Boston Society. We try to work for the rights of the people against oppressors everywhere in all the colonies. Just now—"

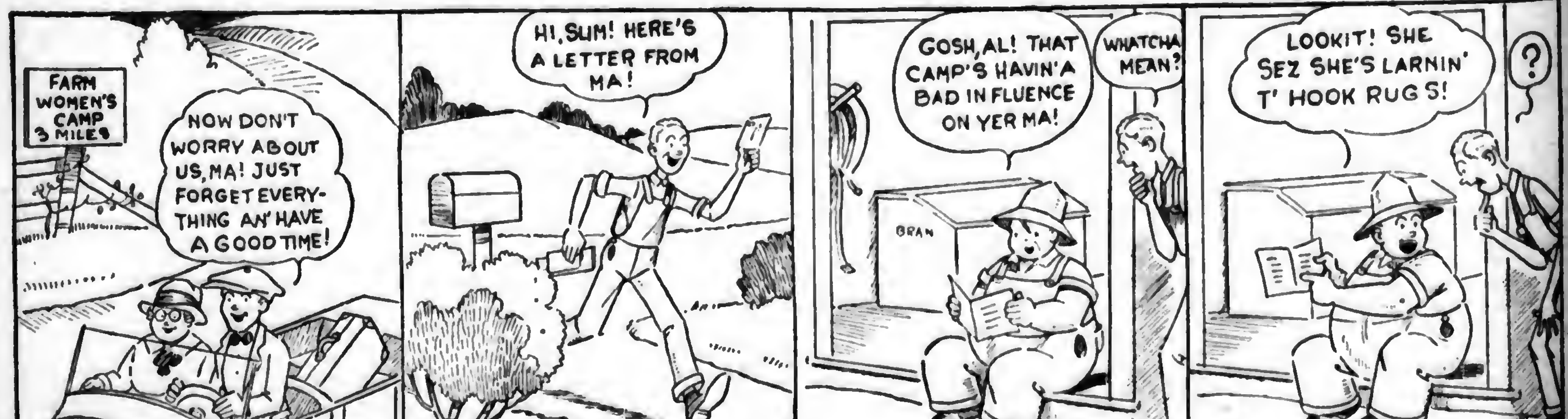
"THE Tories have the upper hand," Carnes broke in. "Even with us, men are saying the Boston massacre was the fault of the citizens, and that we have no cause for complaint against England now that the Townshend acts are repealed. Your Quakers are worse. The agreement to refuse to import goods from England broke down here long before our merchants weakened."

"True enough," Thomson agreed, "but our time will come again. Now down in North Carolina, some of the good people who inhabit the back country are being grievously oppressed by a set of scoundrels in office, like the fellow you pistoled tonight. It will come to war yet between those patriots and these thieves in office. Wherefore—"

"Wherefore," broke in Carnes impatiently, "a good shipment of arms and powder goes down to the Cape Fear for the use of these brave lads. And I go with it."

(To be continued next wek)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim sees the beginning of a new crime wave* : : : By Leet


FARM WOMEN'S CAMP 3 MILES
NOW DON'T WORRY ABOUT US, MA! JUST FORGET EVERYTHING AN' HAVE A GOOD TIME!
HI, SLIM! HERE'S A LETTER FROM MA!
BRAN
GOSH, AL! THAT CAMP'S HAVIN' A BAD INFLUENCE ON YER MA!
WHATCHA MEAN?
LOOKIT! SHE SEZ SHE'S LARNIN' T' HOOK RUGS!
?
LEET

Did you ever hear this one?—

Such Is Fame

"There's no livin' with my 'usband now, ma'am; fame's ruined 'im! 'E won't work since 'e got cured by them pills and 'ad 'is photograph in the paper."

She—It was really a toss-up this morning whether I played golf or went to church.

He—Really?

She—Yes, and I had to toss up fifteen times before I got golf.

"Joan's going to have another operation."

"Really? What's she got?"

"Money."

"Are you a professional swimmer?"

"No; I just swim on the side."

"Was your barn hurt during the cyclone?"

"I dunno; I ain't found it yet."

"I walk two miles every day for my complexion."

"That's some walk to find a drug store."

"What do they call those big machines they used during the war?

"Tanks."

"You're welcome."

Teacher—Take this sentence: Let the cow be taken out of the pasture. What mood?

Pupil—The cow.

Roosters are used for weather vanes because hens couldn't lay eggs on roofs, anyway.

The Wrong Idea

He—They've lovely mushrooms in this hotel. What d'you say we get some?

She—Don't bother; we can use the parlor when we get home.

Ruth—Who is that fellow with the long hair?

Eddie—He's a fellow from Yale.

Ruth—Oh, I've often heard of these Yale locks.

She—The Lord made us beautiful and dumb.

He—How's that?

She—Beautiful so the men would love us—and dumb so we could love them.

An Old One

He—Say, there's to be a big dance at Union Station tonight.

Him (excitedly)—Oh, let's go. Who's giving it?

He—Two trains are going to Charleston.

Visitor (in newspaper room, watching cartoonist)—Do you always draw everything larger than it ought to be?

Old Newspaper Man—Everything but my salary.

No Hopes

Mistress—I saw the milkman kiss you this morning. I'll take the milk in myself after this.

The Maid—It won't do any good, mum. He promises to kiss nobody except me.

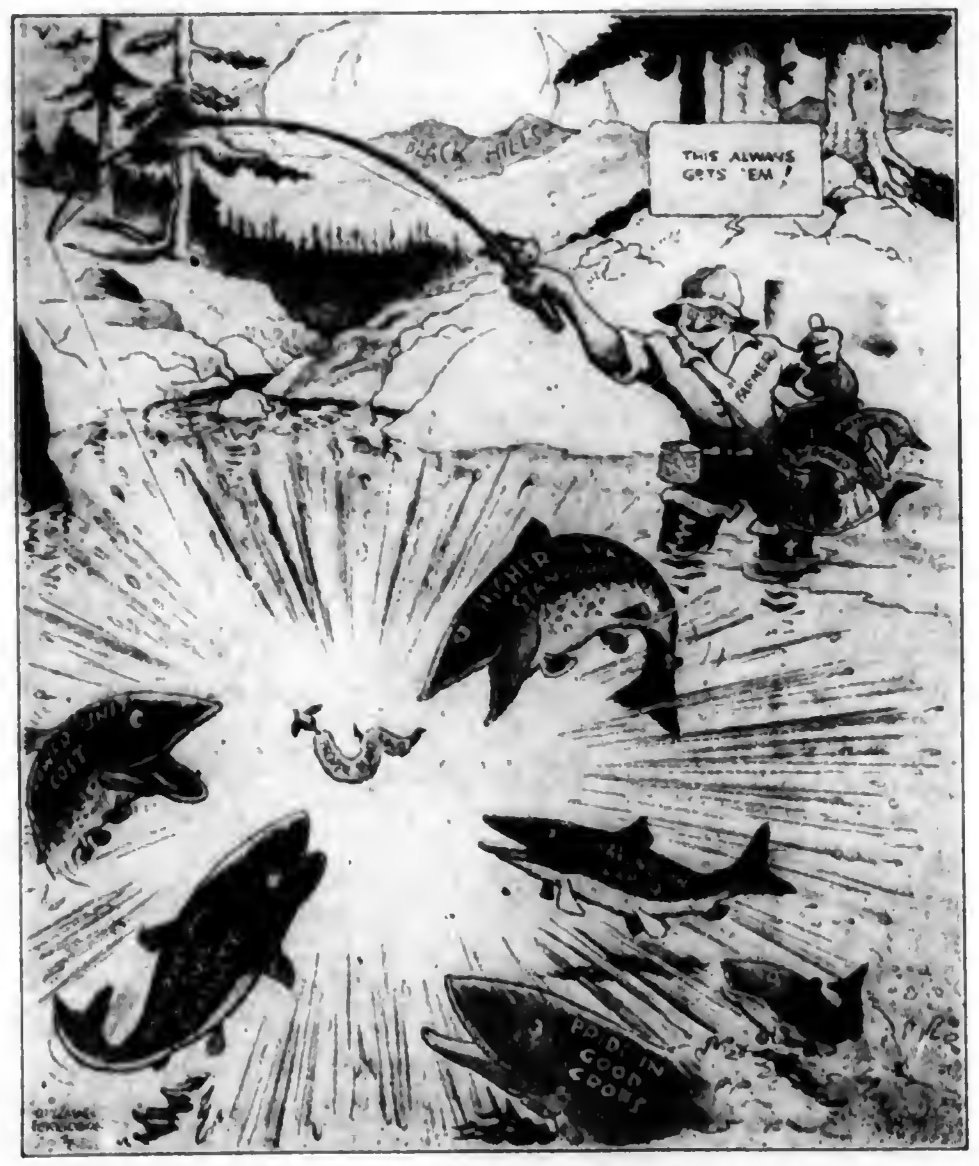
Popular Song—She was only a woodsman's daughter, and she married a perfect sap.

"I simply can't stand the toot of an automobile horn."

"How's that?"

"A fellow eloped with my wife in an automobile and every time I hear an auto toot I think he's bringing her back."

THE RIGHT KIND OF BAIT GETS THEM



Markets

August 15, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEANS, Md, bu hmpr, $2.75@3.25. CABBAGE, bulk, bbl, Penna and N Y, $1.75@2. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, bu bskt, fancy, $1.50@1.75; choice, $1; Md, bu hmpr, $1@1.25. LETTUCE, crate, Colorado and Calif, Iceberg, best, $5@5.50; poor, $4; N Y, Big Boston, $1@1.50. PEPPERS, bu hmpr, N J, $1.65@1.75. POTATOES, Va and Md, bbl, No 1 Cobblers, $3.25@3.35; N J, 150-lb sack, No 1 Cobblers, $2.75@2.85. TOMATOES, Ohio, 20-lb bskt, fancy, 50@75c; choice, 30@35c.

Vegetables (home-grown supplies)—BEANS, bu bskt, $3@3.50. BEETS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 50@75c. CORN, bu bskt, $2.50@3.50. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 50@75c. ONIONS, bundle 2 doz bchs, 20@25c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 20@25c. SPINACH, bu bskt, summer, 50@75c. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip bskt, 75c@$1.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Del, Md and N J, Williams Reds, $2@2.50; W Va, green varieties, $2@2.25; Va, Wealthies and Gravensteins, $2. BLACKBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $5.50. PEACHES, Illinois, bu bskt, Elbertas, $3.25@3.50; poor, $2.75; Calif, box, Elbertas, $1.15@1.25.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—About steady to 25c higher; top, $11.80; some butchers weighing around 260 lbs and up, $9.75; extreme weights downward to $8.75; 200@240 lbs, $10@10.75; bulk, 160@190 pounds, $11.60@11.80; most light lights, $11@11.50; pigs around $11; packing sows, $7@7.50.

Calves—Steady; top, $16.50.

Sheep—Slow; steady to weaker; top, $14.25; aged wethers, around $8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $18@18.50; standard timothy, $16.50@17; No 2 timothy, $14@14.50; No 3 timothy, $12.50@13; No 1 light clover mixed, $15@16; No 2 light clover mixed, $13@13.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 56½@57½c; No 3 white, 53½@55½c; No 4 white, 50@51c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, $1.20@1.22; No 3 yellow shelled, $1.19@1.21; No 4 yellow shelled, $1.18@1.19; No 5 yellow shelled, $1.16@1.18.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11.25@12.75; fair to good, $10.25@11.25; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls, good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $14.50@15.50; common, $10@12.50; Tennessee, choice, $14@15; fair to good, $11@12.50; common, $7.50@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@6.50; lambs, spring, extra, $14.50@14.75; medium, $11@12; common, $8@10.50.

Hogs—Nearby handy weights, $11@11.25; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9.50@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 3, $16@16.50; timothy, light clover-mixed, No 1, $17@17.50; No 2, $15.50@16.50. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.45@1.46; No 3 red winter, garlicky, $1.37½@1.38½; lower grades selling at the usual trade discount.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 61@62c; No 3 white selling at a discount of 2@3c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 43½@46½c; extra, 92 score, 42½c; 91 score, 41c; 90 score, 39½c; 89 score, 38½c; 88 score, 38c; 87 score, 37c; 86 score, 36c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 26@27c; longhorns, round lots, 25½@26c; jobbing, small lots, 27@28c; single daisies, fresh, 25@25½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 48@55c; fresh eggs, 33@36c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25; springers, 60c@$1.25; ducks, $1.50@2.25; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—String beans, 15c ¼ pk; lima beans, 40@45c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 10@25c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 1@5c ea; pickles, 60@75c per 100; corn, 25@40c doz; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@8c bch; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.20@1.25 bu; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; sugar peas, 13@15c qt; poke, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 8@15c qt, 90c@$1 ⅝ bskt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@50c ½ pk; peaches, 15@20c qt, 50@60c carrier.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending August 13, 1927: Market fairly active on killing classes, yards well cleared. Beef steers fully steady with early week's advance of 25c higher than week ago; early top, $12.15; average weight, 1350 lbs; top for week, $12.75, numerous loads selling around 1400 lbs; bulk of sales, $10.50@11.50. Bulls steady; bulk medium bulls, $7@7.75. Heifers steady with week's 25c decline. Cows and all cutter steady; bulk butcher cows, $6@7; cutters, $4@5.50. Stockers and feeders slow, about steady; bulk, $7.25@8.25. Calves steady; top vealers, $15.50. Hogs, no fresh receipts, last sales steady with last week's close.

Receipts for Saturday's market. Cattle, 24 cars; 10 Chicago, 6 St Paul, 2 Virginia, 2 St Louis, 2 Kansas City, 1 West Virginia, 1 New York, containing 693 head, 61 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 754 head, 10 calves. Receipts for week ending August 13, 1927: Cattle, 181 cars; 38 Virginia, 37 Chicago, 32 St Paul, 21 West Virginia, 16 St Louis, 15 Kansas City, 10 Canada, 5 Penna, 2 Maryland, 2 New York, 1 Tennessee, 1 Kentucky, 1 Texas, containing 4958 head, 276 trucked in. Total cattle, 5231 head, 132 calves, 441 hogs, 214 sheep. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 139 cars, containing 4129 head, 175 trucked in. Total cattle, 4304 head, 122 calves, 458 hogs, 778 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$11.75@13.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	11.25@12.75
Good, 950@1100 lbs	10.25@12.25
Medium, 950 lbs up	9.50@11.25
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@9.50
Cows:—	
Choice	7.50@9.00
Good	6.25@7.50
Common and medium	4.50@6.25
Low cutter and cutter	3.50@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	13.50@15.50
Medium	10.50@13.50
Cull and common	6.00@10.50
Hogs—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	9.50@11.00
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	11.00@12.00
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	11.25@12.25
Rough stock	8.50@9.50

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.22; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39@40; shorts, $47.50@48.50; hominy, $46@47; middlings, $52@53; linseed, $56@57; gluten, $43.50@44.50; ground oats, $45@46; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55c; eggs, 28@35c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@20c; springers, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@30c ½ pk, $1.25 bu; cabbage, 3@10c hd; celery, 10@18c stalk, lettuce, 8@25c hd; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 5c bch, 10c box; beets, 5c bch, boiled, 2@8c ea; turnips, 10@15c ¼ pk; soup beans, 15@20c qt, lima beans, 30@40c qt; radishes, 5c bch; peas, 20@30c ¼ pk; beans, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 3@8c ea, 10@15c box; squash, 3@12c ea; corn, 30@50c doz.

Fruits—Apples, old, 15@20c ¼ pk; new, 10@20c ¼ pk, $1.25@2 bu; plums, 10@18c box; blackberries, 13@15c qt, peaches, 10@20c box, 30@35c ¼ pk.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.17; corn, $1.15, rye, 90c, oats, new, 40c; bran, $34 ton, middlings, $45 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43@43½c; choice, 42@42½c; do, good, 41@42c, do prints, 44@46c; do, blocks, 43@45c; do, ladles, 31@33c; Md and Penna, rolls, 30@32c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 30@31c, store-packed, 31c, dairy prints, 30@32c, process butter, 38@39c.

Live Poultry—Old chickens, hens, 4½ lbs and over, mostly 25c, hens, 4@4½ lbs, 23@24c, hens, 3@4 lbs, 18@20c. Leghorns and other light stock, 16@18c, old roosters, mixed colors, 15@16c; old roosters, Leghorns, 13@15c, young chickens, colored, 2½ lbs and over, 30c, smaller, 25@28c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 21@25c, smaller, 22@23c. Young ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 18c, puddle, 4 lbs and over, 18c, all kinds, smaller, 15@18c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 20@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 42@42½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 41½c, creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 38¾@41c, packing stock current make, No 1, 31½@32c, do, No 2, 30@30½c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 31@33c, fresh gathered, firsts, 28@30c; fresh gathered, seconds and poorer, 23½@27c, nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 45@47c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@44c, nearby pullets, 27@29c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 37@46c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy to fancy special, 25@26¼c, state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy, 27½@28½c; do, average run, 25@26½c.

Live Poultry—Steady, broilers by freight, 23@28c; do, by express, 23@30c, fowls, by freight, 20@27c, do, by express 20@27c, **roosters, by freight**, 15c.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; chickens, fresh, 23@37c; do, frozen, 20@35c, fowls, fresh, 18@31c, do, frozen, 17@30c; old roosters, 14@19c, turkeys, fresh springs, 50@60c; do, frozen, 30@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@15; state bulls, $4@7.25; cows, $3@6.25.

Calves—Steady, veals, common to prime, $9@17.50, lightweight culls, $9@10; buttermilk and fed calves, $8@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@6.50, culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, choice to prime springs, $14@15; medium springs, $11@13, culls, $9@11.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $11@11.50, pigs, $10.25@10.75; heavy hogs, $11.50@11.75, roughs, $7.75@8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment: City bran, $36; middlings, $14, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $55, nominal, western feed bran, $35, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $41; flour middlings, $48, red dog, $54, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment, white hominy feed, $44.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 34 per cent protein, $41, prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $52.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $25@26, No 2, $22@24, No 2 and poorer, $18@21. Straw, large bales, rye, $24@25.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.52⅜, No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.66⅜, No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.54⅞, No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.80¾. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.28¾, No 3 yellow, $1.26¾. OATS, No 2 white, 57¾c, No 3 white, 56½@56¾c; No 4 white, 55¼c; ordinary white, clipped, 56¼@61¼c, fancy white, clipped, 62½@64¾c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.07¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 90¾c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Generally steady to 10c higher, quality considered; top, $10.90; most sales 170@200 lbs, $10.70@10.90, few butchers, 220@240 lbs, $9.65@10.35, 250@300 lbs, $8.60@9.40, big weights downward, $8.25, most packing sows, $7.25@7.65; light weights, $7.75@7.85, heavy weight hogs, $8.35@9.40, medium, $9@10.90; lights, $9.50@10.90; light lights, $9.15@10.90; packing sows $7@7.85, slaughter pigs, $8.75@10.35.

Cattle—New high top on strictly choice steers at $14.65, 1179-lb averages up to $14.50; nine 98-lb yearlings, $14.15; yearling heifers, $12, most feed steers, $12@14, in-between grade heavies selling very unevenly at $12.50@13.50 mostly; most grass natives, $10.50 downward to $8 to killers, cake-fed southwesterns, $11.25 downward to $9.50, several loads of cake grain fed making $12.25@12.75; northwestern range supply mostly culls and heifers at $6@8 and $8.25@9, respectively, cutter cows, $4.75@5.50; sausage bulls, $5.75@6.75 mostly, vealers at year's high time, $15@15.50, few $16.

Sheep—Fat lambs steady; natives, $14 down; culls around $9.50, feeding lambs around $13.50. Fat lambs closing strong to 25c higher; sheep steady; feeding lambs strong. Week's top: Fat native and western lambs, $14.25; yearlings, $11; fat ewes, $7.25; feeding lambs, $12.75. Bulk: Fat rangers, $14@14.25; natives $13.50@14; yearlings, $9.50@11; fat ewes, $6@7.25; feeding lambs, $12.75@13.25.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, August 13, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 45@46c, ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 43@44c, ½-blood combing, 43c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 37@38c; ⅜-blood 41@42c, ¼-blood, 41@42c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, August 13, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $14; October, $18 bid; December, imported, $15; December, domestic, $17.65. Alsike, August, $16; December, $16.10; January, $16.25. Timothyseed, cash, new, $2.10 asked; December, $2.10 asked; March, $2.15.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, August 15, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.50@35.75
Spring bran	34.50@35.00
Soft winter wheat bran	36.70@37.00
Hard winter wheat bran	35.75
Standard middlings	43.00@43.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	45.20@51.00
Flour middlings	47.50@53.00
Red dog flour	52.50@54.00
White hominy	43.50@46.00
Yellow hominy	43.50@45.00
Gluten feed	38.20
36 per cent cottonseed meal	41.00@43.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	42.50@44.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	45.00@45.50
34 per cent linseed meal	51.75@52.75

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .41½	$ .40¾	$ .42	$ .41¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.32	.29	.26¾	.33¼
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	11.62½	11.62½	12.12½	8.87½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	18.00	18.00	18.00	25.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.45½	1.43	...	1.42½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.61½	.61¾	.58	.51¼

Wheat and Corn Advance in Price

Review of the Week Ending August 13

BUTTER—The butter markets were firm during the week and prices advanced. Trading was more satisfactory than it had been for several weeks, and most arrivals sold readily. A feeling of uncertainty still prevailed which discouraged speculative buying. Receipts were comparatively light with fancy butter scarce and in good demand. Production is beginning to decline altho conditions in production centers are good.

EGGS—The New York egg market was firm with a good demand for the better grades. Prices advanced and the higher prices and cooler weather resulted in more storage eggs coming into the market. Nearby white eggs were firm with the better grades selling readily. There were some lots of fancy Pennsylvania and New Jersey white eggs that brought a premium of 1@2c per dozen above top quotations.

POULTRY—The live poultry market in New York held firm with cooler weather stimulating the demand. Fowl met a moderate demand but broilers were not very active. Some of the poorer grades of broilers sold at lower prices, but the best stock was about steady. Offerings of fresh-killed broilers were heavy and the market weak.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was irregular while beef steers were steady to 25c higher. Heifers were generally steady and cows slightly higher. Vealers and heavy calves advanced while stockers and feeders were about steady. Fat lambs were firm, while yearling wethers, fat ewes and feeding lambs were steady.

GRAIN—The grain markets were irregular with prices generally higher. Wheat futures were 4c higher and cash prices made gains of 5@6c. Unfavorable weather reports caused corn prices to advance 5@6c while oats were higher in practically all markets. Rye prices advanced with wheat.

HAY—The hay markets were firm on top grades and receipts were rather light. Rains held back country shipments at many points, but good pastures were partly responsible for the light demand. Timothy hay was firm in eastern markets on top grades but lower grades were draggy. Alfalfa markets were quiet with considerable lower grades among the offerings.

POTATOES—The potato markets were generally weaker and prices declined at both consuming and shipping point markets. Heavy rains early in the week brought slight advances but prices soon dropped when arrivals continued heavy. The bulk of the offerings in Philadelphia arrived by motor truck and were sold on the jobbing market. On Saturday there was a firmer tendency and prices on home-grown stock advanced 5c to 10c.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Hay, wheat and rye harvest about two weeks late. The former was a large crop, the two grains not a standard yield. Oats almost all in shock, generally short in straw but seem well filled. No peaches, a few pears and grapes and a promise of not over 25 per cent of a full crop of apples. Corn still two weeks behind in development. Potatoes have developed fine tops while many complain of a scarcity of tubers on the stalks. Early cut meadows making a fine second crop. Pastures reasonable and spring seeded clover fine. All garden and truck crops making a good growth. Dairy cows slowing up in milk flow. Yearling and older hens heartily "laid out." Eggs have advanced sharply in price. Plowing for fall seeding has begun. Inquiry brings the information that wheat and rye acreage will be less than last year. Good beef cattle scarce and commanding a good price. Poultry demands slow and prices low. Fertilizer prices for fall delivery higher than spring. Prices: wheat, $1.40; rye, $1; corn, 90c; oats, 50@70c; potatoes, $1.50; butter of good quality, 45c; eggs, 35@40c.—W. M. P., August 6.

Centre County, Pa.—In the latter part of July and this far in August we have had cool nights and frost in some places. One of the largest hay crops that we have had for many years has been put up. We have just cut a fine wheat crop. Corn is a poor crop for this time of year. Market quotations: wheat, $1.25; rye, $1; corn, $1; barley, 75c; buckwheat, 90c; oats, 45c, butter, 40@50c; eggs, 28@30c; lard, 14c.—A. I. A., August 6.

Clarion County, Pa.—Hay about all made and a heavy crop. Wheat all cut and hauled in and will be a fair crop. Oats turning yellow and will be a good crop. Buckwheat looking fine. Dairy cows looking good as pasture has been good all summer. Egg production falling off some and eggs going up in price, live poultry down in price to what it was a year ago. Late potatoes looking fine. Corn about two weeks behind but growing fast. The hard roads being built will connect the south and west end of the county to the lake-to-sea highway.—C. R., July 29.

Clearfield County, Pa.—We are now about in the midst of wheat harvest. There is some old meadow grass to cut yet. Most of the hay stored was put in in very good condition. Just now rain persists and wheat standing in shock is pretty well saturated. The hay and wheat crops are average and the oat crop bids fair to make a normal yield. New potatoes are selling at $1.25, local apples are not yet on the market. Cabbage, 3c; dressed lambs, 25c; eggs, 40c; butter, 50@60c. Cucumbers and tomatoes are late and will not be on the market for a week or two.—D. H. W., August 1.

Cumberland County, N. J.—Plenty of late potatoes being planted. The early crop has been dug. Friday, July 29, the price was 90c cwt, and Monday, August 1, they were $1.40. The first of August started very warm but by the 3rd the temperature was down to 60. Plenty of farm labor available this season. The Bridgeton Beebe Run road was oiled after the people of that section petitioned against it. The Del-Bay Farms are beginning operations under a new controlling company. This fruit and vegetable farm contains 3200 acres. They expect to market 100,000 bushels of peaches and 40,000 bushels of apples this season. Good rains are coming in an easy manner after the long dry spell.—C. J. S., August 1.

Gloucester County, N. J.—Indications now point to one of the best seasons that Gloucester County has had in many years. Ample rains, moderate temperatures and fair crops have resulted in good prices for everything that the farmer has had to sell. Tomatoes are still up around $3 per crate while usually they are around fifty cents for the first week in August. Peppers are likewise high and apples are bringing good prices. The peach crop has never looked better. While the set is not as heavy as in other years, the fruit is making a fine growth and it now looks like some of the biggest fruit that the district has ever grown. The only disappointment for this county may be on the sweet potato crop. Not in recent years have the fields looked so ragged as they do just now. The stand is irregular and the vines have not made their usual growth. Favorable weather, however, is hoped to overcome this situation. There are many fields that do look fine despite the poor showing for the district as a whole. White potatoes and poultry are somewhat depressed. There seems to be more poultry and potatoes than the market can absorb at full prices. Dealers report the stock harder to move than for several years. Labor is quite plentiful and lower than usual at this time of the season. The late tomato crop looks promising. The vines are filling the rows and the fruit is setting in a fair volume. The rains may cut the set to some extent, but there is practically no disease to be found in any of the fields.—A. K., August 1.

Juniata County, Pa.—The farmers are just finishing one of the largest and best wheat and hay harvests they have had for several years. The hay crop was unusually heavy and of the finest quality. The corn is growing nicely but is small, some is still under cultivation. Potatoes promise to be a good crop. Some threshing has been done, wheat is turning out good. Oats is good and is ripening fast. Chickens are going to market at 30c for young and 15@20c for old ones. Wheat, $1.40; corn, $1.50; buckwheat, $1; milk, $2.55 cwt. for four per cent; butter, 40c; eggs, 22c.—C. B. L., August 1.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Much rainy weather latter part of July. Much plowing is done on some farms. The ground is in excellent condition for this work. Many farmers are engaged in threshing their wheat, not much oats threshed thus far. Corn is growing nicely, some fields are real good, while some are backward and poor stand. Potato fields generally appear to be good. Second crop of alfalfa ready to be cut, crop not very good. New grass fields have a good stand. Fruit not so plentiful but garden vegetables fine and of good quality. Prices: wheat, $1.32; corn, $1; oats, 50c; sweet corn, 25c doz.; blackberries, 25c; potatoes, $1 bu.; eggs, 32c, butter, 50c.—P. L. M., August 4.

Montgomery County, Pa.—Up to the present time harvesting has progressed nicely with crops coming in in excellent shape. Heavy showers of the past week have delayed the oats cutting altho there is much in shock and some threshed. Most farmers that are able to do it thresh their grain out of the field. The corn crop is still doubtful altho it has grown wonderfully in the past few weeks. Not many potatoes have been raised but indications point to a good crop. Local truck crops are now on the market, including some sweet corn. The annual Montgomery County Farmers' Picnic, held at Schwenksville, August 2 and 3, was an outstanding success. The cattle exhibits were very good and the merchandise displays were larger than ever before. Prices: old wheat, $1.50; oats, 70c; eggs, 35c; poultry, 25@30c.—C. N. D., August 3.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

(Continued from page 2)

houses in this district the cost frequently runs up to over fifty cents a box. This is too much and too large a percentage of the selling price. They are looking for a cheaper package. No bushel baskets are made in the West but they may get there yet. Bulk sales, for pedler trade, are increasing rapidly and usually are to the advantage of the grower. Last year bulk Newtowns brought $47.50 a ton f. o. b. Watsonville; in 1918, $120 a ton. Fully eighty per cent of Pajaro apples are sold on the Pacific Coast; California uses more apples than it produces and buys heavily from Washington and Oregon, especially Red varieties. Only when the eastern crop is short is any considerable quantity shipped East. Several hundred cars of the smaller sizes are exported, since the English market pays a premium for small yellow apples. Culls are not used to as much advantage here as in the East. Rodgers Brothers have a dryer but it has not paid to work up the culls for three years. Usually the cull pile is a dead loss.

Human Element Kills Cooperation

It would seem that the Pajaro Valley ought to be an ideal place for successful cooperation of growers; practically all the orchards are of one variety, they are close together, with good roads. The human element, however, is not favorable. Fully eighty per cent of the apples are packed by Slavonians, who came here from Austria, Dalmatia and other parts of southern Europe. They came into the Valley some years ago as orchard workmen, being familiar with fruit growing in their native land, and have gradually taken possession of the industry. These people are good cultivators and thrifty but intensely competitive, with an instinct for and love of barter that amounts to a positive passion. They will gamble on anything and are willing to buy a crop of apples while the trees are still in bloom, or even earlier, at a very low figure, of course. Naturally they do not take kindly to cooperation.

Several cooperative packing and marketing projects have failed; another is now on trial. Most of the growers wait for a buyer, who picks and packs the crop. The disadvantage of this method is that the buyer is often in a position to force a sale at a very low figure, especially in a full crop year like 1926.

Outlook Poor for Pajaro Growers

The Pajaro Valley apple growers have made no money for several years. Some have broken even but most of them are simply broke. There is general discouragement over the outlook. More than 1500 acres have been pulled out but these were mostly poor orchards. There is no new planting. Rodgers Brothers figure that it cost them $1.10 to produce a box of Newtowns and put it on the car. This is more than the average selling price the last three years. The orchards are still held at a high figure, however, and few are changing hands. A Pajaro Valley apple grower will quote you his orchard at $1500 an acre even tho he may admit that it is not paying interest on half that sum. The difference, I suppose, is California climate and California optimism as to the future.

There is a tendency to plant more pears. Last year one grower netted over $1000 an acre, mostly on Bosc which were shipped East. Pear blight is practically unknown. Head lettuce of the Iceberg type is grown for eastern markets at a profit and the industry is expanding. The Valley long has been noted for its strawberries.

The Pajaro Valley is evidently a delightful place to live in and its apple industry has many advantages, especially that of certainty of crop, but I am not at all sure that the Pennsylvania fruit growers of my acquaintance would be willing to swap orchards, acre for acre.—S. W. Fletcher.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

PENNSYLVANIA, with its population of nine million people, has more than twice as many cities of 5000 to 25,000 population than any other state. The farmer in Pennsylvania is exceptionally well situated for local markets for his produce since all these people must eat.

Marketing produce in one of these smaller cities presents altogether different problems from marketing in one of the large cities such as Philadelphia or New York. I have farmed under both conditions and while each has its advantages and disadvantages it seems to me that the farmer who can haul a load of produce to a commission man to sell has the simpler proposition.

If you are supplying a small market you must grow the produce and then take the time to sell it. Generally there are two outlets; the retailer and the consumer. To build up a trade that will enable you to sell enough produce to take care of your overhead expense is a big job.

Can Market Thru Two Main Outlets

The farmers' market plays an important part in the marketing of produce in most of these cities. I have sold produce at a farmers' market and I have talked with scores of others and most of them agree that as a rule you can get fairly satisfactory prices but the trouble is to sell enough to make a living. I know men who have lowered prices with the idea that they could sell a much larger amount and in that way increase their income but most have come to the conclusion that they must have another outlet besides the farmers' market.

The retailer is the other main outlet and it has advantages over selling to the consumer in that the unit of sale is larger and less time is usually consumed in selling a load. In the long run I have often found that there is more profit in selling at wholesale prices to the retailer than spending a long day at the market stall.

Competition is continually growing for these small cities are receiving more and more produce from distant states. Large cooperative selling agencies are realizing that they must get more produce into the small cities to move their crops. In most cases it costs less to produce this shipped-in produce than the home-grown product. Even with freight and other handling expenses added the farmer will find it difficult to undersell the produce from the distant section. He rightly believes that his produce is fresher, better flavored and should bring the most money but unless it is more attractive he will have a hard time to sell this idea to retailer and consumer. The storekeeper is always going to buy that on which he can realize the greatest profit.

One Man Supplies a City

I know one farmer who practically supplies a small city with fruits and vegetables. There are some cars of produce shipped into that city but mostly they are products which he does not grow. I do not believe he is rich but I am sure he is making money. He has built up a trade that depends upon him and knows he produces the best, but it has taken years of effort to accomplish this.

I once asked him how he had built up such a business. He said, "It did not come all at once, we started small, learned to grow stuff of the best quality at the time it was wanted. We have a succession of crops thruout the year and the storekeepers know that we can keep them supplied. We treat them square and ask what we consider fair prices."

They Prepare for Winter

Plodding around in the winter in mud and slush ankle deep doesn't add much pleasure to caring for the stock. Between busy seasons many farmers are using a small engine, concrete mixer and wheelbarrow to build walks and feeding floors before cold weather sets in.

"Hunt and Peck" Aids Business

I BROKE into better business methods by finally buying a typewriter. There were business letters to write, as in every farm business, and my dislike for this task did not make them any easier to decipher. I had no idea how much easier a typewritten letter was to read and how much more prompt were the answers to these letters until after I purchased my second-hand machine.

Even tho I use the "hunt and peck" system, I find that I can write a letter much faster and easier than by hand. Business firms appreciate typewritten letters. Besides sending a legible letter I use carbon paper and make an identical copy for reference.

While a new machine costs too much for the average of us, second-hand or rebuilt ones are cheap. I secured mine from a merchant in our home town who was getting a new one. As he was going to trade it in on a new machine at a very low price he sold it to me very cheap. In the several years I have been using it I have found it very useful.—R. L.

He Will Tell You

CHESTER J. HOKE,
York, Pa.

Twenty days after Chester J. Hoke, our York County representative, called on Chas. M. Martin, Dillsburg, Pa., and secured his application for a travel-accident insurance policy, Mr. Martin met with a fatal automobile accident. His beneficiary received a check from the Federal Life Insurance Co. for $2000.00.

$2,000.00 for Only $1 Invested

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It is not the careful driver that escapes injury. Many times he is at the mercy of the other fellow who is less careful. This Travel-Accident Insurance Policy issued by the Federal Life Insurance Company to readers of Pennsylvania Farmer and their families at $1.00 per year for each policy pays $2000.00 death benefits for automobile accidents.

Ask any representative of Pennsylvania Farmer about this policy. They will be glad to explain it to you and take your application. Or you can send your application direct to

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$5,000.00 For loss of life by wrecking of railroad passenger car, street, elevated or subway car as specified in policy.

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$10.00 Weekly for fifteen weeks for injuries sustained in the above manner as specified in policy.

A few of the many claims paid to Pennsylvania Farmer readers

CHAS. M. MARTIN, Dillsburg, Pa.	$2,000	K. B. DEEMER, Reynoldsville, Pa.	$70.00
HENRY D. LAWRENCE, R. 1, Bridgeton, N. J.	$2,000	JOHN F. SHEA, 1182 Westwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio.	$60.00
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WILBERT POWELL, Pedrickstown, N. J.	$82.86	WM. B. GAILEY, Finleyville, Pa.	$45.71
SAMUEL E. WEAVER, New Holland, Pa.	$52.86	JOHN WILSON, R. 1, Sewell, N. J.	$40.00
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WM. H. TURNER, Salem, N. J., R. 4.	$20.00	JOHN A. PERKINS, R. 3, DuBois, Pa.	$30.00
LLOYD C. LEISTER, R. 3, Lewistown, Pa.	$20.00	ANNA R. HARRIS, R. 3, Salem, N. J.	$20.00
CHAS. F. BOSTWICK, Athens, Pa.	$11.43	CLARENCE D. CAREY, R. 5, Coatesville, Pa.	$15.00
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This policy is offered to readers of Pennsylvania Farmer for only $1.00 a year for each policy. If you already have a policy renew it before it runs out as by so doing you will add 10 per cent value to all parts of your policy except the $10.00 weekly indemnity clause.

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Print each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

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3 R. F. D. .... Occupation ....

Full name of beneficiary ....

Postoffice .... State.............. Relationship of Beneficiary ....

I read Pennsylvania Farmer addressed to..

The Combine Proves Itself in the East

(Continued from page 8)

nearly four acres per hour. When the harvesting is finished the cutter-bar can be raised, as on a mowing machine. With the bar up, the combine is only 11 feet wide. That simplifies the moving and storage problem.

People don't like to live on islands, it seems. That is why Mr. Ziegler has bought a combine and other modern labor-saving equipment. He had retired but when he could no longer find someone to work his place he decided to do it himself.

When he removes a few more fences he will have 120 acres in one field. Most of it will be sown to wheat this fall. A three-bottom plow behind the tractor turns over eight or ten acres in a day. A nine-foot disc, a ten-foot spring-tooth harrow and a 10-foot cultipacker put the seed bed in good condition with the minimum of labor. A 16-hole disc drill does the seeding.

Will Grow Wheat Every Year

Mr. Ziegler plans to grow wheat on this land year after year, keeping up the soil fertility by use of commercial fertilizers.

The combine on Mr. Ziegler's farm worked under a handicap this year, but he was enthusiastic about it, nevertheless. The handicap was heavy grass in the wheat. The season was so wet the grass and weeds grew almost as fast as the grain.

Looking back over the experience of the combine owners we visited this season, we are convinced that this great labor-saver is destined to play a very important part in Pennsylvania agriculture.

The fear of having too much moisture in the grain has worried prospective combine buyers. For many years this doubt about our eastern climate led manufacturers to refuse to sell combines in the East.

We asked Mr. Brinser what his experience had been during the eight years he has used a combine. "It all depends on the weather," he explained. "Some years we spread our grain out on the barn floor. Other years it was dry enough to store as it came from the field."

Gotwalt and Fahs were selling their wheat as fast as it was harvested. To the buyer equipped with a dryer, combine-harvested grain is no problem, no matter how wet the season. Mr. Ziegler had had frequent rains. He was playing safe by spreading his grain out on the barn floor, about ten inches deep.

The Questions Everyone Asks

One of the western combine experts with whom we talked thinks the damp grain problem will solve itself when eastern farmers learn to let the wheat ripen fully. "We cannot keep them out of the field," he exclaimed rather peevishly. "As soon as the crop is ready for the binder they want to go in with the combine. There is no danger of shattering when the combine is used; they should wait until it is really dry."

"Isn't the combine too cumbersome a machine for our small eastern fields?" We found our answer on Mr. Meyers' farm, where a 12-foot machine was being handled with perfect ease in a 10-acre field.

"What if we want to save the straw for livestock?" The Schlenker brothers of Berks County showed how that could be done. The handling of heavy straw puts the greatest strain on the combine. Cutting high and leaving most of the straw standing makes the task easiest. The man who wants to cut low and save all of a heavy crop of straw will need a machine with plenty of power.

"How about hillside harvesting?" The manufacturers have adopted various devices to insure clean threshing when the combine isn't running on the level. The machine has its limit, but we doubt if the ordinary farmer would want to take a reaper and binder into a field too steep for the smaller combines.

Doesn't a combine require too large an outlay of capital for the average Pennsylvania grain grower?" A little arithmetic is required to answer that one.

Add up the labor cost of cutting, shocking, hauling and threshing grain by the old methods. Put in a figure to cover the interest on investment and depreciation on a binder and threshing rig. Then compare that total with the interest and depreciation on a combine, plus the small labor cost where a combine is used. There is the answer.

A 12- or 15-foot combine probably will be found too costly for the average Pennsylvania grain grower, unless he goes into partnership with his neighbors or does custom work. On the other hand, the grower can buy a small machine. The eight-, nine- or ten-foot combines certainly will save enough labor to make them paying investments on hundreds of eastern farms.

It is estimated that 90,000 fewer harvest hands were needed in the western wheat states this year than in 1920, due to the increased use of combines. In the East, too, the combine enables the grain grower to harvest without extra help and to complete in a few days an annual task that formerly was strung out for weeks. No wonder the combine has "arrived!"

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

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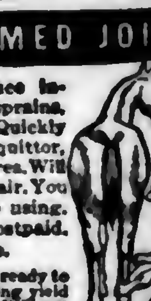
FOR INFLAMED JOINTS

Absorbine will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, sprains, bruises, soft bunches. Quickly heals boils, poll evil, quittor, fistula and infected sores. Will not blister or remove hair. You can work horse while using. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Send for book 7-S free.

From our files: "Fistula ready to burst. Never saw anything yield to treatment so quickly. Will not be without Absorbine."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



The "Royal" Modern Bathroom, $57.50

A wonderful Bargain consisting of Complete Bathtub, Toilet and Basin. We carry a full line of Plumbing and Heating Supplies at reduced prices. We pay the Freight. *Send for Free Catalogue.*

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St., New York City

KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

For Home Use, Too

Relieves pain. Soothes and heals. An old-time family remedy. Keep it always handy for lumbago—backache—sore and aching muscles—cuts—sprains—bruises—and burns. At your druggist, $2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on hogs—taking orders only for future delivery. **THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortansville, Pa.**

100 HEAD OF HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY COWS —All T. B. Tested, due to freshen this fall. **THE McCULLOUGH FARMS. White Pine, Pa.**

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS. Whitewater, Wis.**

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. **L. H. TERWILLIGER. WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

100 FEEDERS, Steers and heifers, beef grades. 15 [illegible] Jersey and Guernsey heifers. **W. S. Hundley Boydton, Va.**

SWINE

BERKSHIRES [illegible] Bred Sows for fall farrow. These are the kind that please. [illegible] Cash or easy terms. Get them. Be quick. **DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, DAGSBORO, DEL.**

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. **WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.**

CHESTER WHITE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS. 6 weeks old, $5.00, 8 to 10 weeks old, $6.00. High-grade Chester White pigs for breeding, $6.50. **OAKS DAIRY FARM. WYALUSING, PA.**

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $[illegible] each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. **INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.**

Berkshires Special offering of pigs and shoats for feeders. Cholera immune. This is a clearing out sale making room for fall litters. **L. T. DAVIS. DAGSBORO, DEL.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS **RITTER STOCK FARM. FREMONT, O.**

PENNS VALLEY STOCK FARM BERKSHIRES—Two fine gilts bred for September farrow. **W. F. RISHEL. CENTRE HALL, PA**

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 8 and 9 weeks old, $4.00 and [illegible] each. **J. LEO ROUSE. DUSHORE, PA.**

[illegible] HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show boars and Champion boars. **C. E. Camel, Hershey, Pa.**

CHESTER, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS, 8 weeks old, $8.50 each. Express Paid. Shoats all ages. **I. R. TANGER, York Springs, Pa.**

SIX GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS, 4 months old. **W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.**

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW GONE DRY.—I have a cow which gave a 14-quart bucket of milk until a week ago. She suddenly went dry. She has gotten very thin. Any advice you can give me will be greatly appreciated.—E. R. G., McCrea, Pa. There is evidently something radically wrong with this cow. A careful examination would be desirable and without such examination one would find it difficult to determine the cause of the trouble. There might be a foreign body or an intestinal obstruction. Try giving a tablespoonful of the following twice daily: 1 pound Glauber salts, ½ pound soda, 2 ounces powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces powdered gentian.

CATS HAVE DISTEMPER.—Can you tell me what to do for kittens that have distemper?—Mrs. D. W. G., Laurel, Pa. As you no doubt know, distemper is a highly contagious and infectious disease of cats and dogs, spreading rapidly from one animal to another. Treatment should follow along the lines of the symptoms shown, bearing in mind that the disease runs a rather definite course of 10 days to 4 weeks. Feed lightly and give a course of calomel every few days. Give one-quarter-grain tablets an hour apart until a grain or 1½ grain has been given. Follow with a dessertspoonful or better of castor oil. Small kittens had best be given just the castor oil without the calomel. For the eyes use yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

CALF BLOATS.—I have a fine Holstein calf about two months old that did well until a little more than a week ago. He had three severe attacks of bloat, each one seeming to get worse. I have changed feed, giving him a little dry dairy feed and a little corn meal. What and how should I feed him?—H. R. G., First Fork, Pa. Try daily doses of one tablespoonful of castor oil. Cut down the ration for two or three days and allow the digestive tract to get cleaned out. Feed milk twice daily or calf meal according to directions. Allow access to good pasture. It is possible that there is some foreign material such as hair in the rumen that prevents the proper movement of food.

Mistress—Can you serve company?

New Maid—Yes; either way.

Mistress—Either way?

New Maid—Yes, ma'am; so's they'll come again, and so's they won't.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate **6 cents** a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions. **5 cents** a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

AUGUST Prices on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. **B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

COCKERELS AND PULLETS—We specialize in high quality free range stock for breeding purposes at reasonable prices. Order now, do not wait until the breeding season comes and prices are higher. **Johnson's Mellwood Chicks, Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.**

S. C. BUFF and White Leghorns, $8.00—100. Barred Rocks, $8.50—100. Reds, $9.00. White Rocks, $10.00—100. Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100. Light Mixed, $6.50—100. I pay the postage. **Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $8; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more. 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKEN MITES, Bedbugs Cleaned out. No sprays or chemicals. 50c in stamps brings you sample. Descriptive literature free. Write **American Mite Eliminator Co., Dept. B, Crawfordsville, Indiana.**

BABY CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $9; R. C. Leghorns, $7; Light Mixed, $6; Heavy Mixed, $7. Less than 100 add 1c ea., for 500 ½c less. **Pine Grove Hatchery, F. G. Martin, Richfield, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. **Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, 930 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

PULLETS 5000 Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our large Barron's English White Leghorns that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only, there is no better egg bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. **Willacker Poultry Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.**

PULLETS—1,000 Barron strain, 7 to 8 weeks old, fine, healthy, heavy laying stock. 60c each in lots 25 to 300. Send money order. **R. Seliger, 959 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.**

PULLETS—White Leghorns from pedigreed males and Ohio accredited hens, excellent layers; price attractive. **Lay More Poultry Co., Woodsfield, Ohio.**

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, all ages, low prices, live delivery guaranteed. **Willow Egg Farm, Holland, Mich.**

MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn pullets, produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. **Belter Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.**

MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn Pullets, $1.25 each. **C. E. Kennedy, East Berlin, Pa., Route 4.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. **848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.**

GOATS

FOR good health drink goat's milk. World's Best Togs, $55. Nubians, $45. Registered Purebreds, $75. Kids, $15. **Goldsboro's Goatery, Mahnton, Pa.**

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters.
GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free.
O. K. KENNELS. MARYDEL, MD.

POLICE PUPS from cattle driving mother. Eligible to A. K. C. Also 9 mo. Beagles.
CHAS. LOWTHER. CONNEAUT LAKE, PA.

PLANTS

AUGUST PRICES—Cabbage, Celery and Brussels Sprout Plants (12 varieties of Cabbage, 8 of Celery). $2.00 per 1,000; 500—$1.40. Send for list. Snowball Cauliflower, $4.00 per 1,000; 500—$2.50. Safe Delivery Guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. **Ford W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, N. J.**

15 LARGE IRIS, $1.00. List of 40 varieties on request. **Damers, Marlboro, Mass.**

FARM LANDS

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO AND DAIRY FARM—199 acres very fertile potato, corn and truck soil, mostly sand loam. Level, no stones. Fourteen-room house, cellar storage for 3,000 bushels potatoes. Large basement barns, two inside silos. Buildings in good repair, all electric lighted. Thirty acres clover, five acres alfalfa, twelve good timber. Come and see the certified Cobblers, corn and other growing crops. We can prove there is no better bargain anywhere. Ten miles to Syracuse. Price $60 an acre. Half cash. **Wilcox & Jones (owners), Kirkville, New York.**

GRAND DAIRY FARM with 28 head stock, full equipment if desired, small cash payment and third of milk income pays for it; 219 acres, near live RR. town, on main highway; 100 acres fields, 35-cow pasture, springs and brooks, 3 large apple orchards, about 900 sugar maples, 20 acres wood; good 8-room house, running water, electricity available, 32x80 cement basement barn, silo, other bldgs. Price only $10,000 and for quick sale 17 Holstein cows, purebred bull, young stock, fine team, extra horse, 100 poultry, milking machine, valuable machinery and equipment included. Details pg. 41 big illus. catalog. Free. **Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

FARM—Good buildings, schools, churches, telephone, large bed lime marl, the great soil corrective. Located on railroads. For particulars write, **J. J. Wintermoyer, R. 2, Hagerstown, Md.**

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write **Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.**

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. **O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

MISCELLANEOUS

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamp. **Cowie Studio, 10½ Fountain Ave., F., Springfield, O.**

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.**

POST YOUR LAND! Keep trespassers off. 6 cloth, weatherproof "No Trespassing" Signs, printed with your name, $1.00; large type; prepaid. **Brinkerhoff Press, New Canaan, Conn.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

WANTED—Ginseng, price high. Mayapple root, Beeswax, Hides, Furs in season. Write, **R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.**

TEAM MULES, wagon, Walsh harness for sale cheap. Guaranteed condition. No longer needed on real estate development. **George Nippins, Beesley's Point, N. J.**

Subscription Bargain

Big Value for Little Money

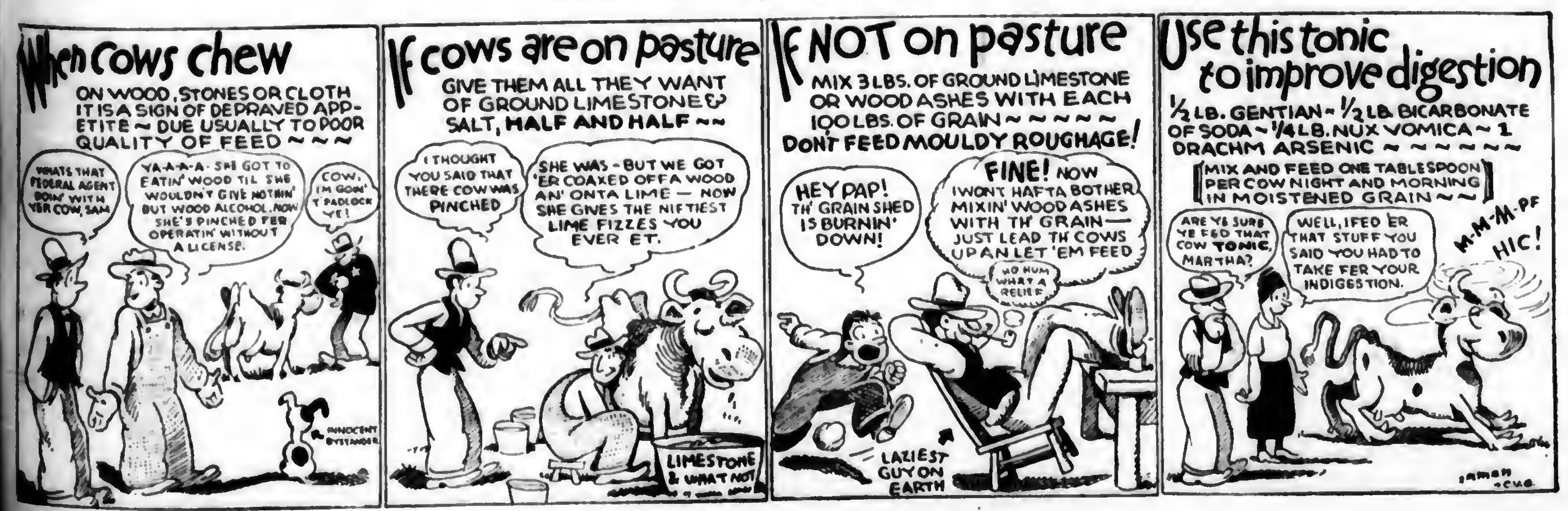
Offer 48-F

Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine .....6 months
Household Guest ....1 year
Home Friend ....1 year
Today's Housewife ....1 year

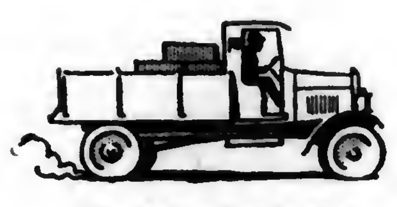
All for only $1.10—Value $1.95

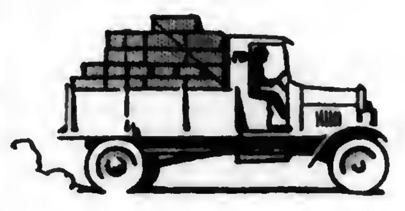
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


When cows chew
ON WOOD, STONES OR CLOTH IT IS A SIGN OF DEPRAVED APPETITE ~ DUE USUALLY TO POOR QUALITY OF FEED ~~~
WHAT'S THAT FEDERAL AGENT DOIN' WITH YER COW, SAM
YA-A-A-A- SHE GOT TO EATIN' WOOD TIL SHE WOULDN'T GIVE NOTHIN' BUT WOOD ALCOHOL. NOW SHE'S PINCHED FER OPERATIN' WITHOUT A LICENSE.
COW, I'M GOIN' T'PADLOCK YE!
INNOCENT BYSTANDER
If cows are on pasture
GIVE THEM ALL THEY WANT OF GROUND LIMESTONE & SALT, HALF AND HALF ~~
I THOUGHT YOU SAID THAT THERE COW WAS PINCHED
SHE WAS - BUT WE GOT 'ER COAXED OFFA WOOD AN' ONTA LIME — NOW SHE GIVES THE NIFTIEST LIME FIZZES YOU EVER ET.
LIMESTONE & WHAT NOT
If NOT on pasture
MIX 3 LBS. OF GROUND LIMESTONE OR WOOD ASHES WITH EACH 100 LBS. OF GRAIN ~~~~~
DON'T FEED MOULDY ROUGHAGE!
HEY PAP! TH' GRAIN SHED IS BURNIN' DOWN!
FINE! NOW I WON'T HAFTA BOTHER MIXIN' WOOD ASHES WITH TH' GRAIN — JUST LEAD TH' COWS UP AN LET 'EM FEED
HO HUM WHAT A RELIEF
LAZIEST GUY ON EARTH
Use this tonic to improve digestion
½ LB. GENTIAN ~ ½ LB. BICARBONATE OF SODA ~ ¼ LB. NUX VOMICA ~ 1 DRACHM ARSENIC ~~~~~~
MIX AND FEED ONE TABLESPOON PER COW NIGHT AND MORNING IN MOISTENED GRAIN ~~
ARE YE SURE YE FED THAT COW TONIC, MARTHA?
WELL, I FED 'ER THAT STUFF YOU SAID YOU HAD TO TAKE FER YOUR INDIGESTION.
M-M-M-PF
HIC!

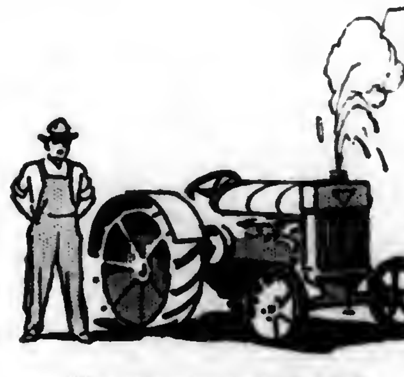
How a slight extra cost boosted spinach yield 150%

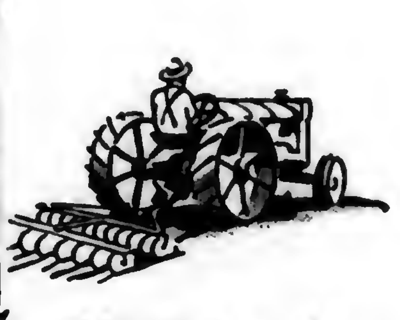

The right fertilizer boosts the marketable yield.


RESULT—more profits.

Spinach was planted in two fields, side by side, at the New Jersey experiment station. One field was left unfertilized. It produced 198 crates of spinach to the acre. The other field had 1600 pounds of a 9-8-3 fertilizer at planting time, *and yielded 507 crates per acre.*

Use "fertilizer" logic when you buy oil


The correct grade of Mobiloil cuts the engine expenses.


RESULT—more profits.

Any farmer knows that he usually gets back more money than he puts into the right fertilizer. But do you realize you get back more than the extra few cents you put into Gargoyle Mobiloil? An immediate cut in oil consumption of from 10% to 50% frequently brings the cost of Gargoyle Mobiloil below the cost of other oils. Other savings come in lower repair bills, less time out for break-downs, less over-heating, and a marked cut in carbon troubles. Gargoyle Mobiloil brings you these savings because it has an added margin of safety in lubrication to meet every engine need.

Tractor oil . . . automobile oil . . . and—?

Oils are frequently bought and sold under misleading terms. The terms "tractor oil" and "automobile oil" are used as though that described the correct oil. But tractors vary greatly in design. So do automobiles. So do trucks. The Mobiloil Board of Engineers has made a special study of all engines, yours included. And their recommendations are so accurate that 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment do not hesitate to approve them.

You will find that Mobiloil is not only worth its extra price but is worth a trip to town where this is necessary. Take advantage of the substantial savings on barrel and half-barrel orders of Gargoyle Mobiloil. The complete chart at all Mobiloil dealers' tells you just which grade of Mobiloil to use in each of your motors.

YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that . . .

609

automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A						
" *other mods.*	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" *other mods*	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	....	..	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell	....	.			A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Velie	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	....	..	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" " 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas*

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

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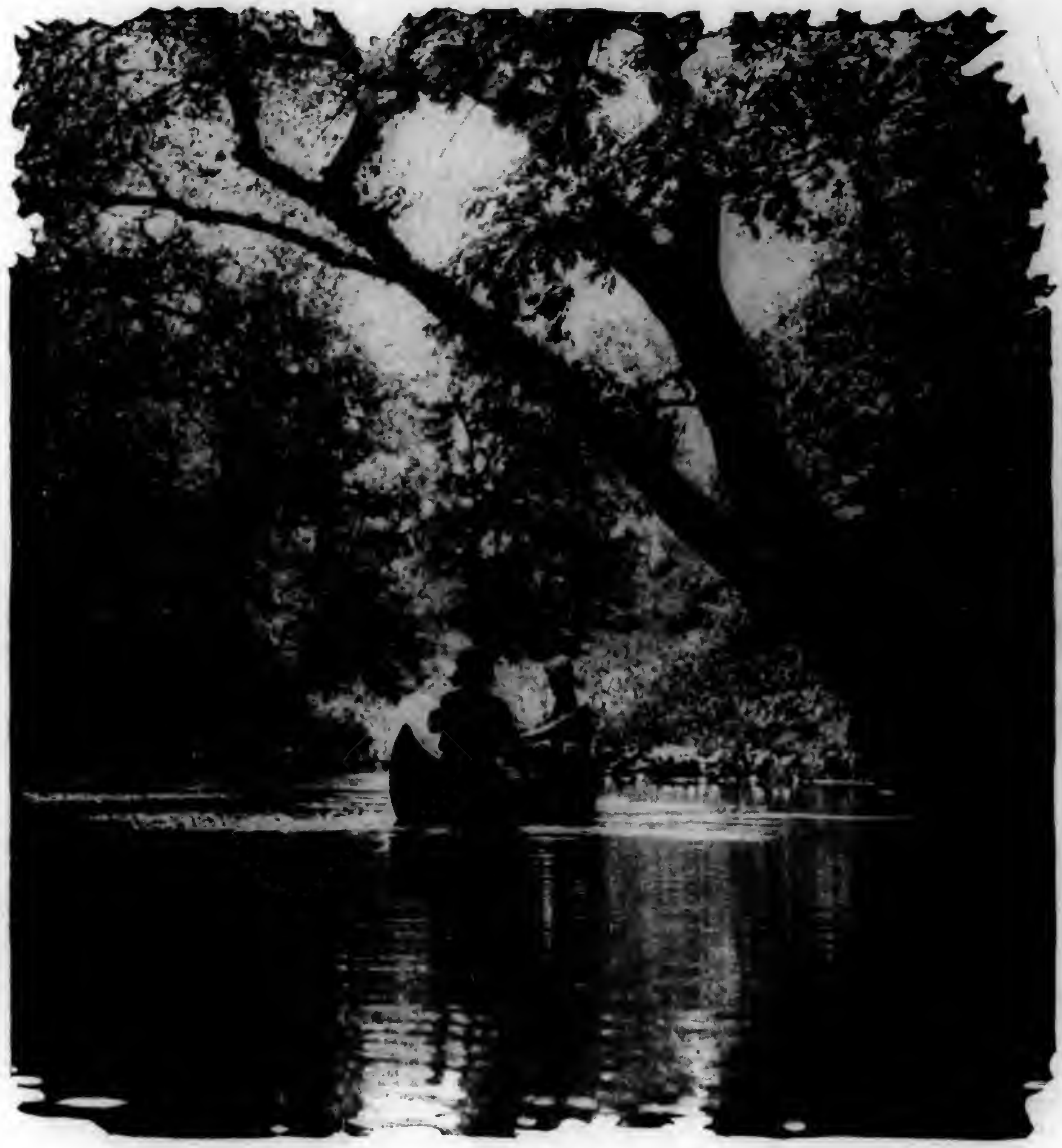
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1927 No. 9

STATE ... LIBRA
AUG 25 1927


On the trail of the birch bark canoe

A silo is the best insurance against the dangers that threaten this year's corn crop—an early frost and the corn borer. Page 3.

ASK THE BEST FARMER IN YOUR COMMUNITY

In the great farming sections of America thousands of successful farmers depend on Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers for larger yields per acre, for crops of better quality

Swift's *high analysis* cuts fertilizer costs say successful farmers everywhere

Talk with successful wheat growers who have used *high analysis* fertilizer. They will tell you they would use no other. They know it gives them their plantfood for less money. It's concentrated—so they save on bagging, labor, freight and hauling.

That's the reason more farmers everywhere are using *high analysis* fertilizer. It cuts the fertilizer bill, reduces production costs.

These farmers know that the *right kind* of fertilizer will give them larger yields *per acre*. That means "extra bushels" beyond the yield needed to pay production costs.

That isn't all. With the *right kind* of fertilizer they get a better *grade* of wheat—and that means higher prices; they get a good clover catch—and that means more hay.

Be sure of your fertilizer

If these are the facts, why take chances with the kind of fertilizer you use?

Successful farmers don't. They put their faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. They know they can depend on these fertilizers because they are *Swift's*. They know the Swift name on any product means something—that for more than 50 years it has meant the best product of its kind.

See your A. S. A. now

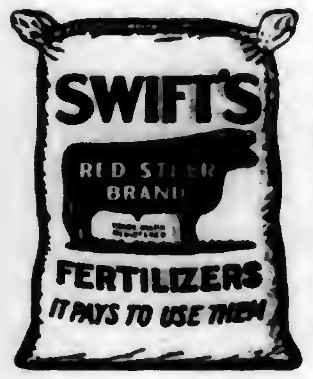
Follow the practice of these successful wheat growers, the advice of practical crop experts. Plan now for more wheat *per acre*, a better *grade* of wheat—by using Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer this fall. Don't forget that with Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers you can plant late and avoid the Hessian fly.

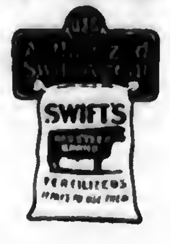
See the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) in your community *now*. He knows good fertilizer practice in your locality. He co-operates with Swift & Company and keeps informed on the work of your Agricultural College. He can help you select the *kind* and *amount* of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit. Look for his sign.

Swift & Company
Fertilizer Works
Baltimore, Md.
Cleveland, O. Norfolk, Va.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN OF THE A.S.A. —YOUR SERVICE MAN ON FERTILIZERS





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The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey New York Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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A Silo Insures Against Corn Crop Losses

Dangers of Jack Frost and the Corn Borer Need Not Worry the Dairyman

By A. A. BORLAND
Staff Contributor and Adviser

THE condition of the corn crop on August 1, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, is only 68 per cent of normal as compared with 85.6 per cent, the average on August 1 for the last ten years. The indicated yield for 1927 is 34.7 bushels per acre while the average yield in Pennsylvania for the last five years has been 42.6 bushels.

It is evident that the corn crop is away below par at this season. This situation is largely due to a late planting season and poor germination. Unless warm weather continues unusually late a lot of corn is likely to be caught by killing frosts before it is mature. Every farmer knows the result—a lot of soft, sappy corn, high in moisture, lacking in food value and likely to spoil before it is fed up. Furthermore, the winds soon whip off a considerable portion of the brittle frosted leaves while the rains leach out their food value.

Borer Cannot Survive

Another menace to the corn crop in the northwestern part of the state is the European corn borer. Fortunately, the farmers in this section by whole-hearted cooperation with the authorities and by a lot of hard work cleaned up practically all of last year's crop before the flight of the corn borer moth. Undoubtedly, however, some borers escaped and only renewed vigilance will prevent this pest from spreading to other sections.

Fortunate, indeed, is the farmer who has a silo this year for the silo is insurance against both Jack Frost and the corn borer. The corn crop can with safety be allowed to stand until the best stage of maturity for ensiling,—that is, when the kernels are well dented,—without endangering the feeding value of the crop, for if a severe frost should occur little loss will be sustained provided the corn is put into the silo within the next few days. No corn borer can survive the cutter and the fermentation process in the silo. By cutting the corn as low as possible and turning the stubble under in the late fall or early spring the borer is permitted no place "to hang up his hat and make himself at home."

Can Easily Handle Stover

If a farmer has more corn than his silo will hold, or if he wants to husk some corn, the silo makes an excellent way of handling the stover, after the regular silage has been fed out sufficiently to make room for the cut stover. Plenty of water should be added when dry corn stover is being cut into the silo, three to four times as much water by weight as stover. While corn stover silage is not so palatable as green corn silage, stock eat it readily.

(Continued on page 18)

Making Up for Lost Time

This farmer's crops were destroyed by the disastrous Mississippi floods this spring. The water receded, his fields dried off and he attempted to catch up with the season by day and night work with this new tractor of the latest type.

What Is Your Fall Building Program?

WHAT do you want in a roof? First, of course, you want it to be waterproof. It must shed rain not only when it comes down straight, but also when it comes driving and drizzling in an east wind, and creeps in and around every crack and cranny, or when snow and sleet pile up in winter and water soaks thru where you thought there wasn't any leak. On a low pitched roof the problem is more difficult than on a steep roof.

A roofing manufacturer says that the chief cause of trouble with roll roofing is too narrow a lap on low pitched roofs. The rain, unfortunately, does not always come straight down in an orderly manner. Composition shingles or any shingles cannot give good results on a low pitched, nearly flat roof.

Fire-resistant Roof Is Necessary

Your roof must also stand wind. If you want to appreciate this factor get the ladder and climb up on the roof some day next January or February when the gale is howling and bending the trees, and you will realize what a roof has to endure. That means that it must be well nailed and that it must be of sound materials which will stand the strain. One attractive composition shingle now on the market is tapered, having a thick heavy butt and the upper edge of normal thickness. This kind of shingle lies solid and snug in any wind.

If you are sensitive to the menace of fire, and most farmers are, you want a roof that is safe from sparks. Any of the good modern slate surfaced roofings or shingles are "fire resistant," and there is practically no danger of fire from sparks. They are not actually "fire-proof," for they can be burned, altho with considerable difficulty. For a roof that is absolutely fireproof, that won't burn even if you build a bonfire on it you have the modern asbestos-portland cement shingle. This shingle might be called a form of tile, and it greatly resembles slate except that it is uniform in size and thickness. It is extremely tough and rigid. These asbestos shingles have been very popular for farm houses in some sections, because of the fact that they put an end to the possibility of roof fires, the chief source of fire loss in the farm house. They also have some insulating value in keeping the upper part of the house from becoming hot in summer.

Metal roofs have a good deal to recommend them, and are making a bid for popularity. The metal roof, now made in several attractive forms, can claim not only protection from water, wind and fire but also if properly rodded and grounded is practically a guarantee against lightning.

The only way you can be sure of getting the best of the modern quality in roofing you buy, is to give the subject some serious study between now and this fall when you will probably be making your actual purchase. Talk to your lumber dealer, write to roofing companies, ask for samples and information, and learn all of the splendid improvements that you can now obtain in roofing materials.—Arthur C. Page.

Wall Board Gives Satisfaction

IN a recent issue you ask readers who have used wall board to report how they have used it and what satisfaction it has given.

Seven years ago we wanted to install a bathroom. Having two rooms of the same size on the south side of the house we decided to tear down the partition between them and make a bathroom seven feet wide out of the back room and throw the rest of that room into the front room. This would make the room larger and more comfortable.

For the new partition we used wall board and found it quite satisfactory. We had the trouble you mentioned where the wall board joins. The first paper we put on cracked at the joints. The next time we papered we pasted strips of unbleached muslin over each seam before applying the paper. Since then we have had no further trouble.

The Walls Are Not Sound-proof

The only objection I have to wall board is that it is by no means sound-proof. Possibly if felt paper were put under the wall board to deaden sound this objection might be overcome. It is certainly much less expensive and much easier and less "mussy" to apply than the ordinary mason's plaster.

I most heartily endorse your motto, "Keep the men out of the kitchen." It is certainly a nuisance to have the men and boys at the kitchen sink when I am dishing up dinner. In sheer desperation I devised a plan to rid myself of this nuisance when we have silo fillers or threshers.

Under a tree by the back door I place a bench with two large wash basins, a pail of water and dipper and two cakes of soap. Then I hammer some nails in the trunk of the tree and hang several clean towels, a mirror and a comb on a string. The men like it better and come into the house straight to the table and everybody's satisfied.—E. M. G.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 96, No. 9 Phila., Pa., August 27, 1927 Whole No. 1580

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

He is poor whose expenses exceed his income.

Comments on the Week's News

GOVERNOR RITCHIE, of Maryland, besides being worked up over the prohibition law, is now worried over what may happen to the cities because of rural meddling. In a recent speech he is reported as saying that the influence of the rural sections in the making of laws is hampering the life and development of cities, and that something must be done about it. Maybe we have the wrong slant on it, but we have always been under the impression that it was rural products in the shape of people, food and moral sentiment that enabled the cities to exist. Before the Governor becomes too much exercised we would recommend that he re-read "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

◆ ◆ ◆

There are indications that the International bankers are about to exert their influence in favor of tariff reduction. Tremendous sums of money have been loaned in recent years to foreign governments, and to business interests in foreign countries, and the bankers feel that those countries must have greater freedom to sell their products in this country if the borrowers are to be able to pay interest. While the big industries need heavy financing in this country, Wall Street was with the American manufacturers in demanding high tariffs. It will make an interesting fight if the tariff people divide against themselves now.

◆ ◆ ◆

The August crop estimate puts the 1927 corn crop about half a billion bushels below the crop last year; and the crop of 1926 was a hundred million bushels below that of the five-year average. The condition in almost every state except Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, is from one to twenty-seven points below the ten-year average. Poor seed and unfavorable weather conditions are the chief causes of the poor prospects.

◆ ◆ ◆

There are rumors now, supposedly from headquarters, that the long-looked-for and much-talked-of federal tax reduction cannot be made by the next Congress. When they figure up the cost of the Mississippi flood and control measures, the amount needed to finance a probable farm relief measure, and the hundreds of millions which the navy building program requires, it looks as tho the big income makers would have to continue paying the present rates for a while at least. The hypothetical farm relief bill is given as one of the causes by the city papers but, as a matter of fact, the increased sums to be devoted to the army and navy programs are the chief items of increased expenditure.

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In a movie theater in Philadelphia the other day, the pictures of possible candidates for President—Coolidge, Hoover, Hughes, Dawes, Longworth, Borah and Lowden—were thrown on the screen, serially. They were viewed in utter silence. Not a hand-clap was heard. Then was shown the picture of Dempsey as he appeared just after the big prize fight, and there was a roar of applause. What must one do to receive the acclaim of the populace? It would seem that we are not so much different from the people who attended the Roman arena fetes, or the Spanish and Mexican bull fights.

◆ ◆ ◆

The school boys of former generations used to break each others' slates in the frequent rough-and-tumbles which occurred. But people take better care of their slates now. The Vare organization in Philadelphia has just made a new one, and it is likely to be kept intact and laid away with the big collection from previous years which the "contented" people of that city have been afraid to break.

A Whale of a Crop

WE HAVE a letter from a reader in which he gives the information that Milton Campbell, on his farm near Easton, Maryland, raised a crop of wheat which yielded sixty and one-half bushels to the acre. We would like to know whether this has been equaled or exceeded this year, or ever. When it is remembered that the average yield for the United States is only about one-fourth this much, the figure seems startling. We have no information as to the cost and net profit, but the writer, who is not a farmer, closes his letter with this paragraph:

"I have just figured that there is no return which we know of in any manufacturing line that would pay as handsomely as this yield of wheat. . . . Besides, there is no life that one can enjoy as much as farm life and no place that one can count on having as good health as on the farm. Since Mr. Campbell has shown that over sixty bushels of wheat can be grown to the acre, why leave the farm to look for prosperity in the city, when it is right on the farm looking for the individual, and the only thing required is good cultivation, the best seed wheat, and the best fertilizer?"

Still No State Fair for Us

WHILE other states are again preparing to hold their annual state fairs and exhibitions, Pennsylvanians cannot look forward to any such educational outing at home, because we have no state fair. And the worst of it is, little or no progress is being made towards the establishment of one. Some work has been done in the matter of surveys and investigations, all of which tended to emphasize the importance and possibilities of a state fair, but little of a concrete nature has been accomplished. No state in the Union could make a bigger and better display of agricultural and manufactured products, and no state has better highways and methods of transportation for carrying exhibits and visitors, still the people have not aroused their latent sentiment sufficiently to impress the law-makers and officials. The attendance at the State Products Show in January, and also the various county fairs, is sufficient proof that the citizens of the state are interested in such exhibits. Why don't we move forward?

The Peach Market

THE peach growers are deserving of the good prices prevailing this year. The supply of this perishable fruit has been in excess of the demand for some time past in the East, but this year the short crop in many states makes for a better price in all markets. Eastern growers may be actuated by selfish motives, but they are earnestly hoping that the differences between the canners and peach growers of California may be settled speedily. Normally, the bulk of the California crop is canned, but this year they have not been able to agree upon prices, and their failure to do so would cause immense quantities of peaches to be shipped to eastern, or at least mid-western markets.

Potato Crop Prospects

THE government's August report on potatoes indicates a crop larger than last year's by about twelve per cent. An estimated increase is shown in practically every state. Last year the crop measured 356,123,000 bushels, whereas, the estimate for 1927 is 410,714,000 bushels. We are quite sure that blight has made a change in the conditions existing when the figures were made, and that the final report will show a loss from this estimate. Other factors, also, are to be reckoned with before the entire crop is harvested.

Incorporated Families

IF YOUR family income is in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars annually, you may join other tax dodgers by incorporating the family. The federal tax law puts a higher rate on individuals than on corporations, and the reports show that several interest-collecting and coupon-cutting families have been incorporated. Their federal taxes are much lower as a consequence.

Editorial Sidelights

THE title under the picture on the cover of this issue really should be, "How not to paddle a canoe." The common habit of sitting on the thwarts to paddle is said to be the cause of most of the tragedies where an upset canoe is involved.

The proper posture is kneeling on the bottom of the shell, the body braced against the thwarts, Indian fashion. That brings the weight of the canoeist below the water line and makes the canoe a stable craft. The one in our picture this week is exceedingly unstable.

SOMEONE asks if we finally got to sleep in that Clearfield hotel, in spite of the jazz. We did, thanks to soundproof doors and walls. Someone closed a door late in the evening that cut off nearly all the sound. But occasionally the door would open and let out a blast upon the stillness that was like a winter blizzard tearing open the door of a warm house.

To report further upon the same trip, we returned eastward by way of the Lincoln Highway from Pittsburgh. A person hasn't seen Pennsylvania and doesn't know Pennsylvania mountains if he never has climbed those 2600-foot ridges of the Alleghenies between Pittsburgh and Chambersburg.

In some parts of the state the highways go around the hills. Down in those southern tier counties they go over them. And unhappy is the motorist whose engine isn't pulling its best and whose brakes aren't in good order.

SUBMIT BUDGET

Revives 35 Year Old Relief Plan—Curtail Smuggling of Aliens—Combines Replace Many Laborers.

Washington, D. C.

LESS than a generation ago a billion-dollar Congress was held up to the public as a climax of government extravagance. Today a three-billion-dollar budget for the federal government attracts little attention. Director of the Budget Herbert M. Lord has submitted to the President and received his approval of a budget of government expenditures for 1928 totaling $3,582,000,000.

On the basis of this total the budget director estimates the surplus for the current fiscal year would be $338,000,000 compared with $635,000,000 last year. This estimate, however, does not include any appropriations that may be made for flood control, farm relief or the Boulder Dam project.

Proposes New Relief Bill

It is an off day that someone does not propose a new federal farm relief measure. Representative Hull, of Illinois, has a so-called new farm relief plan which is the revival of the old Farmers' Alliance subtreasury plan of 35 years ago. He would have the government build elevators for the purpose of storing the surplus grain during the fat years and holding it over until the years of lean short crops.

Warehouse receipts would be issued to the farmer for surplus grain stored by him in these government elevators and a loan of 80 per cent of the value of the grain on the market day it was stored should be loaned to the farmer thru the medium of the federal banking system at a rate not to exceed four per cent, and carried for the farmer until the grain is finally marketed.

Under the old sub-treasury plan the warehouse receipts were to be issued in denominations corresponding to the paper money of the United States and were to be legal tender for the payment of debts and in trade.

Would Register Aliens

A powerful move will be under way in the next session of Congress to secure legislation requiring the registration of all aliens. The attitude of many foreigners in the Sacco-Vanzetti case has accentuated this movement.

It is said that in all of the important European countries aliens are compelled to register with the police after a limited period of time. This being true, it is held that the aliens in this country will have no cause to complain if such a law is enacted.

Many aliens have been smuggled into this country since the enactment of the immigration restriction law. The government is being put to great expense in its efforts to prevent this smuggling of aliens and in deporting those found to have surreptiously entered the country. It is believed that a rigidly enforced system of registration, such as has long been in operation in European countries, would have a tendency to curtail the smuggling of aliens and put a curb on some of the radical acts of imported communists and anarchists.

Harvest Hands Plentiful

The labor supply has been ample this season to meet the needs of the harvest fields, at from $3.50 to $5 a day, according to the Farm Labor Bureau of the United States Employment Service. At no time has there been a shortage of labor. In Kansas in former years it required from 30,000 to 35,000 laborers to harvest the wheat. Only 18,000 were needed this year, due to the increasing use of combine-harvesters. It is estimated that 10,000 of these combines were in use in Kansas during the recent wheat harvest.

Grape Crop Large

With a grape crop 20 per cent larger than the average production of the past five years, the Department of Agriculture specialists say the grape growers and shippers are faced with the problem of how to profitably dispose of this immense crop. This season's total grape crop of some 2,500,000 tons probably will be 8 per cent heavier than last year's large crop. Eastern grapes may be a relatively short crop, but in spite of this the aggregate yield will be difficult to market without loss to the growers unless new markets can be developed. A reduction in the rail rates on fruit from California points, by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will undoubtedly be of some assistance in solving the grape marketing problem so far as it concerns the California vineyardists.—E. E. R.

MAKE SCHOOL INQUIRY

Vigorously Enforce Corn Borer Quarantine—Mark Grade Crossings—Will Enforce T. B. Testing.

Harrisburg, Pa.

GOVERNOR FISHER'S members of the State Commission to inquire into the questions connected with state aid to school districts have been appointed and with those previously announced by the presiding officers of the two houses have been informed of their selection. It is expected Dr. John A. H. Keith, state superintendent of public instruction, will take personal charge of the preliminaries to the investigation as he is named as chairman in the legislative measure creating the body. The inquiry will be confined the first year to the fourth class districts, comprising the smaller boroughs and townships.

Establish Fifteen Stations

Official announcement of establishment of fifteen stations to regulate the quarantine for the corn borer is taken to mean the prohibition of shipments will be vigorously enforced in the western and northwestern counties where the pest has been prevalent. It is the plan to make the work of prevention this year severe so that results can be used to appraise the value of the effort to check the borer. The sum of money to be required for next year will be heavy and complete information is wanted.

Start Signal Survey

Men of the State Highway Department have started a study of grade crossings in the state, particularly in the country where lighted signals should be installed, with a view to listing the localities on main state highways and those leading to county and market towns to be handled speedily. This action follows the ruling of the Public Service Commission that there should be uniform flashing signals, a step much discussed the last year or so.

New Pollution Study Made

The state authorities in charge of streams will put into effect this fall some new ideas on study of pollution due to industries. It is believed discharges from creameries and other plants can be reduced to a minimum.

Is Not Debatable

Word has come from the State Department of Agriculture that officials here do not deem the questions raised on testing of cattle for tuberculosis in York County as debatable. The statement is that enforcement is to go right on.—T. C.

PLAN EXHIBIT

Ask Better Secondary Road System—Steal Fruit From Orchards—Distribute New Peach Buds.

Trenton, N. J.

THE New Jersey State Poultry Association has made rapid progress during the summer toward one of the largest poultry expositions in the country, to be held in Atlantic City in October. The annual meeting of the state association will be held at the same time. A number of innovations have been made and the show will be split into six major divisions. One will be a purebred poultry show, another the exhibition of producing stock, a third an egg show and fourth a poultry meat show. The fifth and sixth sections will contain educational exhibits and model buildings and equipment. John H. Weed, of Vineland, prominent poultryman and with long experience in poultry exhibits, has been appointed secretary of the show.

Good Roads Program Started

Thomas J. Wasser, of Hudson County, represents New Jersey and is president of the County Highway Officials' Association, recently organized at Washington and endorsed by the Farm Bureau. It has as its job the standardization of construction and maintenance of county roads and with the secondary highway system so pertinent to the needs of the farmers, the program of the new association has aroused considerable interest. In New Jersey the secondary road system includes the roads that at present are not receiving the aid they have the natural right to expect, considering their importance to farmers traveling to market.—W. H. B.

White Potatoes Inspected

"So far this year more cars of white potatoes have moved out of New Jersey under U. S. inspection than were shipped during the entire season of 1927," says E. A. Mercker, chief of the Bureau of Markets. The season, according to the market director, is hardly one-half over with a possibility of 800 to 900 cars of potatoes being inspected before the last car is marketed.

Give Reward for Arrest

The stealing of high priced fruit from orchards has led the New Jersey Farm Bureau to call the attention of its members to the reward feature of $25 offered for the arrest and conviction of anyone found stealing from the orchards. With apples at $2 per bushel and peaches at even higher prices, thieves can remove as much as $100 to $200 per night from an orchard in a few hours under cover of darkness. While established primarily to stop the stealing of chickens it is being pushed on account of the serious depredations in fruit orchards.

Offer Buds of Golden Jubilee Peach

The New Jersey Agricultural College is offering buds of the new Golden Jubilee peach to growers in lots up to 1000 per farmer. This new variety, coming just before the Carman, is a yellow-fleshed fruit that is being widely recommended for New Jersey conditions. It is being grown with success in many parts of the state in a small way by growers who have given it a thoro trial.—A. K.

MILK PRICES RISE

New York Milk Graft Charge Renewed—Summer Resorts Serve Skimmilk to Guests Is Accusation.

Ithaca, N. Y.

THE Dairymen's League has made good its promise to farmers of an increase in milk prices sufficient to warrant such extra care and feeding as is needed to meet the demand for milk in New York City in November and December. The increase amounts to 42 cents per 100 pounds and went into effect August 15th.

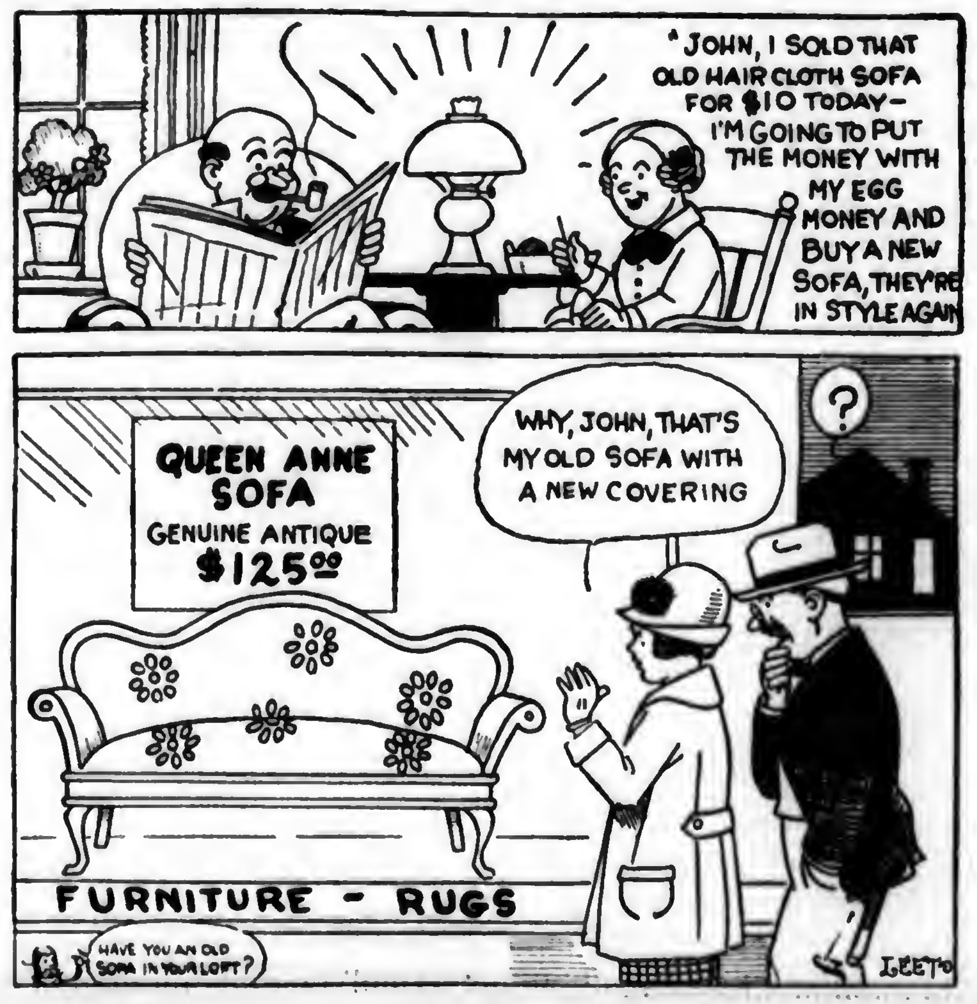
Charges Milk Graft

Silence has followed last fall's political charges of milk graft at that time not uncovered. Until now Judge C. H. Kelby, after more than a year's investigation files his findings. He claims that graft began 10 years ago, but became organized in 1923. The thousands of uninspected cans of milk and cream accepted by grafters are regarded as one reason for the period of depression in the dairy industry in the East, as they created a surplus and lowered prices paid to farmers. The findings fill 199 envelopes, each containing testimony for the grand jury to go over. It is considered that powers and facilities at Judge Kelby's disposal did not go far enough to cover the situation. Yet something may develop in so great a volume of testimony.

Adulterate Milk at Summer Resorts

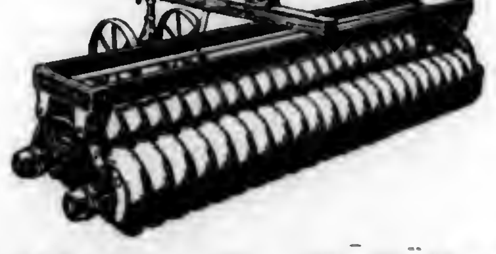
The dairy and food bureau of the state announces the worst situation yet uncovered at Adirondack and Catskill Mountain resorts. After three weeks of investigation, K. F. Fee, of the bureau, finds that milk has been skimmed and the residue sold at 10 cents a glass, as whole milk. He believes that more than half the northern resorts are serving adulterated milk to guests who flock to the resorts in search of health. Mr. Fee says that every resort in the state is to be visited and some violators of the law will receive second visits.—M. G. F.

A FARM HOMEMAKER'S TRAGEDY


"JOHN, I SOLD THAT OLD HAIR CLOTH SOFA FOR $10 TODAY— I'M GOING TO PUT THE MONEY WITH MY EGG MONEY AND BUY A NEW SOFA, THEY'RE IN STYLE AGAIN
QUEEN ANNE SOFA GENUINE ANTIQUE $125.00
WHY, JOHN, THAT'S MY OLD SOFA WITH A NEW COVERING
?
FURNITURE - RUGS
HAVE YOU AN OLD SOFA IN YOUR LOFT?
LEETO

Ohio Ohio Ohio

FAMOUS
Ohio
PULVERIZER



Save Money On Fall Seeding

Spreaders

Disc Harrows

Black Hawk Planters

This pulverizer will save money for you on fall seeding in three ways.

1. It saves power and labor because one operation each with disc harrow and pulverizer will put a plowed field in shape for the drill.

2. It saves at least one-third of the time you would take with other tools to fit the same seed bed.

3. It saves by giving a firm, moist, mellow soil in which ALL the seed will sprout and get a good stand before winter comes.

This tool will help you raise your crop for less money.

Ask your dealer for a demonstration right on your own farm.

The Ohio Cultivator Co.
Bellevue, Ohio

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR CORN CROP!

INSTEAD have a reliable Silo in readiness for any emergency. Then if your belated corn fails to mature; is nipped by an early frost, or becomes infested with the corn borer you won't suffer loss. In a Unadilla Silo all such corn becomes succulent, nutritious feed.

The Unadilla is easy to erect and safe to use. Its patented door opening is continuous, with the door fasteners forming a safe ladder all the way up. With a Unadilla, there is no need for the hard lifting or pitching of silage—you simply *push* the silage out at any level.

With its great convenience and unique safety features, it is no wonder that the Unadilla is the favorite silo of most leading dairymen.

We have all sizes of Oregon Fir or Spruce silos ready for shipment immediately. The time to order your silo is *now*. Then have it erected and ready to fill at the most opportune time.

You can either take advantage of our liberal cash discount offer or buy a Unadilla on the easy time payment plan. Write for catalog, prices and terms.

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Equip your tractor with a Pickering Governor and you'll notice the difference immediately.

Quick pick-up, steady, smooth power and uniform speed all the time. Pickering Governors respond instantly to the slightest change in load—that's the reason.

Built for McCormick-Deering, Fordson, Twin City and all other makes. Send coupon for free pamphlet 8H. It tells about the Pickering for your tractor and contains experiences of farmers who equipped with Pickerings.

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Send me FREE copy of your pamphlet 8H.

Name ....

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS
BY R. P. KESTER

A READER of this column with whom I was talking the other day remarked that he noticed frequent references to the weather. Well, why not? We have more of it than anything else. Also, it is the most common subject of conversation. It is the easiest way to open a conversation with a stranger, and when ideas are few and there is nothing else to say, the weather offers an inexhaustible fountain. But there is a very definite reason why farmers think more about the weather than does any other class of people: their lives and fortunes depend upon it.

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I HAVE noticed that city people know little about the weather or the signs that indicate approaching changes. Except when it inconveniences them, or prevents a proposed trip or outing, they give little thought to weather or weather signs; whereas, the first thing a farmer does in the morning is to glance at the sky and read the forecast for the day. Some of them become very expert at it. My grandfather did not have, and did not need, the daily weather forecast. He was able to make his own and, as I remember it, he was almost invariably right. But there is a little story suggested here which I shall leave to another time.

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THERE are still some old-time hustlers in the land, even when they are working for someone else, as I found out to my grief the other day. We were ready to grade the grounds around the new house by moving the piles of dirt taken from the cellar. I engaged a neighbor farmer who came from Poland, but whose name I can't spell, to come with his team and dirt-scoop. I volunteered to drive the team while he handled the scoop. So steadily did he work, so hard did he push the team that I was mighty glad when it was time to quit. My legs were so sore for three days I could hardly walk. We did in one day what I had estimated would take two days.

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THIS man has been in this country twenty-one years, coming with nothing but his two hands and a willingness to work. He now has a nice little farm near town, bought an additional tract recently, has four horses, and has raised a family of seven children. He speaks perfect English, and I found by his talk that he is a good manager as well as a good worker, as is also the whole family.

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ALTHO we "wormed" the peach trees pretty thoroly last year, we found a good many worms in them this spring. We took them out of about half the trees the latter part of May. Other work pressed and I bought paradichlorobenzene (PDB) for the balance. This was applied on the twelfth of June and left around the trees about two weeks, when it was pulled away. As far as we made examination, every borer was dead. We shall apply it to the other half during the fore part of September.

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WE PLAN to start in early next year and carry thru a regular spray schedule on our peach and apple trees. We have not done so because they are young and are not expected to bear much. But I notice unmistakable evidence of brown rot on the peach trees and scab on the apple trees. These diseases show on leaves as well as on fruit, and both will injure and kill blossoms, and prevent the setting of fruit. Both the peaches and apples blossomed a good bit last spring, and we blamed the late frost for the non-setting of fruit. Maybe it did, but I am not sure that a proper spray program carried thru would not have produced fruit from many of the blossoms. The wet weather is developing brown rot signs now on cherries and peaches as may be seen by the yellow leaves. Scab produces brownish, dead-looking leaves on apple trees.

◆ ◆ ◆

WELL, this finishes another week's grist. You have no idea how difficult it is to write every week and have anything to say that is worth saying. In fact, I feel that I fail most of the time.

The Cheerful Plowman

Tots and Tubs

HOT water is a nasty thing when little tots are near, and mothers washing clothes should have a proper sense of fear. There's Mrs. Rufus Cuzzlewink who has a little child who plays about the mother's feet quite carelessly and wild.

That foolish mother fills a tub with water boiling hot without a thought, it seems to me, about the little tot! She rinses clothes in boiling suds a dozen times or more with baby playing at her feet right there upon the floor! She leaves a kettle on the stove without a thought, it seems, while on the hearth another boils, and sputters, bubbles, steams! One little slip, one random step—who knows the consequence? Such carelessness with little tots is such a grave offense!

The morning paper's filled with tales of tragedies galore befalling helpless little ones that play about the floor while thoughtless mothers at their tasks forget that life and death are separated merely by a shadow or a breath! When will the lesson go across with force enough to show that children act before they think when racing to and fro? When will the housewife everywhere absorb the simple truth that grown-up heads are never perched on shoulders in their youth? When will good Mrs. Cuzzlewink wake up and change her way,—will it not be till tragedy has made her old and gray? When will she see that danger lurks in wash-day's subtle ways, when water boils upon the stove while little daughter plays?—J. Edw. Tufft.

TIGHT BINDING

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

"NOT my feet only, but also my hands and my head."

All farmer folks have watched cows when they were with their little calves. Almost the first thing the mother cow does is to lick her little one all over with her rough tongue. Leave the calf with the cow as long as we may, if we stay near them long enough, we shall see this same loving act done. It is the mother-love showing itself out in this way to the creature she loves.

It Helped Me to Understand

In my boyhood days it happened to me that I went to school at an academy. During that time I had my home with a very dear old aunt who lived two miles away from the school building. In the morning I walked the two miles and at night back again; and when Friday night came there was one thing I knew would always happen. After supper Aunt Eliza would bring out a bucket. Into this a generous supply of good warm water would be poured. Over the back of my chair in the kitchen she would hang a towel, neatly folded and as clean as a snowdrift. These were for the washing of my feet. The dear old lady knew that my feet would be tired and soiled from the journeys I had made and wanted to rest me in this way. She did not herself get down on her knees and wash my feet; that my boyish spirit would have rebelled against; but all the rest she did out of her kind heart, even to bringing me a clean pair of stockings.

I never have forgotten this kindly deed on the part of my aunt, long since gone home on her reward. I think it has helped me to understand better the thought behind that scene of long ago when a hot-headed, impulsive man, after once refusing to permit the Saviour to wash his feet, came to a realizing sense of the real meaning of this act, and said, "Not my feet only, but also my hands and my head."

We Lose the Reward

Two things, it seems to me, grow out of this wonderful act on the part of the Master. In the first place, few of us are as ready as we ought to be to think of ways of making those about us comfortable and happy. Often we are too busy. Sometimes the thing seems too insignificant—far rather would we rather do some great thing. How we work when a neighbor's house is on fire! But when a rail is off his fence away at the back side of the farm, how apt we are to pass it by, even when we know the cattle may get into his corn and damage his crop seriously. We drive carefully around the deep hole in the road, leaving it to somebody else to fill the place up and make the highway safe for travel.

And so we lose the reward which never fails to come for doing simple, kindly, everyday deeds for one another.

It Is Robbing Ourselves

And then, what do we really mean when we say, "I thank you?" Do the words come from far down in our hearts, or are they the faint expression of relief that we are getting thru a task we know we ought to do? "I thank you, but I want to get thru with it and get to doing something else."

Whom do we rob when we treat our neighbor thus? Do we not take from him one of life's richest treasures, the acknowledgment of a good deed done, demanded by the commonest courtesy? But we rob ourselves a thousand times more than we do anybody else. There is such a thing as stealing one's own pocketbook. We cannot do it more surely than when we withhold heartfelt gratitude for the simplest thing that is done for us out of a kind heart. One prayer we all should offer up most frequently is, "Help me to be more thankful!"

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THE LUMBERJACK is made of a heavy fleeced plaid velour flannel in guaranteed fast colors. Has two-in-one collar which can be buttoned up around the neck or worn open. Two patch pockets. Knitted band at the bottom. Serviceable, stylish and a winter necessity. COLORS: Red, green, gray, blue or brown with contrasting overplaid. Sizes, 34 to 44 chest. THE TROUSERS are made of a strong and durable cottonade material in striped pattern; they have customary pockets and belt straps. All seams double stitched and guaranteed not to rip. Dark gray stripe only. Sizes, 30 to 42 waist measure.

Delivery Free Just send your name and address — no money — and be sure to give color and sizes. When the lumberjack and trousers are delivered at your door by the postman, pay him $2.69 for them. We have paid the delivery charges. Wear both articles. If they are not better than you expected, return them at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money.

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Our Policy furnishes complete protection as required by the Compensation Act, and if the employer wishes, we can protect him against accident, while engaged in his work, or at all times during the day and night.

Our policyholders are receiving a large return premium each year. (17½% was returned to them in 1924 and 1925) when their premiums were above the minimum.

Write for rates today!

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Mills, shredders, combination mills, concrete mixers, wood saw and tractor saw frames, bag holders, and belting will be shown at fairs this fall. Let us explain why you should buy Peerless machines.

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COPPER CONTENT GALVANIZED

ROSS METAL CORN CRIB for ideal curing and economical handling of crop. Large and rapid circulation of air; strong convenient port-holes in sides and roof; rigid construction. Easily erected. *Special inducements for orders now. Write today.*

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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Bean Beetles Invade Logan Spring Farm

I EXPECT August 3, 1927, is a day that will long be remembered on Logan Spring Farm. The advance patrol of invading Mexican bean beetles arrived and won in the first skirmish by completely destroying more than a hundred hills of Kentucky Wonder beans before they were discovered. A few days later the enemy suffered severe losses when an acre of Sure Crop wax beans which were almost thru cropping anyway was plowed down earlier than it might otherwise have been. The vines were literally alive with the spine-covered yellow "worms" or larvae and I hope they perished by the million in their sudden interment.

The Mexican bean beetle has been known in Pennsylvania only a few years but is spreading rapidly and promises to become a serious pest. The adult beetles secure winter shelter in fence rows, in woodlots adjoining gardens, in stone piles, or in any convenient trash. The over-wintering beetles lay eggs on young bean plants early in the season.

Horde of Larvae Turned Loose

The hatching eggs turn loose a horde of larvae which feed tremendously. By August these have developed to adult beetles, light brown, stocky fellows about one-quarter of an inch long with eight small black spots on each wing, as a rule. More eggs are laid and a second brood of larvae come on in time to develop plenty of adults to carry over winter. Apparently it will be worth while to eliminate, so far as possible, winter hiding places adjacent to our gardens. Also to plow all bean patches as soon as harvesting is completed.

Today we found a few infested plants here and there in a half-acre bean patch. How beneficial it will be in the long run I do not know but we loaded some straw on a one-horse wagon and driving thru the patch laid down a four-inch mulch between the rows and well under the injured plants. Burning the dry straw wiped out these isolated colonies of the pest.

Bean foliage is easily susceptible to injury from insecticides but the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in General Bulletin No. 447 suggests:

Controls with Dust or Spray

"For sprays use magnesium arsenate, two pounds to 100 gallons of water; or calcium arsenate, one and one-half pounds and three pounds of lime to 100 gallons of water."

For dusts use one pound magnesium arsenate and five pounds of hydrated lime, or one pound calcium arsenate and nine pounds of hydrated lime."

"Any magnesium arsenate used for dust or spray mixtures should not contain more than five-tenths of one per cent of water soluble arsenic pentoxide. Any calcium arsenate so used should not contain more than two-tenths of one per cent of water soluble pentoxide."

The dust may be mixed in a churn, barrel or can with tight-fitting cover. Add some small stones to facilitate mixing and rotate or roll the container to insure a thoro job.

Application should be made in such a manner as to reach the under leaf surfaces and in areas where the beetle is prevalent should begin as soon as the bean leaves open. Weekly applications may be necessary.

Calcium arsenate and magnesium arsenate are quite soluble in water. The bulletin just referred to states:

"Green beans intended for food, gathered from sprayed or dusted plants, should be washed sufficiently to remove all spray residue; usually two thoro rinsings in clear water should be enough.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Nest Box Notes

WE HAVE been getting some of the houses ready for pullets and have made several improvements in the interior furnishings. The old nest boxes were made all in one piece, containing a dozen or eighteen compartments. They were heavy to move when cleaning the house, and mean to clean and whitewash. We are installing a new type of wall nest which we tried out last year in their place. These nests are made in tiers, six or eight to a tier. The bottom of the arrangement is a wide board resting on brackets two feet from the floor. Each tier consists of a top, two ends, the divisions, and a two-inch strip nailed across the bottom in front to hold the divisions in place and keep the nesting material in. The wall of the house forms the back of the nest, and the top of the tier below forms the bottom. The tiers are fastened to the wall with screw hooks, and can easily be taken down for cleaning and whitewashing.

• • •

Another thing we are doing is to rip out the remaining wall mash hoppers and make trough hoppers out of the lumber. This gives more eating space for the layers. We use a box-like hopper about six feet long, fifteen inches wide, and eight inches deep. This is set up on legs about two feet from the floor to the top of the box. The hens and pullets seem to like this hopper. It is always in the light, they do not chafe their combs on it as they did on the wall hoppers, and they do not waste or dirty the mash.

• • •

Still another improvement is to put the water pans on a shelf supported by brackets about eighteen inches above the floor. The water is within each reach but there is no danger of having litter scratched in it.

• • •

I have often heard farmers say that just as soon as they get some new wheat to feed they will expect a better egg yield. I don't take much stock in this. Some never feed a laying mash, but if they see that the layers have plenty of mash before them all the time, and learn to cull out the biddies that have stopped laying, they won't have to worry about the new wheat.

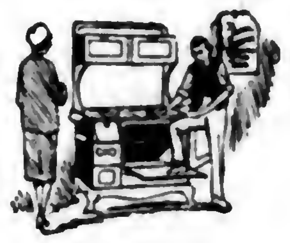
• • •

A neighbor told me the other day that his chickens seemed to eat a great deal. However, they were laying well. No one ought to begrudge chickens what they eat, because if they are properly handled they will pay for it and pay well. Of course, if a man doesn't cull his flock, and keeps a lot of summer boarders in the henhouse, he is bound to claim that chickens don't pay. The place to keep summer boarders is in the farmhouse, and the henhouse type of boarder had better grace the table on Wednesday and Sunday for the other kind. City folks do like chicken fricassee, with the pieces all nicely browned and lots of potatoes and gravy. Ice cream for dessert.

How to buy a Kitchen Range

The purchase of a new kitchen range is an important event in the farm household. You will want your new one to be the best possible all-around range for cooking and baking, convenient to use, easy to keep clean, economical to fuel, attractive in appearance, and handy to work with. To get all of these things you must first "see before you buy" so that you can picture with your own eyes just about how it will look in your kitchen and how it will fit your conditions in size and convenience.

To be sure of the service your new range will give you need the friendly advice of an experienced hardware man—one who lives near you and has your interests at heart.



You will find just the man to help you at your "Farm Service" Hardware Store. He specializes in stoves and ranges and knows just what is best in them. He will assure you absolute satisfaction, too, for he is your neighbor, right where you can go to him at any time for help and information about putting it up and making it work properly.

There is only one way to buy a kitchen range wisely, and that is to find a "tag" store, for there you can go in with absolute confidence that you will get greater value for your money.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Look for this tag
Your
Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.

Discuss Production at World's Poultry Congress

ATTENDING the various sessions of the World's Poultry Congress was almost as much of a problem as solving a cross-word puzzle. Each morning on our way to attend the congress we had to pass several of the brilliant red-coated mounted police who had been assigned to assist visitors. These stalwart young officers looked every bit as picturesque as they have been made out to be in the fiction that has been written about the Canadian Northwest and they were extremely courteous and helpful to those attending the congress.

On getting to the congress sessions we found the groups discussing questions of breeding, feeding, care of baby chicks, controlling disease, marketing, etc. There was so much to hear that our job was to try to get the things of greatest interest.

In the earlier days, except in a few instances, poultry breeding was a hit or miss proposition with more attention paid to the shape of the feathers and the color of the wattles than to egg production.

Hatcheries Cull Flocks

Today a vast revolution or rather evolution has been brought about thru the influence of the commercial hatchery. There are over 10,000 hatcheries in the United States with an estimated capacity of 100 million eggs. It is in these eggs and the flocks that produce them that the biggest opportunity lies for improvement in the poultry industry. Thru careful selection of the flocks from which they secure eggs the better hatcheries have been able to bring about a great increase in egg production of American farms. Now the good hatchery not only picks its flocks carefully but culls them for disease, standard disqualifications and egg production. Then in addition many hatcheries are furnishing their flocks with male birds from high production ancestry.

Perhaps the biggest breeding project in the world, and it has a direct relation to the quality of chicks one is able to get from the better hatcheries, is the Record of Performance and registration work as it is being carried on in various states of the Union and Canada.

As this work spreads, and more states are taking it up in the United States, the way will be clear for the farmer to keep up a high egg production per hen from real purebred stock.

Will Raise Pullets in Broodery

Altho we did not hear it discussed on the program at Ottawa we did talk with several poultrymen who are convinced that in addition to the commercial hatchery the commercial broodery will soon become a national institution. Today, already in many places, the business of raising chicks in batteries is being tried out with success.

In this manner the farmer will be relieved of buying chicks and putting in many trying hours tending the brooder stove and watching the health and conditions of the baby birds. The chicks will be raised in huge batteries, story on story, fed only on perfect sanitary surroundings, subject to constant violet rays to replace the sunshine and cod-liver oil now so necessary, and when they are old enough the pullets will be sold to farmers very much as baby chicks now are, and the male birds will go to market when they reach the broiler stage.

The hatchery when this system comes into vogue will not have to worry about unsold chicks and the broodery will become a year-around plant and the big end of the business. That's one development that's predicted for the poultry business that will be as revolutionary as the development of the commercial hatchery, if it materializes and who can say it will not after all the other remarkable developments of the twentieth century.

Feeding chicks was one of the big questions of the World's Poultry Congress. Of all the papers on

(Continued on page 17)

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You can raise 5, 8, maybe 10 more bushels to the acre

Hoffman's selected strains of heavy-yielding varieties produce more wheat. Just as selected purebred cows produce better than scrubs. This has been proved over and over again for twenty-eight years—and by thousands of farmers.

Our seed wheat is grown here on the rich soils of Lancaster County. It is plump and full of vigor. Harvested right, well cured, healthy and sound. Cleaned and recleaned in our big, modern plant with special machinery.

Free from rye, garlic, cockle, cheat and weed seeds

Hoffman's Seed Wheat is selected from crop that shows no trouble with smut. It is sound plump wheat, no rye or weed seeds.

8 Tested Varieties
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"Leap's Prolific"—Most popular variety ever sold—now offered for the sixteenth season. Beardless; early; hard, dark red berries of good size; reliable and profitable.

"Forward"— Growing more popular each year; good yielder. Also a beardless variety; large grain, mills well.

"Pennsylvania 44" a fine bearded variety; "Trumbull", beardless; "Lancaster Fulcaster", bearded; "Red Wave"; "Penna. Blue Stem", beardless; "Stoner's Miracle", bearded.

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Gives full details—describes our "Leap's Prolific", "Forward", "Trumbull", and other heavy-yielding varieties. Written especially for wheat farmers by folks who know wheat. Tells you how to raise more bushels at less cost per bushel, also how to have wheat that millers like and pay well for. Write for your copy and FREE Seed Wheat Samples.

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Better Than a Turn-Under of Leguminous Crops

Sheep's Head Pulverized Sheep Manure

—besides carrying 90% humus, has fertilizer ingredients enough to carry the crop to maturity, besides leaving the ground with a large surplus of humus.

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SILOS Genuine Yellow Fir
Famous Automatic take-up-hoop
Write for Winter Price and Discount. Save money and order NOW.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

AUGUST and SEPTEMBER CHICKS for profitable Broilers, delicious winter meat, and winter and spring layers. Cert-O-Culd, Quality, R. O. P. Pedigree Male, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Matings. A hatch every week all year. Postage Paid; Live Arrival Guaranteed. Prices right. Mature stock in 40 Breeds. Large Art Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated.

NABOB HATCHERIES,
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BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order, pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed All Varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
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Member I. B. C. A.
JAS. E. ULSH,

Martin's Strain White Wyandottes, 10c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 10c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. We ship C. O. D. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
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PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
This strain increased Ken. Exp. Station Bd. Rock egg yield 94%. Trapnested since 1889. 325 eggs in 1 yr. Flock average up to 271. Customers profits $6.00 per hen. Males, hens, pullets, chicks, eggs.
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TIGHT BINDING

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

A Real Delicacy for Winter Use

ONE of our readers has asked for a discussion on canning chicken. I wish you could have seen a chicken canning demonstration I saw in June. Let me tell you about it as well as I can. If each point is observed carefully, you will have a shelf of real delicacies ready to serve on a moment's notice.

First of all choose sound birds and kill them at least six hours before drawing. Bleed well, remove all feathers, then singe and cleanse the skin very thoroly. This may be done with soap and water, rinsing well when clean, or many rub the birds well with soda or nice clean bran. Use your favorite method, but be sure to do it well.

Prepare as for Fried Chicken

Now cut up just as you do for fried chicken, cutting the back in two pieces, separating the drumstick from the thigh at the joint, and cut the white meat off on each side of the breast bone. Spread all pieces on a tray so that you may pack quickly.

Use clean hot jars, and holding the jar in the left hand, place first a drumstick along the side of the jar. Lay a thigh next, then the two wings, fitting the elbow of one wing into the other. In the very center place the neck, rib-end down. This is for a double purpose —air space during the process, and quick removal when you want to serve the chicken next winter. Pull the neck out first. Around this neck piece lay the backs and spread the white portions outside. Fit in as many remaining pieces as the jar will hold, depending on the size of chicken.

To each quart of packed chicken add two level teaspoons salt. Place the ring and partially seal. Add no water if you wish chicken to retain its flavor. Process in a steam pressure cooker for one hour at 15 pounds. If water bath must be used, process for three and one-half hours. Remove from canner and seal at once.

Altho not necessary, it is very nice to can the giblets in half-pint jars all by themselves.—G. S. S.

Let's Take a Vacation

I HAVE been hearing of folks who can't afford a vacation trip managing a real rest period by camping a week or two right on their own farms. Doesn't that sound restful? No tiresome planning for the long absence, and no need to worry over a caretaker, either. Anyhow, the idea is worth a trial, so let's hunt the dearest spot on the farm grounds and get a vacation.

The ideal plan is the automobile camping trip, but not all can have this indulgence. Many country people are glad for "a day at a time," and that is fine. Whichever way it is, let's have a vacation! It's good for everybody.

There are so many delightful picnics in all communities, and too often we think we would like to attend if we could. Now the only thing to do is decide that we WILL. Food never tastes better than in the big out-of-doors, and we are never more care-free than while picnicking.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

LET us not be ashamed to be friendly or to show any friendly feeling we may have.

Let us be the first to give a friendly sign, to nod first, smile first, speak first, give first, and if such a thing is necessary, FORGET first.—Jarvis A. Wood.

Normal Child Has Own Personality

"IT IS not only impossible but undesirable to try to make children obey strictly, absolutely and blindly," states Dr. Nellie Perkins, of the New York State College of Home Economics. "Blind obedience is possible only with sick, abnormal or stupid children, and even then it is not desirable unless one wants to develop puppets.

"Children cannot be molded easily to suit the desires or ambitions of their parents, for they have personalities which desire expression, and which are in constant danger of becoming stifled thru unwise training. They should be taught what they may do and what they may not do, but, so far as they can understand, they should be given reasons for these rules.

Intelligent Obedience Possible

"Intelligent obedience is possible and is highly important in properly developing a child's personality. One of the common traits of all children is their impulse to be active, and they should be given as much freedom as possible, taking care not to let them annoy other people.

"A child is naturally sociable, and it is important that he associate with other children of a similar age so he will learn how to be agreeable.

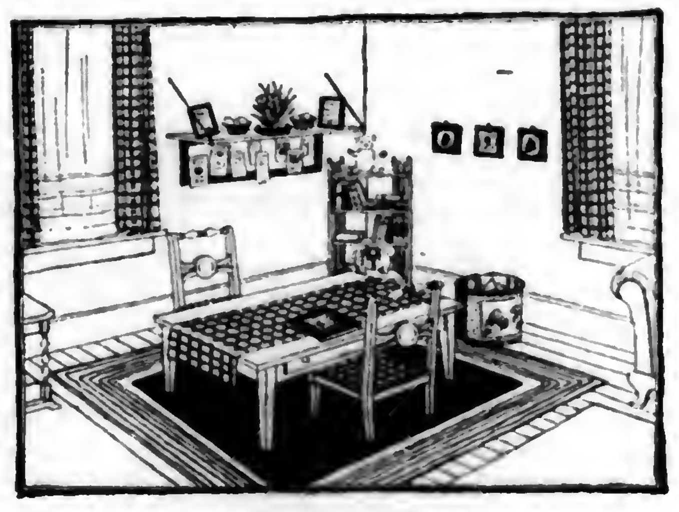
"The child wants to do things; he wants to do them successfully; he wants to be approved; and he wants to give pleasure. If the parents will take this knowledge of the child into consideration, will keep cool when an emergency arises, and will use all the kindness and common sense they possess, they can't go far wrong."

They Have a Nook of Their Own

No Longer Do We Hunt for Chairs Unoccupied by Toys

WE THINK we have hit on a rather nice way to take care of our two children's special needs for their indoor play or occupation. For lack of space no room in our house could be set aside especially for them, so we gave them a "nook."

We have a living room fourteen by fifteen feet, and the southeast corner has been transformed for the children. This corner has a wall space of five feet each way from the corner to windows on the south and east sides, and into this nook are tucked the treasures and furniture belonging to them.



The table, their chief delight, was an old kitchen table, which bore the marks of time but was otherwise all right, and it boasted a drawer. The legs were sawed off to make them the correct height, and two bedroom chairs, not often used, were modified to fit also. An old magazine rack was placed in the corner and a metal paper basket gets constant use. A good strong frame 18 inches by 36 inches was removed from a discarded incubator, and neatly padded and covered with gray cloth. This is hung on the wall, and holds worthy school work as well as cut outs of all sorts, and fine drawings. Above this frame we placed a shelf. Today it holds a vase of flowers, two framed couplets and two sewing baskets. In winter there is a pretty fern there and blooming narcissi, daffodils and tulips in season.

The children selected the verses for framing from among some we had, and I am proud of the choice. The older one chose, "It matters not how straight the gate; how charged with punishments the scroll, I am the master of my fate; I am the captain of my soul." The younger one selected a Stevenson rhyme, "It is very nice to think, the world is full of meat and drink. With little children saying grace in every Christian kind of place."

The magazine rack is home for their books, water colors, crayons and pencils, a doll or two, Teddy Bear and the elephant. All odds and ends of interesting things may be found there from time to time.

Our living room woodwork is finished in ivory enamel, and we treated all of this furniture in that fashion. The chair cushions are of beautiful gingham to match the hangings at the windows. The table runner is of the same clear, bright gingham and is always in place when business does not clutter the table top.

We tell you this because our nook is a decided success. No longer do we need to hunt for a chair that is not busy with a doll, a book, or blocks. The paper basket has promoted habits of tidiness. Seldom do I now remind them to clean up after a cutting period; the paper basket seems to suggest that. This is their corner—their dearest treasures are here. It is an attractive place and they love it.—Lillian Edey.

Fall Planting Speeds Spring Flowers

AFTER we get thru the rush of gardens, chickens and spring sewing, we often find that we have forgotten to plant some of our favorite flowers. To overcome this drawback the seed should be sown in the late fall just before the ground freezes. Many flowers will bloom earlier and have larger blossoms if planted in autumn.

The seed will lie dormant during the winter and will come up early in the spring. The ground should be well prepared, the same as for spring planting. Pulverized manure may be mixed with the soil and the seeds covered with earth pressed firmly over them. In the spring they should be kept free from weeds and given ordinary care. Certain varieties which do not transplant easily should be planted where they are to bloom the coming year.

Poppies sown in the autumn will start blooming almost as soon as the tulips are gone. Larkspur, sweet alyssum, snapdragon, calliopsis and many others will put out a profusion of blossoms.

Pansies may be transplanted late in the fall and if covered with a light mulch of straw will bloom early the following spring.—Mrs. L. H. Funk.

Glue Removes Kinks

RUGS that curl up at the corners or insist on wrinkling may be kept in their place if they are resized. When machine-made pile rugs have been cleaned the sizing on the back, which gives the rug its stiffness, wears off. Re-sizing can be done at home, and it will make the rug wear longer as well as improve its appearance. Flake glue which can be bought at most hardware and drug stores is used for the sizing.

The State College of Home Economics at Ithaca, N. Y., gives the following directions for the process: Stretch the rugs, face down, tight and straight on the floor of a little-used room or on a porch and tack it down firmly. Dissolve the glue in hot water in a double boiler, allowing one-fourth pound of glue to one-half gallon of water. Sprinkle the back of the rug generously with this solution and then let it dry undisturbed for at least twenty-four hours.

Mustard Pickles That Need No Sealing

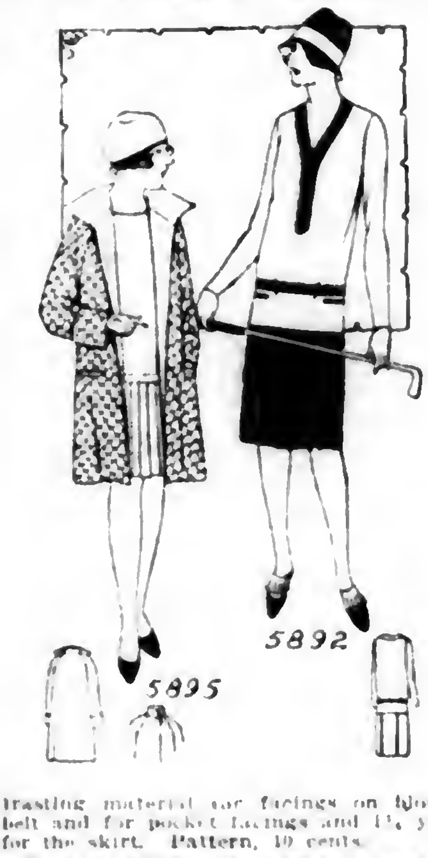
DEAR HOME PAGE EDITOR:—Please publish a recipe for sweet mustard pickles that can be used right along from the crock and to which more pickles can be added as long as the season furnishes cucumbers.—Mrs. O. E. P.

The most satisfactory open crock pickles I have ever eaten are made as follows: Wash very carefully the freshly-gathered pickles and arrange in a perfectly clean crock. Make a brine with proportions of 1 cup salt, 1 cup ground mustard, 2 cups sugar mixed thoroly in 1 gallon of cold vinegar that has not been heated. Pour this over the pickles when all is entirely dissolved. Cover with a cup of grated horseradish and place clean weights on clean wooden covers that fit inside the crock.

Ready for the First Day of School

5895.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make the coat for a 12-year size as illustrated will require 2¾ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for facings at pocket openings and on collar and fronts. Pattern, 10 cents.

5892.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. To make this style for an 18-year size will require 1 yard of 27-inch lining for the underbody, 1¾ yard of 40-inch material for the blouse with ½ yard of contrasting material for facings on blouse, belt and for pocket facings and 1¼ yard for the skirt. Pattern, 10 cents.



Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Serve Hot Sandwiches for Luncheon

DEAR MRS. STEWART:—Please tell us how to make hot sandwiches of cheese, etc., and how to serve them.—Mrs. F., Pa.

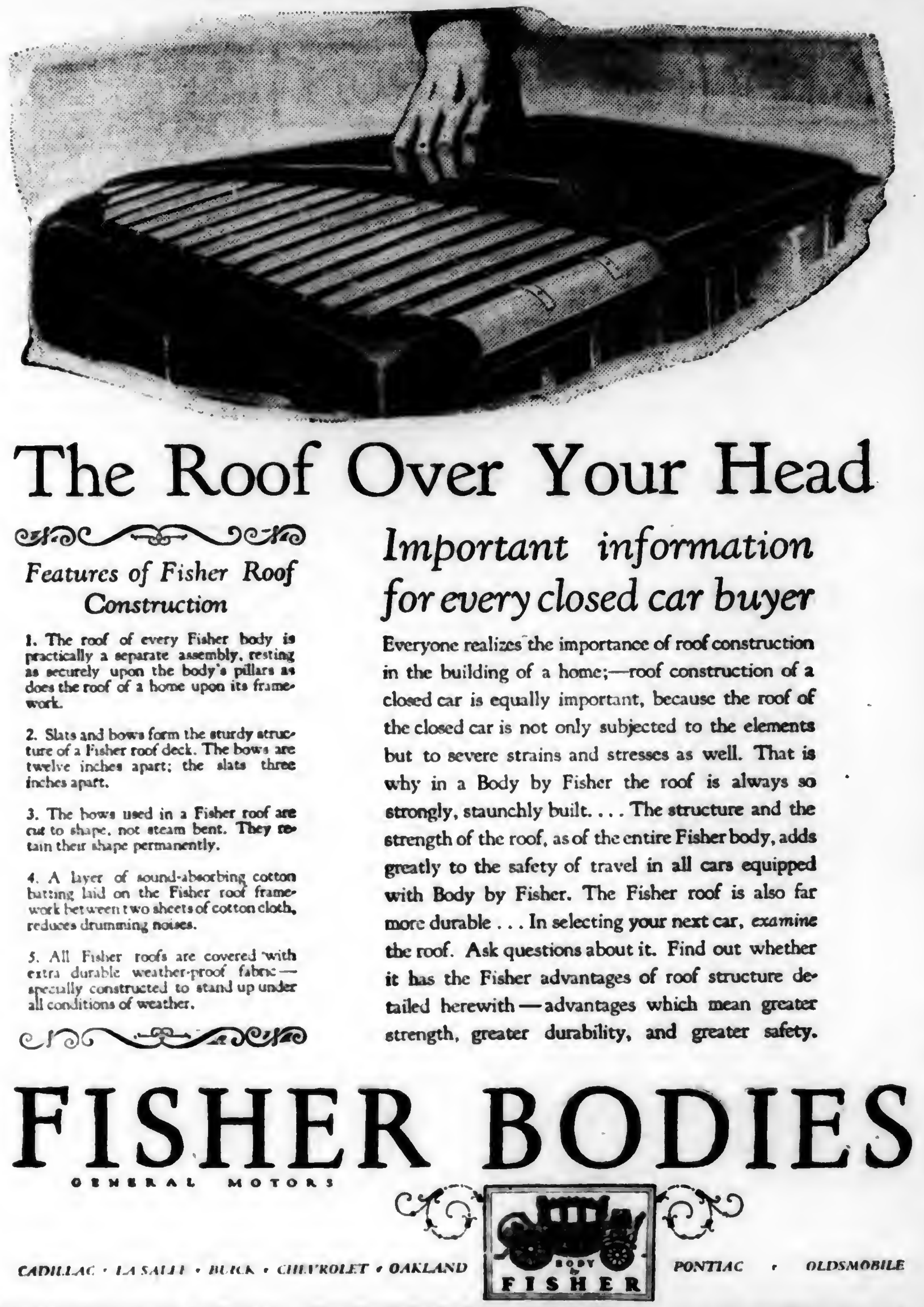
Nearly every sort of sandwich can be made a hot sandwich by using freshly crisped toast. Cheese sandwiches, however, the ones that are called "dreams" have a slightly different method. Use the best cream cheese procurable and arrange a generous slice between buttered slices of whole wheat, white or rye bread. Toast on both sides of the finished sandwich. The warmed cheese oozes out a tiny bit at the edges and the fragrance itself almost induces pleasant dreams. Serve immediately; hot plates are a help. This sandwich with a plate of good vegetable salad, on a crisp leaf of lettuce, is a pretty good meal and has many vitamins.

Fresh tomatoes make a delicious sandwich on buttered slices of fresh toast, and may be served with cold meats and fruit or fruit salad.

Men always enjoy the so-called scrambled egg sandwich. Slices of any bread, toasted or fresh, are well buttered and generously filled with seasoned eggs scrambled with 1 tablespoon of milk to each egg.—G. S. S.

DRIED FRUIT SANDWICHES

Dried fruits of any kind or of several kinds mixed together may be used. Soak over night in warm water. Cook till tender in the same water. Stir almost constantly. Add sugar to taste, and when the water is all absorbed, you will have a mass of tasty filling. Spread on thinly sliced, buttered bread.—C. R.



The Roof Over Your Head

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2. Slats and bows form the sturdy structure of a Fisher roof deck. The bows are twelve inches apart; the slats three inches apart.

3. The bows used in a Fisher roof are cut to shape, not steam bent. They retain their shape permanently.

4. A layer of sound-absorbing cotton batting laid on the Fisher roof framework between two sheets of cotton cloth, reduces drumming noises.

5. All Fisher roofs are covered with extra durable weather-proof fabric—specially constructed to stand up under all conditions of weather.

Important information for every closed car buyer

Everyone realizes the importance of roof construction in the building of a home;—roof construction of a closed car is equally important, because the roof of the closed car is not only subjected to the elements but to severe strains and stresses as well. That is why in a Body by Fisher the roof is always so strongly, staunchly built. . . . The structure and the strength of the roof, as of the entire Fisher body, adds greatly to the safety of travel in all cars equipped with Body by Fisher. The Fisher roof is also far more durable . . . In selecting your next car, *examine* the roof. Ask questions about it. Find out whether it has the Fisher advantages of roof structure detailed herewith—advantages which mean greater strength, greater durability, and greater safety.

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261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I like to read the recipes the girls send in. I wish some of the girls would write and tell me how to make a good frosting or icing for a cake. I shall look for it on our page. I live on a farm and go to school and I am going to be in the eighth grade next year.—Helen Stankay, Erie County, Pa.

I'm sure some of your Forum cousins will help you. Just as soon as I receive a frosting recipe I'll have it printed.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a garden of my own and I have planted cabbage, peas, pop corn, peppers, potatoes and carrots. I won first prize at the corn show at the Pleasant Valley High School for mangel beets.

PALS
George W. Christman, (X), Bucks Co., Pa.

I am sending a picture of myself and my Collie dog.—George W. Christman, (X), Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I am sending a recipe for "Health Cookies." They are very good.

HEALTH COOKIES

3 cups bran
1½ cup flour
2 teaspoons baking power
Raisins
Two-thirds cup milk
1 cup sugar
½ cup butter
2 eggs

Cream butter and sugar, add beaten eggs, add milk and raisins. Sift flour and baking powder together and mix with bran. Add the mixture. Drop onto a buttered tin and bake.—Emma Perry, nine, Caroline County, Md.

Dear Forum Friends and Readers:—We have three sheep. They are very tame. In the evening they stand by the barn door and wait until we open it. We do not leave them out over night as the dogs are likely to catch them.

Here is a cake recipe which my mother makes often. We all like it.

CHOCOLATE FUDGE CAKE

3 teaspoons lard
½ teaspoon vanilla
1 cup flour
1 egg
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons cocoa
One-third cup milk
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ cup nut meats

Melt lard, add sugar and unbeaten egg. Mix well, add cocoa, vanilla and milk, add flour which has been sifted with baking powder and salt. Add nut meats. Mix well, spread thinly on greased shallow pan and bake in slow oven (300 degrees F.) 20 to 30 minutes.—Mary Bachman, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:— I have three goldfish. The smallest one will eat from my hand and come to the surface of the water when I whistle. I often put them in the bathtub but it is very hard to catch them again.

Mother and I are going away next week for a visit in the country. I will write and tell you about it.—Margaret Cummins, Indiana County, Pa.

Don't forget your promise, Margaret. I'll be looking for your letter.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

THE Forum is for all boys and girls who read Pennsylvania Farmer. Membership pins are sent to those who send in particularly good contributions of letters, pictures and drawings. Forum friends who have been made members because of especially good contributions to the page have the (X) appearing with their names. All Forum mail should be addressed to: Forum Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a little kitten, his name is Bill. I am sending you a recipe for chocolate caramels.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS

2 cups granulated sugar
1 cup of rich milk or cream
1 cup molasses
¼ cake of chocolate
Butter size of a walnut
Flavor with vanilla

Boil 20 minutes. These caramels are very good.—Charlotte Werking, nine, (X), Frederick County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our dog knows lots of tricks and we are teaching her more. She sits up on her hind feet and begs all the time we are eating. She likes ice cream and buckwheat cakes. Our Collie dog shakes hands and jumps high. She also jumps thru your arms and will roll back and forth when you tell her. Her name is Fanny. She is a very good dog only fat and sassy. We also have a fine riding horse. She can jump a three-rail fence. My brother drives her to high school and back every day.

My baby sister started to school this fall. She is having her tables. Have any of you Forum friends read the Elsie books? I have read several and I think they are very good books. If you have time I think it's a good idea to read one book or more a week.—Mildred Tomlinson, (X), Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live in the country where you can have lots of fun and good times. Last summer I had two pet groundhogs. One was wilder than the other. Their names were Billy and Tommy.

I am going to high school this fall. I will go to Clymer. I am going to take some pictures and maybe I will send you one.—Virgina Ackerson, twelve, Indiana County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—For my pets I have two little kittens. One is black and the other one is blue. We have 18 little ducks and they go to the creek and wash themselves every day. On the last day of school our teacher took us on a fishing trip. We caught 36 fish.—Helen Barton, Frederick County, Md.

MY SISTER RELLA
Violet J. Ott, Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have 1000 young chicks. We have about 150 old chickens. I gather eggs quite often and help to take care of the young chicks. The old chickens try to get the young chicks' feed.

We live on a truck farm of eight acres. My father takes different kinds of products to market. He attends market Wednesday and Saturday.—Kathryn Miller, (X), Centre County, Pa.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNFR

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Some of you I know very well, some of you I am just beginning to know and some new Little Folks will be coming in right along. But I can tell you something about something that belongs to you, and for each one of you it's different. The queer question in the puzzle can be answered by drawing lines as follows:

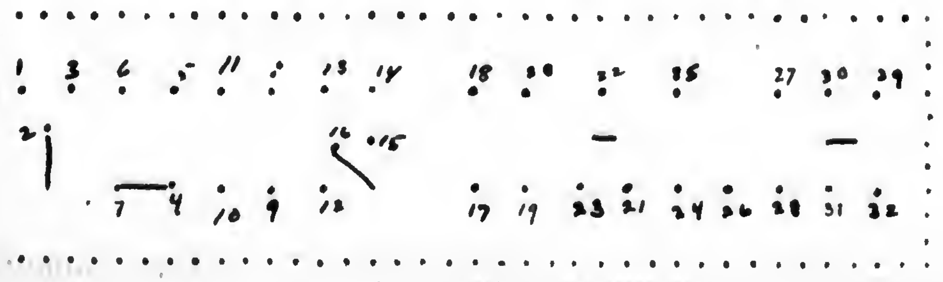
Draw from the dot beside 1 to the dot beside 2 to the dot beside 3; from the dot beside 4, to 5, to 6, to 7; from 8 to 9, to 10, to 11; from 12 to 13, to 14, to 15, to 16; from 17 to 18, to 19, to 20; from 21 to 22, to 23; from 24 to 25, to 26, to 27, to 28; from 29 to 30, to 31, to 32.

Let me have your answer—either in a letter or on a postcard—by September 3rd. REMEMBER TO TELL ME HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the August 6 puzzle, in which you changed the first and last letters of words to make parts of our bodies is: HAND (from "sane"); FOOT (from "cool"); EYE (from "xyz"); HEAD (from "meat"); EAR (from "bat"); NOSE (from "cost"); LEG (from "set"); CHIN (from "this"); ARM (from "ore"); NECK (from "sect").

The prize winners are: Gilbert Cornog, age 6, Glenmore, Pa.; Marie L. Gastager, age 9, Barnesville, Pa.; Paul Hess, age 8, Manheim, Pa.; David W. Jackson, Jr., age 9, Cochranville, Pa.; Margaret Maloney, age 12, Denton, Md.; Clayton Musser, age 7, Rebersburg, Pa.; Howard W. Reber, age 11, Auburn, Pa.; Virginia Shaner, age 11, Lamartine, Pa.; Margaret A. Smith, age 12, Landenberg, Pa.; Dorothy Stratton, age 10, Bridgeton, N. J.

THERE IS SOMETHING WHICH BELONGS TO YOU BUT YOUR FRIENDS USE IT MORE THAN YOU DO. WHAT IS IT?



Dear Forum Editor and Friends:—I am enjoying my vacation very much altho I haven't gone on any large trips. I have a new puppy dog. I think he will make a good watch dog.

My birthday was July 19th. I like to read very much so my mother gave me two books.—Edith E. Renner, (X), Carbon County, Pa.

I'm sure you'll enjoy reading the books your mother gave you as a birthday present.

Dear Forum Friends:—Do any of you like to write poems? I do, and here is one of mine for you to read.

RAINBOW POPPIES

I am a poppy, and a dear one, too.
  My face is so pink, my dress so blue.
I am tall and graceful, as I nod my head,
  To every one that passes this flower bed.

We always try to keep in line,
  That's the reason we look so fine,
But one night the wind did blow,
  So we thought 'twas time to go.

We sailed over grass, weeds and rocks
  But left behind our pepper box.
Full of seedlets, oh! so wee,
  Each one to be a poppy just like me.—Bertha Rupert, (X), Clinton County, Pa.

We'll Have a Letter Box

OUR Contest is now a thing of the past. Just as soon as I possibly can do so I'll let you know the prize winners. Won't you anxiously await this announcement?

While we're waiting to get this settled I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll have a Letter Box. All can enjoy this. To join the Letter Box you simply have to write a letter. There is going to be one rule only. And that is—mail your note promptly so that it reaches me by August 31st. Try to make your contribution as interesting and entertaining as you possibly can. I have a SECRET for the best letter submitted by Forum friends over twelve and I also have a SECRET for the best letter written by Forum friends twelve and under. I wonder who is going to share these SECRETS with me? Of course, you may write about anything you choose but strive to make your letter interesting. All Letter Box mail should be addressed: Forum Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

George Wagner, Emma Krape, Grace Etzel, Evelyn Etzel, Ella Keller, Ethel Mumma, Myrle Light, Bernice Rupert, Hilda Myers, Gladys Seitz, Francis Reisner and Alice Rosso have written asking to be made Forum members. On the page this week you will find full instructions regarding membership in Our Young People's Forum. If you read these carefully I'm sure before long I'll be sending pins to all of you.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Beaver County, Mary Ellen Ritter. **Berks County**, George Wagner, Jr. **Bradford County**, Roberta Snyder (X), Inez Vanderpool (X). **Centre County**, Emma K. Krape. **Clarion County**, Grace Etzel, Evelyn Etzel. **Clearfield County**, Ida L. Kephart (X). **Clinton County**, Mary Gummo, Lula M. Shadle. **Cumberland County**, Florence Eppley (X). **Huntingdon County**, Ruth Boles. **Lancaster County**, Ella Grace Keller, Ethel Mumma, Harold Kulp, Ethel Mae Keller. **Lebanon County**, Myrle Light, Mabel Heffelfinger. **Montgomery County**, Hilda M. Stauffer. **Schuylkill County**, Myra Klingeman (X). **Somerset County**, Mary Oester. **Westmoreland County**, Bernice Rupert, Hilda Myers. **York County**, Gladys Seitz.

NEW JERSEY

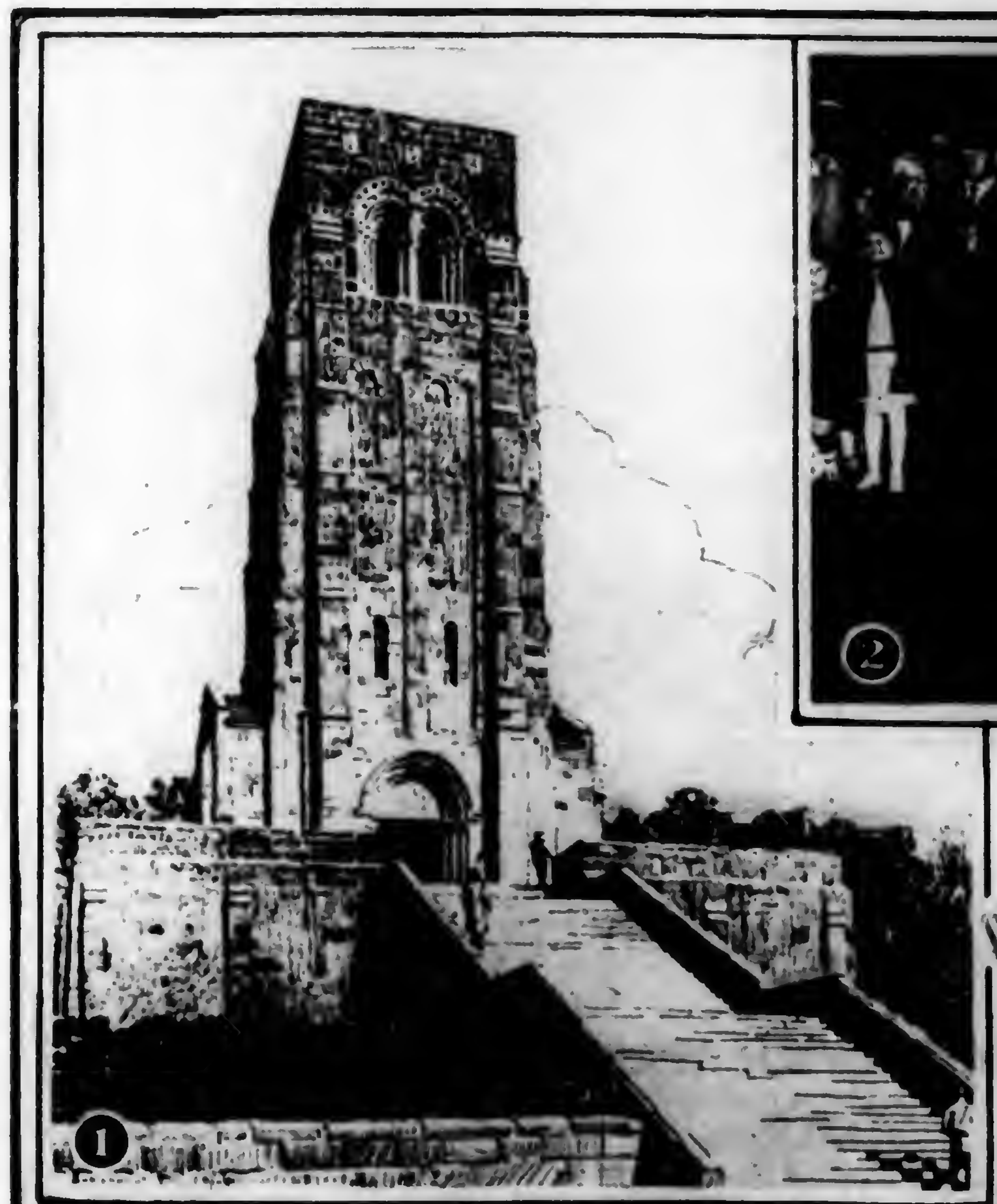
Mercer County, Alice Rosso.

DELAWARE

New Castle County, Francis Reisner.

(X)—Forum Member.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



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1.—The design for a memorial chapel to be erected at Aisne Marne, in honor of American soldiers who fell at Belleau Wood in the World War, has been approved by the American Battle Monuments Commission.

2.—Since 1875 an annual "Old Settlers' Picnic" has been held near Chicago. A dancing contest, which was won by Mrs. Apfel, 96, oldest woman present, and her partner, 81, was featured this year.

3.—Dr. Charles G. Abbott, of the U. S. National Museum, went to California last month to measure the heat of the stars. He took with him the most delicate heat recording instruments in the world. The apparatus shown is used in calculating the readings of sensitive thermometers.

4.—Governor-General Leonard Wood, who died in Boston on August 7, after an operation. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery with military honors.

5.—"Crane and Sea Horse," an unusual sculpture in soap.

6.—A severe flood near Newark, N. J., marooned this South Orange trolley car and made transportation by canoes popular.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

The Story Thus Far

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backswoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina. That was horror added to horror to a delicately bred lad like myself.

Some matter connected with the Regulators, rebels against the authority of His Excellency, Governor Tryon, called him back before he could carry out his threat to take me south with him. Yet I knew he would return and that my gay life in that Philadelphia of 1771 would vanish like a bubble. I dreaded the day.

One evening, at the George Inn, I heard my uncle's name, Daniel Craig, the same as my own. A big Major of Carolina militia was cursing him out for a coward. For a moment I remembered only that Daniel Craig was my uncle and forgot he was a rebel and a backwoodsman.

"Liar!" I cried out at Major Dunston across the sudden silence that fell. He chose pistols and we adjourned to the water-front. Carnes, a little terrier from Boston—he talked like a rebel and claimed friendship with my uncle—seconded me.

When the word was given, I swung the pistol down in line with the man ahead. Set on a hair, it spat fire into the darkness almost before I knew that I had touched it. Dunston went down and I was untouched.

Yet as Carnes hurried me away, I knew I was in a bad case. Dueling was not at all popular in Pennsylvania. The law and the friends of Dunston would be after me. Flight seemed my only course.

This was the view that the local committee of the Sons of Liberty presented to me. Carnes, a member of the Boston group, took me to them at once. It seemed they were sending a load of powder down to help the Regulators and needed a messenger to tell Hunter, the chief of the Regulators, when it would arrive. They offered to fit me out and start me south, provided I took this message.

Continued from last week

"HERE is the difficulty," Thomson went on, "this shipment will go by water to Wilmington, thence up the Cape Fear River to Cross Creek, and thence by wagon to the Regulators. But the Regulators must guard it. To that end, we have already sent one messenger down to Newburn to go west across country with word to Hunter. But Governor Tryon is on the alert, the militia of the eastern counties is out, and I fear me he may be held. Carnes will go on from Cross Creek to find Hunter, but that may be too late. What we need is a man to take the great wagon road down the valley of the Shenandoah and on to the forks of the Yadkin with a message to Hunter."

"And may the balls we take to them end their last journey in the carcass of His Excellency, Governor Tryon," added Carnes viciously.

I was dumbfounded. This talk of arms, of Regulators, of death to the King's Governor, struck me speechless for a second.

"But this—this is rebellion," I whispered finally.

"What else?" Carnes almost snarled. "Rebellion in North Carolina may lead to rebellion elsewhere. May we be ready."

"Gentlemen," I cried hoarsely, "I am a good subject of His Majesty. I cannot take any part in such treasonable work."

The men stared at me. Carnes swore. Thomson gave a grim laugh.

"Good subject or not," he declared. "Major Dunston has enough friends here to see you hanged or jailed. The duel has few advocates in this state. A case can be made out against you, and will be. Consider whether it is better to be a dead subject or a live rebel."

His tone became kinder. "Here, lad, I know you are sound at heart, or you could not be your uncle's kin. Go down to Carolina and you will see that which will make you as good a rebel as the rest of us. We ask of you nothing but that you carry a message for us. And in payment for that, we shall arrange your journey south. If you refuse us, what is there for you? You would have to ride south for your life at any event. And where would you get money or a horse or the goods you need? By this time your home has a guard over it; there will be someone ready to nab you at your lawyer's office; tomorrow the town will be scoured for you.

"Look you. We will outfit you for the journey and give you money to pay your way. We will start you on the road by morning. In return, deliver this message to Hunter, and after that go enlist with Colonel Fanning if you want to."

I was beaten. "I will take the message," I said.

"Your word of honor?" insisted Mr. Thomson.

"My word of honor," I repeated.

"And no word to anyone except Hunter of what has been told you here tonight?"

"That, too."

"Good," he said. "Carnes, fix him up a place on the Reading coach for morning. Get the clothes he needs. Berry, take Craig to a room and let him get some sleep."

He squared himself away before a table with writing materials on it. Before I left the room, his quill was scratching over the paper.

TIRED tho I was, it was hard for me to go to sleep. What a tangle I had tumbled into! Vaguely I connected my uncle's words about Husband and Regulators with these new tidings from Thomson and Carnes. It seemed that the settlers in the western counties of North Carolina, most of the men from Pennsylvania who had followed the Shenandoah Valley down to the Yadkin, were at outs with the Royal Governor and that the Tidewater colonists were siding with the governor, against them. What their quarrel was, I had no notion; nor did I care greatly. In my mood then, it seemed that all this coil in the South had come into being simply to make a murderer and a fugitive out of me.

So I fell asleep, very miserable, and had a curious and unpleasant dream in which I was being marched to the gallows by a rifle of red-coats. The hang-man, dressed in black, with a curious red smear on the front of the tunic, put the noose on me and as he stepped back to survey his handiwork, I saw his face. It was Major Dunston.

I awoke in the gray dawn to find Carnes shaking me. He had the air of a man with a grievance, so much so indeed that I forgot for the moment my own complaints and asked him how he did.

"Badly—and good reason. Stir yourself, my lad, we've no time to waste. I'll tell you."

It seemed that Carnes, being confronted with the job of getting together for me a box of necessaries, including a heavy suit, a great coat, shirts and so on, had decided that the easiest way was to go to my home and—so to speak—steal my own truck. He tried it and found that Thomson's prediction about the house being watched was too true. Two fellows gave him a hard run for it and he barely escaped.

"But you fixed me up?" I inquired, in some anxiety. I had no desire to travel over the country in a laced coat and slippers.

Carnes nodded. I was outfitted after a fashion, but he would fight the whole city watch again before he went to so much trouble. Not a wink of sleep, and curses by the wagonload from sleepy tradesmen he had disturbed.

He paused to thrust out a pair of boots.

"These were the worst," he said: "I took your slippers along for the measure."

A PLAIN hat substituted for the one I had worn the night before and a great coat covered up my ornate dress. My other garments, I learned, were in my box, and I could make the rest of the change the next night at Pottsgrove or Reading.

A breakfast was waiting for me downstairs. I was half way thru it when Thomson came in. He held out a little buckskin bag with a thong attached.

"The message is in this," he told me. "Put it around your neck like a medicine bag. Remember, it is for James Hunter and no other man."

I opened my shirt and slipped the bag on next to my skin. "How do I find your man?" I asked.

"Go to the guest house at Betharaba and ask for Gottfried Steup. He will direct you further."

"But this Betharaba—"

"It is the Moravian town. Every one knows it. Be careful there, of all but Steup. Most are friends of the Governor."

He went out, after bidding me remember him to my uncle, putting a purse in my hands, and Carnes let me eat a second longer and then dragged me out.

The streets were still gray, and there was a cool, damp fog in the air. By the door, Carnes hung back and swung a small box to his shoulder.

"This is yours," he told me. "You travel like a lord. At Harris Ferry or sooner, tho, you must throw away the clothes you have on and the box, too. Look like a farmer or a storekeeper, or there will be questions asked."

I had begun to wonder why I should not go right thru to Harris Ferry and not go roundabout by Reading. I asked Carnes.

"NO COACH runs that way. You would have to buy a horse, or hire someone to drive you. It would be remembered and our friends here would be after you. Here you take the coach to Reading like any respectable citizen. You will reach there before any hue and cry over this. No one will pay much attention to you. But that is not to say that you can waste time. Someone here may get the thought to send a man to Harris Ferry to watch for you, or even to Williams Ferry. If you get past those points, then you can breathe a bit easier."

He added other direction which I tried to fix in my mind. Then we were come to a stable yard, with lanterns yellow in the dusk, stable boys swearing, and a lumbering coach. My box went up behind. The guard thrust me into a seat.

Carnes put his face up to the window. "You are Daniel James—I almost forgot. Keep your mouth shut, and keep moving."

The wheels began to move. He dropped back. I heard him call out: "A profitable journey to you, Mr. James," and laugh.

The instant after we whirled out on the street and were away bumping over the cobblestones, I took a last look at the familiar brick houses, at the quiet gardens in the outskirts, and then we were among farm lands and driving over a rutted dirt road.

I pulled my coat close about me, put my head on my chest, and was miserable. The dangerous and treasonable journey ahead worried me, of course. Yet what hurt most of all was that I was leaving Philadelphia in disgrace and probably forever.

The roads were heavy, and we stopped at Potts Grove for the night, some miles short of Reading. In my room at the inn, I went thru my box and found a rather complete assortment of clothes, together with a pistol, ammunition and a long knife in a sheath. The fact that Carnes thought I would need arms gave me a second's alarm. There had been no Indian troubles on the road for six years or so. Of course, Indians were not all I had to fear. However, I resolved to let the arms stay in the box. I put on a clean shirt and left the rest, resolving to make the complete change Carnes had recommended, a day or two later. Indeed, the coat and small clothes he had bought me were of coarse material and fitted me hardly at all, so that I really had a foolish dislike of putting them on.

At Reading, where we arrived fairly early in the day, I made myself as inconspicuous as possible. After an hour's walk in the town, I came back to the inn and told the landlord that I had business at Lebanon and asked him if he knew of a conveyance.

HE WAS busy and hardly looked at me. There was, it seemed, no coach—at least not today. If I cared to, I might talk to yon fellow by the fire. He was bound for Lebanon and further.

In response to this advice, I sought out the fellow by the fire in the inn parlor. He was a man of middle age, sandy haired, and with the big, capable hands of a farmer or workman.

"Our host tells me you go south," said I, after apologizing for the intrusion. "So do I and as soon as may be. Can you tell me where I can find someone to carry me?"

To my surprise, he got up promptly and gripped me by the shoulder. "Lad, it's like finding silver in the road to see you," he declared. "There's a Dutchman up here all ready to start, once he gets a load. One more passenger he was waiting for, and wouldn't budge until he came or I made up the difference. And that last," he added, "I was a bit slow to do."

With a boy carrying my box, we hurried down the street together. At our joint urgency, Steiner, the driver, hunted up his other potential passengers. In an hour, we were across the Schuylkill and on the road to Lebanon.

This was worse riding than from Philadelphia to Reading. Steiner had no coach; his conveyance was a sort of wagon, with a top and four benches. Side curtains could be lowered in case of a storm. Our boxes were crowded under our feet. Even with a blanket spread on them, the board seats were unbearably hard.

Yet somehow we endured it and came, stiff and half frozen, to the door of the Lebanon inn along some time past midnight. I went to bed pretty well worn out but fairly well content. I had been making good time, and felt that I was far ahead of any possible pursuit.

NEXT morning, after some delay over a change of horses, we went on again toward Harris Ferry. I sat with the Scotchman I had met at Reading. His name, I found, was Urquhart. Up in front with the driver sat the only other passenger—the two who had started out with us from Reading had left at Lebanon. This other passenger was a surly, black-visaged fellow of uncertain age who said nothing except for a curse or two at the road or the weather, and who wore his cap unusually low on his forehead. A jolt of the wagon made it slip up once, and I saw why. There was a great red scar on his forehead. Altho I could not see it plainly, I had little doubt that the scar traced the letter "R" and that the fellow had once been a runaway redemptioner. "Redemptioner" was the name we gave those unfortunates who sold their labor for a term of years to pay their passage across the Atlantic. The punishment meted out to those who tried to escape their bargains was barbarous; yet some of them, exconvicts and skilled at villainy, were able to pay back their masters in quite thoro fashion for whatever they suffered.

My Scotch friend had not said two words to me since we started. It was dull work sitting down and counting the aches in one's back as the wagon creaked along, so I began to talk, in the hope of getting him into conversation. Naturally, if foolishly, my words were of Philadelphia, of the last play of the Southwark Theater, of hunting, of horse racing.

To all of this, Urquhart said nothing but looked more dour than ever. It was only when I happened to mention that my father had spent his youth in Ulster that he even looked at me.

"Your father was a dozen years or so ahead of me," Urquhart hazarded. "Well, every lad of spirit leaves the country as soon as he gets old enough to make his way and saves enough to lay aside his passage money. Thousands have come and thousands more will come. This very road was thick with the wagons of Ulster folk last summer and will be in the summer coming.

"Yet some fools ask why they come. This is no playground. Eight years ago the towns down the valley were burned by the savages. The ground is hard to clear; often we have no market worth mentioning for our grain and cattle. Yet it is better than Ulster.

"I tell you, lad, the English put us over there in Ireland to keep down the rebels, and we've done it. If it had not been for us, time and again, there would not be an English soldier left alive in the island. And in spite of that, they treat us worse than the Papists themselves. We are dissenters and may not hold office, or serve on a jury, or do aught save pay our money to the Church of Ireland. And by trade laws they have wrecked our cattle growing, and our sheep growing and our weaving business. What is there to do for an Ulsterman but to migrate or starve, and lay his curse on the English as he goes?"

THIS surprising outburst was all I had out of him. After that, Urquhart sat silent except along late in the afternoon when we passed a heavy wagon drawn by three yoke of oxen. To the men who trudged along by their side, my companion cried a greeting and a question. The answer I did not catch, but it set Urquhart scowling.

"He'd best stay here where he's well off," the Scotchman said to me shortly.

"Where is he bound for?" I asked.

"Carolina and a mint of trouble," was the answer that woke me to a keen interest.

"Why do you say that?" I put in, and added unthinkingly, "I am going that way myself."

Urquhart gave me a look. "You're over fine for that work, I'm thinking," he commented. "It's a rough road and rough times at the end of it. You'll find a country where a poor man may work for five years and have all of his gain taken away by taxes and fees for clerk and sheriff."

We came into Harris Ferry in late afternoon. It had been agreed to stop here for the night and then go on. Carlisle was as far as Steiner would take us and as far as Urquhart wanted to go. There I expected to buy a horse and go on by myself.

When I entered the tavern door, I had my mind made up to a good night's rest and a leisurely journey the next day. The second after I desired nothing so much as to put distance between the Ferry and myself.

TWO men were inside talking to the landlord as I came to the door. I heard my own name mentioned and stepped back.

"He has not passed thru here," the landlord was saying positively.

"Then we shall stay with you till he comes, the first man said. He was a total stranger to me. "We are old friends of his and bring him some good word from Philadelphia."

I beat a quick retreat. How I cursed Carnes for not sending me by the direct route. How now could I escape capture?

Steiner and my two fellow travelers were still in the yard by the wagon. Steiner was bargaining for a cheaper rate for his team and Urquhart was making inquiries about a place to sleep. I beckoned the three to me.

"I have unexpected news that makes it necessary for me to push on with all speed," I declared. "Your horses are in fair shape. How much will you take to go on tonight and try to make Carlisle?"

The three looked at me in some astonishment. I was so excited my voice shook. Every second I expected those two fellows within to wander out and catch sight of me. No doubt they had been given an accurate description of me, so that my change of name would do little good.

Steiner began to protest that it could not be done, that his horses could not go father. I broke in on him.

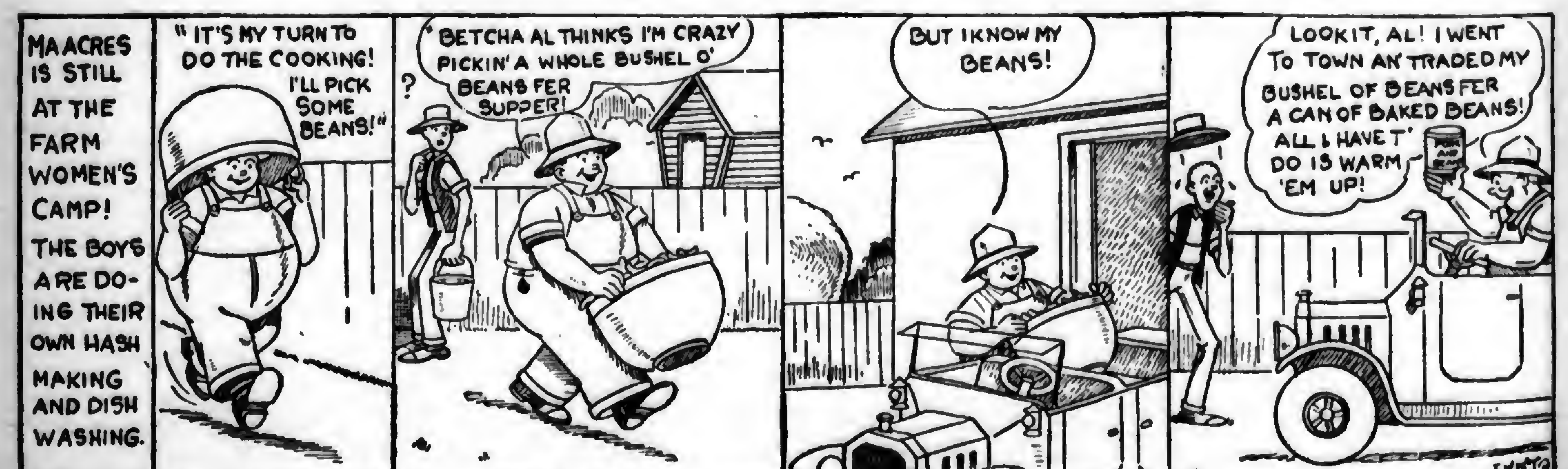
"Name your price, man, name it!"

But he would go on mumbling on about the needlessness of such haste. Urquhart appeared to stand with him. Strangely enough, however, the redemptioner came to my aid. "It's easy money, friend," said the fellow to Steiner "Go on and make him pay.

It occurred to me that he might have reasons for haste somewhat like mine. All the same, I welcomed his help.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim didn't get this idea out of Ma Acres' cook book* : By Leet


MA ACRES IS STILL AT THE FARM WOMEN'S CAMP! THE BOYS ARE DOING THEIR OWN HASH MAKING AND DISH WASHING.
"IT'S MY TURN TO DO THE COOKING! I'LL PICK SOME BEANS!"
?
"BETCHA AL THINKS I'M CRAZY PICKIN' A WHOLE BUSHEL O' BEANS FER SUPPER!"
BUT I KNOW MY BEANS!
LOOKIT, AL! I WENT TO TOWN AN' TRADED MY BUSHEL OF BEANS FER A CAN OF BAKED BEANS! ALL I HAVE T' DO IS WARM 'EM UP!
LEET

The foreman looked him up and down. "Are you a mechanic?" he asked.

"No, sorr," was the answer. "O'im a McCarthy."

"Doc" Entertains the Visitors

"Doc" was kept busy in the old days when the city cousins visited the farm. With the coming of the automobile he retired to a life of ease.

Did you ever hear this one?—

The defendant who was held in court on a charge of keeping a dog without a license repeatedly tried to interrupt the evidence, but was hushed each time by the court.

Finally the clerk turned to him and said, "Do you wish the court to understand that you refuse to renew your dog license?"

"Yes, but—"

"We want no buts. You must renew your license or be fined. You know it expired January 1."

"Yes," said the defendant, "and so did the dog."

Small Brother—Say, Sis, can I hang up one of your stockings Christmas Eve?

Big Sister—What on earth do you want to hang up one of mine for?

Small Brother—So's I can see what I got without getting out of bed.

"Do you believe in dreams, Riley?"

"Oi do," said Riley.

"Well, phwat's ut a sign of if a married man dreams he's a bachelor?"

"That's easy. It's a sign he's goin' to meet wid a great disappointment when he wakes up."

Charles—But I told you, dearest, to keep our engagement a secret for the present.

Claire—I couldn't help it. That hateful Ella said the reason I wasn't married was because no fool had proposed to me, so I told her you had.

"Do you attend a place of worship?"

"Yep; every Sunday night. I'm on my way to see her now."

Salesman—Don't talk to me that way. I take orders from no man.

Sales Manager—I noticed that on the report of your last trip.

The lady shopper had ordered about everything hauled down from the shelves.

"I don't see just the right thing," she decided at last. "I want to surprise my husband on his birthday."

"Well," suggested the exhausted clerk, "why don't you hide behind a chair and yell 'boo!' at him?"

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked the judge sternly, of Rastus, charged with chicken stealing.

"Not guilty, Judge."

"What is your alibi?"

"Alley by which?"

"You heard me. Have you an alibi?"

"You mean th' alley by which ah got away, Judge?"

The following sounds like a "Feed of Nations:"

Are you Hungary?

Yes, Siam.

Then Russian to the table and I'll Fiji.

All right; Sweden my coffee and Denmark my bill.

Preacher, calling on one of his flock, was met at the door by Little Johnny, age six.

Preacher—Sonny is your father at home?

Sonny—No, sir. Pop hasn't been home since last Christmas, when Mom caught Santa Klaus kissing the cook."

"Wheah you-all bin?"

"Lookin' foah work."

"Man! man! Yoah cu'osity's gonna git you into trouble yit."

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

From Nearby Points

Vegetables—BEANS, green, ⅝ bskt, 30@75c; bu hmpr, 75c@$1.25; wax, ⅝ bskt, 40@85c, some extra fancy, $1. BEETS, 100 bchs, $2@3; loose, ⅝ bskt, 40@65c. CABBAGE, ⅝ bskt, 20@35c; Savoy, bbl, $1@1.25. CARROTS, 100 bchs, $2@3; loose, bu hmpr, $1@1.25. CELERY, bch, large sizes, 35@50c; small sizes, 15@25c. CELERY HEARTS, bch, 5@6c. CORN, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.25; poor, 50@65c; 100 ears, $2@3; poor, $1.50; Shoepeg, hmpr, $1.25@1.75. CUCUMBERS, ⅝ bskt, 40@65c; poor, large, 25@35c; pickles, ⅝ bskt, small, 85c@$1; medium size, 50@75c. EGGPLANTS, ⅝ bskt, 30@50c. ESCAROLE, bu, 35@65c. LETTUCE, box, 50c@$1. LIMA BEANS, ⅝ bskt, $1.25@1.75; hmpr, $2.25@2.50; fancy, $2.75. OKRA, ⅝ bskt, $1.25@2; large sized, 50c@$1. ONIONS, yellow, bu hmpr, $1@1.25; ⅝ bskt, 65@75c. PARSLEY, bu, 75c@$1. PEPPERS, green, ⅝ bskt, 40@75c; long, hot, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1; cherry, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1. POTATOES, N J, 150-lb sack, $2.65@2.85; No 2s, $1.25@1.75; 120-lb sack, No 1s, $2@2.10; 100@105-lb sacks, 3 bskts, No 1s, $1.65@1.85; poor low as $1.50; ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 65@70c; No 2s, 35@40c. SPINACH, bu, 65c@$1. SQUASH, ⅝ bskt, white, 20@30c; long green, 25@50c. SWEET POTATOES, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.25@1.35; No 2s, 50@65c. TOMATOES, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 40@75c; fancy, 85c@$1; poor, 15@25c. TURNIPS, white, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.25; yellow, ⅝ bskt, 40@65c. YAMS, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1@1.35; No 2s, 40@50c.

From Distant Points

Vegetables—BEANS, green, East Shore, hmpr, 75c@$1.25; wax, East Shore, hmpr, 75c@$1.50; green, Norfolk, hmpr, 75c@$1. CARROTS, rough, N Y, bu, 85c@$1. LETTUCE, N Y, Big Boston, crate, 50c@$1.25; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $2.75@4.50; Colorado, crate, Iceberg, $3.50@4; Wash, crate, Iceberg, $3.50. LIMA BEANS, East Shore, Md and Va, hmpr, $2@2.50. ONIONS, yellow, 100-lb sack, N Y, $1.75@2.10; Mass, $1.90@2; white, Indiana, 100-lb sack, No 1s, $2; boilers, $2.50@2.75; Spanish, ½ crate, Valencias, $2.75. POTATOES, East Shore Va and Md, bbl, $2.25@2.75; poor, $1.75@2. SWEET POTATOES, N C, bbl, No 1s, $3@4; No 2s, $1@1.50; Ga, bbl, No 1s, $3.50@4.50; East Shore Va, bbl, No 1s, $3.50@4.50; No 2s, $1.25@1.75; East Shore Va, hmpr, No 1s, $1.50@2; No 2s, 75c@$1; Md, hmpr, fancy, No 1s, $2@2.25. YAMS, East Shore Va, bbl, red, No 1s, $3.50@4.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bu, N J and Del, Wilsons Reds, No 1s, $2.50; fancy, $3@3.25; Wealthys, $1@1.50; Maiden Blush $1.50@2; N W Greenings, $1.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, Wealthys, 50@90c; No 2s, 30@50c; Gravensteins, 65c@$1; fancy, $1.10@1.25; No 2s, 40@50c; Aports, $1@1.15; No 2s, 50c; Ohio Beauty, 50c@$1; Higlos, 30@75c; Maiden Blush, 50c@$1; Orange Pippins, 65@75c; various No 2s, 25@50c. BLACKBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $2.50@3. CRABAPPLES, N J, ⅝ bskt, 75@90c. ELDERBERRIES, N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@65c. FIGS, Va, 32-qt crate, $4@6. GRAPES, Del, 12-qt bskt, Moores Early, 90c@$1; 2-qt bskt, Moores Early, 20c. HUCKLEBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $4.50@7.50. PEACHES, crate, Va, Elbertas, $2.25@2.75; Hales, $3@3.25; Del, Georgia Belles $1.50@2; Hiley Belles, $1.25@2.25; N J, Hiley Belles, $1.25@2.25; Champions, $1@1.50; Georgia Belles, $1.50@2; bushels, Va, Elbertas, $3; Hales, $3.25; Md, Elbertas, $2.50@2.75; Hales, $3@3.25; Del, Georgia Belles, No 1s, $1.25@1.75; No 2s, 50c@$1; Hiley Belles, $1@1.50; N J, Hiley Belles, $1@1.65; ⅝ bskt, N J, Hileys, 50c@$1; small, 30@50c; Champions, 35@75c; Carmans, 35@50c. PEARS, N J, ⅝ bskt, Bartletts, $1.25@1.75; Md, bu, Bartletts, $2.50; extra fancy, $3.50; N Y, bu, Clapp Favorite, $2.50. WATERMELONS, Del and N J, 100 melons, $15@40.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 27@28c; mixed breeds, not Leghorns, 24@27c; Leghorns, fancy, 17@19c; average, 15@17c. Broilers, Plymouth Rocks, 3 lbs and over, 31@33c; 2½ lbs, 29@30c; smaller, 27@28c; mixed, not Leghorns, 3 lbs and over, 29@30c; smaller, 25@28c; Leghorns, 2¼ lbs, 26@27c; smaller, 25c. Roosters, old, 16@18c. Ducks, White Pekins, 18@20c; old, 14@16c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 34c; firsts, new cases, 31c; old cases, 30c; seconds, 24@25c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11.25@12.75; fair to good, $10.25@11.25; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls, good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $11@14; Tennessee, choice, $15@16; fair to good, $12@13.50; common, $8@10.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $3@6.50; lambs, spring, extra, $15.50@15.75; medium, $12@13.50; common, $8@10.50.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $11.50@11.75; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $10@10.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 3, $16@16.50; timothy, light clover mixed, No 1, $17@17.50; No 2, $15.50@16.50. Straw, straight, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.45@1.46; No 3 red winter, garlicky, $1.37½@1.38½; lower grades selling at the usual trade discount.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location, No 2 white, 60@61c; No 3 white, selling at a discount of 1½@2½c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 44½@47½c; extras, 92 score, 43½c; 91 score, 42c; 90 score, 40c; 89 score, 39c; 88 score, 38c; 87 score, 37c; 86 score, 36c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 26½c; longhorns, round lots, 26c; jobbing, small lots, 27@28c; single daisies fresh, 25½@26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery butter, 45@52c; fresh eggs, 34@36c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25 ea; springers, 60c@$1.25 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 20@45c ea.

Vegetables—String beans, 15@20c ¼ pk; lima beans, 35@40c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 10@25c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 1@5c ea; pickles, 55@75c per 100; corn, 20@35c doz ears; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@8c bch; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk; $1.20@1.25 bu; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 40c pk; sugar peas, 15c qt; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5@8c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 8@15c qt; 90c@$1 ⅝ bskt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@50c ½ pk; cantaloupes, 8@15c ea; peaches, 15@20c qt; 50@60c carrier; huckleberries, 35c qt; blackberries, 20@25c qt; elderberries, 10@15c qt.

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.22; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40.50@41.50; shorts, $48@49; hominy, $48@49; middlings, $52@63; linseed, $56@57; gluten, $43.50@44.50; ground oats, $43.50@44.50; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 725; heavy weight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $9.50@11; medium weight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $11@12; light weight, 160@200 lbs, medium, good and choice, $11.25@12.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50@9.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 2700. Calves, 100.

Steers—1300@1500 lbs, good, $11.50@13; steers, 1100@1300 lbs, good, $11.25@12.50; steers, 950@1100 lbs, good, $10.25@12.25; steers, 950 lbs up, medium, $9.50@11.25; common, $8@10.50.

Heifers—850 lbs down, common and medium, $6.50@7.50; heifers, 850 lbs up, choice, $9.50@11.25; good, $8.50@9.50; medium, $7.50@8.50.

Cows—Choice, $7.50@9; good, $6.25@7.50; common and medium, $4.50@6.25; low cutter and cutter, $3.50@4.50.

Bulls—(Yearlings excluded), good and choice, beef, $7.50@8.50; cutter, common and medium, $5.50@7.50.

Vealers—Milk fed, good and choice, $14.50@16.50; medium, $11.50@14.50; cull and common, $6@11.50.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55c; eggs, 30@35c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@20c; springers, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@30c ¼ pk, $1.25 bu; cabbage, 3@10c hd; lettuce, 8@25c hd; celery, 10@18c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 5c bch, 10c box; beets, 5c bch; boiled, 2@8c ea; turnips, 10@15c ¼ pk; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 25@35c pt; radishes, 5c bch; peas, 20@40c ¼ pk; beans, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 3@6c ea, 10@15c qt; squash, 3@10c ea; corn, 20@65c doz.

Fruits—Apples, old, 15@20c ¼ pk, new, 10@20c ¼ pk, $1.25@2 bu; plums, 10@15c qt; blackberries, 13@15c qt; peaches, 15@20c pt, 15@35c ¼ pk; strawberries, 40c qt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, $1.18; rye, 90c; oats, new, 40c; bran, $34 ton; middlings, $45 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 44c; choice, 43c; do, good, 42c; do, prints, 44@46c; do, blocks, 43@45c; do, ladles, 33@34c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@34c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 31@32c; store-packed, 31@32c; dairy prints, 32@34c; process butter, 38@39c.

Live Poultry—Old chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 25c; do, 4@4½ lbs, 23c; do, 3@4 lbs, 18@20c; Leghorns and other light stock, 16@18c; old roosters, mixed colors, 15@16c; do, Leghorns, 13@15c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEANS, Md, bu hmpr, best, $1.75@2. CABBAGE, bulk, bbl, Penna and N Y, $1.50@1.75; Va, 100-lb crate, $1.75@2. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, $2.25@2.50; Penna, large crate, $3.50; Mich, small crate, 85@90c. CUCUMBERS, Del, bu bskt, $2.25@2.75. GREEN CORN, Ohio, 1½-bu hmpr, $2.50@3; poor, $2. LETTUCE, Col and Calif, Iceberg, crate, best, $3.75@4, few $4.25; poor, $2; N Y, Big Boston, crate, $1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellows, Mass, $2.25@2.50; No 1 white, Indiana, $2.75@3. PEPPERS, bu hmpr, N J, $1@1.25. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, N J, Cobblers, U S No 1 grade, $3.40@3.50; W Va, No 1 Cobblers, $3.35@3.50; bbl, Md and Del, U S No 1 Cobblers, 3.50@3.75. TOMATOES, Ohio, 20-lb bskt, fancy, best, $1.50; Indiana, basket, $1.25@1.50; N J, crate, $1.25@1.50.

Vegetables (home-grown supplies)—BEANS, bu bskt, $2@2.50. BEETS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 50@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CORN, bu bskt, $2.50@3.50. LETTUCE, leaf, box of 2 doz, 50@75c. ONIONS, bundle of 3 doz bchs, 15@20c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 20@25c. SPINACH, bu bskt, summer, 50@75c; winter, $1.50. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip bskt, 75c@$1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Va and W Va, Maiden Blush, $2.50@2.75; Pippins and Wealthies, $2.25@2.50; Md and Del, Maiden Blush, $2.50; Wealthies, $2@2.50. CANTALOUPES, Calif, Turlock section, crate, jumbos, $4@4.25; standards, $3.50@4; flats, $1.50@1.65; Md and Del, crate, jumbos, $2@2.50; flats, $1@1.15; Texas and New Mexico, pink meats, flat crate, $1.50@1.85; Colo, flats, $1.40@1.65. PEACHES, bu bskt, Illinois, Elbertas, $3@3.25; Indiana, Elbertas, $3@3.50; Md and Del, Georgia Belles, $2@2.25; Calif, box, Elbertas, 85c@$1.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 43¼@44c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 42¾@43c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 39@42½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 32@32½c; do, No 2, 31c.

Eggs—Irregular; fresh-gathered extra firsts, 31@34c; do, firsts, 28½@30c; do, seconds and poorer, 25@28c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 48@51c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 33@47c; nearby pullets, 28@31c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 39@45c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 46@49½c; do, extra firsts, 42½@44c.

Cheese—Firm. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 25@26¼c; state, whole milk, flats, held, 27½@28½c; do, average run, 25@26½c.

Live Poultry—Quiet; no freight quotations; broilers, by express, 18@31c; fowls, by express, 18@26c.

Dressed Poultry—Dull; chickens, fresh, 23@27c; do, frozen, 20@34c; fowls, fresh, 18@30c; do, frozen, 17@29c; old roosters, 14@19c; turkeys, spring, fresh, 50@60c; do, frozen, 30@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@12.75; state bulls, $4@6.75; cows, $3@6.25.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $9@18, lightweight culls, $10@11; buttermilks and fed calves, $7@10.

Sheep and Lambs—Weak; sheep, $2.50@7, culls, $2.50@3.50, lambs, choice to prime springs, $15@15.75, medium springs $11@14; spring culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $11@11.50; pigs, $11.50@12, heavy hogs, $10.25@10.75; roughs, $7.50@8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $25; No 2, $22@24; No 3 and poorer, $18@21. Straw, large bales, rye, $23@24.

Grain—Wheat, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.52¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.64¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.53¾; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.78¼; No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.27⅜; No 3 yellow, $1.24⅜. OATS, No 2 white, 56½c; No 3 white, 55@55½c; No 4 white, 54c; ordinary white, clipped, 55¼@60¼c; fancy white, clipped, 61½@63¾c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.09⅞. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 89½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Light lights and pigs, slow, few sales, 10@15c lower; others steady to with Friday's average; meager supply, 182@200 lbs, $10.60@10.65; top, $10.65; packing sows, mostly $7.75@8; few 210@240 lbs, $9.75@10.25; finished 300@320-lb butchers, $8.85@9.

Cattle—Vealers, 50@75c higher, highest since 1920; best fed steers, mid-weight, 1460 yearlings, $14.50; light yearlings, $14.25; heifer yearlings up to $13.50.

Sheep—Natives steady, $13.75@14; culls mostly $9@9.50; fat lambs closing steady, sheep weak and feeding lambs strong, fat range lambs, $14.70; native lambs, $14.35; fat yearlings, $11.50; fat ewes, $7.25; range feeding lambs, $13.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, August 20, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 43½@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 42@44c; ½-blood combing, 43c; ⅜-blood combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood combing, 43¼@44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 37@38c; ⅜-blood, 43@44c; ¼-blood, 41@42c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, August 20, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $14; October, $17 bid; December, domestic, $16.50. Alsike, August, $16; December, $16; December, $16.10 bid; January, $16.25. Timothyseed, new, $2 asked; December, $2; March, $2.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, August 22, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$ 36.00
Spring bran	35.50@35.75
Soft winter wheat bran	37.50@38.50
Hard winter wheat bran	36.50@37.50
Standard middlings	43.50@44.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	47.20@50.00
Flour middlings	47.50@54.00
Red dog flour	53.00@54.00
White hominy	44.75@45.20
Yellow hominy	44.70@44.75
Gluten feed	38.70
36 per cent cottonseed meal	41.25@43.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	44.00@45.00
43 per cent cottonsed meal	45.75@47.00
34 per cent linseed meal	52.70

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .42⅞	$ .41½	$ .41½	$ .42¼
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.32½	.32	.26	.33¼
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	11.62½	11.62½	11.50	9.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	18.00	18.00	18.00	24.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.45½	1.45½	1.46¼	1.43
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.60½	.61½	.57¾	.51¼

Storage Eggs Make Market Dull

Review of the Week Ending August 20

EGGS—The New York market was generally dull due to the competition with storage stock. Most of the storage eggs are from dealers' own stock and there was a tendency for daily receipts of fresh eggs to accumulate. The finest grades are generally steady but most other grades sold at lower prices. Receipts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other nearby white eggs were light and the market advanced on top grades. Prices were about steady on fair to average stock but the demand was rather slow. Only a small proportion of the nearby eggs were suitable for the best trade.

POULTRY—The New York live poultry market was firm toward the close of the week with fowl selling at higher figures. Leghorn fowl were in demand and both these and broilers were higher. Leghorn chickens advanced and old roosters were firm. There were limited supplies of live poultry that arrived by express. Receipts of fresh killed poultry were moderate and trading was rather slow.

HAY—The markets were steady with light receipts and a slow demand. Timothy hay was steady in the eastern markets and the better grades sold readily. Poorer grades were slow and draggy. There was a good demand for top grades of timothy and clover mixtures. Alfalfa hay markets were generally steady.

FEEDS—Light flour production has resulted in smaller offerings of bran and middlings and the market was firm with higher prices. In general offerings of wheat feeds are not ample for the demand. Linseed and cottonseed meal prices were higher but the demand was less active. Gluten and hominy fed were scarce and firm.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was weak and top prices were about 25c lower than a week ago. Beef steers were unsettled but closed steady to 25c higher while vealers and heavy calves advanced. Stockers and feeders held steady. Fat ewes, fat lambs and feeding lambs were generally steady.

GRAIN—The grain markets were slightly weaker. Wheat prices dropped due to favorable weather in Canada and the Northwest. Export inquiry was only moderate. Corn was about steady but the market showed a weaker tone on account of the decline in other grains and to the heavier receipts. Oats were unsettled while rye was lower.

County News and Notes

Adams County, Pa.—The weather has been seasonable and corn has made rapid growth with prospects of a fair crop. Much threshing being done. Oats yielding well. Wheat of poor quality yield about 10 to 12 bushels per acre due to extensive damage by fly. More clover on the stubble fields than for years. Early peaches $2@2.50 at orchard. Early apples, $1@1.50. There is considerable scab due to wet spring and lack of sufficient spraying. Wheat, $1.28; oats, 47c; corn, $1.20; eggs, 26c.—A. B., August 16.

Broome County, N. Y.—Broome County fair was held this week at Whitney Point. It is said to have been the most successful ever held. This county was visited in places by a severe hail storm on August 7, whole fields were entirely ruined. In places the hail was not entirely melted in three days. There is much haying to do yet. A number of farmers are cutting oats green and putting them in to feed. Stores pay 47 for butter and 30c for eggs.—E. M. C., August 15.

Carroll County, Md.—Due to light rainfall in July soil was becoming very dry but rain fell July 31 and August 1; we have had several light rains since. Farmers have been preparing soil for wheat, hauling manure, threshing grain and hauling wheat to market. Stinking smut has spread over a greater portion of the county. Wheat yield about 60 per cent of normal. Oats a good crop and yielding well. Corn was greatly improved by the rain and is looking good, having a fine color. Pastures have shown improvement. Gardens are looking fine, early tomatoes are ripening and early corn is being pulled. Earliest planted potatoes have been dug and yield has been reported fine. The early apple crop was small. Peaches are ripening and promise a fair yield but pear crop will be very light. Blackberries yielding a good crop of good quality berries. Prices: wheat, $1.23; eggs, 28c.—H. I. R., August 13.

Cumberland County, Pa.—This past year wheat demonstrations conducted by the County Agricultural Extension Association on the farms of Jacob Hertzler, Hampden Township, on limestone soil, and George Mentzer, Lower Frankford Township, on shale soil, showed that the bearded varieties outyielded the smooth varieties. Four varieties were included in each demonstration, Red Rock, Pennsylvania 44, Leap's Prolific and Forward. Wheat about all threshed and oats harvesting done; yield best in years. Digging of early potatoes has begun; yield good. Prospects for late potatoes are good, blight is light thruout the valley. Corn is from two to three weeks late and indications are for a light crop. Hay is a good crop and pasture is improved by frequent rains. Peaches about one-third crop and apples one-half crop. Prices: eggs, 35c; butter, 50c; potatoes, $1.40; wheat, $1.20.—A. L. H., August 15.

Greene County, Pa.—We have been having some fine rains. Much needed for pastures and corn. Corn crop will be small. Hay nearly all harvested, heaviest crop for several years. Oats and wheat also good. Potato threshing not yet begun. Potato crops will be average. Not so many Mexican bean beetles as last season. Small crop of peaches. Apple crop also light. Public schools open August 29 for eight-month term. Butter, 30c; eggs, 25c.—C. M. K., August 15.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—Farmers are making hay as fast as the weather permits. Potatoes looking good. Some farmers spraying to prevent blight. Corn crops show an uneven growth. Curb markets are open and a variety of vegetables, fruits and flowers have been placed on sale. Cabbage sells for $1.00 per bbl.; cauliflower, 30@35c hd., cucumbers, $1.50 per 11-qt. basket; chickens, 28@30c; apples, 10c qt., 50@75c basket; eggs, 45c; butter 45@50c; new potatoes, 37c pk.—E. A. K., August 11.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Ground in fine condition for plowing. Most of oats cut and some hauled in. About half of corn fields are shooting ears and promise a good crop, while others will need two full months in which to mature a perfect crop. Hay was very plentiful. Early potatoes good and a few more good showers will make the late ones. Apples and peaches not so plentiful. Some threshing done, wheat and oats yielding fairly well. Old wheat, $1.25; corn, $1.15; oats, 50c; potatoes, $1.50; eggs, 25c; butter, 50c; chickens, 25c.—J. H. H., August 16.

Monroe County, Pa.—The annual farmers' excursion under the auspices of the Agricultural Extension Association will tour to Doylestown, August 17th. Frost was noticed on the Pocono Mountains on August 3rd. Oats crop is being harvested and a big yield assured. Few farmers have begun fall plowing. Corn is showing good prospects of a crop if season is late. Potatoes are blighted, early crop light and most all dug and marketed. Japanese beetle has done no damage yet. The West End Fair will be held August 31 on the new grounds near Gilberts. The apple crop will be a very light one. Haying is finished, big crop reported.—G. S., August 15th.

Passaic County, N. J.—All crops are showing the effects of the wet weather of the last month, especially beans of all kinds, which are a complete failure. Corn, as a general rule, looks poorly, especially on low ground. Peppers have not loaded up very well showing indications of a light crop unless the late setting sticks on the vines. Tomatoes are inclined to be small. Plants are loaded fairly well. The markets are fair and the prices quite good for this time of the year. Beets about $2 per 100; carrots, $3.50@4 per 100; cabbage, 75c@$1 bbl. but slow demand; tomatoes, the best grade, $1.50@2 basket but the demand slow owing to a large amount of South Jersey goods being shipped in, peppers in good demand, the price being $1 basket; blackberries are in good demand and go at 20@22c qt.—N. D., August 9.

Snyder County, Pa.—Warm weather has helped corn and oats, harvest is about thru with an unusual yield. The Susquehanna Valley picnic, August 10, at Rolling Green Park, was large. Farmers and others from Snyder, Union, Northumberland, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon and other nearby counties attended. New potatoes doing well and bringing about $1@2 per bushel, according to grade. Apples yield well in spots where sprayed and orchards given proper attention. Peaches slight crop. Berries plentiful. Many farmers threshing to make room for immense oats crop. Farm work well advanced.—W., August 13.

Tioga County, Pa.—Haying well under way. Some have finished. Frequent showers have delayed the work but have done more good to other crops than harm to hay. Oats turning fast. Cutting will follow close on the hay. Wheat cut, a good crop and threshing beginning. Quite an acreage of buckwheat planted this year. Early potatoes a fair crop. Pastures rather short. All kinds of fruit and berries a short crop. Prices: heavy broilers, 25c, eggs, 25c; potatoes, 80c.—P. W. L., August 12.

Warren County, Pa.—County Agent Henry Reist reports that the farmers have completed the heaviest hay crop since 1917. The heavy rains have made very long grass. The corn crop is very short, estimated as being 68 per cent of normal. The oats crop is very good this year. Eggs, 45c; butter, 48c; potatoes, $2; beef, 13c; chickens, 25c; cabbage, 5c; tomatoes, 15c; cucumbers, 3 for 25c.—H. C. J., August 15.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

PEOPLE in the large cities cannot become greatly concerned about farm relief. When they have a hankering for succotash and go to the green grocers and pay 75c per dozen for sugar corn and forty-five cents for a quarter of a peck of lima beans in the pod, they forget all about farm relief and begin to think about consumer relief. When on the same day they pay 25c a pound for tomatoes and 25c for a flavorless cantaloupe they begin to feel even more sorry for themselves.

Those were the prices we paid in a residential suburb of Philadelphia on Friday, August 12th. The same morning on the Dock Street market I saw those lima beans selling at $2.50 per bushel, the corn at about 42c a dozen, the tomatoes at $1.25 per five-eighths basket and the apples at $1.50 a bushel. The farmer received these prices minus a ten per cent charge for selling. They are fairly good prices to the farmer but there is a wide gap between them and what we had to pay.

Volumes have been written about the spread of farm prices. Perhaps there is nothing new to add, but I learned a few things that are at least of interest. From what I have told you it would seem that the farmer received a fair price. The commission man did not take a very big slice for his share, but after it left his hands the price surely did soar. If we are given to jumping to conclusions we might say the retailer is gouging the public. I admit I had that notion, but I thought it would be only fair to talk to several retailers and see what they had to say in their own defense.

High rents was one of the chief reasons they gave for the high prices they charged. One man with a good corner location on the main street was paying $250 per month as rent. Others were paying more and a few less. They had from two to five men working for them regularly and extra help at the week-end. This would mean a payroll of $120 to $500 per month. Many of them were running delivery trucks at an expense of at least $50 a month and probably double that. Some were receiving their best orders over the telephone and did a credit business.

An average store would have a monthly overhead of $400, not counting the fact that perhaps half of the income would be tied up in charge accounts for a large part of the month or longer. It must sell a large amount of fruits and vegetables even at the high prices to cover the overhead. Naturally, the owner wants a profit for himself and he must build up capital to carry on the business.

One retailer near here does his own buying. He reaches the wholesale market around 5:30 A. M., buys his load, drives his truck to the store, unloads, arranges the stock and remains until 8 P. M. on week days and 11 P. M. on Fridays and Saturdays. He is making some money, but he does not have much time for enjoyment.

These facts explain to a large extent why the retailer must charge so much for his produce but this does not help your pocketbook or mine. The retailer says that the consumer is to blame for the high prices since he demands service. You can imagine what the average consumer would say about that.

I learned a number of other things about the problems that retailers have and how they affect both the consumer and the farmer, but if I wrote them all in this column the editors would have to purchase smaller type. I will tell you about them soon.

Discuss Production

(Continued from page 9)

feeding the one on the all-mash method for both chicks and chickens by D. C. Kennard, of the Ohio Experiment Station, seemed the most practical. Mr. Kennard gave credit to Wisconsin for the popularizing of this method of feeding chicks, altho he said it had long been known. The ration used commonly is as follows: ground yellow corn, 70 parts; winter wheat middlings, 20 parts; meat scrap (50 per cent protein), 5 parts; poultry bonemeal, 4 parts; common salt, 1 part. This mixture is placed before the chicks in hoppers so protected as to keep the chicks out of them and fed with milk and other customary supplements such as green feed, cod-liver oil or sunlight.

One method, which, while new, but popular where tried, is the practice of growing chicks on a screen of hardware cloth of one-quarter- or even a half-inch mesh. This removes all danger of eating droppings and cuts down the spread of disease and makes necessary the all-mash feeding method.

Most discussion of diseases centered around white diarrhea, the one poultry disease that is carried from mature stock thru the egg to the chick.—W. H. Lloyd.

Inspect Delaware Vineyards

AN INCREASING interest in the development of the commercial grape growing industry in Kent County, Del., was clearly demonstrated on August 10 when approximately seventy growers took part in the fifth annual grape tour conducted thru the commercial vineyard districts of Smyrna, Dover and Wyoming, under the direction of the Kent Grape Growers' Association and the Kent County Farm Bureau in cooperation with County Agent Russell E. Wilson and representatives of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station.

The tour started at the vineyards of Ed Willim, W. S. Short, George P. Hudson and S. J. Hall, near Dover. After inspecting these four vineyards of Concord grapes, the growers motored to the Smyrna district to visit the vineyards of Henry Hartman, Ralph E. Spruance and George H. Carter. Attention was called to the spraying demonstrations which are being conducted in the Carter vineyard this season by Dr. Thomas F. Manns, plant pathologist of the University of Delaware, and Kent County Agent Russell E. Wilson, to show the importance of the early applications of the Bordeaux spray in the control of the black rot, and other fungous diseases that are common to the grape crop in this county.

Compare Spray and Dust

After inspecting the Carter vineyard, the growers returned to Dover where an excellent dinner was served to them in the Capital Grange Hall by the ladies of that organization. The program during the noon hour consisted of short addresses by B. B. Chase, president of the Kent Grape Growers' Association; Dr. Thomas F. Manns, plant pathologist; Dr. H. L. Dozier, entomologist, and Director C. A. McCue, of the University of Delaware.

Mr. Chase urged the growers to become associated with the grape association which has for its aim the cooperative marketing of the grape crop. Dr. Manns discussed the grape-spraying program from the standpoint of disease control, and Dr. Dozier mentioned the work which is being started in this area on the control of the grape leaf hopper and the berry moth. The subject of vineyard fertilization was discussed by Director McCue who is conducting some experimental work in the vineyards of B. B. Chase and N. W. Taylor in the Dover district.

The schedule of the tour during the afternoon included the farms of A. G. Massey, W. V. Cosden, Dr. Alfred Smith and Son, B. B. Chase, N. W. Taylor, J. H. Hipwell, F. F. Danner and John M. Roe.

At the vineyard of Dr. Smith and Son, the visiting growers were shown the comparative results in the use of the liquid Bordeaux, and the dust treatments for the control of black rot. This type of disease control work has been carried on in this vineyard for the past three years under the supervision of Dr. Manns and County Agent Wilson. The fertilization experiments which were started in the vineyards of B. B. Chase and N. W. Taylor in the spring of 1924 to determine the proper kind of fertilizer to use to maintain the growth of the vines, and to secure a maximum yield of fruit have been interesting features of the tour each year.

Taking the grape area as a whole, the vineyards this year are in a very good condition for the growers are following better cultural and spraying practices. The yield this fall has been estimated to be reduced about one-third as compared to last year's crop.—R. E. W.

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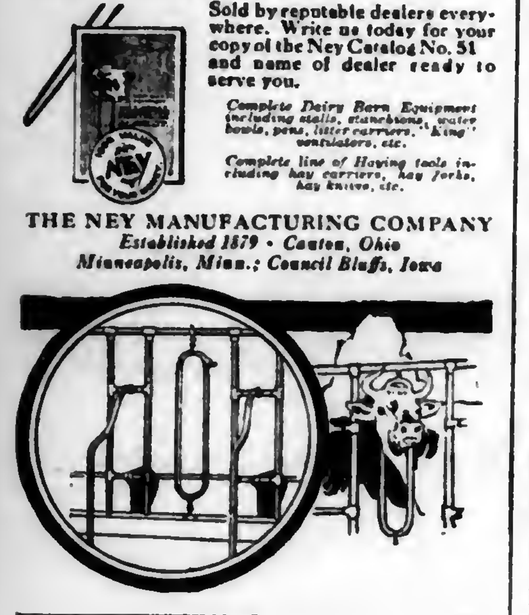

Fights Corn Borer —Pays a Profit

Rowell Trojan Ensilage Cutter actually helps fight the dreaded Corn Borer. It blows this pest into the silo, where it can do no harm.

There are a dozen other good reasons why you should own a Rowell Trojan. For example: Cut your ensilage when the corn is right which means *better ensilage. Fill your silo at your own convenience*, not at someone else's. *Save money* by doing your own silo filling. *Make money* by filling your neighbor's silos. You get a cutter with a guaranteed-for-life flywheel, Hyatt roller bearings and other equally important features that assure years of satisfactory service. 10 H. P. engine, or equal power, runs it.

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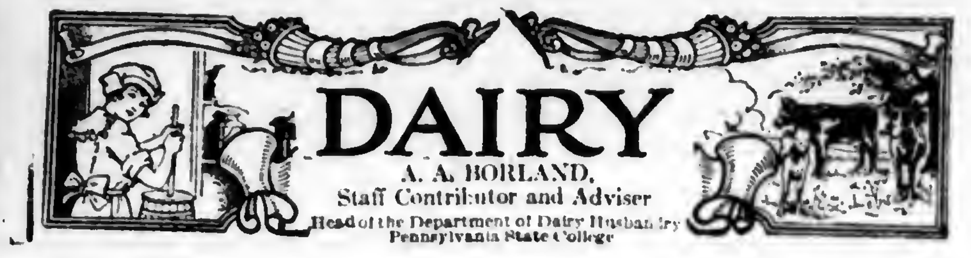

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Butler County Leads in Better Sires

PENNSYLVANIA with 64 purebred bull associations has more of these organizations for the advancement of the dairy industry than any other state. And Butler County, Pa., leads the entire United States in purebred sire association work. These facts were emphasized by Professor E. B. Fitts, State College Dairy Extension specialist, at the bull association banquet given by the Butler County National Bank at the Nixon Hotel, Butler, on August 5th.

A large percentage of this county's bull associations have been sponsored by the bank, thru its agricultural specialist, R. C. Wiggins, who was formerly Butler's county agent, and in cooperation with the present county agent, W. F. Mandeville.

Besides the bull association members, the banquet guests included: Dr. R. R. Graves, of the United States Department of Agriculture; E. M. Harmon, editor of the Dairy Farmer; M. S. Prescott, editor of the Holstein World; M. T. Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association; L. C. Copeland, manager of the Register of Merit Department, American Jersey Cattle Club; L. L. Rummell, of the Ohio Farmer; E. S. Bayard; C. L. White, of the Pennsylvania Farmer.

W. C. McKay, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, presided. Among the other speakers were John V. Ritts, president of the Butler County National Bank; Elias Ritts, vice president, and R. C. Wiggins.

Show Fine Herds

CUMBERLAND COUNTY'S finest cattle were shown August 10 and 11 at the second annual Cumberland County Dairy Show held at Mt. Holly Springs, Pa. Over 200 high type grade and purebred cattle were judged by R. H. Olmstead and C. R. Gearhart, State College dairy extension specialists.

The herds of Paul Gibble, John L. Bashore, Hugh McCullough and Abner Rider demonstrated the results of better sires and efficient herd management, and showed how dairying might be both profitable and a pleasure.

Officials of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, the Cumberland County Holstein Breeders' Association and the Cumberland County Agricultural Extension Association under whose combined auspices the show was held look forward to its becoming a permanent annual event.

Many Join New Jersey Dairy Tour

ON TUESDAY, August 9th, 35 dairymen and their families from Burlington County, New Jersey, joined the state-wide dairy tour to Washington, D. C. The party of 115 people from the entire state arrived in Washington Tuesday evening. Wednesday morning they went out to Beltsville to the government experimental dairy farm. Here the party was divided into two groups and shown the buildings and dairy herd. The herd consists of about 250 head of purebred Holsteins and Jerseys and with this herd many experiments are being carried on. Mr. Turner, in charge of this work, is carrying on line breeding with the Holstein herd. The Jerseys are being used for in-breeding experiments.

A very enjoyable lunch was served by the Dairy Department. Sandwiches made from Swiss cheese made in the laboratory of the Dairy Department and ham cured from pork produced at the farm, along with milk produced by the dairy herd and ice cream, were very much enjoyed.

Going back to Washington the visitors were addressed by Doctor Larson, head of the dairy department, and Mr. McDowell, who has charge of the cow testing association records from all over the United States.

Visit Experimental Farm

The next point of interest visited was the Field Crops Experimental Farm located at Arlington, across the Potomac from Washington. Here experiments are being carried on in the testing out of various sources of seed and different kinds of cover crops. It was at this station that the Marglobe tomato was developed. One of the experiments being carried on that aroused the most interest was that of the comparison between foreign-grown red clover and native-grown seed. The results were so striking that there is no question in the minds of those who saw it about which kind of red clover they will use in the future. Actual yield results show a return of as high as one ton of additional hay in favor of the native-grown seed.

A banquet was held Wednesday evening. This ended the formal program and on Thursday, after looking around the city and seeing many points of interest, most of the party returned home.

New Book Published

"ROOT Development of Vegetable Crops" is the title of a new book by John E. Weaver and William E. Bruner, published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 370 Seventh Ave., New York. A great deal of study and investigation has been given every other part of a plant, but comparatively little exhaustive effort to finding out the nature, extent and variation of the root systems of the different plants. This latter work has been well done by the authors and this book describes in detail the structure and habits of the underground part of all the common vegetables. The purpose of the authors evidently is to give the grower an understanding of the nature and habits of the roots of the plants he grows so that he may practice cultural and fertilizing methods more intelligently and effectively. The book is generously illustrated by original scale drawings and illustrations from photographs. The price is $4.

Celebrate Tenth Year

AGRICULTURAL extension work has been in progress in Indiana County for ten years. The executive committee of the Indiana County Agricultural Extension Association decided at a recent meeting to hold a ten-year celebration.

A banquet will be held on Monday evening, August 29, at 6:00 P. M. at the United Presbyterian Church at Indiana. The speakers will include Governor John S. Fisher, Dr. Charles G. Jordan, State Secretary of Agriculture, and M. S. McDowell, State Director of Agricultural Extension at State College. All farmers and their wives in the county are invited to attend this banquet. The fee will be $1.00 per plate. Speeches will be short so that the meeting can be over by 8:30.

Appointed Director

PROFESSOR F. B. MORRISON, of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed director of experiment stations of New York to succeed Dr. R. W. Thatcher who resigned to accept the presidency of Massachusetts Agricultural College. Professor Morrison was acting dean of the Wisconsin Agricultural College and acting director of the experiment station from 1924 to 1926. He will take up his duties in New York State October 1st.

A Silo Insures Against Corn Crop Losses

(Continued from page 3)

Green clover makes good silage and if the weather continues wet at the time the second cutting is usually harvested, the wet clover can be cut into the silo. Plenty of water should be added to the clover if it is partially dry when put into the silo, since any crop when ensiled must be thoroly saturated with water in order to insure its preservation.

Experiments at the Pennsylvania State College showed that a ration containing clover silage and a moderate allowance of clover hay produced 10.3 per cent more butterfat than a ration containing no clover silage but a sufficiently greater amount of clover hay to furnish an equal amount of food nutrients.

Can Ensile Alfalfa

The last cutting of alfalfa can also be ensiled if it comes at a time when it can be mixed with corn; otherwise the alfalfa had better be made into hay since without a carbohydrate crop such as corn or sorghum the ensilage does not contain enough sugar in proportion to protein to undergo the normal fermentation process.

In addition to the insurance a silo provides against early frosts, it occasions a smaller loss of the corn crop thru weathering and fermentation than does field curing. Furthermore, the succulence provided in silage with its consequent effect in sharpening the appetite of cattle and in keeping the alimentary tract in good condition results in increased milk flow as compared with a dry ration.

"At the Vermont Station green fodder corn, converted into silage and fed with hay and grain produced 11 per cent more milk than the same amount of dried corn fodder fed with the same allowance of hay and grain." Every one of nine different trials at four different experiment stations including Wisconsin, Vermont, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have shown that the silo method of harvesting the corn crop results in more milk than the dry field curing method. The average of the nine trials shows an increase of 7.4 pounds of milk from 100 pounds of dry matter in the silage ration as compared with the ration containing fodder corn.

Produce More Milk on Silage

Since an acre of corn at the silage stage contains approximately 8900 pounds of dry matter, this means over 650 pounds more milk per acre from the corn crop if harvested thru the silo. At this rate it is not difficult to figure the largely increased returns from the corn crop fed as silage instead of dry corn and stover.

Likewise, the steer feeder with a silo has a big advantage over his neighbor without one. The average of 20 trials at five different stations including 377 two-year-old steers showed that when silage was added to a ration of clover hay, shelled corn and cottonseed meal, the feed cost of 100 pounds gain was reduced from $3.47 to $2.25, a saving of $1.22 on the feed cost of each 100 pounds gain.

At the Illinois Station it was found that an acre of corn when fed to steers as silage was worth 30 per cent more than the shock corn from the same area.

No dairyman or steer feeder can afford to be without a silo this year. Even if he has to borrow the money to buy one he will be ahead of the game in a comparatively short time. Now is the time to act, so as to have the silo built and ready for the corn crop at silo filling time.

NEWTON'S Compound — Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

DAIRY

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Sold out on [illegible] taking orders only for future delivery. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

[illegible] HEAD OF HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY COWS —All T. B. Tested, due to freshen this fall. THE McCULLOUGH FARMS, White Pine, Pa.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

[illegible] GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES Practically pure, from heavy milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

100 FEEDERS, Steers and heifers, beef grades. 45 grade Jersey and Guernsey heifers. W. S. Handley, Boydton, Va.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES 12 Bred Sows for fall farrow. These are the kind that please. Should be shipped soon. Cash or easy terms. Get them. Be quick. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, DAGSBORO, DEL.

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from best litters. WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

Berkshires Special offering of pigs and shoats for feeders. Cholera immune. This is a [illegible] out sale making room for fall litters. L. T. DAVIS, DAGSBORO, DEL.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks, $[illegible] each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to [illegible] grain. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

[illegible] CHESTER WHITE, Duroc and Berkshire Pigs 6 weeks old, $4.00; 8 weeks old, $5.00. Ready to ship in Sept., Oct. & Nov. High grade & purebred [illegible] $6.00 each. Oaks Dairy Farm, Wyalusing, Pa.

Big Type Reg. Durocs A few choice bred gilts and pigs for sale. Priced right and shipped on approval. G. C. SAUFLEY, R. D. No. 2, Hummelstown, Pa.

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS $8.75, six weeks old from large litters, best blood lines. Northern grown Rosen Seed Rye, [illegible] tested, great yielder. Geo. N. [illegible], Mallory, N. Y.

Pigs Pure-Bred Big Type Poland China Pigs weighing around 70 lbs., either sex. C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS [illegible] STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

PENNS VALLEY STOCK FARM BERKSHIRES— Two fine gilts bred for September farrow. W. F. RISHEL, CENTRE HALL, PA.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. A. LEE HOUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

[illegible] HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and gilts from my big show herd and Champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA Pigs 8 weeks old, $6.50 each. Express Paid. Boars all ages. I. R. TANGER, York Springs, Pa.

[illegible] GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS, [illegible] months old. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

SHEEP

Cheviot RAMS from the only IMPORTED FLOCK in Pennsylvania. Rams, 1 year and over, $50 to $100. Ram lambs, $35 to $55. Jersey Bull Calves, $250 to $400. Erdenheim Farm, Inc., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

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ENGLISH BEAGLE PUPPIES Pedigreed—all ages. Broken dogs on trial. Write your wants and I'll try to please you. WILSON COFIELL, Upperco, Md.

LLEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, [illegible] broke on trial. Pamphlet free. E. E. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. [illegible] GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

Rat Terriers, Fox Terriers, Police, Rabbit Hounds. Lists, 10c. PETER SLATER, Box P.F., PANA, ILL.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 846 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

GOATS

GOATS WANTED 8 Angora does and 1 buck, not akin. State price. Write Box 113, Pennsylvania Farmer.

[illegible] milk goat, $15. Pair World's Best Pure White Saanens, Registered Nubians, [illegible] Toggenburgs. [illegible] Fine Buck, $[illegible]. Lloyd Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

MARE HAS ITCH.—I have a gray mare in good condition except she has some sort of itch in warm weather and has spells of striking belly with hind foot.—M. J. C., Leraysville, Pa. The mare should have a laxative diet, that is, a diet that results in a regular and free bowel evacuation. Grass, oil meal and bran mashes will aid in securing this condition. Avoid corn and feed oats principally. The striking with the hind foot may be due to an itching along the belly. Try bathing the abdomen with a warm soda solution or with a two per cent solution of one of the common dips.

DROPSY.—I have a dog that has had dropsy for about three months. Is there anything I can do for him? —Mrs. J. P., Mays Landing, N. J. This is a condition evident in aged dogs and probably is due to faulty heart action. Watch the diet closely and feed sparingly. Meat and milk should furnish the major portion of his food. See that the bowels move regularly. Give a teaspoonful of castor oil every other day for one week.

EYES ARE BLOODSHOT.—I have a year-old Collie which lately has been troubled with bloodshot eyes, matter collecting in the corners. The dog seems to be healthy otherwise. Will you please state the cause and the remedy?—R. E., Flanders, N. J. This is probably due to an infection. Bathe with a warm boric acid solution. Put a drop or two of five per cent argyrol or of two per cent merchurochrome in the eye daily, using a medicine dropper.

A farm expert, after giving a lecture in an agricultural district, announced that he would be glad to answer any question that was put to him.

A voice from the audience:

"You seem to know a lot, sir, about a farmer's difficulties. May I ask a question about a very important one? How can you tell a bad egg?"

The lecturer waited until the laughter had died away.

"If I had anything to tell a bad egg I think I should break it gently," he answered quietly.

"Yes, I heard a noise and got up, and there, under the bed, I saw a man's leg."

"Good heavens! The burglar's?"

"No, my husband's. He heard the noise, too."

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A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions, 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

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COCKERELS AND PULLETS—We specialize in high quality free range stock for breeding purposes at reasonable prices. Order now, do not wait until the breeding season comes and prices are higher. Johnson's Mellwood Chicks, Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.

S. C. BUFF and White Leghorns, $8.00—100. Barred Rocks, $8.50—100. Reds, $9.00. White Rocks, $10.00—100. Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100. Light Mixed, $6.50—100. I pay the postage. Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $8; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

CHICKEN MITES, Bedbugs Cleaned out. No sprays or chemicals. 50c in stamps brings you sample. Descriptive literature free. Write American Mite Eliminator Co., Dept. B, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or R. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS—12-16 and 20 weeks old. Write for prices and state what variety. No culls. All guaranteed. Frank X. Borkhart, Tiffin, Ohio.

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FOUR THOUSAND WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS from trapnested and rigidly culled flock. Mothers with trap records of from 160 to 250 eggs. Sired by choicest males from hens with records up to 284 eggs and from Hollywood male with 301-egg dam. Eight hundred splendid individuals raised in confinement and now ready to lay, $2.50 each. Younger pullets from $1.00 up. Cockerels from hens with records of 200 eggs and up, $3.00 to $5.00. Stonewold Leghorn Farm, Flemington, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Tancred-Barron S. C. W. Leghorn Breeding Cockerels. Sired by males direct from Tancred. Priced very reasonable. Write today to Lavar Hatchery, Post Office Box 22, DuBois, Pa.

TOM BARRON STRAIN White Leghorn Pullets, all ages, also hens. Low prices. Live delivery guaranteed. Willow Egg Farm, Holland, Mich.

MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn pullets, produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Better Poultry Company, Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

MARCH HATCHED White Leghorn Pullets, $1.25 each. C. E. Kennedy, East Berlin, Pa., Route 4.

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five Pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, $1.00. Farmers' Club, 131, Hazel, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED

CAN USE several good single men with good habits at once. Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Littlestown, Pa.

FARM LANDS

$3600 INCOME—Lancaster Co. farm. A wonder for trucking and fruit; pickles run $300 acre, others in proportion; land all lies to south, produces finest strawberries in Lancaster market; only ¼ mile village, half hour to city; estimated $500 worth timber, over 80 nice fruit trees, berries brought $700 last year; good 6-room house, electricity available, dandy large barn, numerous other bldgs. worth more than low price $4000, only part needed, and team, cattle, 100 poultry, hogs, gas engine, implements, vehicles, hay, grain, vegetables, etc. included. Details pg. 81 big illus. Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO AND DAIRY FARM—102 acres very fertile potato, corn and truck soil, mostly sand loam. Level, no stones. Fourteen-room house, cellar storage for 3,000 bushels potatoes. Large basement barns, two inside silos. Buildings in good repair, all electric lighted. Thirty acres clover, five acres alfalfa, twelve good timber. Come and see the certified Cobblers, corn and other growing crops. We can prove there is no better bargain anywhere. Ten miles to Syracuse. Price $60 an acre. Half cash. Wilcox & Jones (owners), Kirkville, New York.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY FRUIT FARM—Handsome brick Colonial; 30 acres fruit, over 500 heavy bearing 12-year apple trees, 750 finest varieties peaches; lovely stream can supply water power; stately 12 room brick home, sets back off Shenandoah Valley Pike; 3 porches, cement cellar, excellent water, healthful elevation, glorious views; all needed farm bldgs. and 4-car brick garage; replacement value house alone $25,000 but Chicago business man sacrifices complete at $3800, only part cash. Picture and details pg. 102 big illus. Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

FOR AN INVESTMENT buy land in the "Ozarks." Tracts 40 to 2,000 acres. $2.50 per acre up. Box 66, Houston, Mo.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

FARMER WANTED to rent or to work on shares. Box 114, Penna. Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS

BARREL CHURN, hand and pulley power. Butter Worker, hand. Babcock Milk Tester, hand power. Electric Washing Machine. All in good running order and very cheap. No use for above. Address, P. O. Box 38, Warrington, Pa.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamp. Cowic Studio, 10½ Fountain Ave., F., Springfield, O.

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kans.

TEAM MULES, wagon, Walsh harness for sale cheap. Guaranteed condition. No longer needed on real estate development. George Nippins, Beesley's Point, N. J.

WANTED—Ginseng, price high. Mayapple root, Beeswax. Hides. Furs in season. Write, R. I. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

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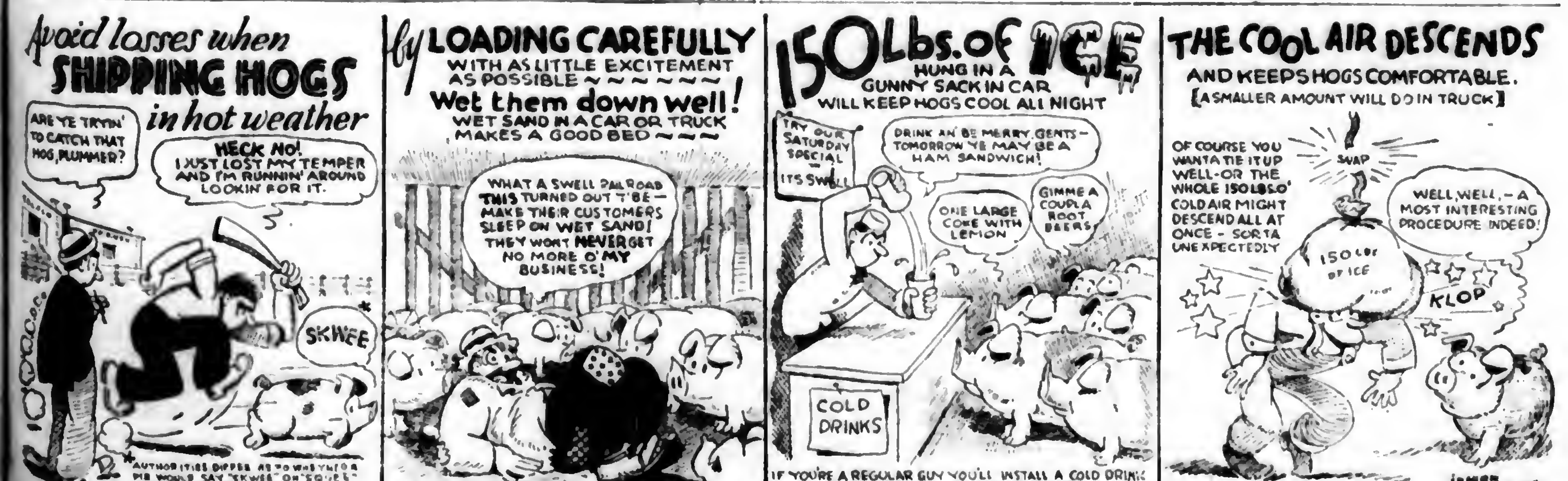
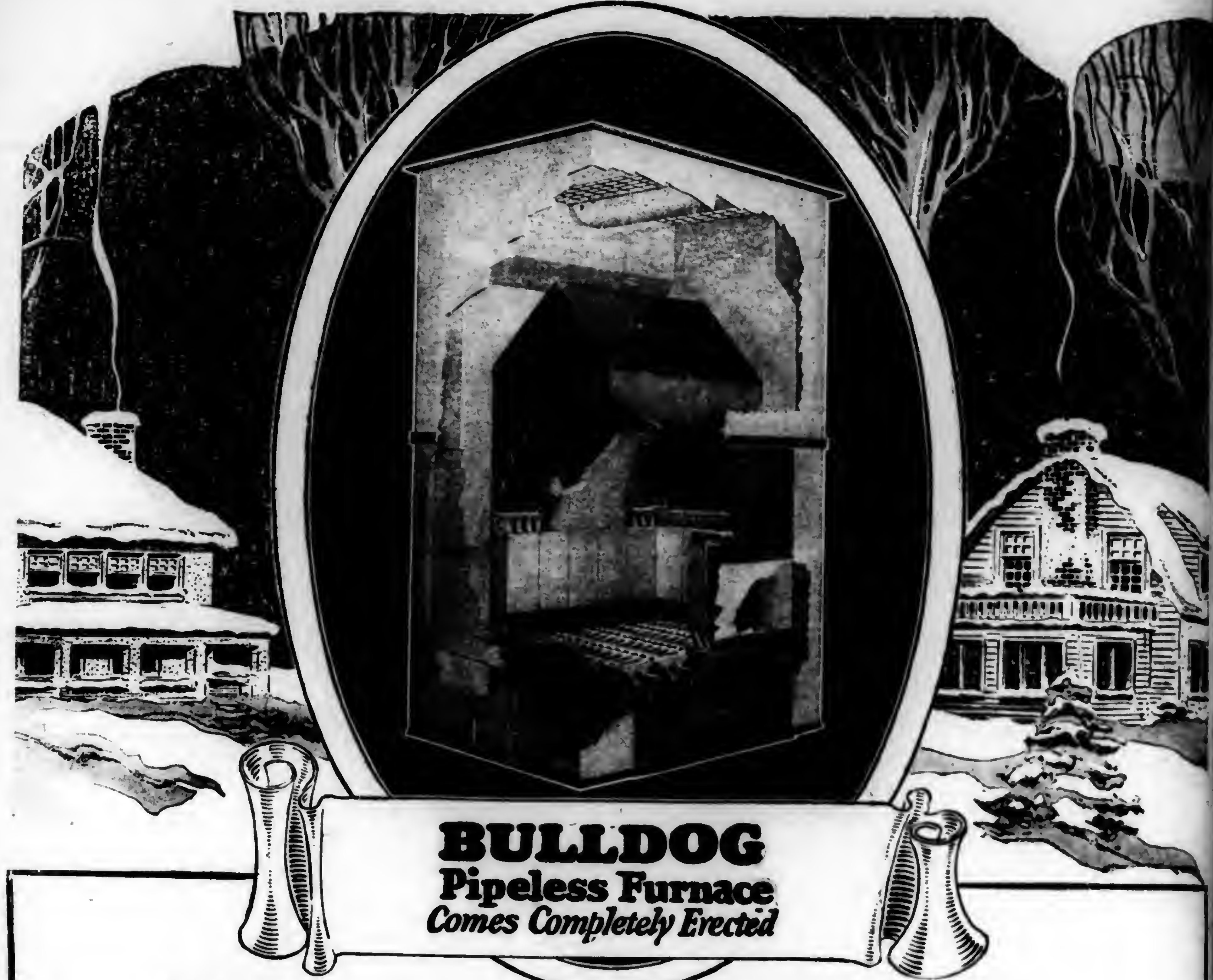
THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


Avoid losses when SHIPPING HOGS in hot weather
ARE YE TRYIN' TO CATCH THAT HOG, PLUMMER?
HECK NO! I JUST LOST MY TEMPER AND I'M RUNNIN' AROUND LOOKIN' FOR IT.
SKWEE
AUTHORITIES DIFFER AS TO WHETHER A HOG WOULD SAY "SKWEE" OR "SQUEE" UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES
by LOADING CAREFULLY WITH AS LITTLE EXCITEMENT AS POSSIBLE
Wet them down well!
WET SAND IN A CAR OR TRUCK MAKES A GOOD BED
WHAT A SWELL RAILROAD THIS TURNED OUT T'BE—MAKE THEIR CUSTOMERS SLEEP ON WET SAND! THEY WONT NEVER GET NO MORE O' MY BUSINESS!
150 Lbs. of ICE HUNG IN A GUNNY SACK IN CAR WILL KEEP HOGS COOL ALL NIGHT
TRY OUR SATURDAY SPECIAL — IT'S SWELL
DRINK AN' BE MERRY, GENTS—TOMORROW YE MAY BE A HAM SANDWICH!
ONE LARGE COKE WITH LEMON
GIMME A COUPLA ROOT BEERS
COLD DRINKS
IF YOU'RE A REGULAR GUY YOU'LL INSTALL A COLD DRINK STAND OR ICE CREAM PARLOR OR SOMETHING
THE COOL AIR DESCENDS AND KEEPS HOGS COMFORTABLE. [A SMALLER AMOUNT WILL DO IN TRUCK]
OF COURSE YOU WANTA TIE IT UP WELL—OR THE WHOLE 150 LBS. O' COLD AIR MIGHT DESCEND ALL AT ONCE—SORTA UNEXPECTEDLY
SNAP
150 LBS OF ICE
KLOP
WELL, WELL,—A MOST INTERESTING PROCEDURE INDEED!



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at about the

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—Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

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Jess. T. Conrad,
1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

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—Walter Geary, Gloucester, Mass.

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"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace."
—Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

No Money Down! **Small Monthly Payments—Installed Almost as Easily as a Cook Stove!**

Bulldog Furnace Co. [*BABSON BROS. Sole Distributors*]
19th Street and California Avenue, Dept. C-712 Chicago, Ill.

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The Bulldog comes completely erected and is sent for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. DON'T put up with old fashioned stoves or some worn out furnace, when you can so EASILY have the greatest fuel saver made. *Factory connections both East and West and we ship from the nearest point. Write now!*

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PENNSYLVANIA
AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY
FARMER
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1927 No. 10

High above the timber line in the Canadian Rockies

How to control stinking smut—the great black destroyer of Pennsylvania wheat. Page 3.

AGR'L EXP'T STATION
SEP 6 1927

for Economical Transportation

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The vast resources of General Motors and the tremendous manufacturing facilities of Chevrolet have made possible this amazing quality.

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The Chevrolet Motor Company is a unit of the General Motors Corporation — the greatest automotive organization in the world. Utilizing the vast resources and engineering facilities of this organization, Chevrolet enjoys, to the fullest extent, these manufacturing advantages—a fact that is largely responsible for Chevrolet's amazing values.

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The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey NewYork Delaware and Maryland.

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Vol. 96—No. 10 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1927 Whole No. 1581

Smut-the Great Black Destroyer

Losses to Pennsylvania's Wheat Crop Can Be Prevented by Seed Treatment

By R. S. KIRBY, Pennsylvania State College

THE way stinking smut of wheat has become the great black destroyer of Pennsylvania wheat within the past six years and the successful battle waged to control it is one of the most interesting stories in modern agriculture.

Stinking smut this year has caused the following losses:

1. The replacement of over one bushel of good wheat per acre on the average in Pennsylvania with one bushel of smut. Further, much greater losses occurred in many of the best wheat-producing counties in the southeastern part of the state.

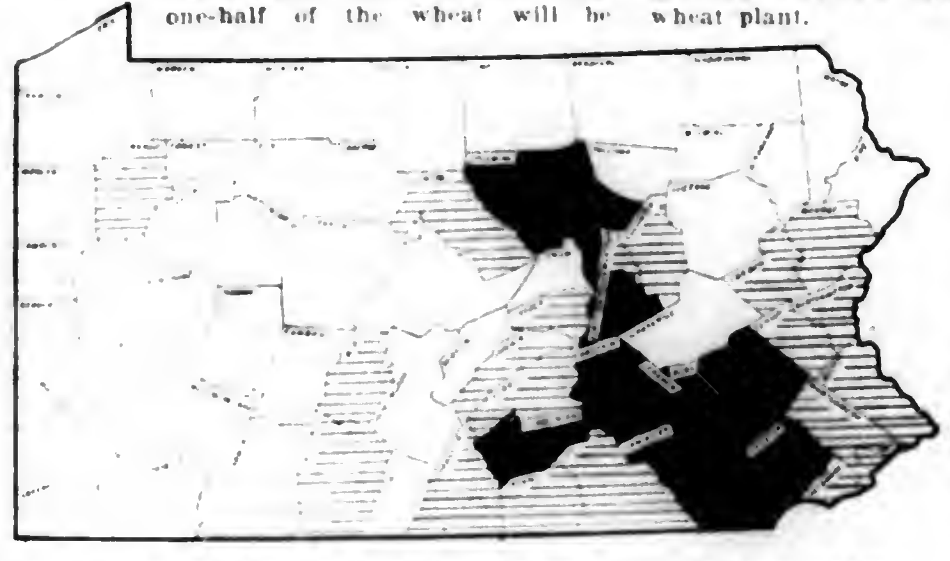
2. A smut discount of from 5 to 45 cents on every bushel of wheat which smells of this smut or has over two smutted kernels in each 300 grains, since such smutty wheat is unfit for making flour until it goes thru an expensive cleaning process. Field inspectors indicate that in sections where smut is severe, over one-half of the wheat will be docked for this smut.

3. Inability of farmers in Pennsylvania to sell thousands of bushels of smutted wheat at any price, since many grain dealers are unable to dispose of this type of wheat.

It Is a Parasite

Smut is a plant which must rob a food-making plant like wheat if it is to exist. A stinking smut plant thus passes most of its life as a parasitic fungus growing inside the wheat plant.

A simple outfit for treating wheat seed, designed by the Penna. State College



Losses due to stinking smut: Black, over two bushels loss per acre; shaded, over one bushel; white, less than one bushel.

A smut plant is similar to a wheat plant in that both reproduce themselves by seed (smut seed usually called spores). Both types of seed remain dormant for years if placed in a dry place but start to sprout at once if placed in moist soil having the right temperature. The smut seed (spore) sprouts by sending out a minute strand-like root which soon starves to death if it is unable to come in contact with a sprout of wheat a few days old.

Thus smut can enter the wheat plant only during the first couple weeks of its growth. If the smut strands gain entrance into the young plant, they grow up inside the stem until the head of wheat is formed. This smut usually grows into every young grain on a head and replaces all of each wheat kernel except the seed coat with from one to four million smut seeds.

Threshing Machine Spreads the Pest

Many of the smut-filled kernels are broken open during threshing, thus allowing the tiny smut seed to become spread over the wheat kernels of the crop being threshed as well as the next three or four crops threshed by the same threshing machine. Smut seed must in practically every case be planted with the (to page 23)

Buyers Organize-Why Not Sellers?

FIFTY years ago farmers consumed 80 per cent of the production of their land, and sold but 20 per cent. Today they consume 20 per cent and have to sell 80 per cent of their production. Marketing is the farmer's biggest problem. Last year, out of a total production valued at 12 billion dollars, the farmers had to find a market for 9½ billion dollars' worth of products. Even in these days of big business that is a tremendous output for one industry.

When the farmer had to sell only 20 per cent of his production, it was not a difficult matter. Each individual could tend to his selling and he fared rather well. But marketing 80 per cent of production is another matter. It is beyond the ability of the individual to handle so as to safeguard his own interests. There are millions of sellers and only a few thousand buyers. And the buyers can set the price.

This economic revolution, largely, is responsible for many of the difficulties besetting agriculture today. It has demanded from the farmer an alteration of all his methods, aside from production. It has handicapped him particularly during a period of depression that followed the post-war boom.

In this struggle the farmer has had no experience to guide him. He has tried this and that scheme which promised relief. Many have failed; some have met with moderate success. But the problem is still without solution and the situation from a marketing point of view is growing more serious every year.

The weakness in the farmer's position is that he sells as an individual. Sellers of farm products are numbered by the millions in the United States. Not so the buyers. They are well organized. A few thousand firms and individuals buy the 9½ billion dollars' worth of crops and livestock produced annually.

Must Play Fair with One Another

It is possible to bring about something like parity in this relationship between sellers and buyers thru the development of cooperative marketing. If farmers will abandon the old individualistic notion, band themselves together, apply business methods to their procedure, keep faith with one another, and properly merchandise their production, they can have as much influence on prices as the buyers of their production.

The difficulty is not the price that farm products bring from the consumer. The consumer pays enough today. The trouble is that the farmer gets too small a portion of what the consumer does pay. The farmer gets approximately one-third of the retail price of his products. Two-thirds of the price the consumer pays goes to the buyers, the speculators, the manufacturers and the distributors. The cost of distribution is twice as great as the price the man who grows the products receives.

This division of the consumer's dollar is unfair. It cannot be justified. It should not be tolerated. It need not continue.

Farmers can greatly improve their economic situation thru the development of cooperative marketing, which is another name for organized selling, to compete with organized buying. A good start has been made. Between a fourth and a-third of all farm products of the United States were marketed cooperatively last year. Canadian wheat growers have demonstrated the practicability of cooperative marketing as applied to grain. In Denmark, in England, in Germany and many other places, the work-ability of cooperative marketing repeatedly has been demonstrated.

Arthur Capper

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 96. No. 10 Phila., Pa., September 3, 1927 Whole No. 1581

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"A good example is the best sermon."

Comments on the Week's News

IT IS evident that five more lives have been sacrificed in efforts at trans-oceanic flying. An airplane race between Los Angeles and the Hawaiian Islands was staged and four planes started. Two of them arrived without mishap, but the other two,—one of them carrying a woman and two men,—have not been heard of nor found. The Navy Department has had a score of vessels and several hydroplanes combing the Pacific for a week to no avail. The number of fatalities and the extreme hazards of ocean flying are creating strong sentiment in favor of prohibiting the offering of prizes for such attempts.

* * *

The last act in the most sensational legal drama in the United States in years was played on the night of the twenty-third when the two convicted men, Sacco and Vanzetti, were executed. For seven years this case has been before the public. So strenuously was it fought that it aroused sentiment all over the world. The condemned men were pronounced and self-acknowledged radicals,—anarchists. The charge was made that, because of this, they did not get a fair trial. So emphatic were the charges made that they were being persecuted because of political beliefs, that many people having no sympathy with radicalism joined in requests for new trials. The case was carried consecutively to the Supreme Court, the Governor, the United States Supreme Court Judges, and even to the President. Careful reviews of the case found no evidence of unfairness and all legal authorities and courts refused to grant a new trial. Both men protested their innocence to the last.

* * *

The city papers with their usual perspicacity (?) are stating that the recent price of cotton is making $200,000,000 "velvet" for southern farmers. They forget the debts that have been piling up because of the ruinously low former prices, and the heavy expenses of cultivating the acres which were sufficient to raise a big crop. But then the city editors seem to think that every dollar the farmer gets is "velvet."

* * *

Are some tenant farmers disfranchised by the tax revision law? That is a question which is being asked in some places in Pennsylvania. The officials are not so much concerned, however, by the possible disfranchisement as by the reduction in amount of county taxes. The new law removes livestock from the list of taxable property, and since farmers in some counties pay no occupation tax, those owning no real estate have no taxes charged against them, hence will have no tax receipt for county taxes,—the legal passport to a voting booth.

* * *

The situation referred to above is causing officials to look around for some other tax resource. Why not look around for some place to cut expenses? When farmers and other business men find their revenues running behind they begin to look towards retrenchment. But not so the public spenders. Armed with legal authority they proceed to "get the money" with which to pay their salaries and maintain pet enterprises.

* * *

The strict embargo on shipments of produce from the Philadelphia district was modified on August 23 to allow the shipping of green goods after they have been inspected. Most growers, as well as some of the official investigators, are convinced that the spread of the beetle cannot be stopped and that more of the public money should be expended in teaching the public how to fight the beetles by proper spraying.

* * *

Because of the general public apathy and inactivity, about the only source of political excitement in Philadelphia is when the Organization stages a row within itself. And they have been doing this during the last few days. Charges of graft, police protection, and extravagant expenditure have been made by the organization candidate for mayor against the present organization officials. But nothing is likely to come of them. No doubt, we will hear them singing, "Hail, hail, the gang's all here," before election day.

"Good Farming and Poor Living"

AN EXCHANGE contains the following editorial which we wish to pass along:

"The representative of the National Farmers' Union of England, visiting the fertile fields of Oregon, says that good farming and poor living go together; that high standards of intensive cultivation are impossible without cheap labor, content with a low standard of living.

"The American idea is to substitute power for human labor, wherever possible; to put steam and gas and electric power into the fields in lieu of overworked men and women and children, and so make humanity free.

"The basic facts are alike, in England, America, everywhere—that cheaper, stronger, more tractable labor is essential. But here we vision it in machines, like the marvelous tractor and in a reasonable tariff to protect American production, not in low-browed, bedraggled, despairing serfs toiling for an overlord who is a "Good Farmer."

Watch Out for the Dope Fiend

THE peddling and use of dope has thus far been largely confined to the cities, but the vigor with which most cities have been trying to stamp it out has caused efforts to be made towards extending the trade to the smaller communities. There have been reports of activity in small towns and rural communities near the big cities. Young people in their teens, and even children, have been given small quantities, it is said, to start the craving. Such nefarious business merits the strongest penalty that can be devised.

Dope is one of the foundations of modern crime. Its use by an increasing number of young people is shown by the lessening age of convicted criminals. Thirty years ago the average age of convicts sent to the penitentiary was between thirty-two and forty-two years. Today, the average is between twenty-two and twenty-five years, and nearly one-third are under twenty-one years. It has been found that a majority of the big crimes are committed under the stimulus of dope. If this is a result of following the modern philosophy of the young, may we speedily return to the older if more puritanical standards.

Milk Price Raise Blocked

FOLLOWING the announcement by the Dairymen's League that the price of milk in League territory would be advanced on August 15, came the statement that the plan had been blocked by the refusal of Sheffield Farms Company to raise its price. This is the principal competitor of the Dairymen's League organization and its action made it impossible for the League to carry out its plans for raising the price. It is claimed that the failure to put the raise into effect is causing a loss to the producers of a million dollars a month.

It is said that the Sheffield Farms Company has been advocating the enlargement of the New York milk shed so that a greater quantity of milk may be shipped into New York City. If this should be done it will, of course, make it difficult, if not impossible, to raise the price when necessary. A supplement to the Dairymen's League News says:

"It is reported that prior to the buyers' meeting with the League Executive Committee, Truman Cole, John J. Dillon and C. W. Newton appeared before the New York Milk Conference Board and stated that there should be no raise in the price of milk before October 1st, and that milk should be bought and sold on their proposed two-price plan."

How Much Are You Taxed?

ONE of the pet claims of the big business man is that capital pays the taxes and that the laboring man pays comparatively little of the expenses of government; therefore, the big man should have the most to say. Listen to what William Bennett Monroe, of Harvard University, says about this:

"Every income earner in the United States pays, on the average, at least $350 per year in taxes of one sort or another, in other words, about a dollar a day.

"People who own property and earn large incomes are the ones who actually hand the collector his tax money, to be sure; but they merely give him, for the most part, money which they have collected from others.

"The owner of the apartment house collects taxes from his tenants in the form of rent; the storekeeper collects taxes in the price of his goods, the lawyer and the doctor collect taxes when they charge fees. Taxes are an element in the cost of everything, an element just as certain as interest, wages, or profit.

"Taxes do not usually stay where they are levied. They are shifted from one shoulder to another until they finally reach someone, usually the ultimate consumer, who cannot unload the burden upon anyone else."

The ultimate consumer supports the government. Remember this when you vote increased taxes.

REDUCE FREIGHT RATE

Reforestation Policy Should Be Expanded—United Kingdom Buys More Apples—Workers War Against Pests.

Washington, D. C.

THE recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering reductions in the freight rates on deciduous fruits from California to Eastern points is the first time the commission has given producers the benefits of a lower rate, due to the Hoch-Smith resolution which directs the commission to give agricultural commodities affected by depression the lowest rates that it is possible to give without running counter to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce act and the carrier rights under the federal constitution.

The commission's order reduces the rate on fresh deciduous fruits other than apples, in carloads, from $1.73 per 100 pounds to $1.60 per 100 pounds.

It is probable that an effort will be made to secure the application of the same principle to the transportation of fruits and vegetables originating in the East.

Not Favorable to Reclamation Policy

A strong, healthy sentiment is developing against the government's reclamation policy. In a recent address, Nils A. Olsen, assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, said that much of the farmers' troubles has been due to federal and state land policies which stimulated unwise extension of agricultural production. He advocated a federal land policy which would prevent the present great reserves of potential crop land from being brought into use so rapidly as to cause chronic surpluses of farm products.

Mr. Olsen believes the outgrown homestead policy with its stimulus to land settlement should be abandoned, our reforestation policy should be expanded, and a system of regulation applied to the uncontrolled open range of the West.

Apple Imports Increase

British imports of apples from the United States are steadily increasing in volume. This is largely due to the "Eat more fruit" advertising campaigns conducted thruout the United Kingdom by the dealers during the past few years, according to the Department of Commerce.

American-grown apples to the amount of 3,939,000 bushels were marketed in the British Isles in 1921; 3,461,000 bushels in 1922; 6,762,000 bushels in 1923; 8,394,000 bushels in 1924, and 6,443,000 bushels in 1925. United States statistics show approximately 10,583,000 bushels of American apples were exported to the United Kingdom in 1926, but in that year there was a poor apple crop in Europe and a bumper crop in the United States.

Farmers Will Depend on Science

Farmers in the future will depend more largely upon science and research than they have in the past in their war against insects, says Dr. Austin H. Clark, biologist of the Smithsonian Institution. "Just as the modern army owes its effectiveness to the labors in the past of a relatively small minority of men, largely unconnected with a military life, so the farmers in the future more and more will be dependent upon the labors of the research students who, by concentrating on some special line in entomology, parasitology, chemistry or other science and spending all their lives investigating special problems, will form their diplomatic, ordnance and small arms departments."

No Overproduction of Canning Crops

There will be no overproduction of cannery crops or the cannery pack this year, according to the National Canners' Association. The pea pack this year is estimated by reliable authorities to be at least one-third less than a year ago. The sweet corn crop is estimated by the gove[illegible] crop reporters at 450,400 [illegible] compared with [illegible] year.

Cooperatives Make Rapid Growth

Reports to the Department of Agriculture indicate that cooperative activity among the farmers of Pennsylvania is making a rapid growth. The total cooperative business in Pennsylvania for 1925 amounted to $30,913,614 and the total of 1926 was $35,177,009.

It is explained that these figures include only the business reported as having been transacted by Pennsylvania farmers. Seven large-scale associations operating in several states, including Pennsylvania, report having transacted business with Pennsylvania farmers in 1926 to the amount of $28,876,419, and 95 local organizations report sales to the amount of $6,300,000.—E. E. R.

TESTING CONTINUES

State Money Allotment Estimated Sufficient to Meet Demands—Increase Acreage of Wheat.

Harrisburg, Pa.

ACCORDING to officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, testing of cattle for tuberculosis in eastern counties is going ahead with every prospect that it will continue thru the winter at an extensive rate. State authorities are keeping in close touch with Washington so there will be no delay on the score of funds, the allotment of state money until the summer of 1929 being estimated as sufficient to meet the demands. The report for the summer months will run close to a record-breaker for cattle tested.

Wheat Acreage Is Greater

Latest estimates of the Department of Agriculture at the State Capitol show over 1,200,000 acres will be planted in wheat this fall, a considerable jump over those actually planted in 1926, altho the planting of last year slumped owing to unfavorable weather conditions. State officials are calling to the notice of farmers generally the great importance of careful selection of seed wheat and pointing out the loss in actual dollars and cents incurred by wheat so filled with weeds and disease as to grade very low. In many sections of the state plowing is actively under way and ground being made ready. Threshing has been followed by immediate shipment in quite a few of the big wheat counties. One of the interesting facts to be ascertained this fall will be on how many of the close to 200,000 farms in Pennsylvania wheat will be grown. Some authorities here declare there are not 200,000 farms which can be called farms in the state now. They predict a noticeable decline when the figures are in.

Borer May Spread

Fears have been reported here from the central counties that the corn borer may spread into the Susquehanna Valley next year in spite of the elaborate campaign being conducted against the pest. Farmers in the big corn raising counties of the southeastern section, who have been cooperating in the crusade against the Japanese beetle are frankly apprehensive of the invasion of the borer. One report is that corn raising will be considerably decreased in some counties next year as a voluntary means of lessening opportunities for spread out of the area quarantined at present. State and federal officials are making close observations of conditions in the infested districts.

Great Road Operations

While Pennsylvania has gotten used to road building on a tremendous scale the facts are there are now nearly 200 contracts in force in the state and the rate of building is said to be large. The state maintenance force is said to be at the peak both in numbers and extent of operations. Announcement is expected shortly of offering of more projects for closing up of gaps in lines of improved road. The closing of the sixty or more gaps of an aggregate of 130 miles will mean opening of a thousand miles of improved road.—T. C.

MILK LAW EFFECTIVE

Causes Loss to Small Producers—Want Better Tomato Seed—Inspect Irrigation—Business Gains.

Trenton, N. J.

THE statute requiring all milk to be from tubercular tested cattle or pasteurized is rapidly improving the quality of New Jersey milk, but, on the other hand, is expected to cause considerable confusion and possibly loss to farmers who do not have a proper outlet for their supply. The law primarily affects many small retail milk dealers and scores of farmers who have been selling their milk to consumers in nearby cities. It means that these folks are not permitted to sell milk from their herds unless their cattle are tested or unless the milk goes thru a pasteurizing plant. As a pasteurizing plant costs some $20,000 to $25,000 there is little alternative left to small milk dealers but to deal in milk from tested cows, or quit. In some cases where the effects of the new law would be most keenly felt, the farm organizations have taken steps to aid their membership and the gain in tested herds within recent months has been without parallel in New Jersey.

Ask Tomato Certification

With good tomato seed one of the most important factors in can-house production in the southern part of the state, several of the leading farmers are discussing the advisability of having the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture certify seed fields, along lines similar to the potato certification work. The State Department has taken the matter under advisement and plans to develop at least a tentative method of certification in time to be of some help to the farmers this season.—W. H. B.

Burlington County Farmers Tour

A group of Burlington County farmers have just completed a trip thru Cumberland County inspecting some of the irrigation farms in that district. There is a growing interest in overhead irrigation in Burlington County. Indications point to a big increase in that county of the overhead irrigation next year. Among the farms visited were those of Jack Thornboro and Bert Keen, Millville; the Sheppard Farms, Cedarville, and Joseph Shoemaker, Fairton.

Roadside Markets Do Big Business

Conservative estimates by market officials in New Jersey place a value of $125,000 on the farm products that will be sold this year on the roadside markets of the Roadside Market Association. A gain of approximately $50,000 over last year is anticipated from the big growth in the business of these stands. No record is available on the amount sold on the non-member stands, but it is estimated that this will run close to another $125,000.—A. K.

FIND HESSIAN FLY

Wheat Crop Suffers Loss Because of Fly—Cortland County Fair Has Record Attendance and is Success.

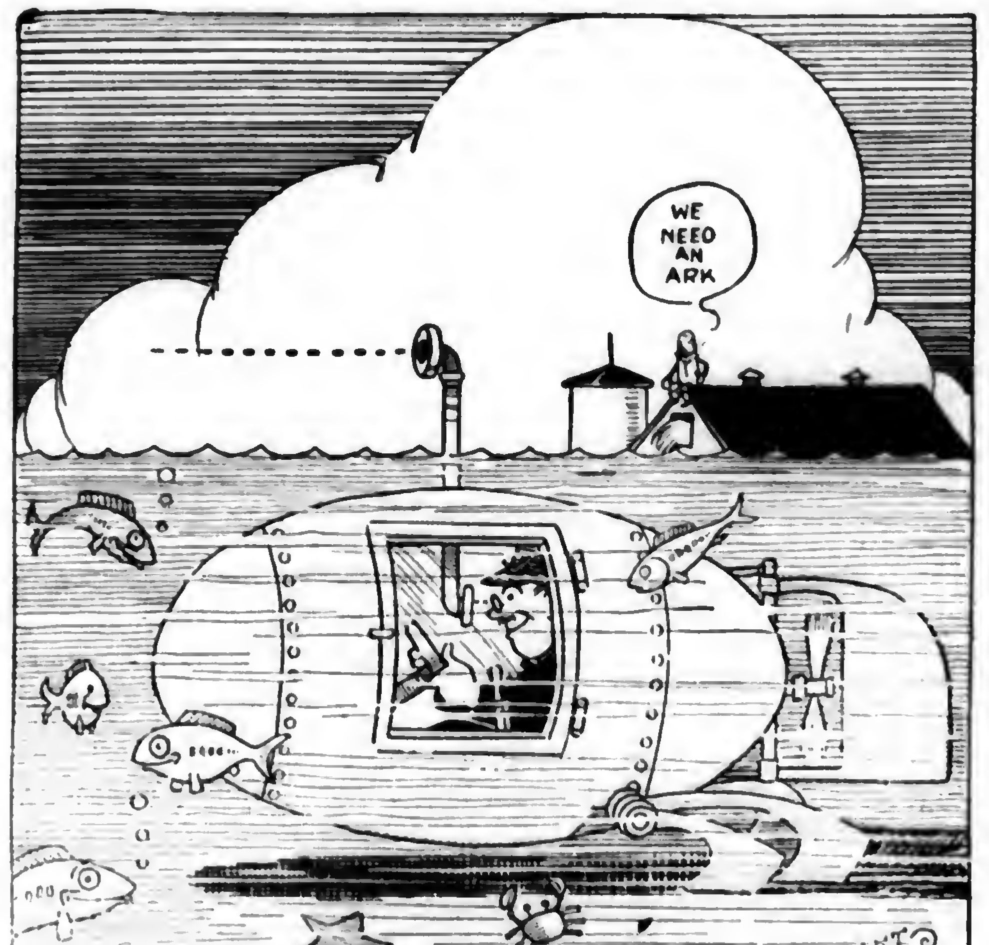
Ithaca, N. Y.

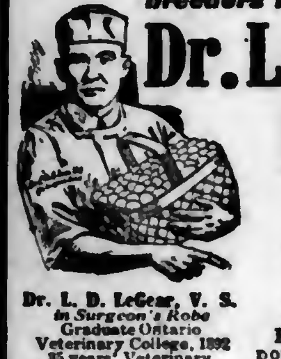
THE Hessian fly is found much more plentifully here this year than usual. Wheat sowing is being delayed until after September 20 wherever the danger is understood. Grain is largely harvested now, threshing has begun, and plowing for wheat is under way.

Local Efforts Save a Fair

The 89th annual session of the Cortland County Fair has just closed with a record attendance and sale of tickets, also with record entries. This is a fine demonstration of what common people can do in support of an old institution of this sort. After many years of being regarded as the finest and largest county fair north of Hagerstown, Md., this fair last year became insolvent. Its management made an earnest appeal to the Farm Bureau and to the people to take an active hand in reorganizing and directing the fair along new channels with the alternative of closing the gates if cooperation was not given. The people met the appeal and gave practical suggestions as to changes. A lot of inconsequential classes were dropped and premiums were increased on the exhibits that depict actual leading activities of the section. Cattle classes were fewer in number, but the increased prizes called out a real cattle show. Family season tickets were resumed and sold in advance in such numbers that had rain ruined the program the fair would have been assured of success financially.—M. G. F.

THE SUBMARINE TRACTOR—FOR USE DURING WET SEASONS





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Eggs and feathers are made of practically the same elements. Hens can't make both at the same time—they don't lay until they stop moulting. The whole key to winter eggs is now in your hands. Read what J. C. Fishel & Son say. Heed their advice on helping your hens thru the moult.

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We can also recommend your poultry remedies. I know Dr. LeGear and his ability, therefore have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. LeGear's Prescription and Dr. LeGear's Poultry Remedies to all poultry raisers. Wishing you continued success, which you so richly deserve, we remain,

Very sincerely, J. C. FISHEL & SON,
Per Carl J. Carter, Prop.

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Contains essential MINERALS for egg production, rich blood, bone tissues and feathers— TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—CONDITIONERS for the digestive organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels; all being vital ingredients lacking in home or commercial mixed feeds, without which best results cannot be obtained from poultry.

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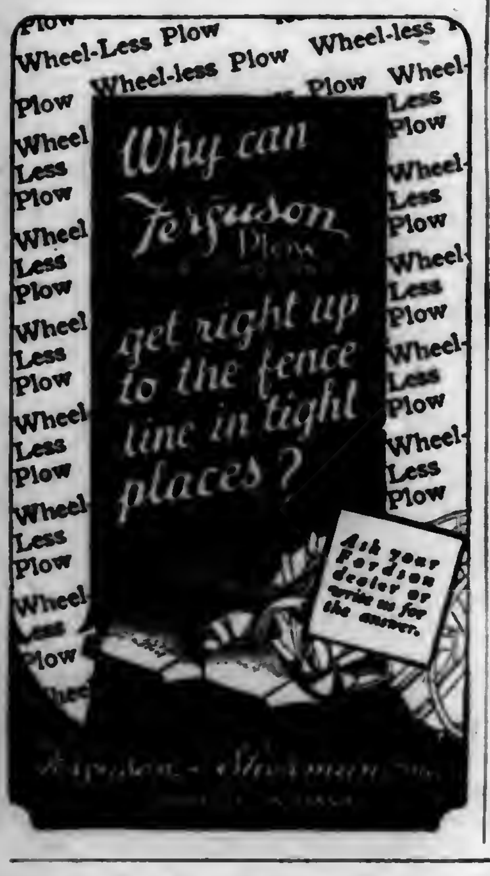
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It is made of good, clean, steel wire, heavily coated with zinc by our own process. Cambria Fence is a standard hinge-joint, cut-stay field fence with all the advantages of that type, so that you can depend on it to be permanently uniform and tight.

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BETHLEHEM

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

FOR some reason or other our earliest sweet corn did not fill as well as it usually does. Many of the ears failed to fill up evenly. This was especially true of the Golden Bantam. Whether it was because of the wet, cool weather we are not able to make out. The white varieties are doing better in this respect. Two of the best white early varieties we have are the Early Malcome and the Vanguard.

✦ ✦ ✦

IT IS about eighteen years since we planted the first Earliana tomatoes, then called Spark's Earliana. They were early, and those that came to maturity were nice, but the plants were lacking in vigor, died quickly, and many of the tomatoes succumbed to blossom-end rot as soon as they began to ripen. Thanks to the work done by the gardeners at State College we now have the Penn State Earliana, a larger, better and more vigorous early tomato. In our experience it is the only strain of Earliana that is worth planting.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE ARE well pleased with the Marglobe tomato, a cross between the Marvel and the Globe. Seldom have I seen a stronger, more vigorous and disease-resistant tomato plant than is the Marglobe. The fruit is firm, solid and meaty, and beats the Earliana in that it ripens evenly over the stem end. It matures only a few days later—possibly five or six—than the Earliana.

✦ ✦ ✦

OUR first planting of celery was put in rather deep furrows on almost level land. The extremely heavy rains made it necessary to draw the washed-in soil away from the young plants once or twice. But it is growing nicely and is ready for the first handling. The later planting is fairly jumping along. We had very large plants,—almost big enough to use when they were set. But they had good, fibrous roots and the tops were cut far back. Moist, cool weather gave them a good start.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE HAVE been conducting the roadside market with very good success. Corn, beets, cabbage, potatoes, squashes, onions, blackberries and tomatoes have been the chief stock so far. Of course, we have many calls for products we do not yet have, and have not as yet had any big leader such as melons, but the trade is all we expected and prices have been fairly good. Our motto is, good fresh produce at fair prices. The public is looking for that kind of treatment.

✦ ✦ ✦

BUT the public does not always get what it is looking for and has a right to expect. There are some roadside markets, mostly conducted by "gyps,"—those who buy cheap stuff at wholesale markets and go out and set up stands,—and these have made many people wary of such markets. But it is surprising how many repeat orders one gets when it becomes known that customers are treated fairly. Anyone who starts out on the principle that it makes no difference since the custom is transient makes a big mistake and will soon be out of business. Here, as everywhere else, the old motto holds good,—"Honesty is the best policy."

✦ ✦ ✦

WE GOT a good calling-down from the better and not always silent partner last spring when she learned that we had not put manure under the melon hills as usual. Well, they have been growing fairly well, taking the weather into consideration, and a good many melons are growing nicely. However, I think we will use manure after this. The vines have been sprayed six times, but still a good many of them are going bad. Spraying melons by hand is a big job, and I wish the experts would settle their differences and develop a dusting process on which they could agree and which would do the trick. And another thing: Seed growers must produce better melon seeds. I am convinced that success depends as much on good seed as on any other factor.

A man was taken ill and his wife hurried him to the hospital.

"Has he got pajamas?" said the matron, as she arranged for his admission.

"Pajamas?" exclaimed the wife. "I dunno what it is, but he's got an awful pain in the stummick."

The Cheerful Plowman

Regular Habits for Boys

MY SISTER'S sons are twelve and ten, they're bright and healthy little men, they're filled with pep, and zip, and go, their eyes and cheeks are all aglow! They are not cranky, cross, or mean, their skin has such a ruddy sheen! I often wondered why those lads had health and colors in such seads until they stayed with us a spell and then I saw the reason well!

Such habits! Why, they hit the hay right on the minute every day, and they are up so blithe and hale right on the dot without a fail. They eat a certain, sane amount, then stop precisely on the count! I do not know, I am not sure, that habits are a perfect cure for every ailment in the air that threatens kidlets everywhere, but I do know that while these boys are masterpieces, full of poise, my other sister's little lad is always cross and always bad.

Why, sister Mary's little Ned has no set time to go to bed! I've seen him time and time again sit up till thirty after ten; I've seen him rise at six o'clock, before his father fed the stock, and then again I've seen him sleep until his father fed the sheep! His mother never seems to care just what he eats, or when, or where! He isn't sick, he isn't well, just grumbling, cross, and pelly-mell! I figure steady habits serve to steady growing children's nerve. I figure they acquire powers, in part, by keeping steady hours!—J. Edw. Tufft.

don't fool yourself

They talk about you

It's a fact that most of those who offend by halitosis (unpleasant breath) are unaware of it.

The one way of putting yourself on the safe and polite side is to rinse the mouth with Listerine before any engagement — business or social. Immediately, every trace of unpleasant odor is gone, and with it that dread fear of offending. And the antiseptic essential oils combat the action of bacteria in the mouth which is the source of most cases of halitosis.

Really fatidious people keep a bottle of Listerine always handy in home or office to combat halitosis. It's a good idea for everybody to follow. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, U. S. A.

⅓ Had Halitosis

120 hotel clerks, 40 of them in the better class hotels, said that nearly every third person inquiring for a room had halitosis. Who should know better than they?

Face to face evidence

LISTERINE

—the safe antiseptic

FALL IN LINE!

Millions are switching to Listerine Tooth Paste because it cleans teeth whiter and in quicker time than ever before. We'll wager you'll like it. Large tube 25c.

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—Kinds that yield better, costs you very little to sow them

You can raise 5, 8, maybe 10 more bushels to the acre with Hoffman's selected strains of heavy-yielding varieties. Our Seed Wheat is selected from choice crops that show no smut. It is sound, plump wheat, harvested right and well-cured.—

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A. H. Hoffman, Inc.
Landisville, (Lancaster Co.) Penna.

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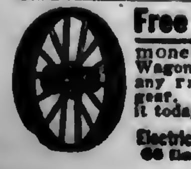

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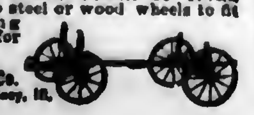

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Loss of Soil Nitrogen is Not Rapid

LAST year, in the spring of 1926, cabbage and strawberries were planted in adjoining plots of ground. The area where the cabbage was grown was by all odds the poorest piece of land on the whole farm. To help insure a worth while crop one ton per acre of high grade fertilizer was harrowed in before planting. The strawberries on the adjoining plot which was then more fertile received a half ton per acre of the same fertilizer. Subsequent events provide an interesting lesson in the residual effects of heavy fertilization.

After the cabbage was harvested in 1926 continued wet weather prevailed. No green manure crop was planted but a thick growth of timothy and other grasses came in during the unusually rainy fall months. This spring the volunteer sod following last year's cabbage looked so good that an acre of it was left for hay and produced two tremendous loads.

Plant Food Carried Over

Immediately afterwards this sod and the adjoining berry patch were plowed and were drilled on the same day with oats, for a green manure, at the rate of four bushels per acre. Neither of these plots received any fertilizer this year. The soil in both is a gravelly loam, fairly susceptible to leaching. In addition, the fall of 1926 and spring of 1927 have been unusually wet, providing ideal conditions for loss of nitrates.

I wish all who read this might see the difference in those two pieces of oats today, both now being a little more than three weeks old. Where the cabbage received one ton of fertilizer per acre last year the oats is three or four inches higher, beautiful and dark green and so heavy the ground cannot be seen. Where the berries received a half ton of the same material the oats is uneven, yellow and spindly.

Unquestionably there has been a very considerable carry over of nitrogenous plant food. All of which supports the contention that the loss of soil nitrogen is not as rapid as has sometimes been thought.

Fertilize Cover Crops

The condition of the poorer of the two plots of oats just described leads us to the question of fertilizing green manure crops. In the present instance I am certain it would have been advisable to have drilled several hundred pounds of a good, highly nitrogenous fertilizer along with the oats. It is now too late to do that so we are broadcasting over this yellow oats 200 pounds per acre of sulphate of ammonia. The oats will then convert this comparatively cheap chemical nitrogen into organic matter that will upon decomposition next spring and summer continually release organic nitrogen for hungry growing crops. Where cash crops have been liberally fed, fertilizer for the green manure is certainly unnecessary. On the other hand, it does not look like good business to go to the expense of starting a green manure crop and then have its development seriously limited by lack of available plant food.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Berry Crop Fails

We have tried to raise strawberries but don't seem to have any success with them. About four years ago we set out about 500 plants of Big Ben, Wm. Belt and Gandy's in the spring. They were well cultivated, the runners being cut off till about the first of August and looked fine in the fall. We didn't mulch them for the winter so about half of them froze out. Part of those blossomed out normally and we had quite a few berries, but the other part blossomed out later and the cluster spread out on top of the plants in a vine-like form. We had a frost about that time so no berries matured, just little brown nubs forming. The next spring we took plants from that old bed and reset about 300 plants in a new plot. This year there was an abundance of plants as well as blossoms but most of the blossoms were of vine-like type, spreading out on top of the plant, no berries maturing. It seems to me under normal conditions I should have had at least 100 quarts of berries, as it was, I didn't get over six quarts. Can you tell me what the trouble is? Could anything be done so as to have plenty of berries from this bed for another year? Would it be advisable to reset another bed, using any of these plants? Mrs. R. S. W., Wyoming County, Pa.

I do not believe anything can be done after this date to greatly increase next year's crop from your old strawberry bed. I would mulch as usual after the ground freezes hard. If the land is not rich, top dress next April with 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda. Apply when leaves are dry.

It would hardly be advisable to set another plantation from the plants you now have considering the unsatisfactory experiences you have had with them. You might try some Premier, Wm. Belt, Chesapeake and Big Joe set in ground where you have not grown berries for several years.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Fertilize Garden Ground Heavily

The piece of ground on which we hope to plant our family garden next year is planted to buckwheat this year. I will not have any stable manure next year. Will you please tell me the kind of fertilizer to get and how to apply it to put the garden spot in first class shape and keep it so?—T. M. T., Allegheny County, Pa.

On the land which you described I expect that liberal amounts of fertilizer will be necessary, especially as no stable manure is available.

For intensive crops such as lettuce, onions or celery I would suggest one ton per acre (or one pound to twenty square feet) of a good potato or truck fertilizer analyzing about 4 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 6 per cent potash. This should be broadcasted and harrowed or raked in before planting.

For sweet corn, tomatoes, etc., half or two-thirds of this amount should be sufficient.

If the land has not been limed recently it will probably be desirable to apply from one to two tons per acre of pulverized limestone or some other form of lime.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Tomato Plants Diseased

What is the cause of "tomato wilt" and is there any remedy?—Mrs. C. A. W., Clearfield County, Pa.

It is impossible without examination to be sure of the exact nature of the "tomato wilt" which you have reported.

However, prevention is of primary importance in the control of diseases of this sort. The plants should be started in seed bed soil that has never grown tomatoes. A rotation in which tomatoes are planted on the same area only once in four or five years should be practiced. Diseased plants should be removed and burned as soon as they appear.

Marglobe, a wilt resistant mid-season variety of vigorous growth is now available from several seed houses and is worthy of trial.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Clean Culture Control Method

I would like to know if there is any way to control the Harlequin cabbage bug?—F. H.

Clean cultural methods are considered of prime importance in controlling the Harlequin cabbage bug. This includes plowing down all refuse cabbage or related crops as soon as harvesting has been completed. It is also advisable to plow down rank weeds, clean up fence rows, destroy rubbish and keep down plants of the mustard family growing in the neighborhood.

In the fall and spring the insects are sometimes lured to trap crops of collards or kale planted here and there in the infested fields and are destroyed by spraying with pure kerosene or by burning straw between the rows.

As a supplement to trapping hand picking the adults in late winter and early spring is considered worth while.

For complete information write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1061.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Boys Cooperate

ALERT young Pennsylvanians are practicing cooperative marketing.

Thirteen boys in a garden club at Lititz, in Lancaster County, are pooling their vegetables and selling them in a market booth in Lititz. Each brings in his vegetables prepared as he thinks they should be. Then the boys watch which bunches or packages the customer selects. In this way the good ones demonstrate their value and the boys then act accordingly.

One of the boys whom J. F. Keim, assistant state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College, visited recently had 30 kinds of vegetables in his garden at the time and he had finished marketing several other species.

Pennsylvania Grangers Meet

MORE than 200 Pennsylvania Grangers attended the annual Grange Leadership Conference held at Centre Hall, Centre County, during the week ending August 20th. The conference was held under the joint auspices of the State Grange, Centre County Pomona Grange and the Pennsylvania State College.

H. G. Eisaman, lecturer of the State Grange, called the conference to order on Tuesday morning. The forenoon program was devoted to a discussion of "Health Needs of Farm Boys and Girls;" an organized play session directed by R. G. Bressler, deputy secretary of agriculture, and an address by J. A. Boak, overseer and acting master of the State Grange.

Campfire Program Was Feature

Walter H. Whiton, lecturer of the New Jersey State Grange, addressed the first afternoon session and then there were laboratory exercises in playground equipment, improvement of grounds around Grange halls, leadership of music for Granges, making of stage scenery, improvement of the interior of Grange halls, and rural atheletics. A campfire program, led by Mr. Eisaman, Mr. Bressler and W. R. Gordon, extension rural sociologist of the Pennsylvania State College, featured the first evening.

The next three days' speakers included Fred Brenckman, representative of the National Grange at Washington: Charles G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg; Robert C. Shaw, deputy superintendent of public instruction, Harrisburg; John A. McSparran, Furniss, past master of the State Grange; Charles M. Gardner, Springfield Mass., high priest Demeter of the National Grange; Dr. Charles C. Rankin, West Chester, ritualist of the State Grange; Harry A. Caton, master of the Ohio State Grange; President R. D. Hetzel, of the Pennsylvania State College, and Dean R. L. Watts, of the Penn State School of Agriculture.

Hubby—Your check to the grocer came back with "no funds" on it.

Wifie—That's funny. I saw an ad in the paper yesterday which said the bank has a surplus of over $3,000,000.

WARD'S FALL CATALOGUE
NOW READY FOR YOU
"We have bought in the great cities—the savings are larger at Ward's."
Bringing to you lower prices than even the big city stores can offer, has been our work for fifty-five years.
No one store in any city offers you the opportunity of saving on such complete assortments of the things you need.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Catalogue Number 107 Fall and Winter 1927-28

FALL—the changing seasons, bring to your home the need of many things new. Fall is the season of buying.

Therefore, this advertisement is printed merely to tell you of your opportunity—to place before you an opportunity for more economical buying, to give you *your best opportunity for the largest saving.*

Ward's new Fall and Winter Catalogue is Now Ready—is Now Ready for You. One copy is to be yours, free—*if you ask for it.* To have this book in your home is to profit by the biggest bargains—*is to save the most by buying the cheapest.*

A $50.00 Saving in Cash
Is possible this Fall for You

Over Sixty Million Dollars in cash has been used to secure low prices for you. And cash buys at the lowest price—always. Bright new merchandise has been bought by the train load—to secure low prices for you. There is for you a saving of $50.00 in cash if you send all your orders to Ward's.

We never Sacrifice Quality
To Make a Low Price

It is easy to sacrifice quality. It is easy to make a price *seem low*. But at Ward's, Quality has always been maintained—Quality has come first for Fifty-five years.

Your satisfaction with the goods you buy—your lasting, regular patronage—is our aim. Therefore, we sell only goods of standard, reliable quality. *And in a few years, this policy has brought us over three million new customers!*

You, too, can profit by this *real saving* on goods that give *greatest service*. One copy of Ward's Fall and Winter Catalogue is offered you free. You need merely fill in the coupon below.

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Please mail my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Fall and Winter Catalogue.

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HAY BALER

Make More Money

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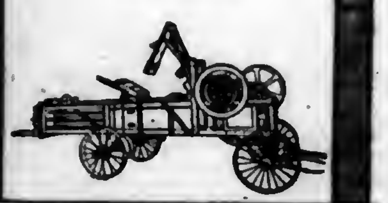

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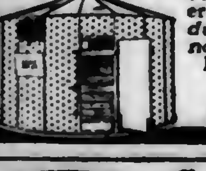

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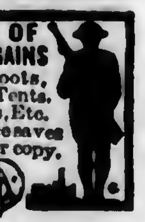

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Fairs Need Better Exhibits

Will Your Produce Measure Up to These Standards?

Too few fruit growers and market gardeners take advantage of the opportunities offered by the county fair. This fact is shown by a glance at the usual horticultural exhibits. Not that the exhibits are uninteresting—often they are quite striking. The trouble is that they are too frequently without a point or purpose. The ones who lose the most on this account are the growers.

Condition, uniformity, size, form and general appearance are fully as important with vegetables as with fruit. Variety type must be considered. In addition, there are details of each kind of vegetable, which are noted in judging because they are signs of quality. Some of these details are included in the following standards for vegetable exhibits.

ASPARAGUS—Bunches of commercial size (½ to 3 lbs., depending on locality). Shoots thick, smooth, tender, of medium length (6-8 in.) and with scales tightly clasped over the tip. No signs of branching.

BEANS, SNAP OR STRING—At least a dozen pods, sometimes up to a quart. Straight, smooth, fresh pods filled with good-sized, tender beans. Should snap readily without strings. Free of rust.

BEETS—Smooth specimens with single small tap-root and without side-roots. Long beets not more than 2½ inches in diameter, round, not more than 3 inches. Color as dark red as possible. Free from cracks and scab spots. If bunched, tops should be free from dead leaves, insect or fungous injury. Not less than 3 in a bunch, or five on a plate.

CABBAGE—Size and shape should be typical of the variety or type, not over 4 lbs. for pointed or 6 lbs. for round heads. Heads solid and heavy for size, free from mechanical, insect or fungous injury. Should not be too closely trimmed—one or two green leaves should be left attached. Three heads, at least, for an exhibit.

CARROTS—Crown should not be too large, nor green colored; tap-root single, small; roots should be smooth and gradually tapering, free from side roots. Color should be bright. Not less than 5 in exhibit, uniform in size and shape and typical of the variety.

CAULIFLOWER—Heads should be firm, white in color, without small leaves, and showing no signs of breaking. Form should be round, with full convex surface. Trim should be neat and not too close. At least 3 heads for an exhibit.

CELERY—The stems should be of medium thickness, with full heart well carried up. Ribs should not be too prominent. Blanching should be well done, except in winter varieties, where partial blanching only is necessary. No rust or other injury should be present. Stalks may be exhibited individually, or in bunches of three or more, in which case the stalks must be uniform in all respects.

CUCUMBER—Small pickling should not be over 2½ inches long. These should be straight, uniform in size, dark green in color. Large pickling, from 3 to 4½ inches in length, not over 1¼ inches in diameter, smooth, straight, uniform in size and shape, and of even diameter well carried out to the ends. Color should be dark green. Large slicing should be dark green in color, smooth, as nearly cylindrical in shape as possible, uniform in size and shape. Should show no white streaks at blossom end, and little or no constriction at the stem end. At least five large slicing and twelve pickling cucumbers should be required for an exhibit.

EGGPLANT—Specimens should be solid, heavy for their size, uniform in size and shape, dark purple all over. Three specimens.

LETTUCE—Leaf varieties should be shown in pots, or with roots in moist sand, to keep them fresh. Color should be light green. Leaves should be finely crinkled and crisp, absolutely free of lice, and not overmature. Heads of good size, solid, round, heavy, free from tip-burn or rot, fresh and without signs of seed stalks. Stem should be small and leaves close-set. Three heads or plants to an exhibit.

MUSKMELONS—These should be in edible condition, shown by the free separation of the stem from the fruit. Aroma should be high. Netting should be close, and ribbing even. Three uniform specimens.

ONIONS—Dry bulbs should be well matured, typical in shape for the variety, with small, well dried necks, clean but not peeled, heavy and firm, without doubles. Twelve specimens to a plate. Sets should be smooth, clean, firm, well matured, with small necks, and about ¾ inch in diameter for all except bottle varieties. Exhibits should contain at least a pint. Green bunch onions should be smooth, white, fresh, with fairly thick stalks well blanched, leaves evenly trimmed, and bases trimmed not too closely. Bulb should not be too large. Bunches of commercial size according to locality.

PARSNIP—Five or more fairly large roots, straight, gradually tapering, smooth, with well-hollowed, broad crown, firm, free of side roots.

PEPPERS—Red or green should be exhibited separately, at least five uniform specimens to a plate. These should be smooth, firm, and typical of the variety in size and shape. Free from rot or other injury.

POTATOES—Typical in shape for the variety, smooth, clean but not washed, with shallow eyes. Firm and heavy, free from all diseases or injuries. Five uniform specimens to a plate, weighing between ten and fourteen ounces each.

RADISH—Firm, smooth, even and bright in color, according to the variety, without side roots, free from splits or other injury, uniform. Bunches of commercial size, or plates of 12 small or 6 large winter types.

RHUBARB—Stalks of uniform, fairly large size, tender and crisp, bright red in color, straight, with leaves not too closely trimmed. Bases should not be cut. Three bunches of three stalks each.

SPINACH—Plants should be exhibited with roots in moist sand. Leaves should be fleshy, dark green, heavy, free from all damage, clean, without coarse or discolored outside leaves, and showing no signs of seed stalks. Three plants to an exhibit.

TOMATOES—Five or more ripe but not over-ripe specimens to a plate, of bright, even color, free from cracks, wrinkles, green color on shoulder, insect or other damage, of well rounded shape, firm and solid. Blossom scar should be small. Pinks, reds and yellows should be exhibited separately.

TURNIPS—Specimens should not be over 3 inches in diameter, smooth, solid, uniform in coloring, which should be typical of the variety. At least 5 specimens to a plate.

PUMPKINS AND SQUASHES are usually the prize mix-up of the horticultural exhibit. The standards of judgment are not well defined, and the classes are often not distinctly drawn up. The latter difficulty is hard to overcome, because of the generally hazy notions as to which are squashes and which pumpkins. Botanically, the ones with ridged stems are pumpkins and those with fleshy stems are squashes. Summer squashes, however, have ridged stems and, therefore, botanically are pumpkins. For convenience, four main groups should be made, and classes drawn up in them. These main classes are sweet pumpkins, field pumpkins, summer squashes and winter squashes.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the improvement of horticultural displays at county fairs can be brought about by the offering of attractive prizes to worthy exhibits, on the part of the fair committees, and the selection of entries on the basis of market requirements, on the part of the exhibitor.—W. B. Mack.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XXI In the Santa Clara Valley

This most intensive fruit growing district on the Pacific Coast merits more than the casual inspection I am able to give it. Within an hour we have dropped down from the beautiful Santa Cruz Mountains, which have a rainfall and snowfall of sixty inches and a flora as verdant as that of central Pennsylvania, into a district having but sixteen to twenty inches of rainfall and a semi-arid agriculture. The Valley is only sixty miles long and twenty miles wide yet it produces one-third of the prunes of the world, and its forty canneries ship over one-third of the canned fruits of California. Practically all of the really desirable fruit land has been planted, totaling about 115,000 acres, of which 64,000 are prunes, 17,000 apricots, 6000 peaches, 5000 pears, 4000 cherries, 12,000 grapes, with extensive plantings of apples, berries, walnuts and plums for good measure. Truly it is a fruit growers' paradise. I should like to stay here—until the lure of Pennsylvania hills becomes too strong to be resisted.

Climate Is Moderate

It is entirely orthodox to begin a description of this Valley with a few remarks about its climate. That is the invariable starting point for conversation anywhere in this state of amazing contrasts and most amazing self-sufficiency. It can best be described as moderate, having neither the summer heat of the Great Valley, just over the mountains, nor the winter cold of certain other parts of California which I dare not mention for fear of a just retribution. Proximity to the coast, and especially to San Francisco Bay, which touches the Valley, tempers both seasons. There is no rain between May and October.

Irrigation is practiced except in the foothills, where the rainfall runs up to twenty-five inches or more. The water is derived from deep wells, 250 to 1000 feet deep and flowing 150 to 1200 gallons a minute. They cost $3500 to $5000 each. One well will supply fifty to 100 acres. Irrigation is mostly by the check and square system, flooding each tree separately, but furrow irrigation is gaining favor. Orchards are commonly irrigated twice a year, in May and after the crop is harvested, applying six to ten acre inches each time, according to season, soil and crop. In dry years an additional irrigation is given before the crop ripens. The cost of irrigation is about $12.00 an acre yearly. Thruout the summer a dust mulch is maintained; the word dust is used advisedly.

Little Fertilizer Needed

The Santa Clara Valley, like many other California valleys, is of alluvial origin. The silty soils are many feet deep; after sixty years of fruit growing they show little need of fertilizer. They do need organic matter and most fruit growers sow green manuring crops after the crop is harvested, in September and October. Melilotus or sweet clover is used most; also burr clover and winter vetch. Melilotus seed costs less than $1.00 an acre and gives a tremendous quantity of organic matter to disc under in February or March, as it grows continuously during the winter months. At this time of the year (May 23) some of the orchards

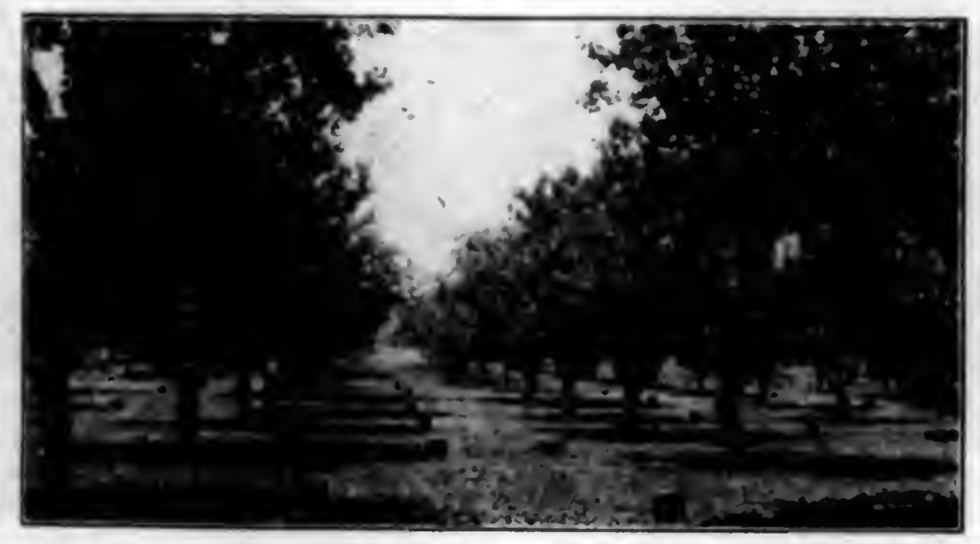
look as tho they had been mulched with straw, so heavy was the cover crop that was disced under.

These are lean years for the Valley. Fruit growers have made little if anything for three or four years. During and immediately after the war profits of $1000 an acre were the rule rather than the exception. Now the best growers consider themselves lucky to break even. The depression is not yet reflected in orchard values, however. I was told that possibly I might be able to buy a good pear orchard for $2500 to $3500 an acre, and a first-class prune, cherry or apricot orchard for $1500 to $2500 an acre. I do not think I shall buy today, thank you; I want to look around awhile. No growers will say that their orchards are now paying interest on this valuation but they confidently expect you to see that it is worth that much to be privileged to live in the Santa Clara Valley. What little unplanted fruit land there is costs about $500 an acre. This is no place for a poor man. Fruit growing in California is becoming more and more a capitalistic enterprise.

Requires Little Spraying

The French prune has been the mainstay of the Valley since it was introduced in 1856. I saw forty-year-old orchards that apparently are good for forty years more. One-half of the prunes of the United States are produced here, averaging 120,000,000 pounds a year and worth about $10,000,000 to the growers. The prune tree requires little spraying, usually but once a year with oil for scale and sometimes a summer dusting with sulphur for red spider. There is no curculio and brown rot is not serious on prunes, tho it does considerable damage to apricots. The fruit is not thinned.

Just before harvest, which is the latter part of August, the orchard is cultivated until it is as level as a floor. The ripe prunes drop upon this dust without injury. They are picked up by contract labor, for $4.50 to $7.00 a ton, graded as to size, washed, dipped in a kettle of lye to check the skin so as to favor evaporation, run over a pricking board to help accomplish the same purpose, and then are spread out in shallow trays to dry in the sun. They are sun-dried for seven to twelve days, being turned over occasionally, then the trays are stacked for fifteen to twenty days to complete the drying process. The cost of production runs around $130 an acre. The price is graduated according to size, the size 80 to the pound being the basis of price, larger sizes bringing a premium. A yield of two and a half tons an acre of dried prunes is a reasonable expectation. The present price is four and a half cents a pound for eighties; it should be at least six cents to make the industry profitable. The California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association control about seventy per cent of the acreage of the state.



Smudge pots in a Santa Clara Valley apricot orchard. These help to ward off the frosts.

Apricots have been somewhat more profitable than prunes in recent years, even tho the frost hazard is greater and heating is necessary in many orchards. The Blenheim is grown almost exclusively. Formerly the fruit was dried but now most of the crop is canned. Yields of four to eight tons of fresh fruit are common and fifteen tons an acre have been produced. The canner's price has been $60 to $90 a ton. Apricot pits, formerly discarded, now are worth $40 a ton, being used in making confections and salad oil. Bordeaux is used for brown rot, which reduced the set of fruit heavily this year.

The peach is a long-lived tree here. I saw one thirty-five-year-old orchard still yielding around ten tons an acre. The varieties are of Pacific Coast origin and are unknown in the East. The J. H. Hale is grown slightly in California and apparently has no pollination handicap here. Yellows is unknown and brown rot is not a problem. Practically all the fruit is canned, clingstone varieties bringing around $60 a ton and freestone sorts about $50. Yields of eight to ten tons an acre are common and fifteen tons is not too high a mark to shoot at.

Pear Flourishes Like the Bay Tree

The pear flourishes here like the bay tree of the scriptures. Fire blight is practically unknown. An annual county-wide inspection of orchards by the County Horticultural Commissioner keeps what little there is under control. I did not see a blighted limb in the Valley. Forty-year-old orchards are apparently good for forty years more. There is no psylla or leaf blight but still there are enough pests to require four or five sprayings a year, beginning with a dormant application of lime-sulphur or oil, followed with Bordeaux in the cluster stage, arsenate of lead alone at petal fall and again two weeks later.

The best growers spray at a pressure of 450 to 500 pounds. I saw one central spray plant operated by electric motor which takes care of a fifty-acre orchard. The spray pipes leading from the central vat are sunk in the orchard two feet deep and are four rows apart. The owner reports that there is no sediment problem provided the system is flushed out with clear water after each use; that a pressure of 500 pounds is easily maintained; and that there is a saving of at least one-third as compared with the use of field sprayers.

"Long" Pruning Practiced

The pruning is very severe, keeping the trees low, open, and well supplied with new wood. Long pruning, as it is called here, which is simply thinning out, has replaced short pruning, which is the heading back of the annual growth to three or four buds. Leaders on young trees that run up too high are bent over and tied down to stakes set a few feet from the trunk. This promotes early bearing, spreads the tree and prevents suckering. Trees on Japanese roots are dying out while those on French roots stand. Some growers have saved trees by inarching young French stock set a few feet from the trunk.

The Bartlett leads and is grown almost wholly for canning. Yields of fifteen tons per acre, or about 700 bushels, are not infrequent, and certain orchards have reached twenty tons. The cannery price in 1926 was $40 to $45 a ton. Cost of production estimates vary from $220 to $500 an acre. The fruit is picked for size, a number one canning pear being two and a half inches and

(Continued on page 25)

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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Worms Upset Health of Poultry

I have been having a lot of trouble with intestinal worms in my flock of White Leghorns I raised last year. Several have died. I examined and found two worms about two inches long and two or three smaller ones. I never had this trouble before and have taken care of chickens for years. What are the causes? I had 41 last fall and they are down to 25 now; just two or three get weak at a time. Are the ones that are heavy now and seem to be all right likely to go, too? Would it be better to kill them off and use them before they get light? Could the trouble come from the ground? Their yard is just clay, no sand or stones. I carry them sand from the creek for the dust bath and cut grass every day to give them.—B. T. B., Butler County, Pa.

Poultry are troubled by several species of intestinal worms, both roundworms and tapeworms, and it is only recently that the harm these parasites do has been fully realized. Aside from the direct harm caused by the worms, they also affect the digestive tract in various ways, upsetting the general health of the bird, causing lameness, weakness, emaciation, and also making the birds more susceptible to colds and roup.

Roundworms lay eggs and these eggs passing out with the droppings of the bird infect the soil or the litter, so that the surroundings may be contaminated in a very short time. The eggs, taken in with food, hatch in the intestines of the bird and develop into worms which continue the cycle as before.

The common treatment for roundworms is to use tobacco dust in the mash at the rate of two pounds per hundred of mash, feeding the tobacco mash for three weeks, skipping three weeks, and then continuing three weeks, etc.

In treating a flock for worms it is advisable to screen the dropping boards with poultry netting so that the hens cannot scratch there, and to remove the droppings frequently. The litter should be changed often, too.

Advises Double Yarding System

I use a double yarding system for my grown birds in which they are pasturing off a green crop in one lot while the other is being plowed up and sown to a crop to be picked off in turn. I consider this a much better practice from every standpoint than to keep fowls in one bare yard all the time. Frequent liming also helps with sanitary measures.

Tapeworms of fowls pass part of their life cycle in flies, so that a bird would have to eat a fly with the parasite in it to get a tapeworm. In some sections where a great deal of poultry is kept it has been found necessary to raise the young stock in screened enclosures in order to keep the worm-carrying flies away. Kamala, in 1 gm. capsules given to the birds is a remedy for tapeworms.

I think that if you try the tobacco treatment which is very inexpensive it will help, and you can sell off your present flock as the birds stop laying. I don't think there is any reason to sell off the layers now.—R. L. S.-H.

Blackhead Practically Incurable

Can you tell me what to do for my young turkeys? I have lost eleven out of twenty. They get dumpy and very thin and act sick before they die. They have good appetites all the time, but after being sick awhile their bowel passages are yellow. Cholera medicine has not seemed to do any good. I do not think what few lice they have would do it.—Mrs. E. C., Mercer County, Pa.

From the description of the sick young turkeys they probably have the blackhead, a disease which is practically incurable, and which has wiped out the turkey raising business in many parts of the country where it once flourished. Turkeys afflicted with this disease have an abnormal liver, usually marked with yellow or green spots.

In some cases of blackhead, the ipecac treatment seems to be effective. Sick birds are separated from the rest of the flock and given 10 drops of fluid extract of ipecac three times a day for three days, then twice a day for three days, then once a day for three days. As a preventive treatment well turkeys may be given a teaspoonful of powdered ipecac in the mash twice a week, this being the amount for each twenty turkeys. It is always a good idea to keep turkeys away from common fowls, and to raise the young ones on clean ground whenever possible. —R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Goslings Go Lame

Can you tell me what to do for two-month-old goslings which are losing use of their legs? I have them in clover and at present am feeding them cracked wheat. Would the damp weather affect them? I kept them in a pen with a roof over it and moved this pen from place to place. At first I gave them wet bread, rolled oats and cottage cheese with some sour milk or buttermilk to drink. For the past four or five weeks I have been feeding only the cracked wheat.—Mrs. R. S. S., Armstrong County, Pa.

Young goslings are subject to a form of rheumatism that comes from contact with damp ground or damp floors at night, and are especially susceptible during such wet spells as we have had lately. It is a very good plan to put goslings in a shed with a dry board floor littered down with dry straw for the night. This straw must be changed frequently on account of geese being such mussy creatures.

As a remedy, you might try keeping the lame goslings in a dry pen for a time, and giving them a few drops of codliver oil each day. You might also feed a chicken growing mash or even a laying mash to all the goslings, adding codliver oil at the rate of a pint and a half of the oil to 100 of mash. Oil seems to promote bone growth and tones up the system for all sorts of animals, and while it is hardly necessary for healthy young goslings on good pasture in ordinary seasons, I think that in the case of yours it will prove beneficial.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Will Turkeys Affect Chicken Raising?

I have received the information that some disease following turkey raising infects the ground and surrounding buildings, making chicken raising unsuccessful. If this is true, please give me some method of cleaning or disinfecting ground to make it sanitary for raising chickens.—J. E. C., Mercer County, Pa.

It is commonly recommended that turkeys be raised away from ground on which fowls have been running on account of the danger of contracting various ailments, but I have never heard of the situation being reversed.

There is a great deal being done lately in raising chicks free from exposure to worm infestation and disease. This involves the problem of clean ground for them to run on; and it is commonly advised that the brooder houses and range houses be moved to a new location each year as a measure of control. Disinfecting the soil is not altogether satisfactory. However, it is possible to help matters by frequent plowing of the range, liming heavily with burned lime and sowing some green crop. If turkeys have merely ranged over a given area, I doubt that any serious results would occur if chickens followed another season, especially if the ground had been plowed or was in sod. It is only when poultry run on the same bare ground year after year that disease germs and parasites become so concentrated in the soil as to cause trouble.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Bruises Cause Bumble Foot

I have some chickens that have lumps on their feet which look like stone bruises. One chicken had a lump about the size of a hickory nut. I lanced it and nothing but blood came out. Our yard is rather stony. Could that be the cause?—C. F., York County, Pa.

Your hens have the bumble foot, a condition that comes from a bruise that results in an abscess. These bruises often are caused by jumping from a high roost to a hard floor without litter, or from jumping out of the house to hard, stony ground.

If you have a large flock you will probably find it best to sell off such individuals, as they are not active enough to compete for food with the other members of the flock. If you keep only a few hens, you will have more time to treat them as you have been doing. Of course, the condition that is causing the trouble will have to be removed. — R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

WE FED up several loads of wheat in the sheaf to the young pullets on range this year. They enjoyed scratching it out, and did the threshing free of charge. After they had scratched it over the straw was sufficiently broken up to make good manure, so we loaded it up and spread it on the field.

• • •

Ordinarily I am not in favor of feeding sheaf grain to stock in the houses. You never know just how much you are feeding, and it is quite a nuisance to drag a lot of bundles around every day. Then, too, there is more straw in the houses than is desirable. However, if the sheaf grain can be fed on range as we fed the pullets, it works out very well.

• • •

A great many people have the idea that if they spray and whitewash the poultry buildings every year that they will be rid of lice. This is a mistake. There are two classes of external parasites affecting poultry—lice and mites. The mites stay in cracks about the roosts and walls during the day, and crawl on the hens at night. Spraying and whitewashing will do away with these pests. The lice stay on the hens all the time, and no amount of spraying, disinfecting and whitewashing will have any effect on them whatever. The way to combat lice is to dust each individual bird with sodium fluoride. This is an inexpensive white powder which dusted in the feathers is probably the best louse killer for chickens there is.

• • •

Once we understand the peculiarities and differences of lice and mites, it is much easier to know just what to do to control them.

• • •

Young pullets that have just been housed must have sanitary quarters. They have been used to clean range, and if their house gets dirty they may get sick. As soon as the litter gets damp or dirty, it should be cleaned out immediately and be replaced. It is not a bad idea to clean off the drops at frequent intervals in between times. Some poultrymen clean off the dropping boards every morning.

• • •

A clear floor space helps about cleaning out the litter, as there are no posts and obstructions to clean and sweep around except the supports of the dropping boards.

• • •

The pullets that we have housed in the past few years seem much tamer than those we used to put up. I think that their excellent condition is the cause of this. They weigh around 3½ to 4 pounds and are nice and plump. We always make some slight noise to let them know we are coming when we enter the pen, but they don't seem to pay much attention to us. I have seen the air full of pullets in the past when going into the pens, and that is not good for them.

• • •

Anyone who has early pullets ought to get them up as soon as they start to lay. They will get the peewee eggs out of their systems in time to lay some real eggs for the fall high prices. Perhaps they will molt and perhaps not. They should have plenty of grain to keep them in good flesh and be provided with greens and cod-liver oil to maintain their health and vigor.

Lancaster Poultrymen Take Inspection Tour

LANCASTER COUNTY poultrymen traveling in two large buses on August 18 inspected many of the latest type poultry houses and best methods of production practiced in southeastern Pennsylvania. With H. Myer Snavely acting as guide, the party motored to Lebanon where they were met by Professor H. D. Monroe, of State College.

The first poultry plant visited was that of John E. Smith. Mr. Smith's poultry houses are of his own construction of the semi-Missouri type. The eggs from this farm are carefully graded and sold locally where they bring as much of a premium as in the New York market.

Penn State Type of House Used

Mr. Snavely constructed the Penn State type of laying houses on his own farm, which is located north of Lebanon. A semi-monitor type of house was found at A. J. Myers' place near Annville. He produces eggs for the New York market and capons for local trade.

After stopping at Hershey Park for lunch and inspecting the Hershey Chocolate Company's plant, the poultrymen drove on to the farm of Clayton Gingrich, south of Hershey. He is using a 30'x30' Missouri type house. This house is very practical for general farm use. It is lighted from all four sides, easily ventilated, and has storage space in the loft for feed and straw. A horse and wagon can be driven in one side of the house to do the cleaning.

There were eighty men and women on this annual poultry tour. Mr. George Zeiset, of Brownstown, was chairman of the transportation committee.—H. S. S.

Leghorns Lead in Egg Production

THE flock of 237 White Leghorn pullets owned by John Tolvonen, Girard, Erie County, led demonstration farm pullet flocks of the state during July by laying 23 eggs each, the monthly report of the Pennsylvania State College poultry extension service reveals. Tolvonen's birds have averaged 185.8 eggs each during the demonstration farm year which began November 1, 1926. This puts them far in the lead for first honors. H. C. Riddle, Harrisville, had 150 White Leghorns which averaged 22.9 eggs for second place among the flocks of 100 or more pullets.

Two hundred White Leghorns in the flock of S. G. Green, Rome, laid 21 eggs each to capture the leadership of the flocks of 50 or more hens. Lone Oak Farm, Emporium, had 96 White Leghorns in second place with 20 eggs each.

Flocks of 100 or more hens and pullets were led by 179 White Leghorns in the flock of S. F. Hassenplug, Newton Hamilton. They laid 22.6 eggs each. J. M. Dunlap's 113 White Leghorns at Shippensburg, produced 22.4 eggs each for the second best record of the month.

Mother—Why is baby crying?

Nurse (in next room) — He wants—

Mother—Well, give him what he wants.

The baby howls louder.

Mother—Why didn't you give him what he wanted?

Nurse—I did. It was a bee!

WHY KILL'EM?

Bees Need Winter Protection and Care to Produce Honey

OLD bees, bad food, no protection, sure death and disaster. Young bees, abundance of good food, ample protection, life and success. Forty per cent loss of colonies last winter and bad spring dwindling, the result of bad wintering, are the reasons for a short white honey crop in most northern states this summer. Since the 1928 honey crop depends more upon how the bees winter than upon any other beekeeping factor, it is time to consider the problem. The story is brief and is comprehended in the first two sentences in this article.

Re-queen in August or early September and supply ample food of good quality and the question of a good sized cluster of young bees for winter will be practically settled. Sometimes when the late honey flow fails it pays to stimulate late brood rearing by stimulative feeding in September. No matter what else is done if the winter cluster is old bees the colony will not survive. If honeydew or honey from late fall flowers compose the winter food, disentery will result. In such localities a syrup of granulated sugar and water must be fed about the time that the last brood emerges. The syrup should be thick, using about two parts sugar to one part water. The quantity of food for winter and spring breeding should not be less than fifty pounds. A well-wintered colony will not consume much in the winter but it must be well supplied for brood rearing next spring. This provision must be made this fall.

A good sized cluster of young bees, well supplied with good food, will stand a lot of winter cold but it pays to protect them. Protection from the wind and the hive insulated against the loss of heat are highly important factors. No apiary that is exposed to the wind can give best results and no colony without ample insulation should be expected to build up rapidly in the spring. It is easy to supply all that is needed for the prosperity of the bees.

Why so many beekeepers neglect the opportunity to produce one of the finest cash crops on the farm is hard to understand. It is a simple matter to care for the bees so that they will supply the farm table and the tables of neighbors with honey.—G. H. R.

Yours for the Asking

THE following free bulletins can be secured by writing to the State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Bulletin No. 438, Licensed Nurserymen in Pennsylvania; Bulletin No. 439, Peach Yellows; Bulletin No. 440, Control of Japanese Beetle Grubs; Bulletin No. 443, County and State Agricultural Organizations (List of 1927 County Fairs); Bulletin No. 447, The Mexican Bean Beetle; Bulletin No. 448, Pennsylvania Weeds; and Bulletin No. 450, Standard Grades for Farm Products.

Will Visit Poultry Farms

AN AUTO tour of poultry farms in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and Orange County, New York, will be taken by Keystone chicken men next week.

Leaving Honesdale Tuesday noon, September 6, visits will be paid to the Sands' Poultry Farm at Hawley and the Homestead Poultry Farm near Honesdale.

Meeting at Arfmann's Fairmount Farm, Middletown, New York, Wednesday morning, the touring poultrymen will next visit the Mapes Poultry Farm nearby, the Ace Farm at Monroe and the White Cloud Farm at Rock Tavern.

more Eggs

Less Feed More Profit

There's the story of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash in six words. It goes farther because it's chock-full of just the things hens must have to lay regularly. You use less feed—you make more money. These are facts demonstrated every month by some of the most successful poultry raisers in the country. Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is *the economical feed* because it contains a generous quantity of pure, fresh oatmeal—a wonderfully efficient substance; to this are added the essential ingredients, including minerals and proteins, that a hen must have to make eggs. And it contains *Cod Liver Meal* —just the right amount to keep the hen's organs toned-up for steady production. Buy Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash now—this week—and prepare your flock for the most profitable winter you've ever enjoyed. See the Quaker Dealer in your neighborhood.

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REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher, butter plate or nursing bottle.

Keep her surroundings healthful, free from germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

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WHAT STATE COLLEGE FOUND

Two lots of fifteen hogs each were fed for ninety days on a ration of cornmeal, buckwheat, middlings and tankage, self-fed to one group and hand-fed to the other. Here was the result:

	Self-Fed	Hand-Fed
Gain per day	1.3 lbs.	.88 lbs.
Cost per cwt., gain	$5.74	$7.17
Profit above feed cost	$7.41	$3.18

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DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Dairy Herds Are Abortion Free

ABOUT five years ago only one herd was blood tested for Bang Bacillus Disease in Jefferson County. Today Jefferson County leads the whole state, or maybe the nation, in abortion work. Out of 55 abortion-free certificates issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, a little over 30 were sent to Jefferson County breeders. Over 100 herds have been tested, some will be eligible for their certificate late this fall.

Since the inauguration of the campaign against the Bang Bacillus Disease over 1000 animals were blood tested, which is about one-twelfth of the cattle population of the county.

The disease is well under control and the farmers of this section are very proud of the eradication of the disease from their herds. Cattle dealers very well realize the importance of having clean herds. In the last three months over six carloads of cattle were shipped out of the county to New York State markets.

Cannot Exhibit Untested Cattle

The executive board of the fair association passed a ruling again this year, prohibiting the exhibition of cattle unless blood tested and free from Bang Bacillus Disease. This is the first fair association to take such advanced steps, with reference to the prevention and control of abortion disease.

The complement fixation test has been found a very satisfactory method for the detection of the reactors. By a systematic testing the reactors can be eliminated very promptly.

The breeders of the county are very much indebted to the officials of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry for their splendid cooperation in the campaign. Speakers from the bureau are sent to meetings of various livestock organizations and they are instrumental in pushing this work ahead. The Jefferson County Farm Bureau is also to be commended for placing the abortion elimination work among its main projects for this year.—C. M. C.

Revise Rules

AT THE Annual Convention of the delegates of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America on June 1, 1927, the following bylaws were adopted:

"No animal shall be eligible for registry whose dam was not at least one year old at the time of service."

"No animal shall be eligible for registry whose sire was not at least nine months old at time of service."

Requirements in the advance registry rules were revised downward. The revised requirements for Classification A and B in yearly test are 310 lbs. fat for a heifer freshening at just two years of age or younger, and 400 lbs. fat for a cow freshening at five years of age or older, with the intermediate classes in proportion. The yearly increase for age is 30 lbs. fat, making the daily increase .0822 of a pound of fat. The requirements for Classification C in yearly tests are 90 per cent of the requirements just mentioned for Classification A and B. If tested in the Ten-Month Division the requirement is 85 per cent of that for the Yearly Division.

Bulls Are Slaughtered

REALLY high-class dairy bulls are going to the butcher at the rate of one every eight minutes from daylight to dark every day in the year according to a careful estimate made by Dr. J. C. McDowell, of the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry.

A study of cow testing association records shows which are the good bulls and which are the inferior ones. Unfortunately, by the time these records are available most of these bulls have been slaughtered. It is of little use to learn how good the animal was after it has been slaughtered, says Dr. McDowell. He urges that some system of exchange be started by owners of well-bred animals in order that such bulls may be kept until the daughters have demonstrated their sire's true value.

Grange Lecturers Hold Conference

ALL Grange interests of the Middle Atlantic States were centered at New Brunswick, August 23-25, on the greatest lecturers' conference the organization has ever seen. Delegates representing 215,000 Grangers discussed the future plans for entertainment and advancement of the 2150 subordinate Granges represented. The states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York were represented and one of the most constructive programs ever considered was worked out.

A new angle to Grange matters was laid before the delegates by National Master Lewis J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio; Governor A. Harry Moore, New Jersey; ex-Senator Joseph Frelinghuysen, Far Hills, New Jersey; State Master David Agans, New Jersey, and others.

Discuss Rural Problems

The Grange was important 60 years ago to the farmers and it is even more needed today. The biggest problem today is organization and the farmer is completely lost if he continues without building around him the line of defense other business has. American agriculture is keeping pace with the needs of civilization for food and clothing despite the fact that 600,000 people left the farms last year.

The program for Grange development was divided into special periods for education, recreation, community work and problems of the farm and home. With elaborate and constructive programs, each state filled a definite part in the three-day conference that inspired the 300 delegates with a new vision of Grange work.

With the assistance of several members of the New York delegation, Raymond Cooper, state lecturer, Oswego, New York, portrayed the feature of education in the Grange. Delaware and Maryland joined hands in showing the part that recreation has in the life of a live Grange or community. In the absence of Mrs. Sarah Weeks Mulligan, Berwyn, Maryland, the problem was handled by Edward A. Evans, Cheswold, Delaware, assisted by representatives from the Maryland delegation.

Representing one of the largest delegations, Howard G. Eisaman, Pennsylvania's state lecturer, gave a most impressive story of Grange activities.

Under the direction of Dr. W. H. Whiton, lecturer of the New Jersey Grange and the founder of the conference, the problems of the farm and home were brought before the audience in a vivid manner.

Following the close of the conference on Thursday night, many of the delegates visited points of interest in the state before returning to their homes.

Water Regulates Strength of Concrete

IT HAS recently been discovered that the amount of mixing water used with each bag of cement in making concrete is of the utmost importance. The strength of concrete is regulated by the amount of water used in mixing. For given materials and conditions of manipulation, the strength of concrete is determined solely by the proportion of the volume of water to the volume of cement so long as the mixture is plastic and workable.

The new method suggested is to use the water and cement to make a paste in which the sand and crushed stone or pebbles are added to cheapen the mix by making the whole mixture yield a larger bulk of concrete. Strange to say the aggregate neither adds nor detracts from the strength of the concrete since the strength depends upon the ability of the glue to withstand the wear and loads exerted upon it. Therefore, the more water added to the cement, the weaker will be the paste while it follows that the less water used with each sack of cement the stronger will be the paste and therefore the concrete.

It is understood that the aggregates must be sound and clean and that 50 per cent more stone is used than sand.

Thoro mixing as well as careful curing increases the strength. To cure cover the newly-made concrete to prevent the evaporation of the mixing water. A chemical change takes place between the cement and water which is called the "set." It is this action that gives the concrete the attributes of durability and permanence.—N. S. G.

Eliminates the Icehouse

The dairyman who has electric power on his farm can now be independent of ice and other milk cooling inconveniences and worries. This practical electric milk cooler has a storage capacity of eight ten-gallon cans for the night's milk. The morning's milk is cooled over the aerator to below 50 degrees F. immediately and sent directly to the receiving station.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

EVERY now and then when I am out on the road I meet an old man, now quite well along in the nineties. Always this man is walking. I do not think I ever saw him riding in any kind of vehicle; and he never fails to have a smile and a kindly word for everybody he meets. It seems sometimes as if everybody knows this old man and that he knows everyone. Certainly he does speak to all, whether he knows them by name or not. In all this community there is no man who is more sincerely loved and trusted and respected than is this good old friend of the smile and kindly word.

Not long after I met this old gentleman the last time, I fell in with another man who for a good many years held an important position in the affairs of the county. We had not been together long before our thoughts turned to the one who is fast nearing the century mark; and my friend said:

"That man came to this town in February, 1874, and I the following May. I have known him and loved him ever since. Everybody knows him, and he has not an enemy in the world."

Not an Enemy in the World

Not an enemy in the world! Active, energetic, interested in all good causes and taking a part in most of them, and yet without an enemy! It is a record to be proud of; and we cannot help wondering at it. What is the secret of this universal confidence, this unbounded esteem in which this man is held? Some people number their friends by the score; but almost always they have some enemies. Others live in out of the way places where they do not come in contact with many of their fellows. Often it can truthfully be said that their list of friends is not a very long one; but wherever they live and whoever they are, they can rarely say, "I have not an enemy in the world." How does it come about, then, that one with such a wide acquaintance as that of the man of whom we are speaking should have been able to reach this good old age and still be known as "the man without a single enemy?"

Here Is the Answer

I am sure I have found the answer to this question. It came to me in a gathering of young folks where the old man was present. No person there had a younger heart than he. He was the center of a little group all the time, and for and with them all he had a kindly word and a hearty smile. Young folks loved him because in his heart he was as young as the youngest of them.

Another much loved man I know. When children see him coming they run to meet him and put up their arms for him to take them up. Pure of heart, friendly to everybody, how could it be otherwise than that he should be loved and trusted?

It is all in the heart. Find a tree that is sound at the heart and you will find one every inch of whose lumber is firm and free from rot and all of whose branches are perfect. But when the heart of the tree shows signs of decay look out, for the lumber may not be worth cutting.

Sometimes I have heard men and women say, "I wish I had a million dollars." I have made that foolish wish myself. But that would not be best for me, else it would have been given me; but most of all do I covet the clean heart, which will help me to win the love of God and man! With that treasure really ours, it would not so much matter how little of this world's goods we have. We would always be rich in the things that count for most.

MORE SHEEP were shorn in the United States this year than in 1926. The amount of wool was 11,477,000 pounds greater, yet the average weight per fleece was one-fifth pound less in 1927 than last year.

There are more DELCO-LIGHT plants in use than all other makes combined

ONLY a few years ago electric light and power on the farm was practically unknown. Then came Delco-Light—bringing a new contentment, a new freedom—bringing modern conveniences to the farm home.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Caution Is All Right, But–

Mary Ellen Found That Too Much is Dangerous

MANY a young mother loses hours of enjoyment and profit, and her children are robbed of much that is essential to young life, by being overly cautious. If the baby falls down she must pick him up and pity him until he thinks himself terribly hurt, and if anyone in the neighborhood offers to keep him while she takes a breath of fresh air or goes to evening church services she declares that she would be so nervous that she could get no profit out of being away.

Often this feeling passes with the coming of the second baby, but some timid mothers never lay it aside. A visiting grandmother who watched the preparations of the young mother in the home for a half hour's business trip to a store, laid down her work to give the results of the little observations she had taken.

"Mary Ellen," she said pleasantly, "you have made Bobby promise five times to be a good boy while you are away, you have told Josephine eleven times that she must mind Grandma and not go out in the cold, and you have told me six times exactly and in detail how to manage the two children. Now I have raised seven sturdy children to manhood and womanhood and I am perfectly competent to cope with two good little children."

The daughter held her tongue but she was deeply offended. She went on her way without another word, but she determined to show her mother that it was no light task to take care of two lively urchins on a street where hundreds of automobiles passed hourly. She would take her time for her shopping and let "Grandma" make some discoveries.

Not What She Expected

Three hours later she entered her own home with an air of outward unconcern. Inwardly she had a different feeling. The two children were placidly cutting out pictures on the floor and her mother was getting the noon meal. "Good as gold!" said the elderly lady briefly. "Did you have a nice time?"

Without saying anything on the subject the children's mother stole out more and more frequently during her mother's visit. The young husband was amazed and pleased, but he had the good sense not to mention his pleasure. And then a thing happened that set them all to thinking. A child of eight was injured in an accident and the family doctor in commenting on the case said, "It is simply a case of too much mothering. If the child had been allowed to learn how to be cautious he might have escaped, but his over anxious mother kept him like a baby all these years when he should have been learning self reliance."

So "Mary Ellen" became a better and happier mother, and the children enjoyed life much more after the affectionate nagging ceased. Husband and wife enjoyed simple, innocent pleasures together and one more woman joined the ranks of normal, contented, sensible beings who can make a happy home for all without becoming nervous, anxious, fault finding and too devoted.—Hilda Richmond, Ohio.

Our New Fashion Book

ARE you trying to decide how to make up that new material you bought the other day? Are you planning your winter wardrobe and wondering just what to make for the children?

Our new fashion book will help solve your sewing problems by showing you about 500 designs from which to choose your fall and winter styles. In addition the catalog contains an article on dressmaking and gives instructions for making various stitches and simple trimmings.

The Fashion Book costs only ten cents. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Kitchen Cabinet

Watermelon Preserves

Requested by Mrs. W. G.

1 watermelon
½ teaspoon alum
2 lemons or 1 quart vinegar
Sugar and spices

Cut into uniform cubes the white section of watermelon rind, being careful to remove all green and pink parts. Soak overnight in a weak salt solution using not more than a tablespoon of salt to a quart of water. Drain thoroly in the morning and parboil for a few minutes in alum water to harden and clarify. Then drain again. Two preserving recipes follow.

I.

Make a rich syrup using 3 parts sugar (granulated) to 1 part water. Add the two lemons cut in very thin slices, 1 teaspoon whole cloves and 1 large stick of cinnamon. Add the melon to this syrup and boil slowly till the rind is tender. Seal while hot in clean jars.

II.

This recipe uses vinegar and no lemons. Make your syrup using the 1 quart vinegar and 2 pounds brown sugar. When the syrup is boiling add 2 tablespoons stick cinnamon crushed and ½ tablespoon whole cloves. These spices are tied in a clean cheesecloth and removed before melon is canned. Add the rind pieces to the boiling syrup and boil for a few minutes. Pack in clean jars and seal immediately.

For general hints on successful canning we will mail you our free leaflet on Canning Secrets if you send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GRAPE EGGNOG

1 egg
½ cup grape juice
1 teaspoon sugar

Beat yolk and white together with a fork. Add sugar and grape juice and pour it into a glass. This nourishing drink will seem especially enticing if the child may drink it thru a straw.

When We Fill the Lunch Box

Appetizing Foods Which Provide Vitamins

Brown Sugar Cookies

Cream a cupful of butter with two cupfuls of brown sugar, add a teaspoonful of vanilla, two well beaten eggs, one-third cup of milk in which three-fourths teaspoonful of soda is dissolved, and add gradually three cupfuls of flour. Drop by spoonfuls on buttered tins, bake in a moderate oven. A cup of chopped black walnuts or other nutmeats may be added to this recipe for variety.

Prune Rice Pudding

Wash a tablespoonful of rice and cover with a quart of milk, place in a moderate oven, in half an hour add one-half cupful sugar, one-half teaspoonful vanilla, and one-half teaspoonful salt. Stir and cook slowly for an hour then add a cupful of prunes cooked, drained, pitted and cut in small pieces. Continue baking one hour longer. For the lunch box fill paper drinking cups with the pudding when cold, sift a little powdered sugar over the top and cover with paraffin paper.

Stuffed Eggs

Hard cook the eggs, and drop them in cold water, remove shells, and cut in halves lengthwise. Take out the yolks and chop fine, adding any cold ham or bacon that may be at hand. Salmon or sardines may also be used. Season nicely and moisten with a little mayonnaise. Fill the cavities in the eggs, and put the halves together, wrap in paraffin paper, twisting the ends slightly to hold firmly.

Peanut Butter and Lettuce Sandwiches

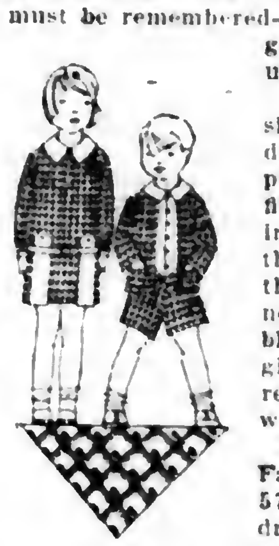
Spread thinly sliced whole wheat or graham bread lightly with peanut butter, and arrange lettuce leaves washed and carefully dried, on half the slices. Put together sandwich fashion, press lightly and wrap in paraffin paper.

School Days Are Gingham Days

GINGHAM is the mother's friend in dressing her children. Neither the sun's rays nor soapsuds can mar its colors and the gingham dress or suit may be outgrown before it is outworn. One thing, however, must be remembered—always shrink gingham before using it.

Brother and sister will be dressed appropriately for their first adventure in school life if they start off in these suits of novelty checked blue or green gingham with red dots, or tan with blue dots.

Pennsylvania Farmer patterns 5709 for the dress and 5246 for the suit may be had in sizes 2, 4 and 6. Order from Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The price of each pattern is ten cents.



Scraps Form Hats

A TWENTY-FIVE cent hat pattern and the scrap bag, with perhaps the addition of a few cents' worth of tailor's canvas, may suggest one or more children's hats.

Many of these hats are of velvet in two colors, making it possible to utilize left overs. Others often are of the same material as the coat. If the colors you have do not suit you, perhaps you can dye the material. The trimmings in most cases are simple ribbon ornaments.

Get a pattern with very accurate directions and then follow them to the letter. That is the secret of success. Some patterns do not give directions for stitching the brim. If you wish to do this after basting crown and brim together to be sure they fit, take apart, then stitch near outer edge of brim first, working in, until all is stitched. Use a rather long stitch. I find that a fine buttonhole twist is very satisfactory on both bobbin and spool.—P. W. L.

I Keep Cider Sweet

I HAVE always had a great liking for cider—that is good cider just out of the press and made of pure, undiluted apple juice. Each fall I make about 260 gallons from the apples in my little orchard as I have no place to store the fruit. The cider is fine as long as it stays sweet. The difficulty was that it speedily got hard, which spoiled it for drinking purposes.

So I cast about for a way to keep it sweet, and finally found a very satisfactory one. I set aside forty gallons of the usual amount, for I was not quite sure of complete success. In this forty gallons I placed one pound of horseradish roots well washed. Then I set the cider aside to become seasoned.

I was delighted to find at the end of a month that the cider was still sweet and had quite a harmless "kick," resembling that in carbonated drinks. The cider retained none of the horseradish taste.—M.S.

THREADED NEEDLES

IF YOU want the latest thing in shades for kitchen or living room, the cost is within the reach of any purse. From the garret bring down discarded shades to fit the windows. Remove the rollers, and the sticks from the bottom. Purchase cretonne, gingham or print in color to match your furniture and cut the same size as the discarded shade material. Do not hem edges but buttonhole stitch with fine thread to prevent ravelling. Fasten cretonne to the rolls and slip the sticks in the hems at the bottom. If material the exact width of the shade can be secured, you are saved the trouble of finishing the side.—L. M. T.

• • •

To repair a run in a stocking, use a fine crochet hook, catching the loop with it, then draw the first cross thread thru it and continue until all the threads are taken up, after which the remaining loop is carefully fastened.

• • •

For a very thin place not yet broken, use sewing silk threaded in a fine needle, and make parallel rows of chain stitches lengthwise of the hose, until the worn spot is covered.

• • •

When there is a hole, run a thread around it to bring it into shape. Then run fine threads close together across it after which chain stitches in parallel rows can be made on the cross threads.

• • •

White hose will not yellow in washing if dried properly. Wash them after dark and hang them out. By morning they will be dry enough so that the light will not affect them. —Helen Manning.

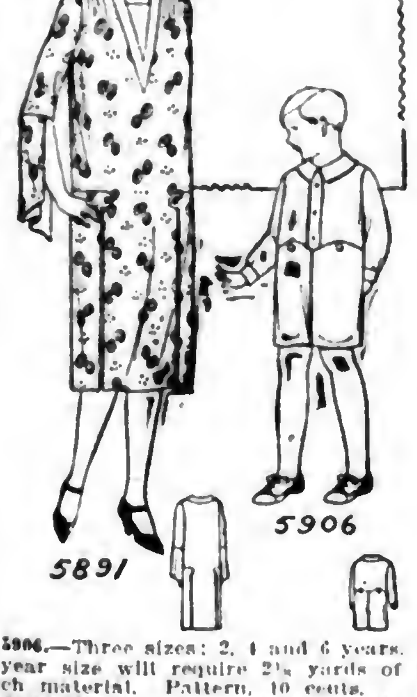
Note.—Or dry them between Turkish towels. Hang in the shade. —G. S. S.

• • •

If stockings are washed each time after they are worn, they will wear longer.

Slenderizing Lines

5891.—Eight sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size will require 4⅛ yards of material 40 inches wide with one-half yard of contrasting material for lining the flare, and for band and vestee facings. Pattern, 10 cents.



5906.—Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size will require 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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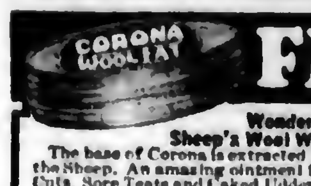

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have two rabbits and about 30 little peeps only a day old. We get Pennsylvania Farmer. I like to read the Forum page very much. I am sending some riddles for our page.

1. What is the difference between an old penny and a new dime?
2. Who always enjoys poor health?
3. Why does a miller wear a white cap?
4. What object has two heads and one body?
5. What part of London is in France?
6. What is it that we all like to give but few like to take?—Myrtle M. Steffy, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We watch for the mailman the latter part of the week to see if he has Pennsylvania Farmer. We all enjoy it very much. We have been getting it for about five years. I like the letters on the Forum page because they are generally about pets.

My cousin, whose name is Ruth, is coming to visit us for a week. We always have fun together altho she is sixteen years old.—Eunice R. Patrick, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I would like to become a member of the Forum. We have two cows. Their names are Blacky and Daisy. We went to Rocky Springs Park on the 4th of July.

I am sending you a picture of my little sister, Dorothy, and myself. —Grace E. Ressler, Lancaster County, Pa.

DOROTHY AND I
Grace E. Ressler, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am going to tell you of my holiday in the summer. We go to Rocky Springs with the Sunday school. This last summer when we went to Rocky Springs a girl friend and I went before dinner to see the seals. They came from the coast of California. I took my sister Elizabeth on the merry-go-round and then went with two of my girl friends on the caterpillar and from there to the airplanes. At half-past four we started for home. —Esther Moore, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—As this is my first contribution I think I must make myself known as to the place where I live.

I guess many members have been to a place in Maryland called Tolchester Beach. In going to Tolchester you must pass thru the town of Chestertown. Three miles in the southwest direction you will find my home.

I work on the farm and do a lot of work for a boy of fifteen. I have many birds that roost in the barn. These birds stay with me all of the year.—Norman Sutton, Kent County, Md.

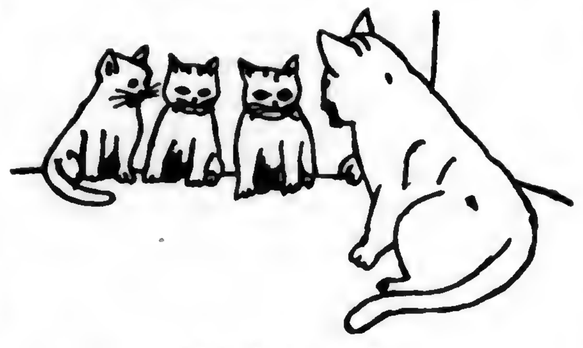
Dear Cousin Ruth:—I hail from Fayette County, Pa. I'm from the county where lies the body of General Braddock. I suppose all the Forum boys and girls have read of General Braddock and also Washington Springs where George Washington took many and many a drink of good cool water during the Revolutionary War.

I'm also close to Fort Necessity. General Jumonsville, an Indian general (or rather a chief) also is buried close to here. Sometime I will send you a snapshot of General Braddock's grave. There are lots of interesting things here in Fayette County that we read about in our history.

General Braddock's Monument is very tall and it stands right along the roadside. The road is concrete now. It doesn't look today as we read about it in the history.

Washington Springs is an interesting place also. The initials of lots of people are carved on the stones that form the spring top. The water is so nice and cool.

General Jumonsville was the Indian commander. He was shot if I'm not mistaken, by General Braddock. His grave is at what is now called Jumonsville where the orphan's home used to be. Jumonsville's Grove is a desolate place. It stands back in the woods and gives a person the creeps. When you stand there gazing down upon that little mound you can imagine lots of things. Just think, I've been standing there where lots and lots of Indians trod years and years back.—George T. Ramage, eleven (X), Fayette County, Pa.



PUSSY'S CLASS
Thelma Woollens, Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am sending a recipe for the Forum page.

DATE PUDDING

1 cup sugar
Yolks of 2 eggs
Add 1 cup chopped dates and beat
Add ½ cup milk
6 tablespoons flour
1 spoon baking powder
½ cup chopped walnuts
Add beaten egg whites
Steam 45 minutes

—Zora Applebee, (X), Erie County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have three little calves. One is red and white, one red, and one black and white. We have some little chicks, too. I've got an old mother hen of my own but she killed quite a few of the chickens.

Do you have a garden? We do. It is pretty late this season on account of the weather.—Margaret Marleson, twelve, Warren County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am at grandpa's during my vacation. I have five little kittens and a little dog named Happy. I have one sister and one brother.—Lois Dietterick, eight, Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I have a chicken I call "Pet." When he was little and our family used to sit on the porch he would come and fly upon our laps and shoulders and go to sleep. He used to eat out of my hand.

I have more pets, including a pigeon, a cat named Blue and a dog which we call Bouncer. I will tell you some of their tricks later.—Anna Grinnell, (X), Crawford County, Pa.

Dear Friends:—I'm sending you a picture of brother and myself with some of our pets. We also have two geese and some Bantam chicks. We like to take care of them all. We have a tame berry patch and like to pick the nice big blackberries. When we get our bucket full then we sure do eat our share. We have a pond and have a good time catching crabs in it. We like to help mother do up her work and help dad with his work, too. We like to work in the garden pulling weeds. We have a nice garden and our flower garden is very pretty.—Arthur and Harry Hansen, Washington County, Pa.

WITH SOME OF OUR PETS
Arthur and Harry Hansen, Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Here is a recipe for cocoanut squares.

COCOANUT SQUARES

1½ cups sugar
¼ cup milk
2 level tablespoons butter
1 cup shredded cocoanut

Cook the sugar and milk together until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Add the butter and cocoanut and boil for exactly two minutes more then pour it into a greased pan and mark off into squares while still soft.—Mary Jane Barber, Mercer County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I will tell you about my dog Jocko. He is very playful and can do many tricks. If I hold a stick high in the air he will jump and grab it or if I throw a stick or ball he will run and get it and bring it to me. I also have a nice riding horse, a calf and a kitten. I like them all very much.—Cornelia Brown, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a pet dog. We call her Shep. She has three very nice pups. Daddy said I could have one so I am going to call him Rover. We have a radio and I sure do enjoy it.

I am sending a good old fashioned brown sugar cake recipe. I baked it myself last week.

BROWN SUGAR CAKE

2 cups brown sugar
1 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs
1 cup milk
½ cup butter

Rub sugar, butter and flour together first, then take ¼ cupful out to sprinkle on top of the cake. This recipe I got over the radio. Perhaps, quite a few of you have it already.—Thelma Bendy, Berks County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Armstrong County, Beatrice Kupert. **Bedford County**, Gladys E. Means (X). **Berks County**, Ethyl M. Gicker (X). **Bucks County**, Marion Ford, Ruth Wurkel. **Butler County**, Florence E. Jacox. **Clarion County**, Susie Ferkan. **Columbia County**, Lois Dietterick, Alta R. Beishline (X). **Cumberland County**, Janet Bucher (X), Dorothy Bucher (X). **Dauphin County**, Mae E. Holtzman, Mary E. Rode. **Erie County**, Eva Kosmoski. **Franklin County**, Centha Starliper. **Huntingdon County**, Paul Pollock (X). **Indiana County**, Oscar Ciotelti, Martha D. Thomas (X). **Lancaster County**, Margaret Hornig. **Lawrence County**, Anna Phillippi. **Lebanon County**, Christine Edris Darcas (X), Blanche Layser (X). **Lehigh County**, Verna M. Rittner. **Mercer County**, Norman R. Porter (X). **Mifflin County**, John R. Spigemyer. **Montgomery County**, Sarah Derstine (X). **Montour County**, Faye Schuyler. **Northumberland County**, Dorothy Kerlin (X). **Perry County**, Mildred Yohn (X). **Schuylkill County**, Edna C. Huegel, Annabelle Seltzer (X). **Snyder County**, Pauline Graybille (X). **York County**, Marian Sike (no address given) Beaulah Ayres, Helen E. Ort, Jennie V. Nace, Estella M. Hubb (X).

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Marjorie Hymer (X). **Hunterdon County**, Clara Opdyke. **Salem County**, Hazel D. Volkmar (X). **Somerset County** Ruth Stauffer, Virginia Stauffer.

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Mary Harris (X), Elizabeth Hollister.

INDIANA

Allen County, Sarah Gongaware (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

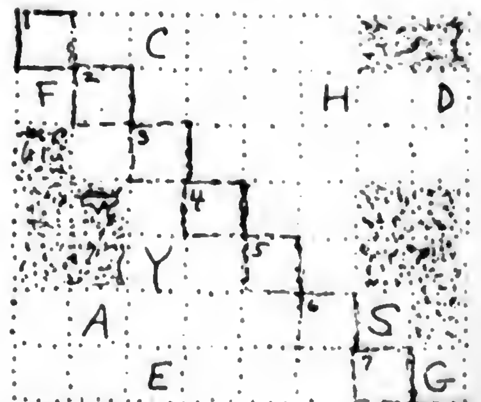
DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—This is not exactly like a cross-word puzzle, altho it looks something like one. I have placed letters in certain squares to help you find the words to be made. The first line across will spell the name of something important to a ship which does its work when it is thrown overboard. The word on the second line means "completed," and I have given you three letters in it. The word on the third line spells the capital of the state of New Jersey. The fourth line has a word meaning "monkeys." The fifth line means to shout, and I have given you the first letter. The sixth line gives you the name of a tropical fruit which is long and yellow. The seventh line spells a word meaning what we are doing with our money when we go out for a good time. The last line gives you the first name of the first President of the United States. If one line troubles you, try the others and when you come back to the hard one again, you'll probably see what it is. When you have placed the letters correctly for these eight words, reading across, you will also find on the blocks numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, (going downstairs), the name of something many people have been speaking and thinking about these days. It is something you would be very much surprised to see coming downstairs, tho, but I think you will all know where to look for one—or at least which way to look if you thought one was near you.

When you have found the name of this interesting object, let me hear about it, sending in your answer on a postcard or in a letter which should reach me by September 10th. PLEASE TELL ME HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY.

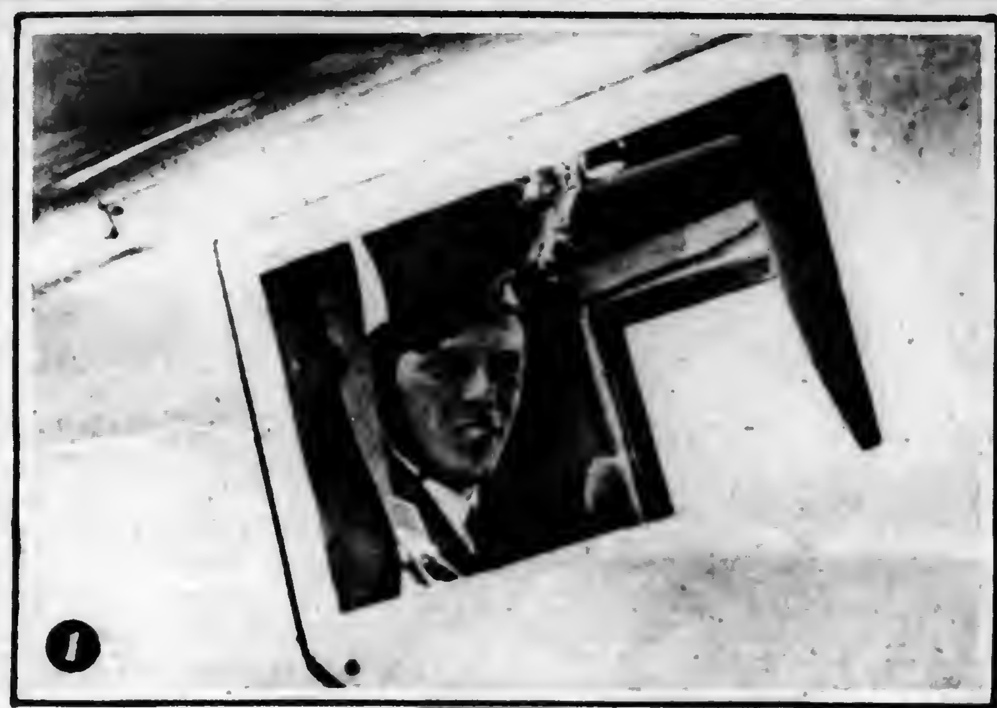
The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

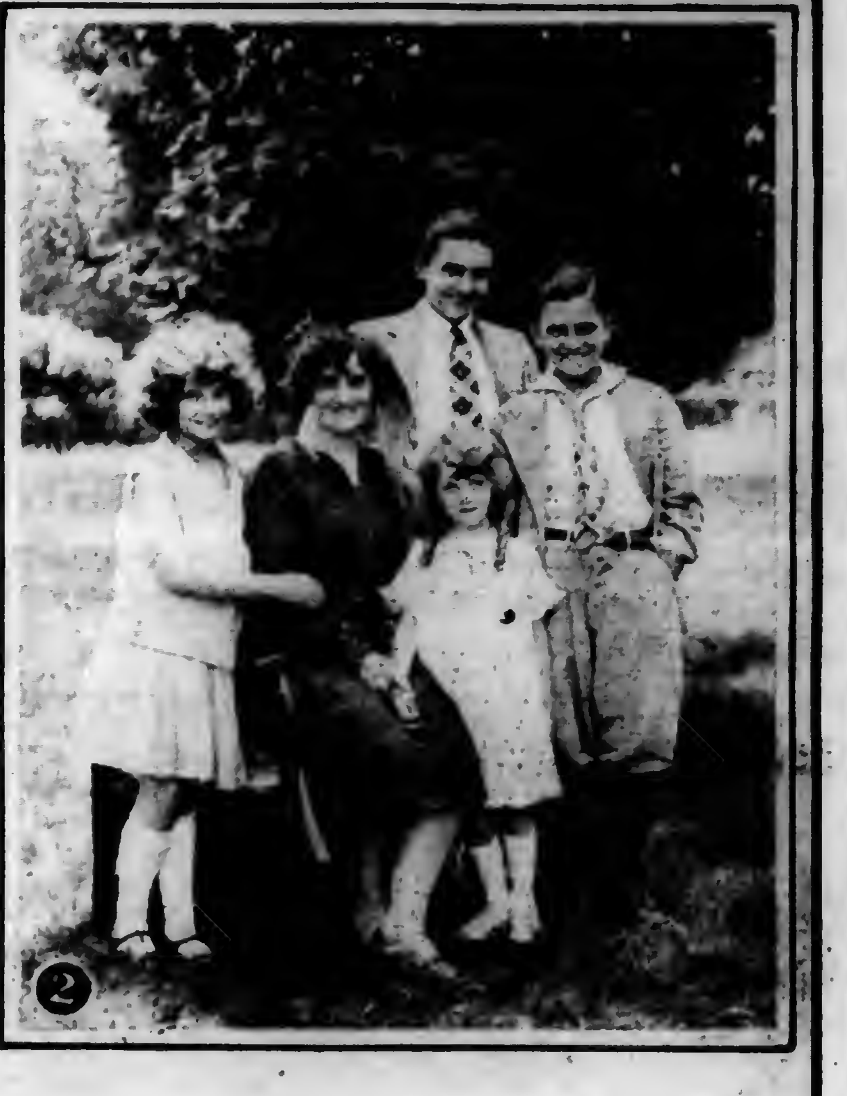
The answer to the puzzle in the August 13 issue (the picture to be made by filling in certain spaces) is: A HORSE.

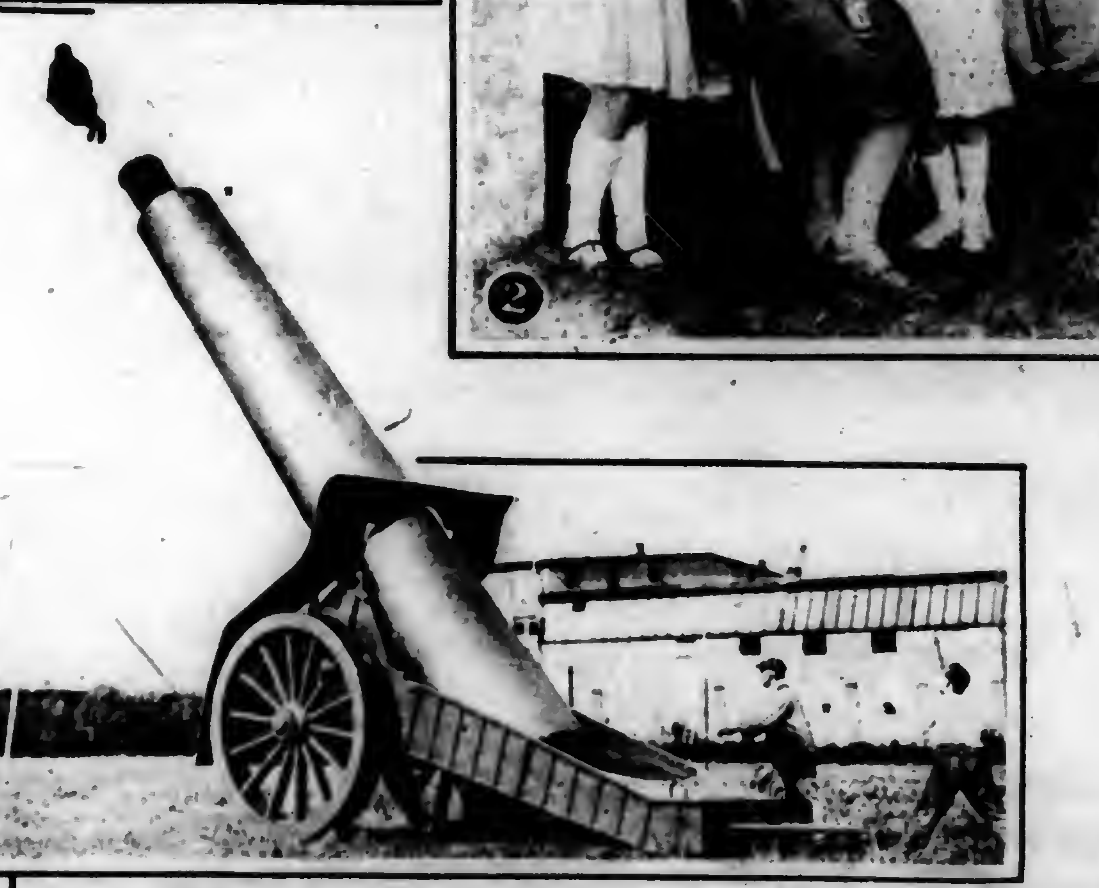
The prize winners are: Mahlon Adair, age 11, Lititz, Pa.; Sybella Byers, age 8, Linesville, Pa.; Mary Coley, age 12, Osceola Mills, Pa.; Elmer Cooke, Jr., age 8, Hamburg, N. J.; Melvin Farvour, age 9, Masonville, N. J.; John Kobaly, age 9, Monongahela, Pa.; Leon McFarland, age 9, Rossiter, Pa.; Alice Rosso, age 8, Princeton, N. J.; Rose Sefcik, age 11, Monongahela, Pa.; Allene Thorpe, age 10, Lemont Furnace, Pa.

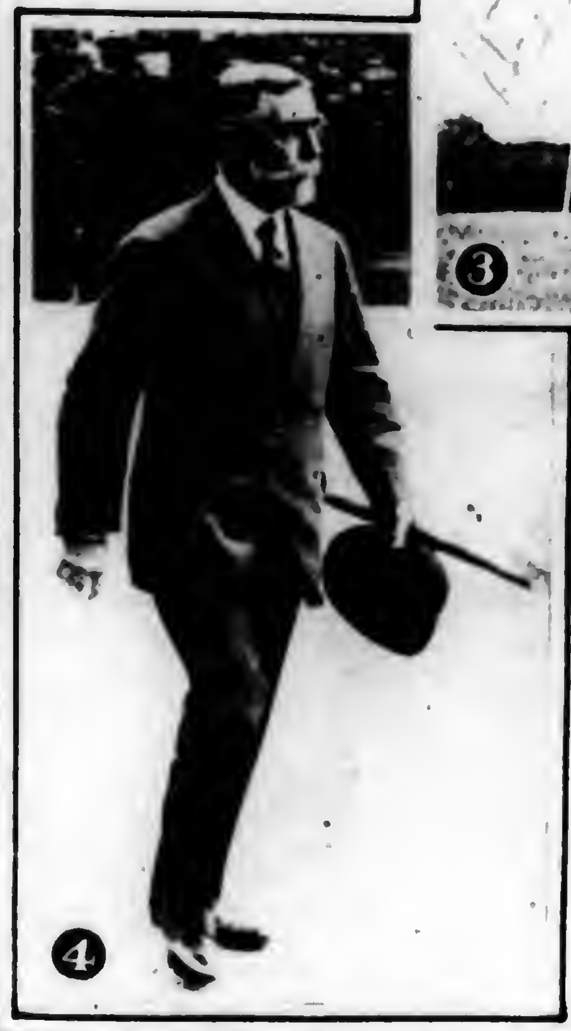


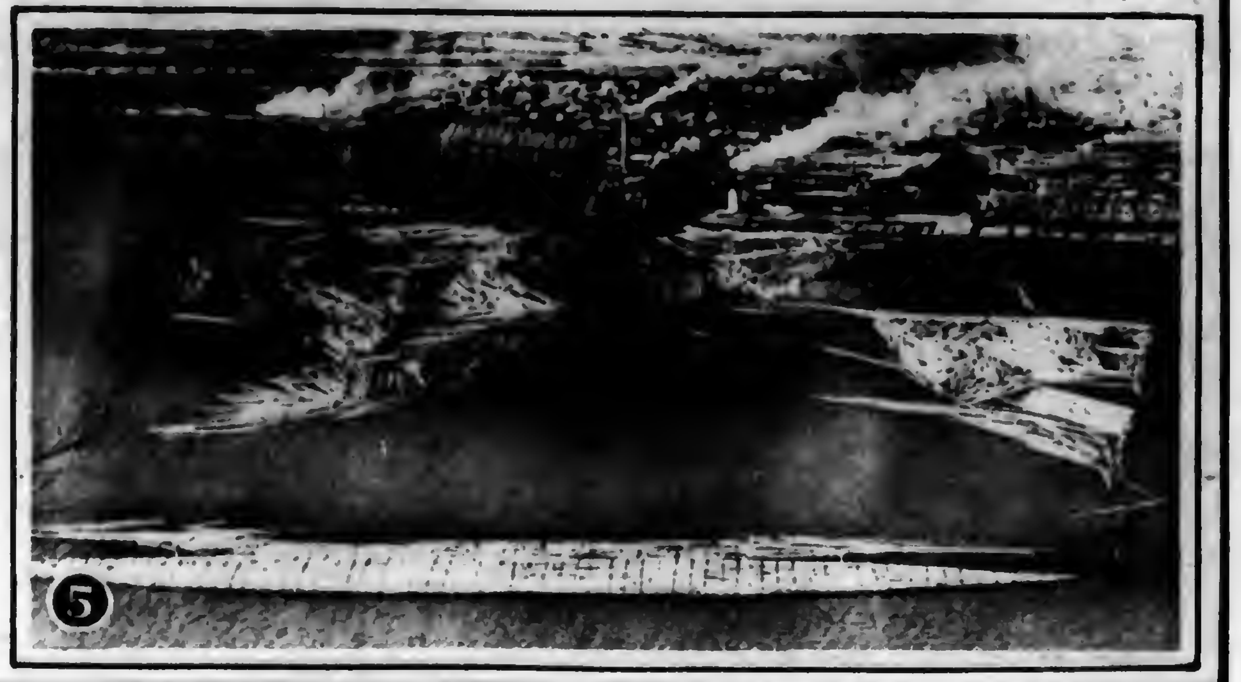
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES











1.—Henry Ford took his first airplane ride with Col. Charles Lindbergh in the Spirit of St. Louis. He is shown with Col. Lindbergh in the cockpit of the plane.

2.—Senora Dona Amelia L. de Alfaro, wife of the Minister from Panama to Washington, with their children, Iran, Rogell, Amelita and Yolanda. The portrait was made at Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania, where they spent the summer.

3.—One of the most startling stunts ever attempted was accomplished when a German woman took the place of a bullet. She was shot from a cannon and landed in a net 40 meters away.

4.—Admiral Sir Charles Madden, who succeeded Lord Beatty as First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. Admiral Madden often is mistaken for King George as his resemblance to the King is striking.

5.—This huge, cigar-like raft consists of six million feet of timber and was towed a thousand miles, from Washington to San Diego, California. Approximately eighty rafts, each as large as this one, have been towed the length of the Pacific Coast during the last twenty-five years.

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THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

The Story Thus Far

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backwoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina. That was horror added to horror to a delicately bred lad like myself.

Some matter connected with the Regulators, rebels against the authority of His Excellency, Governor Tryon, called him back before he could carry out his threat to take me south with him. Yet I knew he would return and that my gay life in that Philadelphia of 1771 would vanish like a bubble. I dreaded the day.

One evening, at the George Inn, I heard my uncle's name, Daniel Craig, the same as my own. A big Major of Carolina militia was cursing him out for a coward. For a moment I remembered only that Daniel Craig was my uncle and forgot he was a rebel and a backwoodsman.

"Liar!" I cried out at Major Dunston across the sudden silence that fell. He chose pistols and we adjourned to the water-front. Carnes, a little terrier from Boston—he talked like a rebel and claimed friendship with my uncle—seconded me.

When the word was given, I swung the pistol down in line with the man ahead. Set on a hair, it spat fire into the darkness almost before I knew that I had touched it. Dunston went down and I was untouched.

Yet as Carnes hurried me away, I knew I was in a bad case. Dueling was not at all popular in Pennsylvania. The law and the friends of Dunston would be after me. Flight seemed my only course.

This was the view that the local committee of the Sons of Liberty presented to me. Carnes, a member of the Boston group, took me to them at once. It seemed they were sending a load of powder down to help the Regulators and needed a messenger to tell Hunter, the chief of the Regulators, when it would arrive. They offered to fit me out and start me south, provided I took this message.

"I cannot take part in such treasonable work," I cried. "This is rebellion."

"You will have to consider if it is better to be a dead subject or a live rebel. We only ask that you carry the message for us."

Finally I consented and took coach next day for Reading. From there I rode south. At Harris Ferry, I had a great scare. Two men were looking for me. I overpaid the driver of the stage to go on.

Continued from last week

FINALLY Steiner named a price twice as big as he hoped to get. I took out my purse at once and put the money in his hand. The redemptioner's eyes followed the purse as it went back to my pocket.

We got to our places with exasperating slowness, it seemed to me. As the team moved out, the door of the tavern flung open and I braced myself for the shout of "Halt!" It did not come. Only the landlord ran out and began to upbraid Steiner for not stopping. He answered nothing at all, but drove on and presently the landlord ceased, looked after us, shook his head and went back. No doubt he would tell the folks within of our odd behavior. The thought did not add to my comfort.

There was more delay at the ferry, but finally we were across. Steiner gave his team a feed as we were poled over, and we started out at a rattling trot without a lost moment, as soon as we struck the Susquehanna's farther shore.

My spirits mounted as we got farther away from the Ferry. It seemed to me that I was free from all pursuit now, unless some unlucky guess should send the two men at the tavern posting after me.

My companions naturally did not share that feeling. As it grew dark and it became clearer that there was no chance of coming any place near Carlisle that night, they became more and more surly. On toward night, Steiner pointed out a light ahead and said shortly:

"That's where we stay tonight. I won't kill my horses for any man."

I made no objection. Yet it was a poor place, nothing more than several log cabins linked together. A man came out, clad in buckskin and looking more like a hunter than an inn-keeper. I followed him into the main room and to the fire.

"I should like a private room and supper brought to me," I announced with a grand air. At the moment I was in fine feather and conceived that my headlong flight had something of brilliant planning about it.

"It might be done, sir." The innkeeper was hesitant.

"See that it is," said I, and put a coin in his hand. He looked hard at me, at it, and then went out. I heard him calling other members of the family.

By the time the others came in, I was sitting in some ease in a little room next the kitchen. I judged it was the family bed-chamber, from certain garments left around. Yet it struck me as being vastly better than a place before the fire with the rest.

Two tallow dips were brought in to light me, and presently my box. The supper followed. It was poorly cooked, but I was hungry. After supper, a boy came in to light a fire on the hearth and to bring me the drink I called for.

It seemed to me a good time to think over my situation and make plans for the future. I was bold enough to believe that there was no danger of my not reaching Carolina safely. But what was I to do there after the message was delivered?

The fire was very pleasant. I moved my chair over in front of it. My ideas blurred vaguely in my mind as the warmth took hold of me. Drowsily, I decided that perhaps I could think better if I took a little nap first. I dozed off in the chair.

I awoke to darkness, cold and a feeling of acute alarm. The fire was out, the dips burned into nothing, and, what was worse, I felt I was not alone.

As I sat there shaking, there was a rustle behind me. Something touched my shoulder. I jumped up and tried to scream, but a hand was clapped across my mouth and another rummaged swiftly thru my pockets.

In a second I had twisted loose and run to the door. The unknown man collided with me there. I heard an oath, felt a blow and was conscious of the tearing of cloth. I jumped back and the man ran free.

IT WAS a minute before Steiner and Urquhart got to me. Even as they and the landlord crowded around me, I heard the thudding of horse's hoofs outside.

"He's gone," I cried.

"Like enough," admitted the Scotchman. He was looking at me with some commiseration.

No doubt I was a sorry sight. My shirt was torn; blood dripped from the scratch the fellow's knife had made. My expression as I saw that my box was gone and as I felt the place in my pocket where my purse had been, no doubt showed plainly enough what had happened.

"It's that cursed redemptioner," cried Steiner, who had dashed outdoors as soon as he heard the horse galloping away. "He's taken my bay gelding and lit out."

I sat down by the table, now lit by the stub of one guttering candle, and put my head in my hands. The Scotchman had nothing for me but a word of cold comfort.

"Ye should have stayed with the rest of us," he admonished me. "It doesn't pay to play the fine gentleman on the road to Carolina."

SO IT happened that shortly before noon the next day—a raw, blustery day it was, too—I was set down in the little town of Carlisle without a penny to my name and with nothing belonging to me save the coat on my back. The Redemptioner had been thoro. He had apparently rifled my box first and carried the contents outside to tie behind the saddle of the horse he was about to steal. And then he came back for a try at my purse, and won.

If it had not been for my friend, Urquhart, I would have started on the rest of my journey from that inn in the wood, instead of from Carlisle. The landlord I had paid in advance for my lodging, and he somewhat grudgingly gave me breakfast. But when I came to mount the wagon again, Steiner swore that he had lost a horse on account of me and that I could walk.

It was then Urquhart stalked up to the driver and wagged a long finger in his face.

"The bargain was that the lad should be taken to Carlisle," he declared. "For that you were paid three times over. Now he rides, or you and me will be having a dispute."

Steiner was reluctant. It stood to reason, he intimated, that I was in flight, probably before the sheriff. That was why I had paid so liberally. It was no duty of an honest man to stay by a bargain made by a criminal.

Urquhart smiled at this. "If I thought like you, I would save money. I have not yet settled with you. Perhaps I should not. After all, I am an honest man, and as to you, Steiner, I have heard tales that lead me—"

"Put the boy in and be quiet," the driver snarled. So we rode together to Carlisle.

As we got down Urquhart put a hand on my shoulder. "Where now, lad?"

"Carolina."

He pondered. "It's a long way." A hand wormed down into his pocket. "You'd best go back to your kin in Philadelphia." The hand came out with a purse in it. "Yet if you must go—"

IT WAS too plain that he was nerving himself to spare me some money. And his money, I knew, parted from him somewhat less easily than a leg or an arm. I was grateful, but I could not accept anything from him.

"I shall do very well," I assured him. "A young fellow like me can make his way anywhere. And I have some money the rascal missed."

"Oh, have you so?" he commented in great relief, and put his purse back. He put out a big hand. I took it.

"Experience is aye a rough teacher, lad," he said. "But, oh, you'll learn things on this trip that'll be worth more to you than a degree from Edinburg." And with that he took himself off.

As for me I started south again mainly because there seemed nothing else to do. Someone pointed out the road to Chamberstown, and I set off.

I had lied to Urquhart, of course. Actually I had not a cent on me. The pouch with the message to Hunter still swung around my neck, but my pockets were picked clean. Yet there was no going back. I knew there were men from Philadelphia on my trail. Forward, then, and meet trouble when it comes.

I started out with a certain rebound of spirit. The night before I had sunk so far in misery that there was no dropping further. Something might turn up, I thought. After all, I was young and hearty and could work my way somehow.

This feeling lasted just a little past noon. Two things killed it. One was the increasing hollowness of my stomach, and the other the soreness of my hitherto pampered feet. Added to this was the fact that the wind was a searching and cool one. It was almost spring in the valley, of course, with grass showing up green and yellow forsythia coming out in an occasional cluster of woods. Yet the ground was damp and the wind cold and these signs of spring mere harbingers of a summer whose comfort was still a long time away.

Nevertheless, I plodded on. Along in the middle of the afternoon, I came to a creek and stopped beside it to drink and drink, in the hope that the water might stay my stomach. Instead, it gave me a queer, sick feeling, and I went on with less heart than ever.

Slow tho I was, yet I caught up with a lumbering wagon with two thin oxen pulling it. Three or four children frolicked along the road; more sat with the mother in the wagon. To the man who plodded by the oxen, I gave a greeting as I passed.

In his reply I caught the accent of Ireland, and looked at him with more curiosity. He was lean, dark and rather careworn. Neither he nor his family wore boots, and a shirt and small clothes appeared to be his only garments.

IMMIGRANTS like this had been pouring in by the thousands, so fast that Quaker merchants talked about putting some sort of an embargo on them. Yet they made the lands of the frontier more valuable, and so were tolerated.

I was getting so tired that I gained but little on the oxen, and so was only a half mile ahead of them when I noticed them stopping for the night. I looked back from a little knoll, saw the camp fire spring up, and wondered what would be in the pot.

Nothing for me, at any rate, I thought, with a sort of shame that I should be thinking with envy of a meal a wild Irish kern was about to eat. Yet I did think of it as I went on, and watched the road for a farm house. I had the notion of asking for supper and a place to sleep and offering to pay for it by work on the morrow. The thought of going to strangers with such an offer irked me sorely, but a hungry belly drives hard, and the hungrier I got the less particular I became about the method of getting it filled.

When a farm house, a log cabin set back in the field, did come in sight, I strode boldly up and gave a halloo that should have brought the goodman out in a hurry. No one came. I went closer. No dogs barked. The house was empty

I was too tired to go farther. I found a well, drank more water, crawled into a pile of hay in the shed to keep warm, and finally went to sleep.

Early in the morning I woke, very cold and stiff and hungry. Having nothing better to do, I went on. It was one of those damp mornings in early spring with the fog shutting you in and hanging wet blankets on brush and grass. I was soaked thru before I had gone far.

All in all, with the dust of the day before, the damp of the morning on me, and my clothes showing some signs of the hay-pile that was my bed, I was not a figure to inspire confidence. I should have thought of this, but failed to. It was so clear to me that I was a gentleman of Philadelphia, temporarily in some distress, that altho I was mortified at my appearance it seemed certain that my essential quality would show thru my attire.

This illusion was stripped from me about nine o'clock. I had come to a rather neat looking farmstead. The house had several rooms and the stump pasture a dozen head of cattle. By a shed I saw a man tinkering with something.

Somewhat diffidently I went up to him and stated my case. It was, briefly, that I was a gentleman from Philadelphia, southward bound, who had been the victim of robbery and craved food. I added, of course, that I would be willing to work for it.

The fellow did not look up from the plow he was mending.

"Keep going," said he. The answer was so far from my expectations that for the moment I did not understand, but stood and gawked at him.

"What do you mean, sir?" I asked finally.

He did not answer me at all, nor even look at me. Instead, he laid down his tools, walked a few steps toward the house and whistled.

A big dog came bounding down to meet him. At the house a door flew open and a woman put her head out.

"Another scamp to pester me," he called to her, and then to me: "Begone, before I set the dog on you."

So I left that place in a fit of fury and dismay. I had regretted shooting Dunston; but this fellow, I felt, I could pistol with a light heart. That I could not harm him was not a fact to soothe my spirit.

After the anger had burned off, I was conscious of a growing fear. It had never occurred to me that a man might ever go hungry, that he might even starve to death. It had seemed clear to me that whatever else might happen to a man, this was impossible. In the society in which I was brought up, no one did hunger, and I instinctively thought of starvation as something that happened to unfortunates in far countries, but never in Pennsylvania.

No doubt the flood of emigrants on the great wagon road brought plenty of undesirables with them. Farmers along the way probably missed poultry and other things. It was quite likely that they gave hospitably to honest folk, with an ox team and with a plow in the wagon to prove their intentions. But to masterless and broken men? No! It struck me with a sense of irony that the Irish family laboring behind me might get a welcome where I had been driven out.

At any rate, that was the end of my attempts. The farms were few. Once, indeed, I plucked up courage to approach a man in a barnyard, but his very air as he waited my coming froze my courage and I walked on.

Along toward afternoon I found that my hunger no longer tortured me so. Every feeling was subdued into a gray weariness. I picked up one foot and put it ahead of the other. In a fashion disinterested and mechanical, and thouht nothing at all.

A Taste of What's Ahead

COLONEL EDMUND FANNING, loyalist and scoundrel, who preyed on the men of the back country of North Carolina, is a historical character who appears in this story. Daniel Craig, the hero of "The Road to Carolina," tested Fanning's mettle a few minutes after he first met him. Fanning had ordered that he confess the details of his errand to the Regulators or be shot. Let Craig tell the story:

They pushed me back into the straw-stack. The four men lined up in front of me. The deputy stood to the left.

"We'll make it a short five minutes," said he. "What have you to say, prisoner?"

I could not have spoken if I had wanted to. I seemed to be suffocating and had hard work to keep from panting with my mouth open. For the rest I was only conscious of the straws pressing into my neck from behind, and of the four quiet figures in front of me.

"Two minutes more," warned the deputy.

Could I hold out that much longer? Every second seemed a year. Life seemed so sweet and death like this so horrible. I feared to weaken and yet at the same time hoped I would.

"One minute."

I shook my head.

The deputy turned to the squad. "Make ready," he ordered, "aim at his heart and fire when I give the word."

Toward evening one incident startled me. Thru my daze a sound of creaking axles and harness came to me. I looked around and saw, not one hundred yards behind, the ox team I had passed the day before. The driver saw me and waved.

I PRESSED on more quickly. I must be getting weak indeed, if slow beasts like those could outfoot me. Again I resolved to try to get food at the next farm house.

But when I found it, the fear of being denied seemed for the moment worse than the lack of food. So I went on a little past, struck a cow path that led back into the woods, and at the end of it a rough shelter, a sort of lean-to of branches. Under it were two cows and a horse. I took one corner, scratched together some clean grass to lie on, and spent another wearisome night.

The morning found me in bad shape. My throat was swollen so I could hardly swallow. There were darting pains all over me. Worse than everything, I was so weak that it seemed I could not start out again.

For the first time I began to wonder if I would live thru this experience. I thought of taking a fever and lying here with these four-footed creatures until sickness and lack of food famished me. It occurred to me that even this would not be, for the owner of the hut would surely come and turn me out to die by the road. Oddly enough, it was this thought that sent me out. In a queer, crazed way I had the thought that I must hunt for a hidden place where I could die peaceably.

Of that day, I can remember very little. I found the road again and pressed on south. How long I walked or how long I rested, I cannot say. I only know that some time later the blur that covered my mind was cut by the sound of a man's voice.

"If it was home in Donegal that I saw him, I would know what would be ailing him. But here—"

A woman's voice came in. "He's sick and hungry, poor lad; that's what he is."

Someone took me by the shoulder. As I came to myself, I realized that I was sitting on a log by the road. An ox team with a wagon behind it had halted opposite me. Four concerned faces were turned toward me. I recognized them—the Irish family I had been racing with since I left Carlisle.

One last spurt of pride took me to my feet.

"Thank you," I mumbled, "I shall do very well."

WITH that I took two steps forward and then for me the whole scene was blotted out.

What happened after that is somewhat blurred. I remember finding myself by a fire with my head in someone's lap and the warmth of some hot liquid trickling down my insides. Later there was a swaying and creaking under me that puzzled me sorely for a time. Weak and feverish and light-headed as I was, I lay and wondered if somehow I had got aboard ship. Presently, with some return of sanity, I noted the boards of the wagon box at the sides, the canvas roof over me, and realized that I was in a wagon. How I got there or where I was going, I did not at the moment have vigor enough to consider.

Presently I was lifted out, laid on the ground by the fire and given something more hot to drink. From that I went into a long sleep and woke in the early morning, weak and tired, but otherwise quite myself again. I dragged myself out of the wagon and slipped to the ground.

It was still gray in the east, but the birds were beginning to chirrup in the boughs above us, and the oxen, a few yards away, were up and tasting, without particular enthusiasm, the tender shoots of brush. The fire by my feet was burned down to coals. Around it lay several bundled figures, with the dew wet on the blankets that covered them.

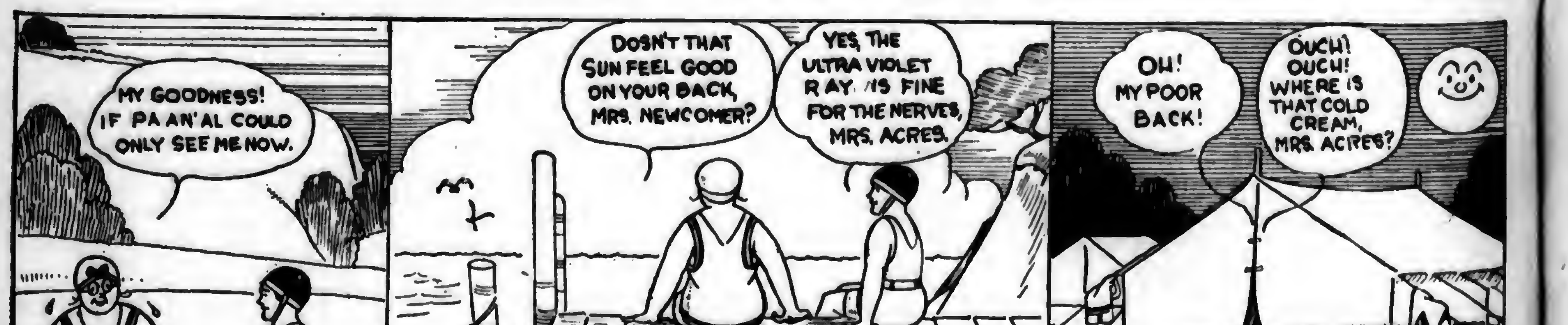
One of the bundles moved, fell apart and took form as a slight man with a kindly but rather worried-looking face. He came over to me quickly.

"You are well again?" he asked. "Good. Ride in the wagon one more day and you will be fit again for the road."

That notion of mine that the world was all hostile was still in my head, and his words struck thru me with a great surprise. It was but yesterday that I had dreamed that whoever found me would turn me out on the road to die.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Ma Acres makes a painful discovery* : : : : By Leet


MY GOODNESS! IF PA AN' AL COULD ONLY SEE ME NOW.
DOSN'T THAT SUN FEEL GOOD ON YOUR BACK, MRS. NEWCOMER?
YES, THE ULTRA VIOLET RAY IS FINE FOR THE NERVES, MRS. ACRES.
OH! MY POOR BACK!
OUCH! OUCH! WHERE IS THAT COLD CREAM, MRS. ACRES?
THAT NIGHT
FARM WOMEN'S CAMP
LEET

Did you ever hear this one?—

A farmer had hired a raw Irishman to plow. "Now, Pat," said he, "you want to make your first furrow straight, so you'd better choose a mark and plow at it."

By and by the farmer came out to see how Pat was getting along. He found that the plow had been wandering zigzag all over the field. "Why, Pat," he exclaimed, "I thought I told you to choose a mark and plow at it!"

"Sure, and I did, sor," replied Pat. "I plowed straight for the cow on the hill beyant, but the crayture wouldn't kape still!"

An old countryman, who had been to London for the first time on business, returned in a bad temper.

"At the hotel," he complained, "they kept the light in my bedroom burning all night. I couldn't get a wink of sleep."

"Why didn't you blow it out?" asked his wife."

"Blow it out?" said the old man. "I couldn't. It was in a bottle."

Willie had been naughty and was being sent to bed by his mother without his supper. He was naturally aggrieved at the feminine sex and tumbled between the sheets without a word.

"Willie," she said, "say your prayers."

"I won't."

"Don't you want to go to heaven?"

"Nah. I'm going with papa."

A well-known official of a telephone company was rudely aroused from his slumbers by the ringing of the telephone. After bruising his knee on a chair, he reached the phone.

"Hello," he growled.

"Are you an official of the telephone company?" asked the voice.

"Yes, what can I do for you?"

"Tell me," said the voice, "how it feels to get out of bed at two o'clock to answer a wrong number."

Modern girl (to fiance)—Hugo, what a charming little ornament you have sent me. But what is it? It's made of gold, but it's not a brooch, nor a ring, nor a bracelet. I have never seen anything like it.

Hugo—A thimble.

Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, was stopped by the police in Brussels to allow Lindbergh to pass. When she found out the reason, she exclaimed, "Delighted!" And that's not the first time a queen has bowed to an ace.

Little Neighbor (after watching the process of the baby's bath)—How long have you had your baby, Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. Brown—Six months, dear.

Little Neighbor (after a glance at her battered doll)—My, but haven't you kept it nice!

Chester—I've worked under the same boss for twenty years.

Lester—I can beat that. Next week is my silver wedding anniversary.

Father—Isn't that young man rather fast?

Daughter—Yes; but I don't think he'll get away.

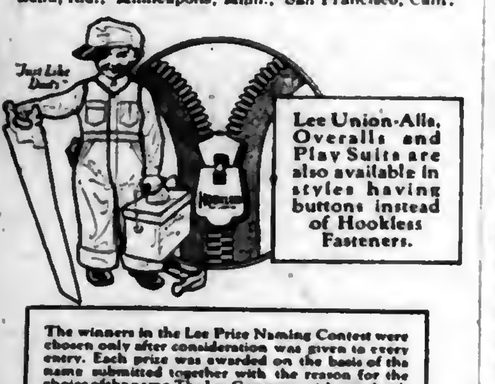
Judge—Guilty or not guilty?

Female Prisoner—Er—what else have you?

The Winning Name for Lee Buttonless Work and Play Suits is WHIZIT

FROM thousands of suggestions this name has been selected to represent the already famous Lee Buttonless Work Clothing. From every state, indeed from every county, the names came indicating interest beyond our expectations. The convenience, durability, appearance and time-saving features of the new Lee garments with the Hookless Fastener, have won nation-wide approval. Thousands of working men have put them to the test and found them easy to put on or off and remarkably long wearing. Thousands of Mothers have saved time and trouble by dressing their children in the new buttonless play suits. Ask your nearest dealer to show you LEE WHIZIT UNION-ALLS, OVERALLS and PLAY SUITS.

THE H. D. LEE MERC. COMPANY
Factories: Kansas City, Mo., Trenton, N. J., South Bend, Ind., Minneapolis, Minn., San Francisco, Calif.



Lee Union-Alls, Overalls and Play Suits are also available in styles having buttons instead of Hookless Fasteners.

The winners in the Lee Prize Naming Contest were chosen only after consideration was given to every entry. Each prize was awarded on the basis of the name submitted together with the reason for the choice of the name. The Lee Company wishes to thank the thousands of persons who submitted names, for their interest in the naming of the new garments.

First Prize, $250—Geo. W. Mock, Seattle, Wash.
Second Prize, $125—Mrs. William Gallup, Casselton, North Dakota.
Third Prize, $75—Mrs. Mildred Steele, Elkhart, Indiana.
Fourth Prize, $50—Mrs. G. F. Ross, Brockton, Mass.

One Hundred Prizes of $5.00 each awarded to the following:

J. Corry Baker, Pueblo, Colo.
Don H. Davy, Burlington, N. D.
Dean Hartzell, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Abraham Wolf, Aiken, S. C.
Mrs. Don Nystrom, Worthington, Minn.
Mrs. H. Saser, So. St. Paul, Minn.
K. L. Brant, Webster City, Iowa
Edwin C. Sevitz, Easton, Pa.
Mrs. H. W. Ries, Collingswood, N. J.
Homer V. Grory, Albany, N. Y.
Wm. Knissner, Danbury, Conn.
Herbert M. Snyder, Louisville, Ky.
H. B. Alexander, Minier, Ill.
James Mertel, Clinton, Mo.
J. C. Dodson, San Antonio, Tex.
G. Harris, Topeka, Kans.
O. E. Minty, Billings, Mont.
Alfred U. Erdmann, Stratford, S. D.
Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Three Forks, Mont.
Lewis Jespersen, Ashland, Neb.
Roger R. Barbee, Ft. Bayard, N. M.
Mrs. Pearl Wells Evans, Birmingham, Ala.
Geo. F. Sale, Grandin, N. D.
C. P. Bensing, Minneapolis, Minn.
E. R. Streyffeler, Thurman, Iowa
Frank O. Davis, Springfield, O.
Mrs. Adam Lagle, Georgetown, Ind.
Mrs. Rebecca Dvorine, Baltimore, Md.
Hans D. Steinberg, Milwaukee, Wis.
Amy K. Casteel, Minonk, Ill.
A. R. Hill, New Orleans, La.
Hugh N. Leiper, Dallas, Texas
C. L. Leighty, Newkirk, Okla.
Mrs. Paul B. Porter, Merna, Neb.
Mrs. Bessie Evans, Haswell, Colo.
Harry T. Brown, Long Beach, Cal.
Mrs. M. H. Flint, Mt. Airy, Ga.
Tate Eugene Baldwin, North Tazewell, Va.
J. A. Stephenson, Chester, W. Va.
Miss Jennie C. Maine, Providence, R. I.
Richard A. Supple, Boyd, Wis.
Frank Anderson, Bagley, Minn.
Mrs. C. E. Cronson, Eugene, Ore.
H. Keith Gillaspie, Lohrville, Iowa.
Mrs. Ethel Kline, Burr Oak, Mich.
Norman K. Reynolds, Altoona, Penn.
Flora Moscrip, Adena, Ohio.
Leroy Jastow, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. T. Griscom, Nashville, Tenn.
Haskell Ostroff, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Frank M. Adach, Richland Center, Wis.
Bernard Brown, Wilmette, Ill.
Dan Church, St. Louis, Mo.
Guy W. Guchel, Little Rock, Ark.
R. F. Rowe, League City, Texas
Robert Verkvitz, Watonga, Okla.
Mrs. Vera R. Watts, Beaver Crossing, Nebr.
Henry Allen, Miami, Ariz.
W. T. Menefee, Oakland, Calif.
Shirley C. Scott, Las Vegas, Nev.
Mrs. Edwin B. Kersh, Mount Olive, Miss.
Mara Spencer, Norfolk, Va.
Lawrence Nauman, Douglas, Wyo.
J. E. Anderson, Seattle, Wash.
Fred F. Falsham, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss M. J. Sands, Webster Groves, Mo.
Frances Sawyer, Ashley, Ill.
Mrs. Effie M. Clark, Merced Falls, Calif.
Leonard Rennie, Ortega, Fla.
Leslie J. Beldo, Negaunee, Mich.
Lloyd J. Miller, Allentown, Pa.
Isabel Mosteller, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Mrs. Mary Mead, Fleischmanns, N. Y.
Martha Hart, Sandborn, Ind.
Mrs. Edna T. Saunders, Brewer, Maine.
William Nelson, Milwaukee, Wis.
James N. Lund, Neola, Iowa
Mattie O. Harley, Kansas City, Mo.
J. Edmund Ullman, New Orleans, La.
Shelby Powers, Justin, Texas.
Bessie L. Kesler, Liberal, Kans.
Kenrick Mitchell, Carroll, Nebr.
Ben Olerich, Care Outlaw, Winner, S. D.
Jess D. Sage, Denver, Colo.
Victor F. Agrell, Lewiston, Idaho
Chester A. Orifin, Franklin, N. H.
E. K. Jones, Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. L. C. Weaver, Huron, S. D.
Mildred Koenig, Barnesville, Minn.
A. T. Parsons, Chicago, Ill.
Kenneth Reischman, Meadville, Pa.
E. W. Spiesig, Newark, N. J.
William L. Lewis, Ilion, N. Y.
Don E. Parmelee, Northford, Conn.
Mrs. Annie M. O'Malley, Clinton, Mass.
Adlai Alvin Brink, Donaldson, Minn.
J. R. Funk, Festus, Mo.
Mrs. J. R. Perot, Dallas, Texas
Mrs. Jess Stringer, Heavener, Okla.
Clarence J. Milfhaubt, Wichita, Kans.

Soil Scientists Meet

Foreign Delegates Go Home Favorably Impressed

> Editors' Note:—This article on the First International Congress of Soil Science of which Doctor Lipman was president this past year is late in appearing in this paper because of Doctor Lipman's hurried departure to Europe. He and Dr. Elwood Mead, Chief of the United States Reclamation Service, were commissioned to make an agricultural study of Palestine. The following letter accompanied by this article was received from Doctor Lipman after he sailed.
>
> "We are due at Southampton tomorrow. After a brief stay at London we shall cross the channel and proceed to Marseilles and thence by steamer to Port Said in Egypt. An overnight journey by rail will take us to Palestine where I am to remain about three weeks in order that I might acquaint myself with the agricultural resources of the country and its possibilities as a producer of horticultural, agricultural and livestock commodities. In due time I shall write to you about some of my impressions. Meanwhile I wish to carry out my promise to say something about the First International Congress of Soil Science recently held in Washington."

AFTER a period of preparation which lasted about three years the sessions of the Congress were opened by President Coolidge. The meetings were held in the beautiful building of the United States Chamber of Commerce. There was an attendance of about 1500 people with a representation of something like 35 different countries. The largest delegation with 21 members came from Russia. Large delegations were sent also by England, Germany, Switzerland, Hungary, Japan, Poland and Canada. Many of the leading soil scientists contributed valuable papers which will appear in the five printed volumes (about 3000 pages) of the proceedings of the Congress.

Among the outstanding features of the Congress were a number of able papers dealing with the soil and food resources of the world. The discussion of the world's soil problems brought out more clearly than was ever done before the interdependence of nations, the competition of soils and their fertility in the food markets of the world and the wide sweep of the soil conservation movement. The relation of rocks and climates to soil formation and soil composition, lowering of plant food due to drainage and cropping, soil erosion, the growing importance of commercial fertilizers, lime and green manures all received attention at the hands of noted authorities. The more technical papers dealt with the physical, chemical and biological properties of soils and much new light was thrown on the nature of soil fertility and the conditions which influence the formation of available plant food and its use by crops.

Show Climatic Factors in Soil

The soil exhibits which occupied the wall and floor space of several large rooms attracted much attention. The Russian delegation contributed a carload of material consisting of soil columns and magnificent soil maps of European and Asiatic Russia. An examination of these exhibits showed at once how large a fact climate has played in the development of forest, steppe and marsh soils. Together with the soil exhibits from the United States, Roumania, Hungary and Austria, the Russian exhibits formed an outstanding contribution to our knowledge of soils from a world-wide point of view. This is particularly important at this time for the farmers of North America, since they must begin to think in a more systematic way about their future plans for the production of cotton, wheat, corn, oats, grass and other crops and the flow of staple crop surpluses into the channels of world trade.

The exhibits of apparatus and appliances for the scientific study of soils deserve more than passing mention. The investigation of soil acidity, soil organic matter, soil inoculation, eel worms (nematodes) one of the great scourges in sub-tropical and tropical regions, soil texture, soil analysis and of a number of other fertility factors was illustrated in a most interesting way by these technic exhibits.

Are Graciously Entertained

Opportunity was not wanting for the foreign and American delegates to become acquainted with the official life of Washington. Secretary and Mrs. Jardine entertained the members of the Congress at the Pan American Union. It was a most delightful affair and did not fail to impress the guests with the graciousness of our hosts and the architectural charm of one of the finest buildings in the United States. Other social functions, among them a reception at the National Museum, a formal dinner at the Willard Hotel, a steamer excursion to Mount Vernon and receptions at several embassies, the Congressional Country Club, etc., served to impress our guests from abroad with the spontaneous friendliness and the good will of the American friends and acquaintances.

Take Transcontinental Journey

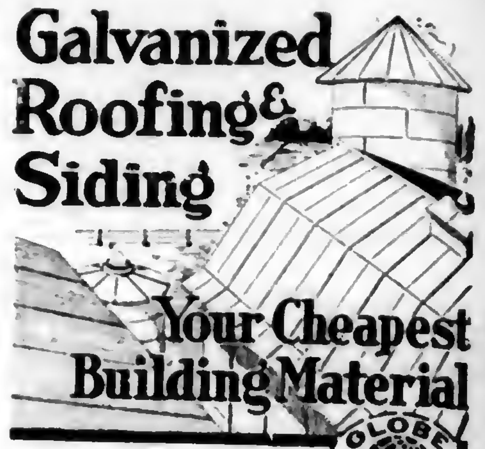
The meetings of the Congress were concluded on June 22nd. As retiring president of the International Society of Soil Science and of the First International Congress of Soil Science I turned over my official responsibilities to Professor K. D. Glinger, of Leningrad, who was elected as president of the Second Congress. The members and delegates were now ready to start on the transcontinental journey whose purpose it was to acquaint the members of the party with the vast extent of our territory, our soil and crop resources, our educational institutions, our industries allied to agriculture, our cities and countryside, our plains and mountains and the shores of two oceans. They saw all of these, but they learned of something of far greater importance, namely, the generous spirit of a busy people. The special train carrying 250 people left Washington on the night of June 22nd. On the following day Greensboro, true to its traditions of southern hospitality, overwhelmed the visitors with all sorts of attentions and kindnesses. The same story was repeated at Atlanta, Athens and Knoxville. It was truly a remarkable journey thru Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and southern California. Wonderful landscapes and wonderful people and a story of achievement that spoke for itself. Then up the coast of the Pacific, from Los Angeles to San Francisco, thru Oregon and Washington, from Vancouver on the Canadian National, the awe inspired by the Canadian Rockies, and the great sweep of the plains beyond Winnipeg, St. Paul, Des Moines, Moline and Chicago all left indelible impressions. As I write this the twenty odd foreign delegates (part of the 125) who are returning on the Leviathan are still debating among themselves about our great experiment in democracy. They are taking home with them a vision of something that will help them as it will help us. And so the First International Congress of Soil Science has evidently been worth while not alone as a contribution toward the progress of agriculture, but also as a contribution toward better understanding and good will among the nations of the earth.—J. G. Lipman.

"Waiter," said a traveler in a railroad restaurant, "did you say I had 20 minutes to wait, or that it was 20 minutes to eight?"

"Nayther. Oi said ye had 20 minutes to ate, an' thot's all ye did have. Yer train's just gone."

Him—You look like a sensible girl, let's get married.

Her—Nothing doing. I'm just as sensible as I look.



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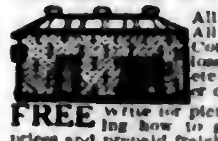

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Smut—the Great Black Destroyer

(Continued from page 3)

wheat seed if smut is found in the next crop of wheat.

Stinking smut has become more severe during each of the past six years and will continue to be severe until stopped by treatment because of a change in the date of wheat planting. Wheat is now being planted in most sections in Pennsylvania from two to three weeks later than it was seven or eight years ago.

Stinking smut seed seldom sprouts when planted in soil which has a temperature above 68 degrees Fahrenheit, but grows with increasing strength as the temperature drops from 68 degrees to 41 degrees Fahrenheit. It is known that the soil is usually warmer than 68 degrees Fahrenheit during early September in Pennsylvania. Previous to 1920, stinking smut very rarely was found since most of the wheat was planted when the smut seed could not grow and infect the wheat. Since 1920, wheat has been planted later and later to avoid the Hessian fly. This has resulted in the planting of the wheat when the soil temperature was usually well below 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

Avoid Two Pests Is Object

Since the entomologists claim that late planting is the only way to escape Hessian fly injury and stinking smut is increased by late planting, the only way to avoid both pests is to plant as soon as possible after the danger of fly injury is over and to treat the wheat in some way to kill the smut.

The object of seed treatment is to apply some form of a poison to the wheat seed which will not injure it, but which is strong enough to kill the smut seed. Formaldeyhde, which is such a fine treatment for oat smut, also will kill wheat smut, but is so strong that it sometimes kills the wheat seed and is not to be recommended.

A concentrated dry dust form of Bordeaux, known as copper carbonate, has been found to kill the smut seed adhering to the wheat grains and does not injure the wheat seed. This poison seems to stimulate the wheat to grow better and yield slightly more when applied in the correct amounts.

The stinking smut plant with fiendish cleverness attempted to forestall all types of seed treatment, such as formaldehyde or copper carbonate, by making some of the smutted kernels so tough that the smut seed remains covered with the wheat grain coat even after threshing. The disinfectant does not kill the smut in these kernels, and if they are not removed, they will break open after treatment and still cause smut. Since these smut balls are lighter than good grains of wheat, the first step in successful smut control is to remove them by carefully cleaning the wheat.

The copper carbonate dust may be applied in any dust-tight mixer which will thoroly cover every kernel of wheat with copper carbonate dust.

The most thoro coating of dust can be applied to the wheat by having it treated either in a commercial power-driven outfit, such as about fifty Pennsylvania millers and grain dealers have installed during the past two years, or in the Pennsylvania State College type of home-made double-acting machine which nearly any farmer can make.

Both types of machines are equally efficient but farmers are usually rather busy at wheat planting time and prefer to pay the 10 to 15 cents a bushel charged by the operators of the commercial machines for cleaning and treating their seed wheat rather than take the time to treat it themselves.

At the present time there are two types of copper carbonate dust: (1) pure copper carbonate dust containing 50 to 55 per cent metallic copper, and (2) extended copper carbonate containing 18 to 20 per cent metallic copper. To date, the dust having the 50 to 55 per cent copper content apparently is slightly more efficient in controlling stinking smut.

Two and one-half ounces of copper carbonate dust should be used to each bushel of wheat. Therefore, one pound of the dust will treat approximately six bushels of wheat.

Warnings in Connection with the Use of Copper Carbonate on Wheat

As copper carbonate is a moderate poison, the following precautions should be observed:

1. Do not use or sell treated wheat for feeding purposes.

2. Extreme caution should be used when making the treatments to avoid inhaling the copper carbonate dust. The breathing of a quantity of this dust may cause sickness.

The commercial machines are usually fitted with a fan to remove the dust, which allows treatment to be performed indoors. When treating with a home made machine, the work should be done outdoors and the operators should always stand on the windward side when dumping the machine and handling the treated grain.

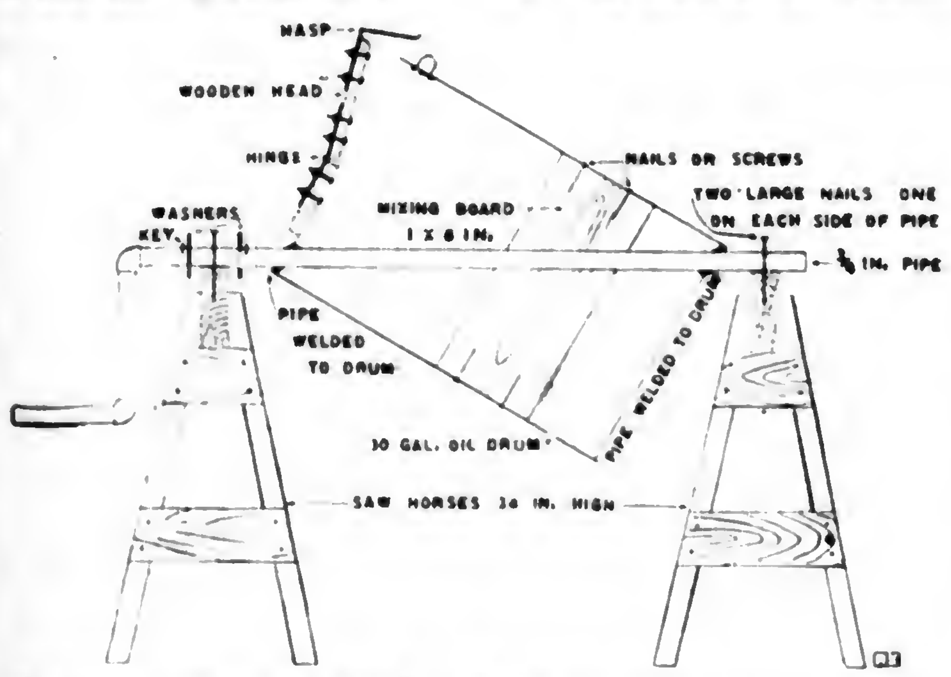
When using either of the above types of machines, a commercial dust-tight respirator should always be worn. If these are not available, a damp sponge or handkerchief tied over the nose and mouth will somewhat reduce the breathing of the dust.

Directions for Planting Wheat Treated with Copper Carbonate Dust

1. Treated wheat does not pass as readily thru the drill as does untreated grain. The proper amount of wheat can be planted only by checking the rate of seeding and setting the drill up accordingly. Most drills must be opened up from one-fifth to one-third further, or the oats side used.

2. Copper carbonate dust sifts into all the working parts of the drill. This necessitates the cleaning of excess copper carbonate dust from the seed feeds of the drill at the end of each working day.

(Continued on page 25)



Construction details of the Penn State type seed-treating machine

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Markets

August 29, 1927.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

From Nearby Points

Vegetables—BEANS, green, ⅝ bskt, 75c @$1.50; poor, 25@50c; wax, ⅝ bskt, 75c @$1.25; poor, 25@50c. BEETS, Penna, 100 bchs, $2@3; N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@50c. CABBAGE, N J, ⅝ bskt, 25@35c; Savoy, ⅝ bskt, 20@25c. CARROTS, Penna, bu, $1; N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@65c; N J, 100 bchs $2@3. CELERY, N J, bch, fancy, large, 35@60c; small, 15 @ 25c. CELERY HEARTS, 100 bchs, $4@5. CORN, N J, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.50; 100 ears, $2.50@4; fancy, Penna, $4@5. CUCUMBERS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@75c; pickles, ⅝ bskt, 60c @$1.25. EGGPLANTS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 30 @50c. ESCAROLE, N J and Penna, bu, 50@60c. LETTUCE, N J, crate, 50@85c. LIMA BEANS, N J, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.75; hmpr, $2.50@3. OKRA, N J, ⅝ bskt, small size, $1@1.25; large size, 50@75c. ONIONS, N J, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 60@85c; N J, white, hmpr, boilers $2@2.25; picklers, $3.25@3.50. PARSLEY, N J, bu, 75c@$1. PEPPERS, green, ⅝ bskt, 40@65c; hot, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c; bu hmpr, 85c@$1.25; tomato, ⅝ bskt, 50@60c; cherry, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1. POTATOES, N J, 150-lb sack, $3@3.25; scabby low as $2.75; No 2s, $1.40@1.65; N J, 3-bskt sack, 100 @105 lbs, $1.85@2.10; No 2s, $1; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 70@75c; No 2s, 35@40c; Penna, 150-lb sack, $2.90@3.25. SPINACH, Penna, bu, Savoy, $1@1.25; New Zealand, 40@60c. SQUASH, N J, ⅝ bskt, white, 15@50c; long green, 25@60c. SWEET POTATOES, N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1@1.25; No 2s, 40@65c. TOMATOES, N J, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.50; poor and No 2s, 35@65c. TURNIPS, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c; white, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.25.

From Distant Points

Vegetables—Beans, green, Md-Del, bu hmpr, $1@1.50; wax, Md and Del, bu hmpr, $1@1.50. CABBAGE, N Y, ton, $18@19. CARROTS, N Y, 100-lb sack, $1; bu, washed, 60@65c; unwashed, 45@60c. CELERY, N Y, bch, large, 35@60c; small, 15@25c. LETTUCE, N Y, crate, 50@85c; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $3@3.75; poor, $1.50@2.50; Colorado, crate, Iceberg, $2.50@3.75. LIMA BEANS, Md-Del, hmpr, $2@3. OKRA, N C, 16-qt bskt, 75c@$1. ONIONS, yellow, N Y, 100-lb sack, $1.90@2.25; Mass, 100-lb sack, $2 @2.10; Indiana, 100-lb sack, small sized, $1.50; white, Indiana, 100-lb sack, boilers, $2.25@2.50; Spanish, crate, Valencias, 50 size, $2.25@2.40; 72 size, $1.90 @2. POTATOES, Long Island, N Y, 150-lb sack, $3@3.15; 100-lb sack, $2.10. SWEET POTATOES, N C, bbl, No 1s, $2@2.50; mediums, $1.50@1.75; culls, $1.25; East Shore Va, No 1s, $2@3; culls and No 2s, 75c@$1.50; Md-Del, hmpr, $1 @1.50.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bu, Penna and N J, Starrs, fancy, No 1s, $1.40@1.50; No 2s, 75c@$1; Wealthys, 85c@$1.25; Wilson Reds, No 1s, $2.25@2.50; fancy, $3; ⅝ bskt, Gravensteins, 60c@$1; Ohio Beauty, 50c@$1; Aports, 75c@$1; Maiden Blush, 60@90c; Smokehouse, 50@75c; Twenty Ounce, 85c@$1.25; Wealthys, 40@85c; McIntosh, 50@75c; Higlos, 40@65c; various odds and poor and No 2s, 25@40c. CRAB-APPLES, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@85c. CANTALOUPES, N J, ⅝ bskt, 30@75c; Del and Md, crate, extra large, $1.50@2; standard and jumbo, 36s, 75c@$1.50; flats, large, 75c@$1; standards, 50@75c; small and poor, 25@40c. BLACKBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $2.75@4. HUCKLEBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $6@7. ELDERBERRIES, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c. GRAPES, Del, Moores Early, 12-qt bskt, 50@75c; 2-qt bskt, 16@18c; N J, ⅝ bskt, 75@90c. PEARS, N Y, bu, Clapp Favorite, $1.75@2.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, Bartletts, $1@1.25; Le Contes, 35@50c. PEACHES, N J, ⅝ bskt, Elbertas, 75c@$1.25; poor, 40@50c; Hiley Belles, 35@75c; Georgia Belles, 40 @90c; Champions, 35@65c; Hales, 75c@$1.50; extra fancy, $1.75; N J, bu, Elbertas, 75c@$1.75; extra fancy, $2; Georgia Belles, 50c@$1; N J, crate, Elbertas, $1.50@2.50; Georgia Belles, 50c@$1.25; Del, crate, Elbertas, $1.50@2.25; bu, Elbertas, $1@1.75.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 27@28c; mixed breeds and colors, not Leghorns, 24@26c; Leghorns, fancy, 19@21c; average, 17@18c. Broilers, Plymouth Rocks, 3 lbs and over, 29@31c; 2½ lbs, 27@28c; smaller, 25@26c; mixed, not Leghorns, 3 lbs and over, 26@28c; smaller, 23@25c; Leghorns, 25@26c. Roosters, 17@18c. Ducks, White Pekins, 22@23c; mixed, 17@20c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 35c; firsts, new cases, 31c; old cases, 30c; seconds, 25@26c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11.25@12.75; fair to good, $10.25@11.25; cows, good to choice, $6@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $11@14; Tennessee, choice, $13.50@14.50; fair to good, $10.50@12; common, $6.50@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5 @6; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@6.50; lambs, spring, extra, $14@14.50; medium, $11.50@12.50; common, $7 @9.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weights, $11@11.50; heavy weighing, 200 lbs or more, $9.75@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18@19; No 2, $16.50@17.50; No 3, $15@16; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $16.50@17; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.44½@1.45½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.37½@1.38½; lower grades selling at the usual trade discount.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 58@59½c; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1½@2½c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 45½@48½c; extras, 92 score, 44½c; 91 score, 42½c; 90 score, 41c; 89 score, 39c; 88 score, 38c; 87 score, 37c; 86 score, 36c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 26½c; longhorns, round lots, 26½ @27c; jobbing, small lots, 28@29c; single daisies, fresh, 26½@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 45@52c; fresh eggs, 36@38c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.25 ea; springers, 50c@$1 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—String beans, 15@20c ¼ pk; lima beans, 20@25c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 15@35c hd; celery, 5@15c bunch or stalk; cucumbers, 1@5c ea; pickles, 50@75c per 100; corn, 20@35c doz; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c head; onions, 20@25c ¼ peck; green onions, 5@8c bunch; potatoes, 20@25c ½ peck; $1.20@1.25 bushel; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ peck; sugar peas, 18c qt box; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5@8c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 8@15c qt box; 50@75c ⅝ bskt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@40c ½ pk; blackberries, 15@20c qt; cantaloupes, 8@15c ea; elderberries, 10@15c qt; huckleberries, 30@35c qt; pears, 15@25c qt; peaches, 10@20c qt; 50@60c ⅝ bskt; plums, 10@20c qt.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.22; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40.50@41.50; shorts, $48@49; hominy, $50.50@51.50; middlings, $53@54; linseed, $56.50@57.50; gluten, $43.50@44.50; ground oats, $43.50@44.50; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .43½	$ .42⅞	$ .41	$ .43
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.32½	.32½	.26¾	.34¼
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)..........	11.62½	11.62½	11.50	9.25
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	17.00	18.00	18.00	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)....	1.45	1.45½	1.43	1.39½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia).....	.58¾	.60½	.58½	.50¼

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Heavyweight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $9.50@11; mediumweight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $11@12; lightweight, 160@200 lbs, medium, good and choice, $11.25@12.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50 @9.50.

Steers—1300@1500 lbs, good, $11.50@13; 1100@1300 lbs, good, $11.25@12.50; 950@1100 lbs, good, $10.25@12.25; 950 lbs up, medium, $9.50@11.25; common, $8@9.50.

Heifers—850 lbs down, common and medium, $6.25@7.25; 850 lbs up, choice, $9.50@[illegible]; good, $8.25@9.50; medium, $7.25@8.25.

Cows—Choice, $7.50@9; good, $6.25@7.50; common and medium, $4.50@6.25; low cutter and cutter, $3.50@4.50.

Bulls—(Yearlings excluded), good and choice, beef, $7.50@8.50; cutter, common and medium, $5.00@7.00.

Vealers—(Milk fed), good and choice, $14.50@16.50; medium, $11.50@14.50; cull and common, $6@11.50.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55c; eggs, 30@38c.

Poultry—Hens, 18@20c; springers, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@30c ¼ pk, $1.25 bu; cabbage, 3@10c hd; lettuce, 8@25c hd; celery, 10@18c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 5c bch, 10c box; beets, 5c bch, boiled, 2@8c ea; turnips, 10@15c ¼ pk; soup beans, 15@20c qt; lima beans, 20@25c pt; radishes, 5c bch; peas, 20@30c ¼ pk; beans, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 8@10c box, 25@75c bskt; squash, 3@10c ea; corn, 20@40c doz.

Fruits—Apples, old, 15@20c ¼ pk; new, 10@20c ¼ pk, $1.25@2 bu; plums, 10@15c qt; blackberries, 15@20c qt; peaches, 10@20c pt, 15@35c ¼ pk.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, $1.18; rye, 90c; oats, 40c; bran, $34 ton; middlings, $45 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 45@46c; choice, 43@44c; do, good 41@42c; do, prints, 46@48c; do, blocks, 45@47c; do, ladles, 35@36c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@34c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 31@32c; store-packed, 31@32c; dairy prints, 32@34c; process butter, 39@40c.

Live Poultry—Old chickens, hens 4½ lbs and over, 25@26c; do, 4@4½ lbs, 23@25c; do, 3½@4 lbs, 18@22c; Leghorns and other light stock, 16@18c; roosters, mixed colors, 15@16c; do, Leghorns, 13@15c. Young chickens, colored, 2½ lbs and over, 27@28c; do, smaller, 21@26c. Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 25@35c; do, smaller, 22c. Young ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 20@21c; Puddle, 4 lbs and over, 18c; Muscovys, 4 lbs and over, 18c; all kinds smaller, 16@18c. Guineas, young, 1@1¼ lbs, 60@75c ea; do, 1½ lbs, $1 ea. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 20@30c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—CABBAGE, bulk, bbl, Penna and N Y, $1@1.25. CUCUMBERS, N Y, bu bskt, $2.50. LETTUCE, Colorado and Calif, Iceberg, crate, best, $3.50@3.75; few $4; poor, $3; N Y, Big Boston, crate, best, 85@90c; poor, 25c. ONIONS, Ohio, Mass and N Y, 100-lb sack, yellows, $2@2.25; Indiana, 100-lb sack, No 1 white, $2.25@2.50. PEPPERS, bu hmpr, N J, 65@85c. POTATOES, N J and Long Island, 150-lb sack, No 1 Cobblers, $3.15@3.25. TOMATOES, 20-lb bskt, Ohio, $1; Missouri, [illegible], 65@75c; poor, 40c; N J, 50c.

Vegetables (home-grown supplies)—BEANS, bu bskt, $1.50@2. BEETS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 50@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CORN, bu bskt, $2.50@3. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 50@75c. ONIONS, bundle 2 doz bchs 15@20c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 25@20c. SPINACH, bu bskt, summer, 50c; winter, $1@1.25. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip bskt, 50c@$1.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Va and W Va, Maiden Blush, $2@2.25; Wealthies, $2; Lowells, $1.25@1.50; N Y, Duchess, $1.50@1.75; unclassified, $1@1.25; N J, Wealthies, $2.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Slow, mostly 10@25c lower; top, $11.60; decline about equal to Friday's advance; butchers, 260 lbs and up, quotable $10@10.50; 200@260 lbs, $11 downward; bulk, 160@200 lbs, $11.50@11.60; 150@160 lbs around $11 down; light weights, including pigs, very scarce; quotable $10.50 downward; packing sows, $7.50@8.

Calves—About steady; quotable top, $16.50.

Sheep—Slow and lower; choice lambs quotable around $13.75.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 44@44½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 43½c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 39½@43c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 33c; do, No 2, 31½@32c.

Eggs—Irregular; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 31@34c; fresh gathered, firsts, 28@30c; fresh gathered seconds, 25@28c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 45@51c.

Cheese—Steady; State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 25@27c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy, 27½@28½c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; no quotations.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh 23@27c; do, frozen, 20@23c; fowls, fresh, 18@30c; do, frozen, 17@29c; old roosters, 14@19c; turkeys, fresh springs, unquoted; do, frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@12.50; state bulls, $4@7; cows, $2.50@6.25.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $8@17; lightweight culls, $9@10; buttermilks and fed calves, $7@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@7; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, choice to prime springs, $13@14.25; spring mediums, $11@12.50; spring culls, $8@9.

Hogs—Steady to firm; light to medium weights, $11@11.25; pigs, $11.25@11.50; heavy hogs, $10.50@11.25; roughs, $7.75@8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed No 1, $24; No 2, $22@23; No 3 and poorer, $18@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $22.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.52½; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.60⅜; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.52⅝; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.71⅛; No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.29; No 3 yellow, $1.27. OATS, No 2 white, 56c; No 3 white, 54½@55c; No 4 white, 53½c; ordinary white, clipped, 55½@58½c; fancy white, clipped, 60½@63c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.11⅛. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 93⅝c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Bulk 260@300 lbs, $9.35@10; 310@350 lbs, $9.50; few big weights, $8.90@9.15; most packing sows, $8@8.50; lightweights upward to $8.75.

Cattle—Fed steers, $11.50@13.50; western grass steers, $10.25@11.20; native grassers, $9.50@11.25; western grass cows, $6.50@8.25; natives, $6@7.75; western grass heifers, $7.75@9.25; fed, $10.50.

Sheep—Bulk of fat range lambs, $13.25@14; natives, $12.50@13.50; culls, $8.50@9.50; yearlings, $10@10.50; fat ewes, $5.75@7.25; range feeding lambs, $12.75@13.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, August 27, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½ blood, combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood, combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood, combing, 43½@44c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood, combing, 42c; ⅜-blood, combing, 43@44c; ¼-blood, combing, 43½@44c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Cloverseed—Cash, imported, $14.25 bid; October, $17.50; December, domestic, $17.25 bid; December, imported $1[illegible] bid. Alsike, August, $16; December, $16.10; January, $16.25. Timothyseed, cash, $1.70; December, $1.80; March, $1.95.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, August 29, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.75@37.25
Spring bran	36.00
Soft winter wheat bran......	37.50@38.00
Hard winter wheat bran	37.[illegible]
Standard middlings	43.[illegible]
Soft winter wheat middlings.	4[illegible]
Flour middlings	49.50@5[illegible]
Red dog flour	5[illegible]
White hominy	46.[illegible]
Yellow hominy	4[illegible]
Gluten feed	38.[illegible]
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	4[illegible]
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	4[illegible]
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	48.[illegible]
34 per cent linseed meal......	52.70

Storage Butter Begins to Move

Review of the Week Ending August 27

EGGS—The New York egg market was generally steady during the week. The best grades sold fairly readily but the poorer grades were rather dull. The cool weather encouraged the use of storage eggs and these were in fair demand. Fancy brown eggs held steady. Nearby white eggs were irregular but prices showed little change.

POULTRY—The live poultry market in New York was rather unsatisfactory with offerings more than ample for the demand. Fowl showed a weaker tone but there was a firm demand for broilers and fancy chickens at steady prices. Much of the live poultry arriving by express was of inferior quality. Fresh killed poultry was in much heavier supply than last week and trading was unsatisfactory especially on frying sizes. Roasting sizes continued scarce and firm.

POTATOES—The eastern potato markets were stronger toward the close of the week with heavy rains retarding digging to some extent. Several markets reported higher prices. A decline occurred at New Jersey shipping points about the middle of the week but trading became more active at the lower prices and firmer tone resulted. Carlot receipts in Philadelphia were light but truck arrivals were ample for the demand. Several cars of Pennsylvania potatoes rolled during the week and many of the smaller markets are now supplied with home-grown stock.

BUTTER—The butter markets were active with advancing prices. Fancy butter was in light supply and other grades were not plentiful. The price advance brought the price level to a point where some stored butter could be moved at a profit. Some dealers believe that the higher prices will curtail consumption and cause more storage butter to come on the market.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was stronger and prices advanced. Beef steers were unsettled but the better grades showed some improvement. Prices of the stock fluctuated while vealers and heavy calves were lower. Stockers and feeders were about steady. Fat lambs and yearling wethers were weaker but feeding lambs were steady.

HAY—The hay markets were generally steady with light receipts and a slightly better demand. Good timothy sold readily but most offerings were medium and lower grades.

FEED—Feed prices showed a firmer tone altho wheat feeds were rather irregular

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County News and Notes

Cambria County, Pa.—Weather continues cold, especially at night. But three nights this season warm enough for "corn weather." Frost on July 21 and in August when wheat was being cut. Hay heavy and well made. Some oats cut, tall and well headed. Produce markets dull on account of coal strike. Feed dealers are selling large quantities of middlings for use instead of flour. Fruit scarce, very poor in quality and steadily diminishing in quantity. Buckwheat in good stand and blooming thickly. Potatoes are making a light set in the hill and crop will be short. Tomatoes are mostly going to vines and fruit is rotting badly. Cabbage is growing well and the acreage is large. Prices paid to farmers: cabbage, 2c lb.; eggs, 35c; blackberries, 20c qt; chickens, old, 30c; dressed calves, 12c; no corn yet, bunch vegetables plentiful; prices vary considerably but usually low.—S., August 18.

Chester County, Pa.—After a very cool, rainy harvest practically the entire crop is housed. Many farmers were fortunate enough to thresh their oats as they hauled it thus saving labor and also some very dusty threshing later in the season. Many wheat fields were affected with smut and the yield and quality was greatly lowered. The yield in many instances exceeded 40 bushels per acre. The corn has made rapid strides the past few weeks and with an open fall may make a good crop yield, even tho it had such a backward start in the spring. The past week many fields of alfalfa were sown. In some instances clovers were substituted as the past winter killed so much alfalfa. Blackberries have been plentiful and of a very nice quality. Dairy cows are in demand and the prices for the good ones are high.—F. H. G., August 25.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Temperature for month far below normal. Growth of corn, however, has been remarkable but is still back. Farmers busy threshing. Wheat not yielding so well, too much straw. Much plowing already done. Manure will be put on top. Sweet corn not plentiful and very high in price. Peaches also scarce. Local prices: corn, $1.30; new wheat, $1.25; potatoes, $1.50; eggs, 38c; butter, 55c.—I. F. M., August 22.

Lebanon County, Pa.—The Granges of the county held their seventh annual picnic on the fair grounds. Very many folks were present. All had a very good time. The boys' and girls' games were exciting. Fontana Grange won first honors for the fifth time in the contests. John Hershey and County Agent Berger did their part with spirit which helped to make the day a success. The county fair will start August 30 and continue for four days. It looks as if the exhibits would outstrip those of former years. A combined potato, poultry and general farm tour into the adjoining counties was scheduled for the week end. The end of the month finds corn way back. Some is tasseling. Much second crop alfalfa turned yellow on the stalk. Oats about all away. Had good weather to cure with the exception of one heavy rain. Yield good. Much plowing for fall wheat is done. New grass in wheat stubble continues wonderfully well. Weather ideal; ground moist. Sweet corn is ripe. Can you do your "daily dozen," still? I'm slipping. Best home made bolognas, 40c lb.

We saw Lindy fly and we heard Dempsey fight and make his little speech. We took this as a matter of course. What would really excite us would be the invention of weedless fields. Weeds beat—what Sherman said of war.—R. I. W., August 22.

Potter County, Pa.—A bountiful crop of hay nearly harvested. Oats thrifty and weather favorable for the forming of heavy, well-filled grain. Corn growing rapidly but very late. Tomatoes, squashes and pumpkins running a race with early frosts, several of which have already arrived. A corps of veterinarians is at work in the county testing dairy herds for T. B. There is reason to believe that Potter County will qualify as an accredited area when their test is completed. More than one-half of the townships in the county showed no reactors last year. The picnic held annually by the Dairymen's League, Grange, Agricultural Extension Association, etc., was not attended by as many farmers this year as formerly. They were too busy in the hay fields. —M. C. S., August 12.

York County, Pa.—Grain crops harvested and quite a lot of threshing done. Farmers plowing for fall crops, threshing, clipping wheat stubble, hauling manure and digging early potatoes. Wheat generally a poor crop, yield was low. Oat yield better, most fields average over 50 bushels per acre. Hay crop was very good this year. Corn crop prospects have improved during the past two or three weeks but it is doubtful if it can mature before killing frosts. Potato spraying is showing its value this year. Fifteen farmers of the county are with the state potato growers' tour this week. Wheat, $1.26; corn, $1.18; oats, 40c; eggs, 28c; four per cent milk, $2.50 cwt.; chickens, 16@27c, according to age and breed; potatoes, $1@1.25 bu.—W. K., August 17.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

(Continued from page 11)

a number two being two and a quarter inches. Just before harvest, straw is spread beneath each tree so that dropped fruit, if not bruised, may go to the cannery. A number of varieties are grown primarily for shipping while fresh, mainly Hardy, Comice, Winter Nelis, Bosc. The California Pear Growers' Association controls over seventy per cent of the crop and has a loyal membership.

Santa Clara fruit growers have no use for the honey bee. It spreads fire blight. There are very few stands for bees in the Valley. But is not the bee essential to pollination? These men answer no, however different it may be elsewhere. Wild bees and other insects are not numerous either, since nearly the whole valley is under cultivation. There is no doubt that large crops of fruit are produced here without bees. This shows that it is not wise to generalize on any horticultural topic. In Pennsylvania we are quite sure that bees are good friends of the fruit grower, but California is a law unto itself.

Have a Race Problem

There is an alien race problem here, as in most other Pacific fruit growing districts. Foreign-born Japanese and Chinese cannot own land in California but their children who are born in America can, at any age. Some of the youngsters are becoming property owners at a very tender age. The white man cannot compete with the yellow man in fruit growing and gardening. The Japanese laborer and his whole family work in the field fifteen hours a day and have a standard of living considerably lower than that of our race. The Japanese and Chinese, even those of the second generation, do not become assimilated, being prevented from inter-marriage by law. They are in America but not of it. Some growers fear that ultimately the horticulture of California will be dominated by the little men from the Celestial Kingdom. It is a knotty problem in international relations, but back of it lies possible tragedy.

The Santa Clara Valley impresses me as a very delightful place to live and raise fruit, but you should come with a fat pocketbook otherwise you will get no land. The Chamber of Commerce of San Jose announces, on the authority of a certain distinguished traveler, "The Santa Clara Valley is one of the three most beautiful valleys in the world." If this is so, and who would be unkind enough to discount in the slightest degree any statement put forth by any Chamber of Commerce in California, then I know one of the other two. It is the Nittany Valley, in central Pennsylvania, of course. Doubtless, readers of Pennsylvania Farmer can supply the name of the other. —S. W. Fletcher.

Smut—The Great Black Destroyer

(Continued from page 23)

3. After a drill has stood overnight, the feed shafts should be turned with a wrench to free the feed wheels, in order to reduce the chance of breaking the gears or twisting the feed shafts.

4. Oil the gear bearings abundantly and frequently.

The copper carbonate treatment for the control of stinking smut in wheat was first recommended by the Pennsylvania State College in 1924. Since that time, thousands of Pennsylvania wheat growers have adopted the treatment and have found if they follow out the following four essential steps, that they can overcome this new pest and usually save many dollars on each acre of wheat they grow:

Essential Steps in Stinking Smut Control

1. Obtain seed as free as possible from stinking smut. Do not use wheat for seed purposes which has over ten per cent smut.

2. All smutted kernels must be removed from seed wheat before treating if smut is to be effectively controlled. This can be accomplished only by cleaning the wheat very thoroly.

3. Treat all seed wheat known to have any stinking smut with copper carbonate dust before planting.

Note.—Since practically every untreated wheat field in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania has some stinking smut and the threshing machines are likely to carry this even to the treated fields, the only safe recommendation for that section is for every farmer to treat all the wheat that is sown this fall.

4. Plant wheat as soon as possible after the danger from Hessian fly has passed.

Detailed directions for making the home made treating machines and the procedure to be used in treating wheat in them may be obtained from any county agricultural agent or by writing directly to the Pennsylvania State College for printed circulars.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

LAST week we were trying to determine just who is to blame for the wide difference between the price that the farmer receives and the high price that the consumer must pay. We tried to pin the blame on the retailer but he said it was due to his high overhead expenses, such as rent, help, delivery and the cost of doing credit business.

It has often seemed to me that if retailers would lower their prices that their sales would increase and they would have a more rapid turnover, but some of the men I talked to said this was not true. They said if they sell lima beans at 45c a quarter of a peck or at 20c the buyer will take the same amount. At most they will only buy a half peck and the profit is less than if they had sold half as much at the higher price. From the consumer's point of view this seems overdrawn and not at all convincing but these dealers have tried it again and again.

I do not know how true it is but one man told me about a chain of green grocery stores that about ten years ago handled carloads of produce every day. Now they have fewer stores, handle less than half as much and make more money than in the old days. This does not seem reasonable but there is likely to be considerable truth in it.

Need a More Uniform Pack

One retailer said, "If every basket of produce was the same on top and bottom we could pay more for it, sell for less and make a larger profit. We buy a basket of tomatoes and we must sort it in about four grades and sell each at a different price. Take corn, for instance, every woman wants the best in the lot. They sort all over it until there is nothing but ordinary stuff left. That poor stuff cost me as much as the good but I must drop the price way down or let the garbage man cart it away. Is it any wonder we must ask a fairly high price for the best?"

One man who has been in the business for years attributes higher prices and smaller sales to apartments and canned goods. Before the war he had a dozen or more customers who depended upon him to furnish their winter's supply of potatoes and apples. It was just like laying in the winter supply of coal. The district has now changed and apartments and small homes are most numerous. It is unusual for him to sell a bushel of potatoes or apples and the quarter and half peck are the usual purchases. As it costs more to do business this way he must ask higher prices.

"Women today," he said, "don't cook the meals they used to. They are either wiser or lazier, take your choice. They buy string beans in cans as it saves the labor and time of stringing them and spinach in cans because it does not have to have the sand washed out of it. It is the same way with lima beans and other things. They do not can peaches, nor make jams and jellies the way they used to. They say it does not pay when they consider the price they must pay for the stuff and the fuel and labor used to prepare it."

It is hard to draw any conclusions on this problem. The farmer is sure he is not getting rich at the expense of the consumer; the same can be said for the middleman, and the retailer. Each in turn blames the other or says it is the consumer's own fault. We can safely say that it costs too much to get the produce from the farm to the table. From what the retailers tell me it seems as tho the farmer could help himself and all others concerned by producing products of higher quality and practicing better grading and packing. I believe the consumer can help by buying such products as potatoes and apples in basket lots and by patronizing a dealer who is doing a cash and carry business.

JUST WHAT FOREST trees are most frequently struck by lightning? The Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, is making a careful study of the question this year. In view of the fact that lightning is the cause of an average of about 3450 forest fires in the United States every year, this study is considered of great importance. Studies indicate that pine, oak and spruce are the most subject to "lightning stroke" and beech perhaps the least, but the reason for this difference in attraction has not yet been answered.

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Your
next
Winters
heat

If your farm home was only half warm last year, be sure to go into your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store and inspect one of the new kinds of parlor furnaces. With the air circulating system of these new and modern heating plants you can keep your whole house warm from one room instead of just having a little heat in one room, as the old-fashioned stove gave. This new kind of heating plant has many advantages in the farm home that has no basement, for it will burn almost any kind of fuel, and make an additional fine piece of furniture that is attractive to the eye as well as satisfying and practical. Ask your "tag" store man for a demonstration.

Handy for Fall

Portable oil or kerosene stoves are a wonderful help in cool fall days. The new kinds give out enough heat to take the chill off a bedroom, bathroom or dining room, and they cost almost nothing to operate. Their cost is so small that you can hardly afford to be without one if you value your health and comfort.

Take all your heating problems to the "Farm Service" Hardware Store. You will get real help, the very best of equipment, and save money. See him before you buy.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your
Farm
Service
Hardware
Store
Pledged to Render Real Farm Service

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Cross Bred Cattle Help Solve the Problem of Producing Milk and Raising Feeders

AN EXPERIMENT that will be of interest to many farmers in the eastern states has recently been conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The problem was to reduce the cost of producing beef under the intensive farming conditions in the state and to determine if the native dairy cows or grade cows might be more advantageously used in beef production. Three lots of steers were used in the test. One lot consisted of purebred Aberdeen-Angus steers, the second lot were sired by purebred Aberdeen-Angus bulls from Holstein dairy cows and the third lot were sired by purebred Holstein bulls. The cattle were all about the same age when the experiment began in the fall of 1926, as they were all calves of the spring crop. The cross bred and dairy calves were possibly in a little better condition of flesh and a little heavier than the pure steers because they were a little older. The calves were all fed the same combination of feed during the 189-day feeding period. The cross bred calves were raised by dairymen near Madison who used purebred Aberdeen-Angus bulls on Holstein cows and put two calves on one cow and were allowed to nurse until they were about six months old.

Holsteins Brought Smallest Price

When the calves were put on feed in the fall of 1926 the weights ranged from 473 pounds for the purebred Aberdeen-Angus to 545 pounds for the cross bred lot. The daily gains during the feeding period ranged from 2 pounds to 2.25 per head daily. The cross bred steers were all black or blue gray in color, and were all polled, giving them every appearance of beef type. They were not quite as blocky nor did they possess as much quality as the purebred Aberdeen-Angus steers. The Holsteins were poor type as beef steers for the feed lot or market, because they possessed dairy type and did not have the fleshing qualities of the other two lots of cattle.

At the close of the 189-day feeding period the three lots of cattle were shipped to Chicago where each lot was sold separately. The purebred steers were sold at $12.25, the cross bred at $11.50 and the Holsteins at $9.50. The net weight on the market and the price received were as follows: Cross breds, 908 pounds at $11.50, or $104.42. The Holsteins weighed 910 pounds at $9.50, or $86.45. The purebred Aberdeen-Angus weighed 878 pounds at $12.25 or $107.55 per head. The Holstein steers with more weight than the other two lots sold for $17.97 less than the cross bred and $21.10 less than the purebred Aberdeen-Angus.

Cross Breds Had Beef Type

The interesting part of this experiment is the fact that the steers sired by a purebred beef bull from dairy cows had the desirable beef type and conformation and sold for nearly $20.00 more per head than the dairy steers because of quality and finish. This experiment points a way for dairy farmers to produce their own feeders and get the type of cattle that will do well for them in the feed lot. This will hold true only on the farms where a surplus of cattle is produced and where the farmer wants to feed some cattle. It is essential, however, that all the calves, both males and females, from this combination are marketed and that none are retained to be put in the herd as milk cows. Since this work has helped to solve a problem for Wisconsin farmers who are not highly specialized dairymen it may help many farmers in the East who produce milk but also plan to feed some cattle. A group of farmers in a community could manage to own the necessary bulls on a cooperative basis. They could keep a purebred dairy bull for breeding the highest producing dairy cows or those from which they might want to select heifers for the herd and breed the balance to a purebred beef bull and thus do away with the necessity of one farmer owning two bulls.—W. H. Tomhave.

This Sow Was Prolific

BRADY STUM, of Cumberland County, Pa., owns a sow that has performed the phenomenal feat of producing twenty-six pigs in seven months,—thirteen on January 18, and thirteen more on August 3rd.

Steel Grain Bins Stop Rat Ravages

STORAGE capacity on farms was formerly a decidedly arbitrary matter. A central granary was usually built, and that usually established the storage capacity of grain of that farm. If the yield for any given year was more than the established capacity, there was a surplus to be taken care of by the most makeshift methods or else sold forthwith. This latter was the expedient thing to do in almost any event; but the trouble with it was that it usually meant a sacrifice of price.

Modern portable sheet steel grain bins have changed all that. They are simple and easy to build, requiring no special tools nor previous experience. Being sectional, they can be taken down at will and re-erected at other points. This makes threshing directly into bins entirely practicable and saves at least one handling of the grain.

Provide Mobility of Storage

A farmer using galvanized sheet steel grain bins may dispense with his granary entirely if he wishes, or if he has never built a granary, he will find it unnecessary to do, since the sheet steel bins give the flexibility of capacity so important from a marketing standpoint, and which a central granary does not provide. Their mobility, so to speak, is another reason why portable sheet steel bins are more desirable than a central granary. They can be set up anywhere and when not in use they may be dis-assembled and the sections stored.

Steel grain bins disprove the time-honored theory that rats are a necessary evil. Even in this enlightened age there are still farmers who regard the plague of rats in much the same way that fever and ague used to be regarded in the swampy areas of the South—something to be dreaded but borne as patiently as possible.

There are statistics compiled by various agencies, including the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government, which show that more than $200,000,000 annually is the toll taken by rats in the United States. A very large part of this huge sum is for grain eaten. It is said that the nation's yearly board bill for rats averages $1.82 per rat.

Steel grain bins stop rats. No rat can possibly enter one if proper vigilance is exercised to prevent his coming thru an open door.

THE first ton litter honors awarded for 1927 by the Keystone Ton-Litter Club go to John E. Houck, of Lawrence County. He raised ten Hampshires to weigh 2390 pounds, overreaching the ton goal by 390 pounds.

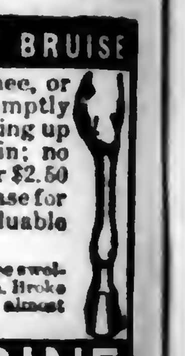
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM
FOR 48 YEARS

It Pays to Keep A Bottle Handy

A bottle of Gombault's—the old-time horse remedy. Have it on hand for use when you need it—keep your horses working. Used for 48 years for abscess, cuts, spavin, capped hock, curb, fistula, quittor and other ailments. Leaves no scars—no blemish. At your druggist, $2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO



SOFT BUNCH OR BRUISE

on ankle, hock, stifle, knee, or throat is cleaned off promptly by Absorbine without laying up horse. No blister; no pain; no hair gone. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Valuable horse book 8-S free.

A satisfied user says: "Colt's knee swollen four to five times normal size. Broke and ran for two weeks. Now almost well. Absorbine is sure great."

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W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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Size 16, open face, stem wind. Full nickel octagon case. We will send one of these watches to every boy who will send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each.

Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila. Pa.

Jack Knife and Chain

HOW TO GET ONE FREE
Call on a few of your neighbors and secure two yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 5 0 cents each. Send us the names and addresses together with $1.00, the amount collected, and we will send you one of these knives by prepaid parcel post.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

DAIRY

PUBLIC SALE of 175 Head of High Grades and Pure Bred Tested Cows

On my farm, The Roosevelt Highway Dairy Farm, Troy, Pa., Labor Day, Monday, September 5, 1927, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Consisting of 75 head Holsteins, cows weighing from 12 to 16 hundred pounds and having milk records of 20 lbs. and better, 3 to 6 years old. Also 25 first and second calf heifers, 50 Guernseys and Jerseys that have type and class and 100% milking qualities. 25 Milking Shorthorns. Some of these cows are fresh and balance are close springers. All out of accredited dairies. You will not have another chance this fall to see 175 better cows together. I have just what I advertise and every cow will be sold. Conditions of sale by John P. Fretz. Colonel Geo. Baxter, Auctioneer. P. S.: How to reach Troy by motor—Route No. 7. By Rail—P. R. R.

FIRE SALE of Registered Guernseys

On account of a fire of one of my dairy barns I am forced to reduce my herd so I am offering six young cows at very attractive prices, some close springers, others milking. I will offer at this time my Junior Sire, Beechwood Prince of Allegheny, a son of Langwater Eastern King. Dam, Norma of Beechwood, A. R. This is a very attractive young bull and a sure breeder two years of age. For prices and pedigrees write or phone Bristol 126-R-3. Belton Farms, C. G. Dietrich, Mgr., R. D. 1, Bristol, Pa.

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

BULLS Six Reg. Guernsey Bulls, 2 to 10 months old. All from imported tuberculin & abortion tested herd. Wm. A. Dorsline, Sellersville, Pa.

100 FEEDERS, steers and heifers, beef grades. 45 grade Jersey and Guernsey heifers. W. S. Handley, Boydton, Va.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES 12 Bred Sows for fall farrow. These are the kind that please. Should be shipped soon. Cash or easy terms. Get them. Be quick. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, DAGSBORO, DEL.

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $1.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Doshers, Pa.

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS $3.75, six weeks old, large litters, best blood lines. Northern grown Rosen Seed Rye, vetch mixed, great yielder. Geo. N. Hopracht, Mallory, N. Y.

Pigs Pure Bred Big Type Poland China Pigs weighing around 70 lbs., either sex. C. L. LEBO. WOMELSDORF, PA.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM. FREMONT, O.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. I. LEO ROUSE. DUSHORE, PA.

165 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS, 8 weeks old, $6.50 each. Express Paid. Shoats all ages. I. R. TANGER, York Springs, Pa.

SIX GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS, 4 months old. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

SHEEP

Cheviot RAMS from the only IMPORTED FLOCK in Pennsylvania. Rams, 1 year and over, $50 to $100. Ram lambs, $25 to $35. Jersey Bull Calves, $250 to $400. Erdenheim Farm, Inc., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

GOATS

GOOD milk goat, $85. Pair World's Best Pure White Saanens, Registered Nubians, prolific Toggenburgs, $65. Fine Buck, $35. Lloyd Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

GOATS WANTED 5 Angora does and 1 buck, not akin. State price. Write to Box 113, Pennsylvania Farmer.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW NOT DOING WELL.—I have a Jersey cow that when first fresh milked three gallons at a milking for a month. She then dropped to two and then to one. She was sick a few days but got over it. She got poor and is picking about her eating. She calves easy and has no trouble that way. In winter her skin seems to come off in flakes and she gets constipated. We brush her but it does not help. She has had three calves and does the same everytime. What can I do for her?—W. N. K., Leechburg, Pa. Be careful to include laxatives in the diet before the annual calves. Grass, oil meal and bran usually take care of this. Allow access to a mixture of one part salt to four parts steamed bone meal. After calving increase the grain mixture so as to maintain a good physical condition. It is possible that there is some condition interfering such as foreign body that is more evident at calving time than at any other period.

COLT RUBS HAIR OFF.—I have a young four-year-old colt that is rubbing all the hair off her tail. She seems to be in misery as she rubs patches of hair off her sides and neck. I can find no lice. I got her very hot several times this spring while breaking her. Can you tell me what to do for her?—G. A. P., Clarks Mills, Pa. Keep the bowels moving freely by use of oil meal or grass. Wash the parts thoroly with warm water to which a small amount of lysol or creolin has been added, and toilet soap. Apply zinc oxide ointment or an ointment made of equal parts unsalted lard and sulphur. Repeat the washing in one week and use ointment daily.

RABBITS HAVE SNUFFLES.—My rabbits have a bad case of cold. Please give advice what remedy I shall use to cure it and how to prevent it? Do you think liniment would cure it? I have stopped its spreading by disinfecting but they were young rabbits. I never had old rabbits that had a cold.—C. W. E., Coopersburg, Pa. This appears to be a case of snuffles and can probably be combated by using a bacterin and by disinfection. Secure the indicated bacterin, known as mixed infection bacterin from your veterinarian. Or you can take your rabbits to the veterinarian for such treatment. Clean the hutches thoroly and spray with a disinfectant. Avoid drafts and keep hutches dry.

"Could you learn to love me?"
"Well, I learned to speak Polish."

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A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
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POULTRY

SEPT. PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $8; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

S. C. BUFF and White Leghorns, $9.00—100. Barred Rocks, $10.00—100. Reds, $10.00. White Rocks, $11.00—100. Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100. Light Mixed, $7.00—100. I pay the postage. Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from Ledger and North American contest winning stock. White Leghorns and Owens Reds. Catalogue. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

CHICKEN MITES, Bedbugs Cleaned out. No sprays or chemicals. 50c in stamps brings you sample. Descriptive literature free. Write American Mite Eliminator Co., Dept. B, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS—12-16 and 20 weeks old. Write for prices and state what variety. No culls. All guaranteed. Frank X. Borkhart, Tiffin, Ohio.

LEGHORNS

FOUR THOUSAND WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS from trapnested and rigidly culled flock. Mothers with trap records of from 100 to 250 eggs. Sired by choicest males from hens with records up to 284 eggs and from Hollywood male with 301-egg dam. Eight hundred splendid individuals raised in confinement and now ready to lay. $2.50 each. Younger pullets from $1.00 up. Cockerels from hens with records of 200 eggs and up. $3.00 to $5.00. Stonewald Leghorn Farm, Flemington, N. J.

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 900 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Tancred-Barron S. C. W. Leghorn Breeding Cockerels. Sired by males direct from Tancred. Priced very reasonable. Write today to Lavar Hatchery, Post Office Box 22, DuBois, Pa.

PULLETS 50c each. White Leghorn produced from Ohio Accredited chicks. April and May hatched. Satisfaction guaranteed. Better Poultry Co., Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

TOM BARRON STRAIN White Leghorn Pullets, all ages, also hens. Low prices. Live delivery guaranteed. Willow Egg Farm, Holland, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—10 wk.—75c, 12 wk.—85c. Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

DOGS

COON HOUNDS—RIVERBOTTOM TRAINED, redbones, blueticks, black & tans, combination hunters. Champion rabbit hounds, fox hounds. Catalog. Photos. Trial free. RIVERVIEW KENNELS, Ramsey, Ill.

Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. Kaskaskennels, AW-85, Herrick, Ill.

ENGLISH BEAGLE PUPPIES—Pedigreed—all ages. 50 broken dogs on trial. Write your wants and I'll try to please you. WILSON COFIELL, Upperco, Md.

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. D. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

FARM LANDS

FOR AN INVESTMENT buy land in the "Ozarks." Tracts 40 to 2,000 acres. $2.50 per acre up. Box 66, Houston, Mo.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

FARMER WANTED to rent or to work on shares. Box 114, Penna. Farmer.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

PEERLESS CONCRETE MIXER not only mixes concrete but is a practical machine for treating seed wheat with copper carbonate dust for stinking smut. Catalogue Free. A. M. Dellinger, Lancaster, Pa.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. Cowic Studio, 10½ Fountain Ave., F., Springfield, O.

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kans.

TEAM MULES, wagon, Walsh harness for sale cheap. Guaranteed condition. No longer needed on real estate development. George Nippins, Beesley's Point, N. J.

WANTED—Ginseng, price high. Mayapple root. Beeswax. Hides. Furs in season. Write, R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.

HUNTERS—ATTENTION—Gun cabinets direct from factory. Send stamp for folder. Kane Cabinet Co., Kane, Pa.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

SEND TEN CENTS for individual description of fifty hunting hounds, photo group. Fur price list. Lakeland Fur Hound Exchange, Salem, Mich.

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

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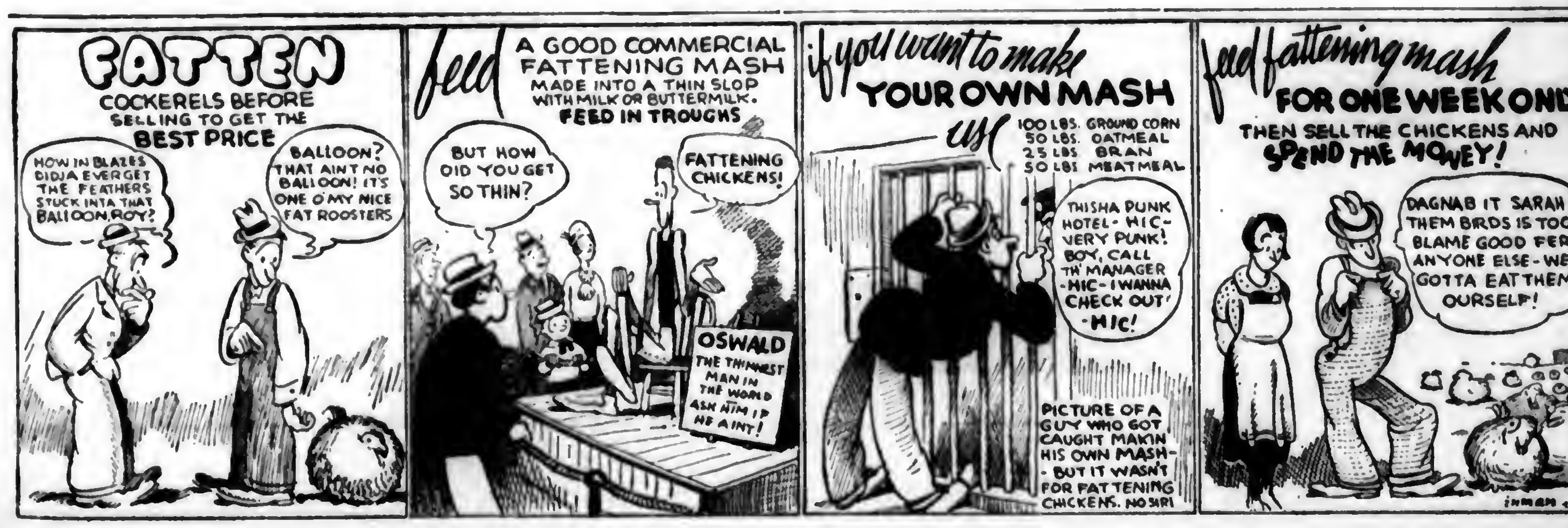
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HOW IN BLAZES DIDJA EVER GET THE FEATHERS STUCK INTA THAT BALLOON, ROY?
BALLOON? THAT AINT NO BALLOON! IT'S ONE O'MY NICE FAT ROOSTERS
feed A GOOD COMMERCIAL FATTENING MASH MADE INTO A THIN SLOP WITH MILK OR BUTTERMILK. FEED IN TROUGHS
BUT HOW DID YOU GET SO THIN?
FATTENING CHICKENS!
OSWALD THE THINNEST MAN IN THE WORLD ASK HIM IF HE AINT!
if you want to make YOUR OWN MASH
use 100 LBS. GROUND CORN 50 LBS. OATMEAL 25 LBS. BRAN 50 LBS MEATMEAL
THISHA PUNK HOTEL - HIC - VERY PUNK! BOY, CALL TH' MANAGER - HIC - I WANNA CHECK OUT! - HIC!
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feed fattening mash FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
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650,000 customers—one out of every 35 families in the United States. They are not only Kalamazoo customers—they are *satisfied Kalamazoo customers.* That's the important thing—*satisfied customers.* And think of this: They are increasing at the tremendous rate of more than 50,000 *new* customers a year. Could anything more clearly or concisely prove Kalamazoo quality? Could anything more convincingly or conclusively prove that Kalamazoo is saving customers 1/3 to 1/2 by selling direct from factory to user?

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200 Styles and Sizes

No matter what you are interested in—gas stoves, coal and wood ranges, combination gas and coal ranges, oil stoves, heating stoves or furnaces (pipe or one-register type)—you will find here exactly what you want. Mail coupon today.

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Kalamazoo values cannot be equalled anywhere. When you buy from Kalamazoo you buy direct from manufacturer. There is nothing between you and our factory—but the railroad tracks. We are not a mail order house that collects a variety of merchandise from scores of factories to sell by mail—we are *specialized* manufacturers, making Kalamazoo stoves, ranges and furnaces complete in our own highly modernized factory and shipping direct to you, thus eliminating any other manufacturer or middleman of any kind. We build in large quantities. You get better quality at lower prices from a factory whose sole interest is making stoves, ranges and furnaces than elsewhere. This new catalog proves it. Fill out coupon for your copy.

Saved $80 to $100

I put up the furnace in a very short time. I saved from $80 to $100 on what it would cost me here. Am more than satisfied.

John Fischer, Warren, Pa.

Quality Baker

Stove works perfectly. Stoves costing $175 could not begin to compare with it in fuel economy, baking quality and in heating performance.

William Rock,
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Send for this new book *now*. Learn how Kalamazoo gives you 30 days **FREE** trial in your own home and 360 days approval test on anything you purchase. Read how Kalamazoo is saving over $1,000,000 yearly for Kalamazoo customers.

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This **FREE** book quotes you easy terms that are truly amazing—many as low as $3 down and $3 monthly. Nowhere in the world can you get such value, such service as Kalamazoo now offers. This new book shows you why this big 13-acre factory, now in its 26th year, is a national institution.

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This new **FREE** book tells you how you make a double saving on Kalamazoo furnaces. First, it saves you 1-3 to 1-2 on the price of the furnace itself. Secondly, it illustrates how you save the cost of installation by following Kalamazoo **FREE** plans and **FREE** service. Thousands of Kalamazoo owners have put up their furnaces themselves.

Beautiful Porcelain Enamel Ranges

Everywhere now porcelain enamel ranges are in demand. See these Kalamazoo ranges in Delft blue and pearl gray—bright, colorful, glistening clean—as easy to clean as a china dish. *Check and Mail Coupon Today!*

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141 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1927 No. 11

(Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts).

"Wh-e-e-e . . . ."

A flying trip across England and France with Dr. Lipman. Winter wheat growers answer some questions. Page 3.

The raw material of milk production is *digestible* feed

PRODUCING milk at a profit depends first, on the supply and *cost* of digestible feed; and second, on the efficiency with which the cow turns this raw material into milk.

There are two sources of digestible feed on most dairy farms. One is the home-grown feeds—grains and roughages. The other is purchased concentrates.

Amounts, kinds, and quality of home-grown feeds vary from farm to farm and from section to section. Yet to make the maximum profit in milk production every pound of the digestible feed in these home-grown grains and roughages must be entirely utilized on each particular farm.

This means that the purchased concentrates must fit into the supply of home-grown feeds without the waste of a pound of either. No *single ingredient* nor any *single mixture* of ingredients can possibly do this.

Amco Feed Mixing Service recognizes this fact. And Amco secures from the colleges of agriculture formulas for mixtures of concentrated ingredients which vary enough in cost and analysis so that a dairyman, after sizing up his own available stocks of digestible feed, may figure on purchasing at minimum cost just the right analysis and amount of digestible feed to go with his home-grown stuff.

For most dairy farms, one of the formulas shown below will furnish the cheapest raw material to utilize home-grown grains to advantage. You can get these feeds through any Authorized Amco Agent.

AMCO
32% SUPPLEMENT*

600 lbs.	Cottonseed Meal
200 “	Soybean Oil Meal
200 “	Gluten Meal
280 “	Linseed Meal
140 “	Corn Distillers Grains
220 “	St. Wheat Bran
200 “	Gluten Feed
100 “	Molasses
20 “	Steam Bone Meal
20 “	Ground Limestone
20 “	Salt

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein	(Minimum)	32%
Fat	(Minimum)	4.5%
Carbohydrates	(Minimum)	45%
Fiber	(Maximum)	9%

Digestible Protein—27.5%
Total Digestible Nutrients in 1 ton —1503 lbs.

To Supplement Home-Grown Grains

Amco mixes a 32 percent protein feed, AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY, which, when combined with a home-grown grain like ground barley, or oats, or corn in the proper proportion, adds to the home-grown feed all of the qualities of the best prepared dairy feed that can be purchased.

AMCO
FEED MIXING SERVICE
AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: PEORIA, ILL.
Plants at: PEORIA, ILL.; OMAHA, NEB., OWENSBORO, KY
Alfalfa Plants at: POWELL, GARLAND, and WORLAND, WYO.
DIVISION OFFICE: MUNCY, PA.

AMCO
24% DAIRY*

400 lbs.	Gluten Feed
260 “	Gluten Meal
340 “	Cottonseed Meal
100 “	Linseed Meal
260 “	St. Wheat Bran
280 “	Hominy Feed or Corn Meal
140 “	Malt Grains
160 “	Molasses
20 “	Steam Bone Meal
20 “	Ground Limestone
20 “	Salt

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein	(Minimum)	24%
Fat	(Minimum)	4%
Carbohydrates	(Minimum)	45%
Fiber	(Maximum)	9%

Digestible Protein—19.9%
Total Digestible Nutrients in 1 ton —1463 lbs.

To Supplement Low Quality Roughage

AMCO 24% DAIRY is made to feed with low-grade roughage. It contains several ingredients, is very palatable, carries the needed mineral content, and is digestible enough to feed a cow completely and well when the roughage she gets is low in protein, high in fiber, and of low digestibility.

* * *

**The formulas given are for mixtures being made at the time this advertisement goes to press. They are changed whenever Amco Feed Mixing Service can make a better price by so doing and still maintain the quality of the feeds to standards set by the colleges of agriculture.*

AMCO
20% DAIRY*

400 lbs.	Gluten Feed
60 “	Gluten Meal
280 “	Cottonseed Meal
300 “	St. Wheat Bran
320 “	Hominy Feed or Corn Meal
200 “	Malt Grains
100 “	Linseed Meal
200 “	Molasses
20 “	Steam Bone Meal
20 “	Ground Limestone
20 “	Salt

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein	(Minimum)	20%
Fat	(Minimum)	4%
Carbohydrates	(Minimum)	45%
Fiber	(Maximum)	9%

Digestible Protein 17.5%
Total Digestible Nutrients in 1 ton —1443 lbs.

To Supplement Clover and Alfalfa Hay

AMCO 20% DAIRY, when fed with home-grown alfalfa and clover hay, utilizes without waste the high protein content of these roughages. It also furnishes the *safest* amount of protein to feed with legume hay.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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Vol. 96—No. 11 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1927 Whole No. 1582

On the Way From London to Port Said

We Catch Glimpses of Countryside in England, France and Along the Mediterranean

By Dr. J. G. LIPMAN

Editors' Note—Doctor Lipman, our staff contributor on soils and fertilizers, wrote this article while sailing the Mediterranean from Marseilles to Port Said on the Steamship Mantua. He is now in the Holy Land studying farm conditions for the purpose of making recommendations for the agricultural development of Palestine.

IT TAKES the fast boat trains less than two hours to reach London from Southhampton. After leaving the Leviathan we traveled thru well farmed country noted for its gardens, orchards and dairy farms. I recalled passing thru the same country in the late May of 1926. The season was then less far advanced. Great masses of rhododendrons were in full bloom in the hedgerows, cattle and sheep in great numbers were scattered in the dark green meadows and the spring and winter grain had made a good start.

At this time the meadows were still green, but there seemed to be fewer sheep and one was struck by the occasional appearance of fields that looked very much like our run out timothy meadows. Somehow all recognized instinctively that British farmers were feeling the pinch of lean years as it is felt by many farmers in the United States.

Our stay in London was a short one. It was long enough, however, to remind us of former interesting visits. As on other occasions we saw thousands of American tourists on Regent Street, the Strand, Piccadilly, Pall Mall, Hyde Park and many other places. We saw them in "rubberneck wagons" at Westminster Abbey, the House of Parliament, the bridges cross the Thames, Saint Paul's Cathedral, the British Museum, Buckingham Palace and at other haunts of the tourist. Despite the high prices in the London shops they were buying all sorts of things including antique furniture and silver.

Leaving London in the early afternoon of August 11 we passed Orpington, a great poultry center, and hurried on thru beautifully farmed country to the English Channel at Folkestone. At four o'clock we were on our way to Boulogne on the French side of the Channel.

Recalls Memories of Journey in 1919

We then traveled thru Picardy and remembered a similar journey in 1919 when the havoc and destruction wrought by the war were still very much in evidence. White round spots marked the shell holes on the hillsides where the top soil had been blown away and the underlying chalk exposed to view. Trenches and dugouts were everywhere. Sites of army camps, buildings damaged by shell fire and airplane bombs and neglected fields told a tale of desperate fighting and of all but successful efforts of the Germans to break thru to the Channel.

Now life is at its normal again. Old houses have been repaired, new ones built and the gardens made as attractive and fruitful as they were in the pre-war days. But Picardy is not quite as of old. Large cement mills and various factories are giving it more and more the appearance of an important industrial region, of an intimate mixture of the urban and the rural, of the wide out-of-doors and of the noise, the dust and the stress of organized industry.

We passed thru Paris at night and did not see it. In the early morning hours we came to Lyons and watched with growing interest the broken topography of a limestone country. Erosion had done its worst to many of the hillsides and they looked bare and forlorn. In the olden days when Rome was still a world power the hillsides were wooded and their lower levels undoubtedly terraced.

Now many of the old terraces are gone as is the top soil of the hillsides. Still, there is much good farming being done in this region. We saw irrigation canals, gardens and fields being irrigated, olive orchards, rows of olive trees along the roadsides and extensive vineyards.

On the crests of the hills we saw the ruins of old castles and were led to recall as we passed thru Arles and Avignon and came to the magnificent harbor of Marseilles, the ancient and modern crusades. The same hills that saw the feudal lords marshall the hosts that were to wrest the Holy Land from the Saracens, saw in recent years American armies marching from Marseillies to the north.

(Continued on page 23)

Fertilize Wheat-But Why?

By H. W. WARNER

IN KEEPING with the "ask me another" spirit of the day, I recently compiled a list of questions and answers on a subject which, in a few weeks immediately following September first, should claim the interest and careful consideration of the growers of our daily bread, namely, the problem of fertilizing the 1928 winter crop.

The original list of questions was too long but it responded well to pruning until only six questions remained as all-important. A second trimming took all but four; a further weeding left only three; and a final operation found but two simple questions of the original list of two dozen or more. These were: "Why?" and "How?"

Someone has said that if a man knows why to do a thing he will soon learn how. If that be true then the long list of questions pertaining to the fertilization of wheat may almost be reduced to the one lone query: Why?

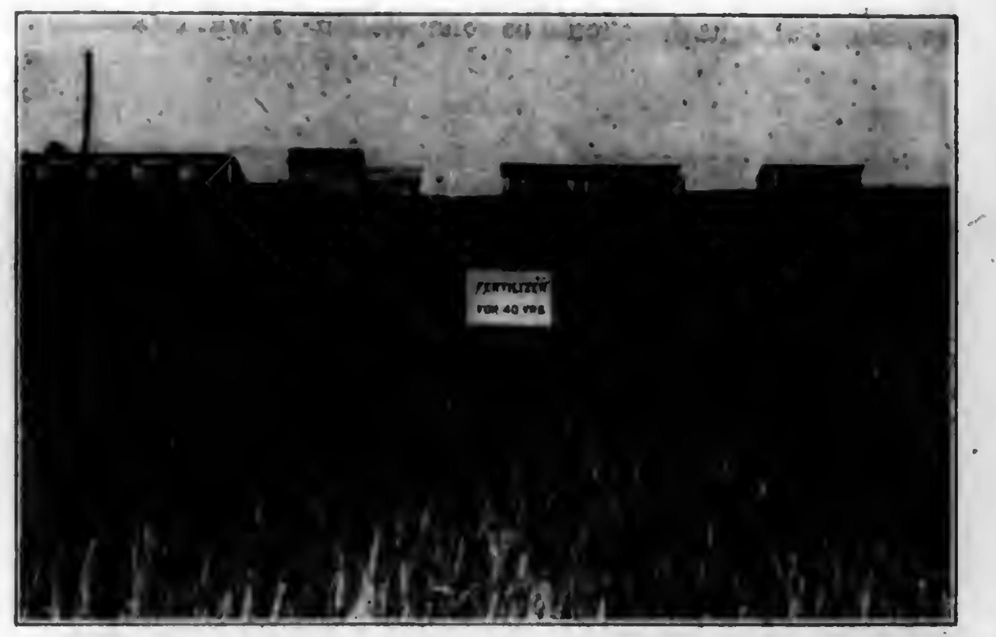
I made a trip thru most of the winter wheat states during late July and early August to learn more about the fertility problems and practices of those states. This trip afforded an excellent opportunity to learn from wheat growers themselves why they fertilize wheat. Nor were the questions asked only of farmers. My schedule called for stops at experiment stations and talks with county agents and extension workers along the way from Washington, D. C., to South Dakota, and return by a different route.

Now, anyone familiar with the use of fertilizer knows that the practice has its foundation solely on the question of profit. The simplest and plainest answer to the question, "Why do you fertilize wheat?" is in the words, "Because it pays."

But most of us are not satisfied with such an answer. We want to know why it pays. Is it because of increased yield? Is it thru better quality? Is it because of the effect of the fertilizer on clover seedings made in the wheat? Is it due to escaping the Hessian fly?

A tattered old pocket note-book, whose pages bear the soil marks of eleven middle (to page 24)

The unfertilized plot of wheat at the Pennsylvania State College.



A fertilized plot receiving only commercial plant food for more than 40 years.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 96, No. 11 Phila., Pa., September 10, 1927 Whole No. 1582

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Nothing worth while is lost by taking time enough to do it right.—Lincoln.

Comments on the Week's News

AGAIN letters come to us asking whether we advise selling potatoes when dug, or whether the price will advance later so as to justify holding them for a time. And again we answer, we don't know. The prospects are for a larger crop than last year, but the crop is not yet made, especially in the northern sections. The early potatoes now being dug and marketed are a good crop and the price is fair but not big. If nothing happens to the late crop the price is not likely to be much larger. But: IF late blight becomes serious, or IF an early frost catches them, either of which might seriously affect the final yield, the price would advance. There is one other factor to take into consideration: The buying power of consumers is gradually lessening so that fewer are able or willing to pay excessive prices for commodities.

◆ ◆ ◆

It is the privilege of American people to organize for or against any movement affecting their welfare. This includes the farmers who oppose the testing of cattle for tuberculosis. But agitation should be conducted in a fair, honest manner. Stooping to scurrilous attacks and the charging of unfair motives to the opposing side is a sign of weakness. The intimation that testers are in league with butchers to get the sleek, fat cattle from the dairy herds is a case in point.

◆ ◆ ◆

Very few, if any, people living in the United States can remember when there were no railroads. Yet, as time is measured, it is but a short time ago that the first railroad service for the movement of freight and passengers was begun by the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. An extensive celebration is being planned by the officials of that road in commemoration of its beginning and one hundred years of service. It will be known as the "Fair of the Iron Horse," and will open in Baltimore on September 24 and continue two weeks. The Fair will include a complete exhibit of railroad development and allied industries.

◆ ◆ ◆

Politicians and political papers are strangely silent concerning presidential candidates. The eastern Republicans were hoping that President Coolidge would be a candidate and thus relieve them of the responsibility and danger connected with selecting a new man. The Democrats are as much at sea as the Republicans. In fact, both parties are sharply divided within themselves as to men and principles and the next year promises some lively times. The whole situation contains so much dynamite that politicians are afraid of it.

◆ ◆ ◆

The world do move. It is reported that the Long Island Railroad has opened their smoking cars to women. No longer will the fair sex be refused the privilege of entering the smokers in their journeys to and from New York in order to fortify their ragged nerves by inhaling the fragrant (?) cigarette smoke. Of course, some men still deny the equality of the sexes and will feel that they are losing the last retreat in being compelled to share the smoking car with women. But you can't stop the wheels of progress (?).

◆ ◆ ◆

Farm women may well take courage in the news put out by the Department of Agriculture. For half a century the farm homes have been impregnated at certain seasons of the year with odors other than those of roses; this is at the planting season when fertilizers are being applied. But there is hope. Research by the Bureau of Soils has discovered a fragrant fertilizer, derived from the by-products in the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate. It carries the pleasant aroma of a newly-opened can of cocoa. It is said to contain about four per cent of nitrogen.

Keep Fighting the Corn Borer

IT IS easier, cheaper and more effective to fight the corn borer at harvest time than it will be next spring. Reports show that the pest has spread into new territory, and that even the $10,000,000 campaign of eradication was not wholly effective. Those who have seen the devastation of the corn crop in Canada have dire forebodings on the subject. If the corn crop of the United States is to continue to be the king of crops, every corn grower in the country must voluntarily and cheerfully cooperate in practicing such cultural methods as will tend to control it. Those who are careless, or who wilfully neglect to practice control measures in the hope of getting a dole from the government should be looked upon as undesirable citizens.

The work should be begun now. Corn, whether for silage or for husking, should be cut low,—down to the ground,—and the stubbles thoroly disced or plowed under at once. Corn stover should be shredded during the winter. Hibernating trash around the fields should be burned. All such work is good farm practice at any time, and is especially important now.

Time to Stop the Coal Strike

THE strike in the soft coal fields among the union miners has been dragging along since the first of April with little sign of settlement as yet. Thousands of men have been idle and are approaching winter with empty larders and no income. The non-union fields have had a bonanza, and their output has kept the industries going.

But the surplus stock is dwindling, and in this the miners see what they think is their chance. The 75,000,000 tons on hand when the strike began has been steadily reduced, and it is estimated that when cold weather comes this reduction will be increased to a million tons a week. The owners and operators do not feel justified, in the face of general slackening of the industries, in advancing the pay of miners. To do so, they claim, would be ruinous if prices and general business continue on the decline.

Editorial Sidelights

"THIRTEEN times and he isn't thru spraying yet!" That was the exclamation we heard when the potato tourists pictured below went to see how the champion potato grower of Pennsylvania obtains his phenomenal yields. We have a picture (Page 11) of the 16-row machine that makes spraying little more than an after-supper task on the Briggs farm.

Lest you have forgotten, Ray Briggs and Son grew 688 bushels of potatoes on one acre last year. This father-and-son firm has headed the 400 Bushel Potato Club in acre yields for the last three years.

DOCTOR LIPMAN ends with a promise the interesting letter written as his boat approached Port Said, at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal (Page 3). He has already fulfilled that promise with one of the most comprehensive reviews of the agricultural situation that we have read anywhere. It will appear in an early issue.

MAY REVISE TARIFF

Deport Undesirable Aliens—Allow Canadian Milk Shipments—Will Confer on Farm Freight Rates.

Washington, D. C.

THE difficulty of securing production costs in foreign countries has led to a movement favored by the United States Tariff Commission for a revision of the tariff act, authorizing the commission to obtain foreign and domestic costs. It is said that this provision is unworkable, and that some other method will have to be provided as a basis for the commission's recommendations.

Many Aliens Deported

Many aliens are being deported from the United States. The government is now sending undesirable foreigners out of the country at the rate of 1000 a month. Last year 11,666 immigrants were deported. More than 5000 were deported because they had been smuggled into the country without the proper papers. There were 953 criminals among the number. Many of the deported were insane, or likely to become public charges. Some are being deported because of their outspoken utterances against our laws and country. It is indicated that the number of this class will be increased by the Sacco-Vanzetti incident. A strong demand will be made upon Congress this coming session for a more effective immigration law and better means of preventing immigrants from entering the country by stealth.

Ship Milk from Canada

Shipments of milk and cream from Canada to the United States are proceeding regularly under temporary permits in compliance with the federal import milk act passed by Congress last winter "to promote the dairy industry of the United States," the Canadian government assuming full responsibility for compliance with the provisions of the act.

Notwithstanding the embargo against the importation of milk from Canada, extending from March 27 to May 6, 1927, the total imports from January to July were heavier than during the same period of last year. This seems to indicate that instead of "promoting the dairy industry in this country" the federal milk import act is helping the Canadian milk producers by insuring the purity and standard quality of their milk and cream shipped to the American markets. It is probable that an attempt will be made to secure an increase in the tariff on dairy products.

Want Freight Rate Reduced

The recently granted reduction in thru freight rates on fruit from California points under the provisions of the Hoch-Smith resolution is being followed by requests from other sections of the country for reduction in freight rates on farm products.

The Interstate Commerce Commission announces that a conference will be held in Washington on livestock rates on September 20th. It will be particularly applicable to rates in the Southeast.

Apple growers in the Middle West are complaining that rates on apples in carloads from Missouri and Kansas orchards are unreasonably high and should be reduced. They say that present rates on apple shipments are ruinous to their industry.

With the New England milk producers beseiging the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction in rates on milk, and other parts of the country making similar requests, it is evident that the Interstate Commerce Commission will be compelled to make some effective readjustments in freight rates on farm products, under the Hoch-Smith resolution requiring the commission to take into consideration agricultural depressions in revising freight rates. In his incontrovertable brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission last winter, Dr. T. C. Atkeson, then Washington representative of the National Grange, proved conclusively that freight rates on farm products are comparatively higher than on other products, and that the farmers were paying an undue portion of the cost of maintaining the railroads.—E. E. R.

WILL KILL DEER

Game Season Will Start Soon—On Lookout for Pests—Audit Expenditures—Urged to Exhibit.

Harrisburg, Pa.

INDICATIONS are members of the State Game Commission will not change their plan of thinning out surplus deer this fall and that as requests come in for killing of animals which have become a nuisance skilled hunters will be sent out. Numerous petitions have been coming to the State Capitol asking that the plan be dropped or changed, but the commission is not likely at its coming meeting in October to do anything of the kind. For some time the members have been making inquiries of their own and looking into local situations. At the same time the offices have not been wanting for volunteers seeking the job of killing deer. The small game season will soon start and it is expected there will be plenty of birds. The state game law digest and booklet has made its appearance well ahead of time, a better record than for years.

Locust Trees Hard Hit

According to reports coming to the State Capitol the damage done by the locust leaf beetle has been extensive in the Susquehanna Valley. In the vicinity of the capital city there are thousands of trees on which the foliage has been ruined and fears are entertained that valuable timber may be endangered. Young locust trees appear to have been exceptionally visited by the pest. The state authorities are encouraging the plans for having young people watch for the pine blister rust which has been prevalent for some time in the northeastern counties.

Look for Worms

Complaints of worms in many of the peaches gathered this year have caused state agricultural officials to undertake some examinations. Many splendid specimens of the fruit have been reported here as showing worms when opened.

Looking into Corners

The Fisher administration is actively taking up its pledges of making audits of departmental and special expenditures. Half a dozen audits have been under way for some time and the results are now being conned. The object is to correct some practices and tighten up on expenditures.

More Reward Work

Over thirty projects to be constructed on the State Highway Department reward plan of building have been announced at the Capitol and in a number of instances bids will be asked soon, as much work as possible to be done this fall. Bids for the latest program of the department have all been on a scale justifying award of contracts. The manner in which work has been pushed by contractors this year indicates the 350-mile construction figure will soon be passed.

Offer Cash Prizes

The State Farm Products Show committee has made announcement that $10,000 will be offered at the show to be held in Harrisburg the middle of January, the premium list being now in the hands of the printers. State agents visiting county fairs are urging that winning exhibits be preserved for competition at the winter show.—T. C.

HUNT BETTER VARIETY

County Agents Hope to Find Hardy Alfalfa—Lower Shipping Rates—Awaken Interest in Cover Crops.

Trenton, N. J.

COUNTY agents in Burlington and Hunterdon Counties are putting out alfalfa demonstration plots this fall to determine the varieties that will withstand the climatic conditions of this state. Heavy winter killing and heaving last spring caused dairymen thousands of dollars' loss in a shortage of hay for this winter. It is the hope of County Agents Thompson and Gauntt to find a variety that will stand winter killing and soil heaving.

Reduce Freight on Potatoes

A reduction in freight rates on seed potatoes to New Jersey points has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The rate of 70 cents to many points has been lowered to 60 cents,—the prevailing rate for Jersey City and Bayonne. The case was presented by the Aroostook County Chamber of Commerce, which body showed that rates to many points were unreasonable.

More Certified Seed Grown

A slight increase in the acreage of certified seed potatoes is found in New Jersey this year according to officials of the State Potato Association. About a 15 per cent increase is noted for the South Jersey area. The certification of tomato seed also shows a small increase, most of the gain being with the new Marglobe variety that has given such success in the state this summer.—A. K.

Stage Cover Crop Campaign

The cover crop campaign staged by the Camden County Board of Agriculture this summer has awakened considerable interest in the economical addition of nitrogen to the soil. Some 50 farmers in various parts of the county are cooperating with the county board and the state extension service has joined in the program. A novel feature of the campaign is the building up of an "Honor Roll," composed of farmers who have sown a certain proportion of their available ground to cover crops this summer or who will do so this fall. Most of the cooperators are those growing cash crops for the Camden or Philadelphia markets and who have need for the constant addition of nitrogen to their fields.

Affected by Interstate Milk Plan

More than 2000 New Jersey members of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association are affected by the basic quantity regulations put in force for 1928. The basic quantities will be determined by the average quantity shipped by each producer during October, November and December of this year, to which is added the present basic quantity of each producer and the sum divided by two. Every producer whose herd is tested for bovine tuberculosis during 1927 will be paid in accordance with his present basic quantity if he elects this method of determination. Any producer starting with the association after next January 1 shall establish a basic quantity for the year according to agreement with the association. The present basic quantity will prevail in making payment for the remainder of 1927.—W.H.B.

STATE LEADER DIES

Department of Education Counsel Drafted School Laws—Milk Price Increase Will Take Effect Soon.

Ithaca, N. Y.

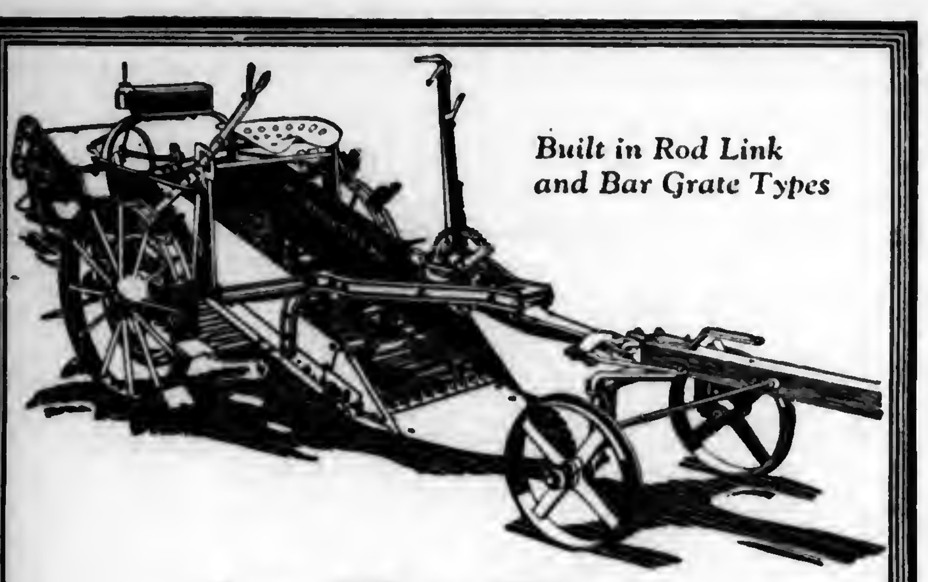
DR. FRANK B. GILBERT, counsel for the New York State Educational Department, is dead. He drafted practically all of the state's education law and was largely concerned in the drafting of the highway law and many others of the statutes of the state. He was a member of the famous "Committee of 21" which made possible revision of the rural school system of the state. Of that committee he said it was the hardest working committee he had ever known.

Milk Price Rise Expected

After a seven-day delay in putting into effect the raise of milk one cent a quart, the Dairymen's League has re-announced an increase in the price of milk. Sheffield Farms has reconsidered its stand of refusing to pay the increase. Their tardiness in the matter has cost the farmers $250,000. It is not difficult to guess that the unusual publicity given to their refusal may have been a factor in bringing a change of mind, combined with the League's refusal to raise against the very probable price-cutting that would follow, with consequent loss of city trade.—M. G. F.

Members of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association While on Their Annual Tour

These potato growers visited 31 counties of Pennsylvania on their annual tour this summer, visiting several of the famous members of the Keystone 400 Bushel Potato Club. This photograph was taken on the farm of Dr. D. D. Fritch, of Lehigh County. See Page 11.



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Let This Digger Root 'em Out for You

USERS of McCormick-Deering Potato Diggers tell us that it is easier to pick up behind our digger than any other digger they have ever used. This is due to the fact that the McCormick-Deering shakes all the soil free from the potatoes and deposits them on top of the ground in compact rows, making it easy to get them. This feature is a great time and labor saver, and makes friends everywhere.

Another point in favor of the McCormick-Deering is its ability to lift potatoes out of the soil without bruising them. Everything else being equal, potatoes dug with a McCormick-Deering digger should bring a higher price on the market than those dug any other way.

The McCormick-Deering is designed to operate with light draft. This makes it possible to operate the digger at sufficient depth to make sure of getting all of the potatoes without overstraining the team or the machine.

McCormick-Deering Potato Diggers are available in types and sizes for the needs of every locality. Make it a point to see your favorite type and size at the store of the local McCormick-Deering dealer.

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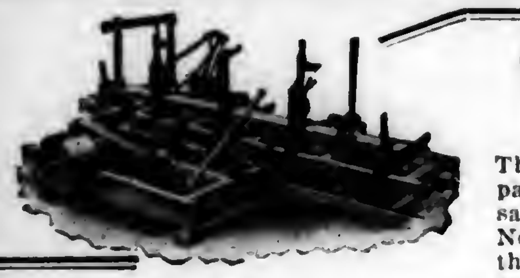

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It is variously equipped to meet the needs in different localities but the new Geared Set Works is a crowning feature both for speed and accuracy of cut. We also build larger Portable Sawmills for rapid, economic and accurate cutting of any kind of lumber. Farquhar Steam Rigs are quick and easy steamers. Boilers suited for burning wood, coal or oil. Write for descriptive Catalog of the Farquhar line of Sawmill Machinery. If you state capacity of Mill and horsepower of Engine, we will quote you our special rock-bottom price. Ask for Bulletins 426 and 626.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

AGAIN I was called to my old home in Clearfield County by a telegram. This time I went to attend the funeral of my mother. Seven months before father passed on. On this trip I realized what it means to be without parents, and how quickly that time comes for all of us, even tho it may seem to be a good while, in years. Comparatively few are privileged to have their parents live so long as did mine,—eighty-five and eighty-one years, respectively. But Father Time's clock ticks steadily on, bringing for each of us the final stroke.

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ONE does not talk or write much **concerning the death of a mother.** Memories seem too intimate and too sacred to speak much about. The long ride to the old home where she had lived for fifty-seven years gave time for reflection and the personal as well as the material developments of the age thru which she lived passed before my mind. And what a change has occurred! Her experience was typical of the times. She saw farm life in its primitive condition, and saw it progress thru its successive steps to have more than the most affluent had a generation ago.

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A WILLINGNESS to serve and sacrifice for others were outstanding qualities of mother. As long as I can remember, nothing was too difficult or too much trouble for her if she could help somebody else,—her own family first, then anybody, any place. Her energy and endurance were almost past belief. She was a product of the times which developed iron nerves and tender hearts, and I sometimes wonder whether our easier lives may not be tending to eliminate some of the qualities which made the passing generation so efficient and so kind.

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WHILE out in Clearfield County a company of us drove over to Gilbert Watts' place in Blair County. Mr. Watts is Contributing Editor for the Market Gardening Department of Pennsylvania Farmer and I was anxious to see his truck farm and roadside market. It is all and even more than I expected. Located on the state highway between Tyrone and Altoona, his road-side market catches a good trade from each place, being equi-distant, about seven miles, from each.

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MR. WATTS was away from home attending the Market Growers' Convention at Syracuse, N. Y. We were told, but the obliging young lady in charge of the market kindly gave us the keys to the place and we roamed at will. One of the most interesting features of the place is the commodious and well arranged packing house just back of the market. Here vegetables are washed and gotten ready for wholesaling as well as for the stand. Space will not permit a detailed description of this place. We drove out into the fields and saw several acres of splendid vegetables. Here, as well as at home, we found that the kind of weather which had afflicted us in the East has hindered best development in some crops also. But most of his crops are good, and his splendid cabbage shows that Gilbert is a true son of his father. I have never seen as fine celery on the kind of type soil of Mr. Watts' place as we saw here. I am fully convinced that our market garden editor is just the man for the work.

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CENTRAL Pennsylvania has no apples to speak of this year. What few there are in the average farm orchard are gnarled and lop-sided from scab. Pears are a pretty good crop. There are few corn fields in which ripe corn may be expected unless the season should be unusually long. Buckwheat is a good crop, but it will also need favorable weather to come to maturity.

'Say, that fellow over there looks just like your brother."

"Sure, he is my sister."

"Family ties," said the boy, as he borrowed some of his father's neckwear.

The Cheerful Plowman

He'll Go Later, for Sure

"I'LL run away!" sobbed Lyle McCray. "You will?" exclaimed his maw. "Well, while you're here it's very clear you must obey the law! Your brother Hugh was always true and did as he was told, and so did Frank, and Pete, and Hank, when less than ten years old! But you, my lad, are always bad, you're lazy, slow and slack; you disobey and love to stay for hours upon your back! Now speed a bit and use your wit, and use your head and arm, do try to be of use to me, some use upon the farm!"

"I'll run away!" sobbed Lyle McCray, "I have no fun at all! You scold and jaw, and so does paw, you scold, and jaw and bawl! No, nothing's right, and black is white, and everything is wrong, and slow or fast, I hear at last that same old dinging song!, I may be slow for all I know, but try to do my best; I milk the cow, I drive the plow, the same as did the rest; yet when I'm thru the tasks I do are found but poorly done and I am told about the gold in every other son!"

"You talk to me like that?" said she, "talk saucy to your maw? You'll go to court when I report your actions to your paw! Not once did Hank, or Pete, or Frank, or Hugh talk back to me; they were good boys without alloys, as good as they could be! This sauce must cease, we must have peace, so hurry with your chores, and when you're thru remember, too, I need some help indoors! When paw gets back you'll take the track out to the shed, I say, and you will find to be unkind and saucy doesn't pay!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

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Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

OUT back of the barn on our farm a little brook makes its way. At the head of a gully in a spring this stream finds its source, and when the spring is full, the brook always runs. In time of long rains it gets to be quite a creek.

Across this brook our boys used to build their dams, with mills equipped with string belts, tiny water wheels and buzz saws made out of can covers, with notches cut in the edge with an old pair of shears. Many a day the boys spent down at this brook. Especially in the spring of the year we were very apt to find them down there with their dams and their mills. And the foundation of all their machinery was the dam they threw across the brook.

One thing that interested me about the boys' dams was that just the moment the first row of sods was laid across the stream, that moment the water began to rise toward the top; and no matter how high the dam was built, the water would keep on climbing till it either spilled over the top or found a way around the end of the dam. No stopping the water from rising until it had conquered the obstacle.

Overcoming! That seems to be the way with all nature. Before now I have seen little trees which came up from under a stone. Feeling its way on, thru the darkness the tree would finally come out at the side of the stone and take a sharp turn upward. Overcoming! We find it with everything in nature. Something in the being of every living thing leads it to want to conquer.

We All Have the Urge to Overcome

It is just so with men. Where did we all of us get the determination to overcome that seems to be imbedded in our natures? It is in us; and upon the way we use that characteristic depends in great measure the kind of men we are. When we use this element in our souls in one way, it means a fight for the conquest, both over our fellows and over the things about us in nature. For we want our way; we will have it, if there is power enough in us to bring it about. Used for good, this will to overcome makes us masters of men in the best sense of the word. Properly employed it makes us ready and willing to help everybody that comes in our way. Used as the brute creation is apt to exercise it, it leads to war and trouble of every kind. Pushing this inclination to have our own way to the limit in bad ways makes us a menace to society, just as the dam if it is big enough may hold back water enough to flood the country and destroy everything in its path if it breaks over its bounds.

How Shall We Use This Power?

Overcoming! What shall we do with this pent-up power that is vested in every one of us? I tell my boys out at the little dam that in their hearts are sources of power a thousand times more potent than any they ever will find in a water dam. I try to show them how important it is that they shall learn to use this power in the right way if it is to make them happy, useful, good members of society. I point to the evils which unrestrained power brings to men and to nations. So many examples even in the life of the passing day come to the mind in proof of the great truth that we have no more important lesson to learn than that of mastering our own hearts and lives.

Are you a father? Tell your boys and girls what tremendous meaning is wrapped up in that word "overcoming." How shall we overcome evil? Not with fighting back with bad, but fighting with something better. If laws are bad, make better ones. If men are not good, conquer them with good statutes, exercised firmly but in a spirit of kindness.

Overcoming! Live as long as we may have no greater mission than to learn the true meaning of this word!

I can save you *money* on your fertilizer bill

I CAN *save* you money and help you *make* money with Swift's *high analysis* Red Steer Fertilizers. Here's the way successful wheat growers in my locality figure it:

It takes fewer sacks of *high analysis* fertilizer to give them the amount of plantfood they want. That means a saving on bagging, labor, freight and hauling.

Then, these farmers know the *right kind* of fertilizer gives them *more* wheat per acre and a better *grade* of wheat—also a good clover catch and more hay. That all means more profit.

They make sure of the *right kind* of fertilizer by using Swift's. They know the Swift name on any product means something—that for more than fifty years it has meant the best product of its kind.

Come in and we'll talk this over—from your standpoint. I know the best farmers here and how they use fertilizer. I co-operate with Swift & Company and keep informed on the work of our Agricultural College. Let me help you select the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most money on your next wheat crop.

P. S.: Come in *soon*—before the rush of planting time.

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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Logan Spring Farm

A Trip to the Vegetable Growers' Meeting Gave Me a New Outlook

THIS morning I spent three very profitable hours looking over a vegetable farm which I had gone over innumerable times before. However, I found a number of things which were extremely interesting. This particular farm happened to be my own farm. I had just returned from a trip to the Annual Convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, this year at Syracuse, N. Y. Nearly a week had been spent in seeing vegetable farms, vegetable gardening machinery and in talking with growers from all parts of the country. And I know I saw my own farm somewhat as others must see it, more squarely and fairly than I can see it when on the job every day.

Job Was Run in First Class Order

Moreover, it is a satisfaction to go away for a few days, or a week, and to return finding that one's employes have gone ahead and run the job in first class order. I believe most of us tend to delegate too little rather than too much responsibility to our workers. I found the past week's sales up to what I could have expected had I been home. An acre of late peas which was picked for the last time Friday was plowed, harrowed and sown with a green manure crop before Saturday quitting time. Other things moved on apace.

In the competitive exhibits at the convention the Canadians ran away with things. Kloss De Jong, of Winnepeg, took first in the cauliflower contest. Davis Brothers, of Ontario, led in celery, while Starkey Farms Co., of Morrisville, Pa., upheld the U. S. A. with an exhibit of beautiful asparagus.

Mr. Paul Work at the head of the committee working to secure simplification of vegetable variety lists reports increasing cooperation from investigators and seedsmen. A lot of work remains to be done and investigation will be required to set standards for definite varieties. In the meantime revised lists of "standard" varieties are being prepared on a state basis. I hope we will be able to publish these lists for some of the more important vegetables some time this winter.

Cultivation Overestimated

Prof. H. C. Thompson of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has been studying the effects of cultivation on several vegetables. Apparently the value of cultivating to conserve moisture has been overestimated. In fact, cultivation may increase the rate of loss of soil water under some circumstances. As I get it a rough conclusion from the practical gardener's standpoint would be that cultivation in excess of that required to keep weeds from becoming established is seldom justified. Celery and onions apparently are benefited more by frequent stirring of the soil than some other vegetables.

Some of our readers will be interested to learn that transplanting machines drawn by tractors with reduced gearing to give a speed of about 35 feet per minute have been used successfully in planting several considerable areas of celery. One grower, operating on a muck soil that becomes very loose and fluffy, reported that the water attachment on his transplanter enabled him to set celery when the time came even tho the soil was then very dry.

On some farms growers feel the Marglobe tomato is not so satisfactory as varieties they have been using. On the contrary some others are enthusiastic. Each one of us must find out for ourselves what is best for our soil and climate. Neither is it sound to base a decision on the results of one season's trial.—G.S.W.

Eastern State Fruit Growers Gather at Maryland Meeting

SEVERAL hundred fruit growers from Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, together with the state entomologists of the northeastern states met at Hancock, Md., August 18 and 19 under the auspices of the Maryland Horticultural Society. Various types of spraying and dusting machinery were demonstrated in the orchard of A. J. Cohill by representatives of the commercial concerns. The use of the spray gun has become so general that many of the growers were interested in the work of a short rod, eight feet long, bearing four large disc nozzles. This is now used a good deal around Winchester, Virginia. It delivers 6½ gallons at 300 pounds pressure and 8 gallons at 400 pounds pressure. Winchester growers claim that it gives less spray burning than the gun. This is a reversion toward the rod and cluster of Vermorel nozzles, used fifteen years ago.

An Acre Dusted in a Few Minutes

A liquid duster in which the spray material is atomized by an air blast applied at the nozzle attracted much attention. It is light, since heavy machinery and high pressure are not necessary. It has a capacity of 6½ gallons a minute and seemed to have good coverage and penetration. An enormous duster was exhibited which poured forth a cloud that envelops an acre of orchard in a very few minutes.

The Tonoloway Orchard, owned by the American Fruit Growers, Inc., comprising 800 acres of apples, was next visited. It is carrying a good crop of apples, chiefly Yorks. This is mountain land so steep that it made New Jersey visitors dizzy. The Tonoloway Orchard has a rather exceptional record for productiveness. During the past seven years, when there have been a number of crop failures in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region, it has averaged eleven bushels a tree annually. The crop this year is estimated at 60,000 barrels. The orchard is in sod mulch and is nitrated heavily, from six to 15 pounds to a tree. It is also pruned very heavily; one grower remarked, "You could throw a bushel basket thru the tree, on any side, without touching a limb." This is stretching it some, but the tops are very open.

Fruit Brushers Demonstrated

At the immense packing house, said to be "the largest and best equipped packing house east of the Mississippi River," various types of grading machines, fruit brushers and packages were demonstrated by the manufacturers. A few years ago this was a strictly barrel territory. Now a steadily increasing proportion of the apples, even the Yorks, is packed in bushels, and a considerable quantity in half-bushel baskets. The visitors were particularly interested in the facing machines for bushel baskets; they appear to be far more efficient than hand facing. The fruitwiping machines, while not usually necessary here for the removal of spray residue, serve a very useful purpose in removing dirt, so that the fruit presents a neater appearance. This is especially true of the wiping of peaches, which was

observed the next day; the removal of fuzz and dirt gave a much more attractive pack.

After a box supper on the attractive lawn of the Tonoloway Orchard manager, Dr. A. L. Quaintance, of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, and Dr. J. R. Magness, also of the Federal Department, discussed the spray residue problem. As to methods of prevention, Dr. Quaintance stated that experiments to find a non-poisonous substitute for arsenate of lead were under way; also that emphasis should be laid, in this part of the country at least, on controlling the first brood, so that late summer sprays are unnecessary. He spoke of packing house sanitation, banding the trees and possibly trap lanterns as auxiliary methods of control.

Chemicals Clean Pacific Fruit

Dr. Magness stated that the present wiping machines remove only one-third to one-half of the spray residue, and are not satisfactory in that respect, but are fully justified as fruit cleaners. In California the growers find that it pays to wipe citrus, if only because of its better appearance, and consequently higher sale value. This year over one-half of the apples and pears shipped from the Pacific states will be chemically cleaned, not wiped, using a wash of one per cent hydrochloric acid (3 gallons of the 32 per cent commercial acid to 100 gallons of water). This is sprayed on the fruit, after which the fruit is sprayed with clear water, dried with an air blast or revolving brush, and then packed. Several types of washing machines are now on the market.

S. W. Frost, of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, speaking for the entomologists, reported that no one effective measure for the control of the Oriental Fruit Moth has yet been discovered. Cultivation, nicotine spraying, bait pails and sanitary measures all help. The natural parasites of the pest seem to be increasing but there is no assurance, as yet, that they will keep it in check.

Unite on "Apples for Health"

J. W. Gorley, reporting on the "Apples-for-Health" campaign, stated that the Northwest has come in on the program almost unanimously. This is the first time eastern and western apple growers have united to advertise their product. It is proposed to raise $1,000,000 a year for four years. The Mills Advertising Agency has been employed to raise the money and direct the advertising. There will be forty men in the field within a month. The firm had charge of the nation-wide "Say it with Flowers" campaign, which has increased the sales of the florists by many millions annually. The company has just raised $6,000,000 for a laundryman's advertising program. It will do the business on a fifteen per cent commission. Growers will be asked not only to become members at $3.00 each, but also to contribute a certain sum per bushel of their crop. This will be one or two cents, as will be determined later.

A recent issue of the "Sunkist Courier," organ of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, takes note of the progress of the "Apples for Health" campaign and proposes a modified form of an old apple slogan:

> "An orange a day
> Keeps the apples away."

This is gratifying evidence that the orange men are really concerned about the prospect in apple competition.—S. W. Fletcher.

Ask Better Apple Variety

Fruit growers in Burlington County have asked A. J. Farley, of the Horticultural Department, New Brunswick, to find them an apple to replace the Starr that has been grown so successfully in that county. In giving the order to Prof. Farley for the new apple, they asked that they find one as large as the Starr, one that ripens at the same time and does not bruise.

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SEED WHEAT
for bigger, better crops!

Rohrer's High Quality, Recleaned Seed Wheat will yield you many more bushels per acre. Now is the time to write for free samples and prices of any or all of these varieties:

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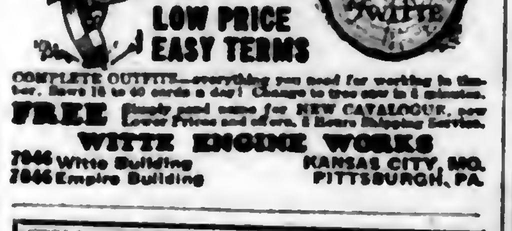

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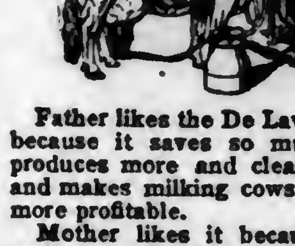

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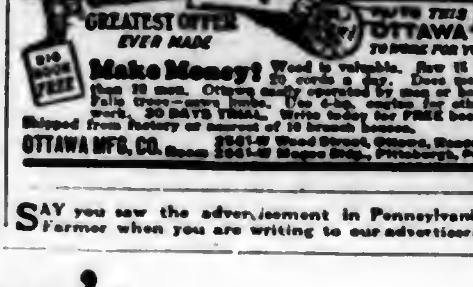

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Eight proven varieties of Winter Wheat. Smooth Chaff and Bearded types. Grown for seed on the famous wheat soils of Lancaster, Pa. Cleaned by special modern machinery—free from cockle, garlic, rye, weeds.

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A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
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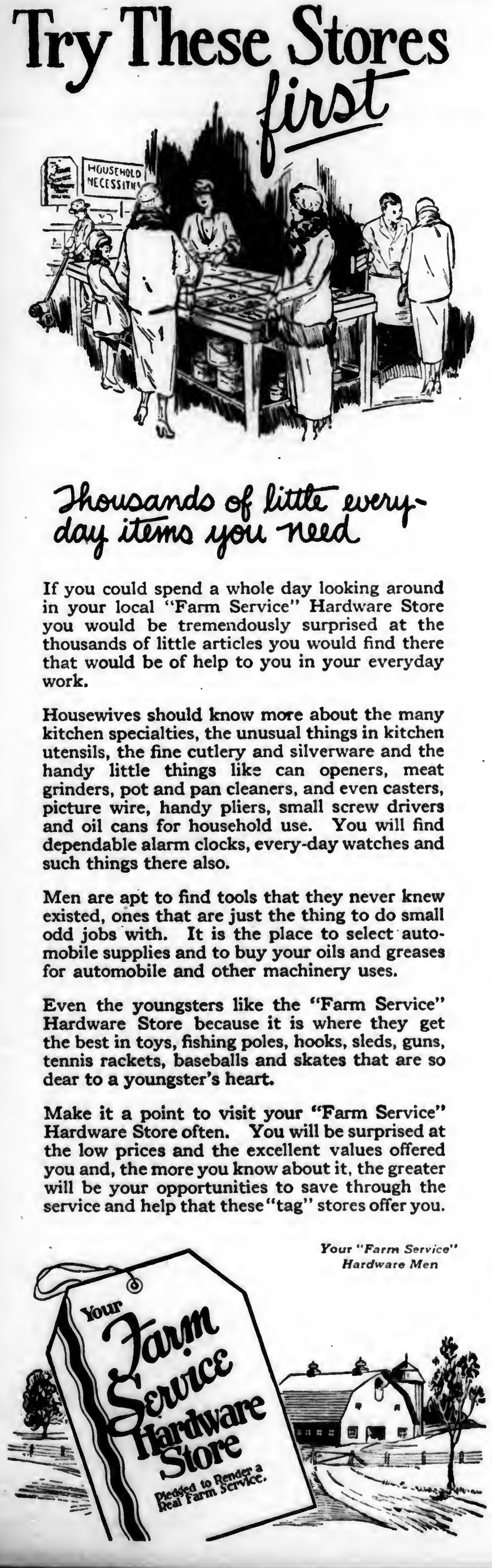

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Thousands of little every-day items you need

If you could spend a whole day looking around in your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store you would be tremendously surprised at the thousands of little articles you would find there that would be of help to you in your everyday work.

Housewives should know more about the many kitchen specialties, the unusual things in kitchen utensils, the fine cutlery and silverware and the handy little things like can openers, meat grinders, pot and pan cleaners, and even casters, picture wire, handy pliers, small screw drivers and oil cans for household use. You will find dependable alarm clocks, every-day watches and such things there also.

Men are apt to find tools that they never knew existed, ones that are just the thing to do small odd jobs with. It is the place to select automobile supplies and to buy your oils and greases for automobile and other machinery uses.

Even the youngsters like the "Farm Service" Hardware Store because it is where they get the best in toys, fishing poles, hooks, sleds, guns, tennis rackets, baseballs and skates that are so dear to a youngster's heart.

Make it a point to visit your "Farm Service" Hardware Store often. You will be surprised at the low prices and the excellent values offered you and, the more you know about it, the greater will be your opportunities to save through the service and help that these "tag" stores offer you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES
Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Nest Box Notes

IN TALKING chickens with one of my neighbors at the feed store the other day, he mentioned the fact that some of his pullets were not doing as well as he would like to see them. I suggested that he might find that intestinal worms were the cause and an examination showed that they were present. Now he is feeding two pounds of tobacco dust in each 100 of mash, as a control. This is the standard remedy for roundworms.

• • •

Very often at this time of year the ranges that have been run over all season have become more or less contaminated, and the soil contains worm eggs which the birds get with their feed. It seems to me that it is very good practice to include the tobacco dust in the mash for a time, especially if the young birds seem a little off condition or are not doing as well as could be expected. Of course, worms are not responsible for all poultry ills, but they often cause unthriftiness where their presence is not suspected. The tobacco treatment is cheap, effective and safe.

• • •

This has been a season much like last, with the rainy weather interfering with repairing roofs, building and painting. There is still time for such jobs, but they ought to be attended to before the fall rush of work starts. It's a safe bet that any one who has leaky roofs knows about it by now, with all the rain we've been having since harvest.

• • •

I have heard several people say that they have had good luck with rearing the young stock, and now have to build in order to accommodate the pullets. Others have pullets to sell. The sale of ready-to-lay pullets helps out a lot with the farm income at this season. It is also a good time for those who are short of birds to buy. I would rather purchase pullets that were just ready to lay than those that had been laying for some time, as they will stand the shock of moving better. I had a good example of this once when selling pullets. I named a man a price for the pick of a flock I had up, but advised him to take birds that were just ready to lay rather than the more forward ones. I guess the pullets with the big combs looked better to him, however, because he took mostly that kind, even lifting one bird off the nest. Some time later I asked how the pullets were laying.

"Say," he said, "when you told me to take the less developed birds I thought you were kidding me, but I wish I had taken them, because all the pullets that were laying dropped off and started to molt after I had them a while, but the others soon started and kept right on."

• • •

Our pullets that started to lay in August are doing well and coming right up in production. I am feeding to keep up the body weight and shall probably put the lights on them so that they will eat more pretty soon. It would be very nice if they would go right on without a molt.

BANKERS TOUR

Centre County Bankers Make Study of Farm Conditions

THE Centre County Bankers' Association held their first agricultural tour on August 25th. The bankers spent the entire day studying farm conditions in the county.

The tour was arranged by H. L. Ebright, of the First National Bank of Centre Hall in cooperation with County Agent R. C. Blaney.

The first stop was made at the Grange Encampment and Fair Grounds at Centre Hall where they met the State Bankers' Association on their state-wide tour.

The county bankers then adjourned to Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm at Centre Hall, Pa., and the state groups proceeded thru Penns Valley to Sunbury.

At the farm of Paul Bradford, at Centre Hall, Pa., they learned the value of producing a high protein dairy ration such as soy beans and alfalfa.

After a stop at the farm of W. F. Rishel, at Farmer's Mills, the bankers lunched at the Brockerhoff Hotel at Bellefonte. They visited the Sheffield Farms milk station there and later drove to the farm of Peters Brothers at Stormstown, Pa. The bankers inspected the dairy herd which is headed by an association bull whose dam has a record of 1143 pounds of butterfat in a year. They also looked over 75 head of purebred Poland China hogs, including two ton litters. Peters Brothers are operating their farm on a solid financial basis and have a complete farming accounting system.

The tour then proceeded to A. C. Kepler's farm at Pine Grove Mills where they looked over 26 acres of potatoes, three acres of strawberries and three acres of raspberries. The last stop was made at Alvin Corl's farm at State College where Earl Corl exhibited his Holstein heifer and told about the calf club of which he is a member.

He Keeps Them on Green Range

Part of P. J. Davis', Massachusetts, flock of turkeys which he raised in confinement. The brooder house, now their roosting house, is on runners and is moved frequently so the birds will have green range. Sometimes he broadcasts a few sunflower seed in his turkey forage runs so they will have shade in the hot months and feed later.—T. H. W.

Pennsylvania Potato Growers Make Their Annual State Tour

MEMBERS of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, county agents, extension specialists and others made a rapid survey of the state's potato industry during the week ending August 20th. Traveling in large buses and followed by a mess truck which provided meals en route, the tourists made one or two stops in nearly every important potato growing center. Canvas cots were carried along and set up in armories and fair buildings for the over-night stops. Dr. E. L. Nixon, famed State College plant pathology extension specialist, and Miles Horst, of the association, were in charge.

Assembling at State College the caravan started north on Monday, making the first stop at the farm of A. C. Kepler, Centre County. Mr. Kepler has been a member of the 400 Bushel Potato Club for some time, his record last year being 446 bushels on a measured acre.

The first night was spent in the Consistory Building at Coudersport and the next morning the tourists visited two leading Potter County seed potato growers, E. R. Bloss and Blough Brothers. Turning west to Warren County, the party stopped at the large farm of J. B. Moore and Son, and then at another father and son establishment in Butler County, that of Thomas Denniston and his son, Lloyd.

Spraying Experiments Seen

The Dennistons were conducting several interesting experiments comparing different kinds of fertilizer and various spacing of seed potatoes in the row. They were also comparing soy beans with sweet clover as a source of organic matter for potatoes. Unsprayed check rows in their field were nearly dead while the rest of the crop was growing vigorously, demonstrating very graphically the value of spraying. Last year the Dennistons' 400 Bushel Potato Club record was 481.9 bushels.

The Patton farm in Lawrence County (484.8 bushels on an acre last year) was visited just before the tourists entered New Castle where they held an evening meeting with the Lawrence County Potato Growers' Association and spread their blankets for the second night's stop.

E. G. George, of Westmoreland County, who made a record of 407 bushels on an acre last year, was visited on Wednesday. The Charles M. Schwab farm in Cambria County and S. Blaine Lehman's place in Franklin County were seen Thursday. The latter produced 422 bushels of potatoes on an acre last year.

Friday's stops were at the farms of Amos Eberly, Lancaster County, (409 bushels on a measured acre in 1926); Louis R. Downing, Chester County; William Mendenhall, Chester County, (443 bushels in 1926); Jacob Wile, Montgomery County, (501 bushels in 1926); Dr. D. D. Fritch, Lehigh County, (467 bushels in 1926).

Lebanon County potato growers on their annual tour joined the group at Mr. Wile's farm for an open-air discussion meeting. J. B. R. Dickey, State College extension specialist, warned the growers against going home and following in detail the methods of any one of the experts who had been visited. Every part of the state has its own problems; no single set of rules holds good for all sections.

President Lohr, of the state association, Mr. Horst and County Agent Waltz, of Montgomery County, also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Dickey believed that where it can be grown sweet clover is generally to be preferred to soy beans as a crop to precede potatoes. He favored sowing sweet clover one spring and plowing it down for potatoes the next, as the clover takes little nitrogen from the air after the second year and is harder to cover when it has become tall and woody.

Fertilizer Applied When Seeding

Mr. Wile plants his crop in 30-inch rows, the seed pieces about nine inches apart in the row. The field is marked out and the fertilizer applied (1000 pounds per acre) in the same operation. The first cultivating is done with the two-horse cultivator. As the root system develops this machine is abandoned for the weeder, which is used both ways across the field until the plants are eight or ten inches high.

On Saturday the tourists saw the famous potato fields of Ray Briggs and Son, of Luzerne County. For three years in succession this farm has produced the highest potato yields on record in Pennsylvania. The prize yields on a surveyed acre have been: 637.6 bushels in 1924; 571.4 bushels in 1925; 688 bushels in 1926.

These champion growers plow 15 to 16 inches deep with a two-bottom plow and tractor. The field is heavily manured. A half ton of 4-8-7 fertilizer per acre is applied in the row. The rows are from 18 to 24 inches apart, seed pieces nine inches apart in the row, three to five inches deep. About 400 bushels of Michigan seed per acre are used, the seed pieces weighing from two to three ounces each. The field is harrowed three or four times as the plants come up and then is worked several times with a cultivator.

Covers Sixteen Rows at a Time

Ray Briggs and Son use a sprayer that covers 16 rows at a time. This large machine does the work quickly and with a minimum of damage to the vines. It has a tank holding over 200 gallons. A heavy pump and engine maintain pressure up to 500 pounds. The ends of the sprayer boom can be folded back so the machine is easily handled in narrow lanes.

The last stop of the tour was at the large potato farm of J. L. Reitz, Union County. The visitors were interested in Mr. Reitz's marketing methods. His potatoes enter one end of his grading house as they come from the field, go over the sizing machine, are carefully graded according to U. S. official standards, and leave for market at the other end of the building in bags marked with the growers' name and his own brand and trade mark.

The 16-row sprayer used by the champion potato growers of Pennsylvania, Ray Briggs and Son. The tank holds over 200 gallons and the 15-horsepower engine will maintain a pressure of 500 pounds.

(Continued on page 23)

Burns WOOD!

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EVERY country home should have this modern "above-the-floor" furnace. Heats the entire house by circulating, moist, warm air from room to room. Resembles a piece of beautiful, period furniture. The porcelain Allenamel finish in natural walnut effect is easily dusted.

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S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
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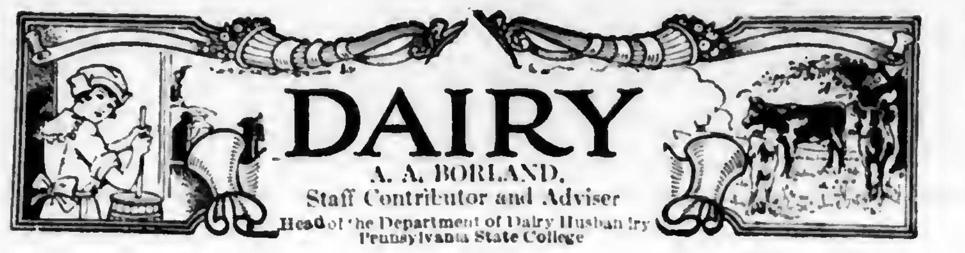

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Mercer Cow Testing Association Finishes Its Fifth Year

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The result for the whole-year members is as follows:

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Per cent of butterfat	4.1
Value of product	$249.50
Cost of pasture	10.30
Cost of roughage	31.55
Cost of grain	49.29
Total cost of feed	91.14
Value of product above feed cost	158.36
Return for $1.00 expended for feed	2.74
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County agent, W. S. Hagar; assistant county agent, D. S. Keller; tester in charge, Forrest Haugh; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Seven herds with five or more cows exceeded an average of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list follows:

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H. B. Edeburn, Mercer	10.75	R. G.	6839	335.5
C. A. Gamble, Fredonia	9.50	R. & G. H.	8945	310.0
A. S. McCullough, Sharpsville	10.67	R. G.	6061	303.3
S. E. Uber, Greenville	13.42	G. G., G. S., & G. J.	6798	301.6
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A New Book

MAKING YOUR OWN MARKET is the title of a book which should be in the hands of every producer who must market his own products. The book is a compilation of short articles written by the people who do the things they tell of in selling direct to consumers by means of roadside stands, selling around home, retail routes, selling specialities, and by direct-mail.

The book is full of practical suggestions. Signs, sales letters, packages and other sales devices which have brought success are illustrated, and it includes photographs of many of the growers whose story it tells. These experiences deal with almost every product including fresh and canned vegetables, fruits, eggs, cream, butter and cheese, meats, cut flowers, dogs and many others. No matter how small may be the producer, this book will be found helpful. It is prepared by Russel Lord and Thomas Delorhery, and is published by the MacMillan Company, New York. For sale thru Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Philadelphia. Price $1.25.

Ayrshire Sets Record

SIR ROBERT'S ROMONA BELL, owned by the Pennsylvania State College, has set a world's champion Ayrshire record in the 305-day class.

Completing her year as a junior four-year-old, this Ayrshire champion produced 14,744 pounds of milk and 572.42 pounds of butterfat. This record wins a French cup.

When she was a junior two-year-old she produced 12,861 pounds of milk and 534.5 pounds of butterfat, winning a French cup in 1924 by producing more milk and butterfat than any other two-year-old that year.

Sir Robert's Romona Bell was presented to the college by the Masonic Homes farm at Elizabethtown.

College Buys Jersey

RALEIGH'S WARDER, purchased from Mrs. Halliday, Borden Homes Farm, Walkill, New York, is the new head of the purebred Jersey herd at the Pennsylvania State College.

This great sire was bred by Merldale Farms, Meredith, New York, who sold him to Mrs. Halliday. Some two-year-old daughters of this great bull have produced 500 pounds of butterfat a year on two milkings a day. Raleigh's Warder will be mated with daughters of the famous sire, St. Mawes Grandson Frisky, who was obtained by Penn State from the Oregon Agricultural College. Because of the fine production records made by offspring and the good show animals among the ancestors of the new sire, he is expected to produce wonderful results.

Plan Winter Show

PLANS are under way for holding an annual winter show and sale of purebred Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle in the Amphitheater at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois. The object of the show as announced by W. H. Tomhave, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, is to give breeders a chance to buy and sell a few choice cattle.

Clarion Holstein Men Exhibit Association Sires and Calves

THE First Clarion County Holstein Bull Association held its first picnic at Rimersburg on August 23rd. Altho the organization has been functioning only two years the members were able to make a good showing of calves from association sires. All four of the association bulls were also shown.

Among the guests and speakers at the picnic were S. J. Brownell, State College dairy extension specialist; Mr. Crissey, field representative of the Holstein-Friesian Association, and C. L. White, of Pennsylvania Farmer. Mr. Brownell and County Agent F. K. Miller, working with local dairymen, were responsible for the founding of this better breeding organization.

The members of the association are: W. G. Rimer, president; C. A. McCauley, secretary; F. N. Fowler, C. L. Risher, W. P. Snyder.

The photographs show the four association bulls and some of their calves that were exhibited at the picnic.

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Now you may have a smooth-surface rug with a lovely wax finish!

HOW often have you wished for a rug like this: pretty enough for the most tastefully furnished room, yet inexpensive . . . easy to keep clean, yet without that "hardness" sometimes associated with smooth-surface rugs.

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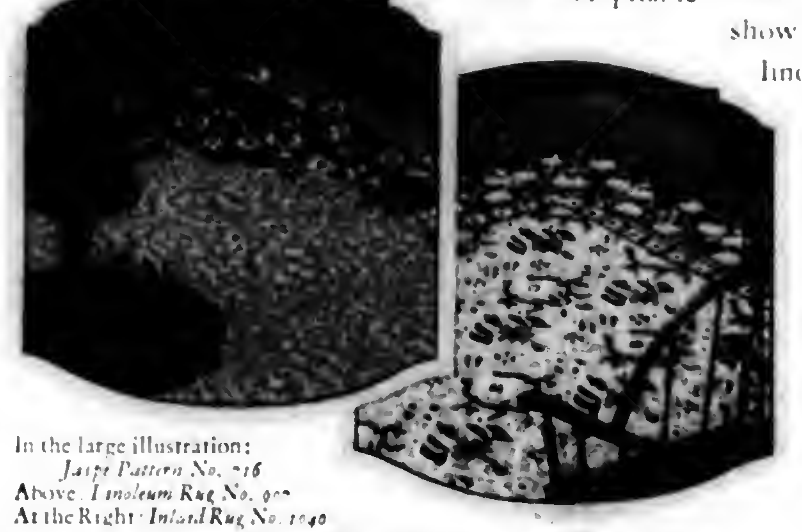
In rich blues, greens, grays, rose, tan, and taupe, with handsomely decorated borders, these new Armstrong Rugs offer unusual opportunities for home beautifying at little cost. Place one of them in any room in the house, and you have the beginning of a charming color scheme. For bedrooms, dining-room, living room, playroom or sewing room, there is nothing more suitable or practicable as a floor covering.

Properly waxed and cared for, Armstrong's Jaspé Rugs always look fresh and inviting. Because they are made of genuine cork linoleum, they are sturdy, yet soft and pliable and quiet to the tread. You may roll them and move them from room to room as often as you please . . . yet these rugs do lie flat on the floor.

When you buy a smooth-surface rug, bear in mind that these new Jaspé rugs are made only in genuine Armstrong's Linoleum, identified by the Circle A trade-mark stamped on the burlap back. Ask the salesman in the local store to show you the new Armstrong Rugs of Jaspé linoleum. If he hasn't the new patterns in stock he can get them for you.



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It is the only Strainer made that's guaranteed to strain 100% clean. Our 10 Day Trial Test enables you to prove it at our risk—your money back if it fails to remove ALL the dirt. Thousands in use — two sizes 10 qt. and 18 qt. Sold by dealers everywhere. (5)
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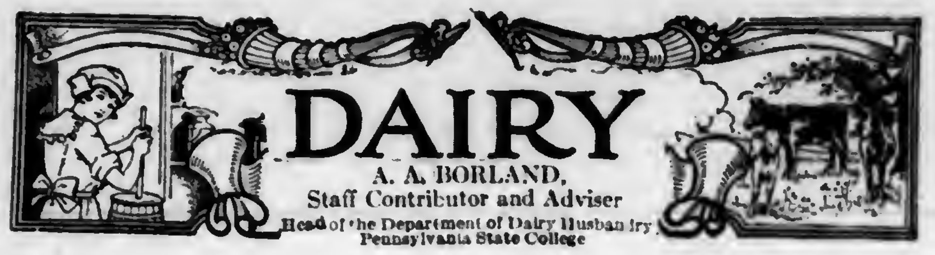

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A New Book

MAKING YOUR OWN MARKET is the title of a book which should be in the hands of every producer who must market his own products. The book is a compilation of short articles written by the people who do the things they tell of in selling direct to consumers by means of roadside stands, selling around home, retail routes, selling specialities, and by direct-mail.

The book is full of practical suggestions. Signs, sales letters, packages and other sales devices which have brought success are illustrated, and it includes photographs of many of the growers whose story it tells. These experiences deal with almost every product including fresh and canned vegetables, fruits, eggs, cream, butter and cheese, meats, cut flowers, dogs and many others. No matter how small may be the producer, this book will be found helpful. It is prepared by Russel Lord and Thomas Delorhery, and is published by the MacMillan Company, New York. For sale thru Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Philadelphia. Price $1.25.

Ayrshire Sets Record

SIR ROBERT'S ROMONA BELL, owned by the Pennsylvania State College, has set a world's champion Ayrshire record in the 305-day class.

Completing her year as a junior four-year-old, this Ayrshire champion produced 14,744 pounds of milk and 572.42 pounds of butterfat. This record wins a French cup.

When she was a junior two-year-old she produced 12,861 pounds of milk and 534.5 pounds of butterfat, winning a French cup in 1924 by producing more milk and butterfat than any other two-year-old that year.

Sir Robert's Romona Bell was presented to the college by the Masonic Homes farm at Elizabethtown.

College Buys Jersey

RALEIGH'S WARDER, purchased from Mrs. Halliday, Borden Homes Farm, Walkill, New York, is the new head of the purebred Jersey herd at the Pennsylvania State College.

This great sire was bred by Meridale Farms, Meredith, New York, who sold him to Mrs. Halliday. Some two-year-old daughters of this great bull have produced 500 pounds of butterfat a year on two milkings a day. Raleigh's Warder will be mated with daughters of the famous sire, St. Mawes Grandson Frisky, who was obtained by Penn State from the Oregon Agricultural College. Because of the fine production records made by offspring and the good show animals among the ancestors of the new sire, he is expected to produce wonderful results.

Plan Winter Show

PLANS are under way for holding an annual winter show and sale of purebred Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle in the Amphitheater at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois. The object of the show as announced by W. H. Tomhave, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, is to give breeders a chance to buy and sell a few choice cattle.

Clarion Holstein Men Exhibit Association Sires and Calves

THE First Clarion County Holstein Bull Association held its first picnic at Rimersburg on August 23rd. Altho the organization has been functioning only two years the members were able to make a good showing of calves from association sires. All four of the association bulls were also shown.

Among the guests and speakers at the picnic were S. J. Brownell, State College dairy extension specialist; Mr. Crissey, field representative of the Holstein-Friesian Association, and C. L. White, of Pennsylvania Farmer. Mr. Brownell and County Agent F. K. Miller, working with local dairymen, were responsible for the founding of this better breeding organization.

The members of the association are: W. G. Rimer, president; C. A. McCauley, secretary; F. N. Fowler, C. L. Risher, W. P. Snyder.

The photographs show the four association bulls and some of their calves that were exhibited at the picnic.

Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW—DIFFERENT—PRETTIER Patterns

Now you may have a smooth-surface rug with a lovely wax finish!

HOW often have you wished for a rug like this: pretty enough for the most tastefully furnished room, yet inexpensive . . . easy to keep clean, yet without that "hardness" sometimes associated with smooth-surface rugs.

Now you may have just such a rug. The new Armstrong's Jaspé Rugs are made of the same genuine linoleum with the lustrous wax finish that has made Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Floors so popular. They have the same wonderful wearing qualities, too, for the beautiful Jaspé graining runs right through to the burlap back—it can't "wear off." A light damp-mopping cleans the surface, an occasional waxing or polishing with a soft cloth or pad restores its wonderful lustre.

In rich blues, greens, grays, rose, tan, and taupe, with handsomely decorated borders, these new Armstrong Rugs offer unusual opportunities for home beautifying at little cost. Place one of them in any room in the house, and you have the beginning of a charming color scheme. For bedrooms, dining-room, living-room, playroom or sewing room, there is nothing more suitable or practicable as a floor covering.

Properly waxed and cared for, Armstrong's Jaspé Rugs always look fresh and inviting. Because they are made of genuine cork linoleum, they are sturdy, yet soft and pliable and quiet to the tread. You may roll them and move them from room to room as often as you please . . . yet these rugs do lie flat on the floor.

When you buy a smooth-surface rug, bear in mind that these new Jaspé rugs are made only in genuine Armstrong's Linoleum, identified by the Circle A trade-mark stamped on the burlap back. Ask the salesman in the local store to show you the new Armstrong Rugs of Jaspé linoleum. If he hasn't the new patterns in stock he can get them for you.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

This handsome booklet illustrates the new patterns beautifully in color. It will be sent to you free if you address your request to Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1019 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

In the large illustration: Jaspé Pattern No. 716
Above: Linoleum Rug No. 907
At the Right: Inlaid Rug No. 1040

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs
they wear and Ⓐ wear and wear
Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

My crowd all smoke P. A.

THAT doesn't mean I smoke it because the rest of the fellows do. I've got ideas of my own. If you pinned me down to reasons, I'd say I smoke Prince Albert *because I like it!* That's reason enough for me. But if you want details, I'll give them to you.

First of all, P. A. is delightfully fragrant. When you open the tidy red tin and that aroma bursts upon the air, you can hardly wait to taste such tobacco in your pipe. The smoke itself makes good on the advance notices broadcast by the fragrance.

Cool as an alarm-clock doing its stuff. Sweet as the recollection that you have the day off. Mild as the congratulations of the defeated candidate. So mild, in fact, that it never bites the tongue or parches the throat. Yet with plenty of rich, satisfying tobacco-body.

I don't know what brand you're smoking now, but I *do* know what you'll be smoking "from now on" when you try this cool, long-burning tobacco I've been telling you about. If you want to get the most out of your pipe, pack it with P. A. That's *my* advice.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

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PRINCE ALBERT

Italy's Cooperatives Aid Farmers

Loyalty Is the Key to Their Success

By H. G. NIESLEY

Agricultural Economics Extension Specialist, Pennsylvania State College

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Upon reaching the city we were met by the president of the federation, President Mg. Emilio Marondi. He is a man with a full flowing beard and shows a kindly disposition and an eye that seems to be able to look far into the future.

Fortunately the day of our visit was the day in which the federation was acting as host to a group of foreign delegates from many European countries, who came to see at first hand the work of the Italian Federation, "Federazione Consorii Agrari" as it is called in Italian.

Yours for the Asking

WITH the passing of the blacksmith shop from crossroads and villages, the farmer is experiencing difficulty in getting his horses shod. The only way that many farmers can keep their horses well-shod is to learn to do the work themselves. To assist them in learning to care for the feet of their work stock and to shoe their horses the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared an illustrated bulletin on Farm Horseshoeing, known as Farmers' Bulletin 1535-F.

Immediately upon arrival I was greeted by Professor Edward Nassi, an employe of the federation in charge of all the seed certification work. Professor Nassi spoke English very well, having lived in Australia for 12 years.

An auto tour was arranged in such a manner that one's memory went back to good old Pennsylvania. Numbers on the cars and dusty roads surely brought to my mind fond recollections of days gone by in the Keystone State.

Local cooperation started in Italy in 1880, and in 1892 twelve local organizations joined to form the present organization. Senator Raineri, who was a minister of agriculture for Italy for three terms, is given the credit of starting the organization.

Strength Based on Four Things

President Marondi, who now guides the organization has been its president and general manager for 27 years. His reply to my question, "What is the strength of your federation based on?" was: control of quality; makes possible credit for locals; stabilizes prices; prevents competition among locals.

The local organization comprising the province of Placenza naturally has its headquarters there and thus offered an opportunity to see its operation. It has a membership of about 6000 farmers which represents about 30 per cent of the farmers of the province. The farmers join the local by paying 30 to 40 lyre (about $1.50 to $2.00 in U. S. money). This serves as payment for shares for which a membership certificate is issued. The local organizations in turn join the federation.

The local at Piacenza maintains a building which houses the offices, also a display room for farm machinery and seeds, of which they handle very much.

The traveling chair (county agent) as he is called in Italy also has offices in the building. He is a government employe but gets some financial aid from the province.

The local also maintains large feed warehouses and machinery repair shops. During the course of our trip we were shown thru a large fertilizer plant owned and operated by this local organization, where 30,000 tons of acid phosphate are made annually. The sulphuric acid is manufactured at the plant and rock phosphate imported, 20 per cent from America and 80 per cent from Africa. Super-phosphate, 15 per cent, cost 30 lyre per 100 pounds last spring (about $30 per ton). Copper sulphate, which is also handled, I found selling to farmers at about seven cents per pound.

Officer Gives Services

The chief business of the organization is handling products the farmer needs. However, cheese is the one exception we noticed. A large storage cellar is maintained for storing the cheese for the members. He is allowed or advanced about 60 per cent of the market value at the time of delivery and the remainder at the close of the business year.

Turning now to the federation. One wonders how so much is accomplished at such little expense but we soon learned that the spirit is placed first. The interest and loyalty of the officers is almost inconceivable. I was told by my interpreter that the president was a wealthy man (a big land owner) and would not need to do the work he is doing but his interest in agriculture and cooperation leads him to give his full time and services to the federation at a salary of only about 20,000 lyre per year ($1000).

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CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

How I Would Like to Spend My Spare Time

First Prize—Over Twelve

I WOULD like to use two weeks of my spare time this summer in camping. I would take five girl chums along with me. Think how delightful it would be to pack up the necessities needed and hike to a wooded spot beside a cool pond. A little ways from the pond would be a spring of fresh, pure water for the cooking and drinking.

After getting the tents up we would cut pine or hemlock boughs to lay on the ground, putting blankets over them to prevent any dampness.

We would then cook our supper over an open fire, wash dishes and put the camp in shape for the night, then go to bed and sleep with a blanket over us to keep away the cool night air.

In the morning we would get up feeling refreshed and full of life. After getting our breakfast, do the work and then for some sports.

We would fish in the morning while it was cool. After we caught a good mess of fish we would take a boat and row around on the pond. We would have boat races and other kinds of sports with the boats.

After having dinner we would all go for a hike, divide up in pairs and each pair go a different way. Go for about two miles and then return to camp by another way. We wouldn't say anything about our hike until after we had supper and finished the work. Then we would all gather around the fire and each pair tell the interesting things they saw.

We would all go to bed tired but happy after our first day in the woods. The days to follow would be spent in much the same way. We would swim, fish, row and hike.

But how good it would be to get back home to father and mother, sisters and brothers, and tell them of the happy times we had while camping.—Inez Vanderpool, (X), Bradford County, Pa.

First Prize—Under Twelve

THERE are so many ways in which I would like to spend my spare time I can scarcely tell you all of them. First, I would like to read the Forum page because I enjoy it better than any other magazine. Second, I would like to go out under a shade tree and read wonderful books such as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which I always did enjoy very much. Also, "The Life of Abraham Lincoln, one of our most noted presidents, and also "The Life of Washington." Thru these books I've learned very much. I can't help but think how Lincoln, poor as he was, became president of the United States. But this shows that truthfulness, honesty and loving kindness lead to a great position.—Florence Eppley, (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We received Pennsylvania Farmer today. I was reading the Forum page and I see Marie Rush, from Greene County, Pa., asks for a recipe for butterscotch candy. Here is mine.

BUTTERSCOTCH

1 cup sugar
¼ cup dark table molasses
1 tablespoon good vinegar
2 tablespoons boiling water
½ cup of butter

Boil ingredients until when tried in cold water the mixture will become brittle. Then take off stove and turn into a well-buttered pan and when slightly cool mark into squares with a sharp-pointed knife. —Mary Gummo, Clinton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Once a carrier pigeon came to a neighbor's house. The colors of its feathers were green, red and black. I went camping this summer. We went to Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls and Toronto. It's a lot of fun to camp. Won't someone send a recipe for butterscotch patties?—Gretchen Sponenbergh, (X), Burlington County, N. J.

Here's another request for a recipe. I'm sure your Forum cousins will help you, Gretchen.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Cousin Ruth;—I received your letter and membership pin and thank you very much for it. I guess your letter has been all over the world. I just received it. I am sending a picture of Ginger, daddy's hound, and myself.—May Cass, (X), Bradford County, Pa.

TWO OF MY PETS
May Cass, (X), Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousins:—I think boys ought to help their parents and help their sisters dry dishes. My little brother is nine years old and when sister was sick he helped with the dishes and did many useful things.

My brother has a pet crow. We call him Sammy and he comes when we call him by his name. We got him when he was very young. We feed it on bread and earth worms. He can fly now. You might not believe it but he can say, "Hello, Ma." "Pa," and many other words. When we get up in the morning, first thing Sammy says is "Hello."

Here is a dandy candy recipe. I've tried it.

CREAM CANDY

4 cups sugar
2 cups water
¾ cup of vinegar
1 cup rich cream or milk
1 teaspoon of vanilla
A pinch of soda

Let it boil until it cracks in water, then work very white and cut in inch-long pieces. It is very good. —Genevieve Weiss, eleven, Wyoming County, Pa.

Don't forget your promise, Virginia. I'll be looking for the picture.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Here is a recipe for sponge cake. I have tried it many times and like it very well.

SPONGE CAKE

Two eggs beaten until lemon yellow, add pinch of salt and 1 cup sugar, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla, ½ cup boiling water added just before putting in pans.—Philura Klippie, (X), Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a large farm. I go in swimming almost every day. The water is about three and a half feet deep. For my pets I have a dog and three kittens. We have a large herd of cows and I help milk morning and evening.—Bessie Snyder, Lycoming County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I received my membership pin; thank you. I think it is very pretty. My grandmother gave me a small garden this spring. I like to tend my garden and I also like to feed the chickens and hunt the eggs.—Evelyn Ruth Rinehart, (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a pet dog and a pet cat. Every morning I take the little dog along to the other farm to give him some milk. School begins soon and I am glad. Every morning I must drive the cows to the other farm. We are building the barn just now. I helped to load the wheat this year.—Mabel Heffelfinger, Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I received my membership pin, many thanks for it. I always help in the corn field and when we planted potatoes I helped. My little niece was here to visit last week and I had a good time playing with her.—Esther Doverspike, (X), Jefferson County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have two cats, a black one and a gray one. We feed them milk and the black cat always waits for the foam from the strainer. We are raising a calf which is black and white.

This year a high-holder built its nest in the trunk of one of our cherry trees. They made a deep hole in the trunk then built a nest in it. There were six white eggs in it. They are larger than robin's eggs. We are raising about 250 chickens. They are two months old and are growing nicely. The roosters can crow.—Irene Eckel, Wyoming County, Pa.

GROUP 1—OVER TWELVE

First—Inez Vanderpool, (X), Bradford County, Pa.
Second—Mary E. Kellar, (X), Jefferson County, Pa.
Third—Mattie A Kanagy, (X), Mifflin County, Pa.

GROUP 2—TWELVE AND UNDER TWELVE

First—Florence Eppley, (X), Cumberland County, Pa.
Second—Clara Shepherd, (X), Chester County, Pa.
Third—Jonas Yingst (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

What Do You Like Best?

DEAR FORUM GIRLS AND BOYS:—Have you been waiting patiently to hear the results of the contest? On the page you'll find a list of the winners together with the essays that won first prize in the two groups. I'm afraid the title of the contest scared some of you, didn't it? I noticed that some of the girls and boys that enter the contests regularly failed to enter this one. I'll be glad to have you write and tell me the kind of contest you like best. You know this is your very own page and it may just as well be chock full with the stories, contests and puzzles you like best.

You'd be surprised if you could see our Letter Box—it's crowded with letters from almost every county in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. If you haven't yet posted your letter you'd better make haste. Remember, I have a SECRET for the best letter received from Forum friends over twelve and also another SECRET for the best letter submitted by those under twelve. After the secrets are mailed (did you know we could mail secrets?) I'll tell you all about it.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—If you will use the letters in the word at the top of the puzzle to make the words below, you will find a familiar saying which has something to do with that big word. For instance, the figure "6" stands for the sixth letter in "promptness," the figure "8" stands for the eighth letter, and so on. Once in a while I have left a blank space for you to fill in, because I think you will all be able to guess what the letter should be since I have given you some of the letters. When you have made out this sentence, send me your answer, either on a postcard or in a letter, so that it reaches me by September 17th. PLEASE TELL ME HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND IN WHAT COUNTY YOU LIVE.

The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle in the August 20 issue (the one in which you told "what happened" by adding letters to missing words) is: A, AT, EAT, HEAT, CHEAT.

The prize winners are: Virginia Baker, age 11, Safe Harbor, Pa.; Robert C. Gay, age 10, Coatesville, Pa.; Dorothy M. Harkleroad, age 10, Yatesboro, Pa.; Arlene Johnson, age 9, Kane, Pa.; Dot Price, age 9, Everett, Pa.; D. Mildred Sheppard, age 9, Elmer, N. J.; Irene Shunkweiler, age 12, Clearfield, Pa.; Edwin Wilson, age 9, New Sheffield, Pa.; Roberta M. Wilson, age 12, Meshoppen, Pa.; Ferris Woodruff, age 10, Powell, Pa.

Here's a note of welcome to the Little Folks who have just started in answering puzzles. We have even had answers from Ohio and Indiana in the last few weeks. I want to thank those Little Folks who send me such nice answers each week and tell me many interesting things. We can't of course, fill the page with lists of names but when I see familiar writing each week I always say: "Well, here's another of 'my little regulars'."

P R O M P T N E S S
6H8 8_2L_ Bi2_
CA6_H89 6H8 _324

Answers to riddles printed on our page last week from Myrtle Steffy, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

1. Nine cents.
2. The doctor.
3. To cover his head.
4. A barrel.
5. The letter "N."
6. Advice.

Contestants

(Over twelve)

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Faith Lehigh (X). **Bradford County**, Inez Vanderpool (X). **Bucks County**, Estella B. Cam. **Clinton County**, Bertha Rupert (X). **Columbia County**, Dorothy Fritz, Lola L. Seltzer. **Fayette County**, Ruth Hall. **Jefferson County**, Mary E. Kellar (X). **Lancaster County**, Emma M. Evans. **Mifflin County**, Mattie A. Kanagy (X). **Northumberland County**, Mildred Hoffman (X). **Westmoreland County**, Beatrice Rupert. **York County**, Beaulah M. Ayres (X).

NEW JERSEY

Morris County, Evelyn Parsons.

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Reginald T. Rippeon (X).

(Twelve and Under Twelve)

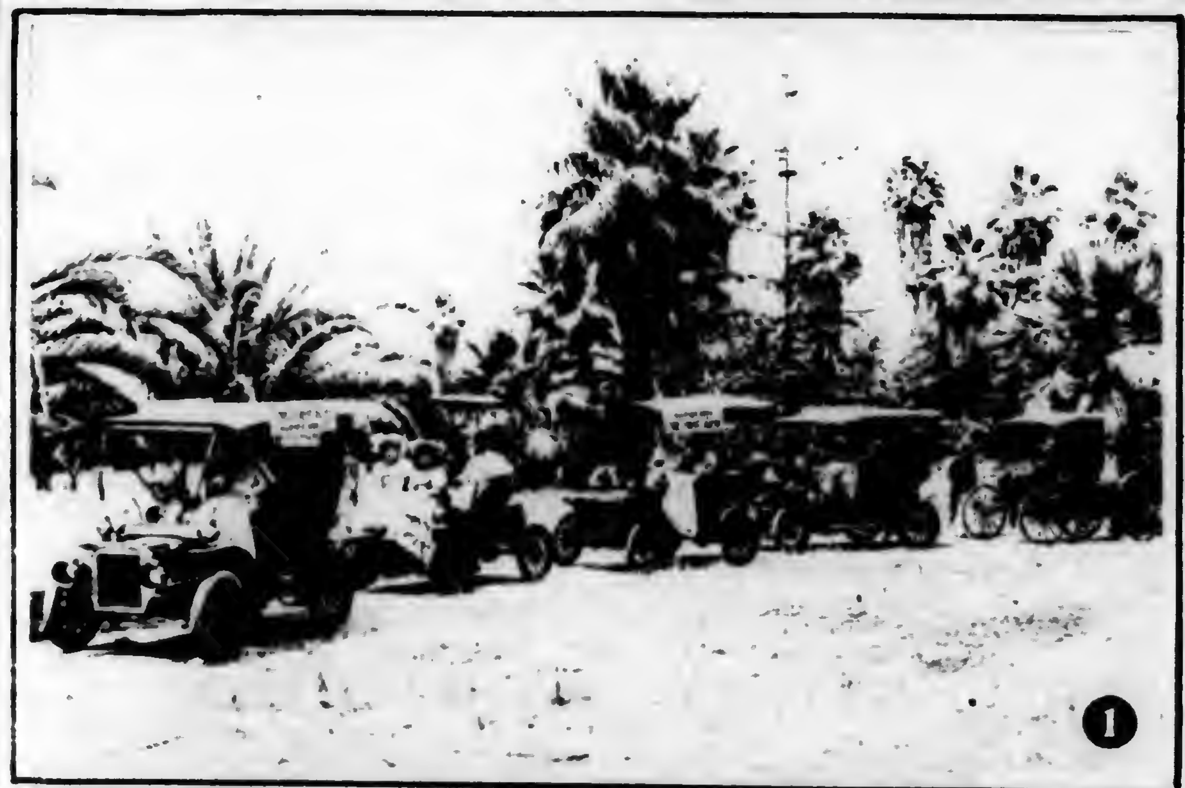
PENNSYLVANIA

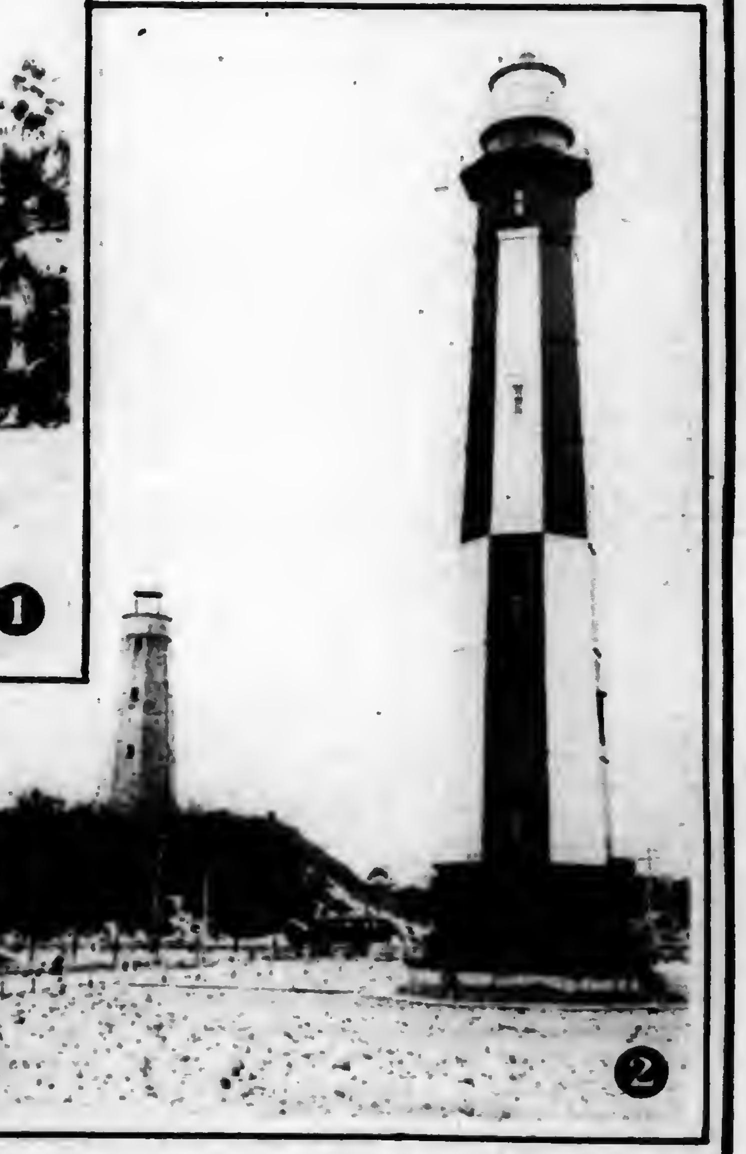
Bradford County, Roberta Snyder (X). **Bucks County**, Marion Ford. **Chester County**, Clara Shepherd (X), Virginia M. Shaffner. **Clinton County**, Tula M. Shadle, **Crawford County**, Sybella Byers (no address given). **Cumberland County**, Florence Eppley (X). **Dauphin County**, Jonas Yingst (X). **Montgomery County**, Sara Leopold. **Somerset County**, Mary Oester.

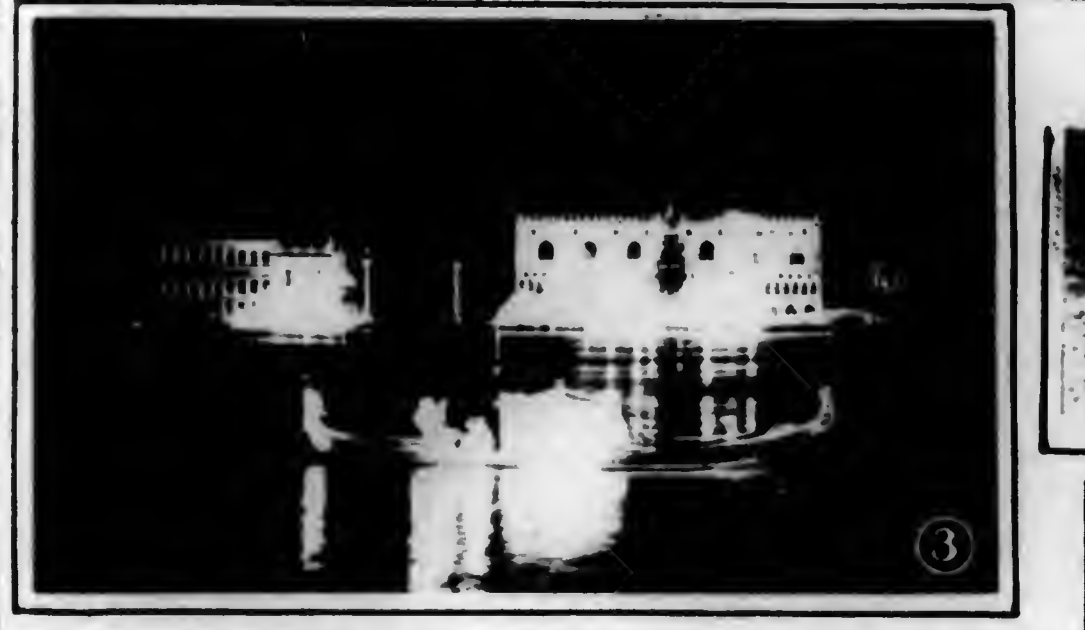
MARYLAND

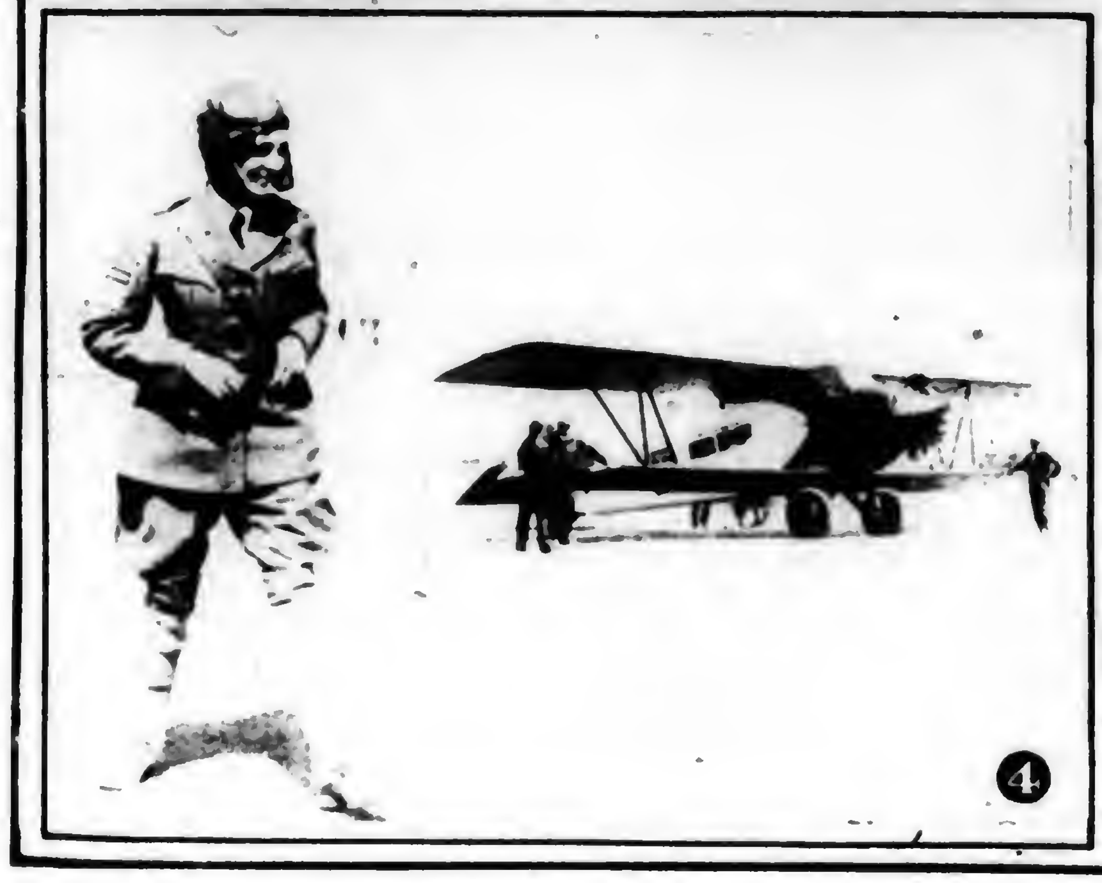
Caroline County, Dempsey Kinnanon.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Five of the oldest automobiles in the world were used in an "Old Settlers" parade which celebrated Hollywood's fortieth birthday. It's a far cry from these "antiques" to the present-day models

2.—The oldest lighthouse in the country and one of the newest are located at Cape Henry, Virginia. The older one, in the background, was built in 1790. The newer is thirty-five years old.

3.—The Grand Canal, Venice, Italy, with bonfires illuminating the old palaces along its banks.

4.—Miss Mildred Doran in her flying togs, and her plane, "Miss Doran," in which she and two pilots attempted the Pacific flight in the Dole Air Derby from Oakland to Honolulu. As yet no trace has been found of the plane and its passengers, nor of the "Golden Eagle," another entry in the race.

5.—Art Goebel, who piloted the "Woolaroc," winner of the first prize of $25,000 in the Dole Air Derby, beating the second prize winner, the "Aloha," by two hours. The "Aloha," piloted by Martin Jensen, received a prize of $10,000.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

It's Not Too Good to Be True

Imagine Washing Dishes without Dishpan or Cloth!

WHEN I read of recent experiments with dishwashing methods, I decided to reform. I had long ago discarded the dishtowel as insanitary, using it only for glassware and silver. I poured quantities of boiling water over the dishes as they stood in the draining rack, and when I was sick argued with the hired girl to get her to do the same.

The dishmop was to blame for bacteria on perfectly clean-looking dishes. The offending mop must be boiled each time before using. Goodness, what a nuisance! Even after I was converted to the idea because I feared the spread of colds, sore throat, or even tonsilitis or influenza, I would forget that pesky dishmop. I hemmed pieces of old toweling and tried to keep one or two boiled up ahead of time, while I threw the used drying towels into the laundry bag.

Now I have a strictly sanitary dishwasher, and it cost only five dollars. I'll wager a bacteriologist could not find a single stray germ after I have treated the dishes to the cutting spray of boiling soapy water, then to clear hot water.

The silverware is put in the rack at the end of the wire drainer which is a part of the dishwashing outfit, and it is left to dry itself. A strong fibre brush attaches to the hose for cleaning cooking utensils, and since aluminum does not rust, they are merely rinsed with scalding water and drained also.

Attached to Any Faucet

This dishwasher slips on any faucet — its attachment is not a plumbing job. After using I slip it off, leaving the chain on the faucet, and turn it back over a nail above the sink. Then it is there ready for next time. It takes less than a minute to attach it. It is ideal, attached to the cold water faucet, for cleaning greens, and uses less water than the old way.

By holding the hose close to the dishes so that the spray strikes them edgewise, there is no splashing, and the spray is so diffused that it does not break the dishes.

I am quite in love with my new dishwasher, because it saves time and because it makes the dishes most sanitary.—Doris W. McCray.

Note:—Now here's another ray of sunshine for our Pennsylvania Farmer kitchens. Imagine washing dishes without a dish pan, a cloth, or even a grouch! No, it's not too good to be true, but it's too good to pass by without consideration. Mrs. McCray has given us a fine message, and recommends a method and outfit that will do your dishes quickly, easily and in a healthful way. Using this plan saves time, strength, hands and even dishes. If you are interested, but not entirely convinced, write me and I'll give you further information. If you are ready to buy, I'll tell you where you can see the method at work, and have a genuine demonstration.—Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A spray of hot, soapy water, followed by clean, scalding water, makes the dishes spotless in no time at all.

Farmhouses—Then and Now

THERE was a time when farmers' wives led happy but humdrummy lives. Their bedrooms might be warm and dozy but scarcely up-to-date and cozy; their parlors were dark, stuffy places devoid of charm and tone and graces; they sat on stiff hair sofas, slippery, and had scant time for "frills and frippery." But all of this is different now; they beautify their homes—and how! No longer living as if blind, they leave town sisters far behind. They fill their homes with light and color and give no space to what is dull or—why even the rouser, mechanical rooster, alarm clock now isn't what you're used ter. With faces lifted, hands manicured, voices cultured, failings cured, alarms have been rejuvenated and had their figures recreated. Now barns are palaces, sties have styles, farmhouses are nests for glowing smiles.—R. C.

Think It Over!

WHEN a meal that is ten minutes late upsets your disposition for the rest of the day, when Tom's muddy tracks in the kitchen nearly make you lose your temper, when the household duties seem to pile up endlessly, it is time to take an hour or even a day off to rest, for it usually is tiredness that makes you cross and irritable, says the State College of Home Economics at Ithaca, N. Y.

But why not think it over to see if each day's work can be made easier? Perhaps a high stool in the kitchen will help by allowing you to take the weight off your feet a while. Such a stool can be used at the sink while preparing vegetables or washing dishes or even for the ironing. Just because you never sat down to such jobs doesn't mean that you can't begin now. Or move the work-table or cabinet and the supply closets nearer the sink and stove to save steps. Get a service-wagon or tray-on-wheels to cut down the number of trips between the dining-room and pantry.

Collect the mending bag, the darning, the sewing machine and all the rest of the sewing equipment in one room or in one corner of a room and keep it there so you will have just one place to go when you have a few minutes to sew. And train Tom to wipe his own muddy tracks, and the rest of the family to put away their own belongings—train them cheerfully, of course, but firmly just the same. Plan definitely so that you can take life a bit more easily and the wrinkles will begin to smooth out and the whole world will look brighter.

A Disagreeable Task Made Easier

ONE of the important things that will give the desired spic-and-span appearance to our kitchen is a clean stove. But since cleaning the range is considered a disagreeable task, it is not always easy to achieve this perfection.

I find that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in caring for the kitchen stove. Before turning the grate, shaking down ashes or adding fuel to the fire, I open the draughts in the pipe and stove-top and close all draughts at the front of the stove. This carries away most of the flying ashes and smoke and keeps both stove and kitchen much cleaner than when I paid no attention to this rule.

The disposal of ashes is important. A tin or brick ash-shoot which carries the ashes directly from the grate to an ash-pit in the basement saves a great deal of cleaning. When this is impossible, I find an extra ash-pan indispensable because one can always be empty and ready to place in the stove before cleaning time each morning.

No Kerosene Used on Hot Stove

A stove can be kept in a presentable condition if it is thoroly cleaned once each day with a cloth and warm soapy water. Burned-on grease can be removed by rubbing with a cloth moistened in kerosene but this must never be done while the stove is hot as there is a possibility of such a cloth catching fire.

Subsequent cleanings during the day can be made by means of various methods. An old dustless duster is excellent for removing dust and crumbs. A crumbled oiled paper if used while the stove is warm imparts a clean polish. An old cotton stocking which has been moistened with kerosene and then dried and folded to a convenient size is fine for removing traces of dust and ashes.

All of us cannot have the expensive enameled stoves which are so delightfully easy to clean. But we often can make a great improvement by painting pipes and all parts of the stove except the top with fireproof iron-enamel which gives a glossy hard finish that is easy to care for. It is possible to find at the hardware dealer's cleaning oils which prevent rusting and which should be used on the stove, especially in the oven and warming-closet, at seasons when the use of the range is largely discontinued.—Alice M. Ashton.

The Kitchen Cabinet

STUFFED SAVORY PEPPERS

Cut six or eight green peppers lengthwise, remove all seeds and if it is desired to have them milder in flavor parboil for five minutes. Mix together one pint cooked string beans, one chopped tomato, one small onion minced, four tablespoons finely minced bacon, four tablespoons grated cheese, and a seasoning of salt. With this fill the peppers, put in a shallow pan and sprinkle bread crumbs over the top. Add boiling water to a depth of a little more than an inch over bottom of pan and bake twenty or thirty minutes.

* * *

SALMON BAKED IN PEPPERS

Cut green peppers in half and remove the seeds. Parboil, drain, dip in cold water and drain again. Mix two cups salmon free from bones and skin with one cup bread crumbs, one teaspoon melted butter, one tablespoon sweet cream and one-half teaspoon salt. With this mixture fill the pepper shells. Put in a shallow baking dish, pour one cup boiling water into dish and bake until the peppers are soft and the fish brown.

* * *

GREEN PEPPERS WITH CHEESE

Remove the stem and seeds from two large green peppers and chop fine with one large onion and two small, not over-ripe tomatoes. Butter pan, pour in the pepper mixture and fry until tender and brown. Season with salt and paprika. Add 2 ounces of sharp cheese grated or cut in small pieces and cook until cheese melts, stirring constantly. Serve at once as cheese will harden and become tough if allowed to stand.

* * *

POACHED EGG IN PEPPERS

Remove stem end, seeds and coarse fiber from three green peppers. Cut them in half and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and in bottom of each half put one tablespoon hot bread crumbs that have been browned in butter and over these one poached egg. Dust with salt and pepper and a bit of minced parsley and serve.

* * *

RICE AND GREEN PEPPER SALAD

Cut the stem ends from two green peppers and clip off as much of the green part as possible, cutting in small pieces. Mix these with two cups rice, one-fourth cup grated cheese, one teaspoon grated onion, two tablespoons French dressing and one-half cup mayonnaise. Remove seeds and white fibre from peppers from which ends were clipped and fill them with the mixture, pressing it in firmly. Set to chill. Line salad plates with lettuce leaves and with sharp knife cut each pepper into four rings. Place one ring on each dish, put one teaspoon of mayonnaise in center of each ring, scatter olive rings over it and serve at once.

* * *

GREEN PEPPER SANDWICH

Cut four green peppers in half, remove seeds and white portion, soak in cold water thirty minutes and parboil in hot water ten minutes. Drain, let dry twenty minutes and when cold mash thru coarse sieve. Mix together one-half pound grated cheese, one tablespoon olive oil, one-fourth teaspoon salt and juice of one

lemon. Add the pepper mash and stir until all forms a smooth paste. Spread between thin slices of bread and cut in triangular shape.

* * *

MUSTARD FOR PICKLES

Three quarts good cider vinegar, 2 pounds sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 cup flour, 12 tablespoons yellow mustard flour, 4 tablespoons tumeric powder. Blend the flour, mustard and tumeric. Then mix smooth in water enough to make a thin paste. Add to the vinegar, sugar and salt when boiling. Stir until well done. Have the vegetables ready, cooked as desired and drained. Add to the mustard while on the stove and let all heat thru well. Ready to serve in a few days.

* * *

Note: — Pennsylvania Farmer Leaflet on "Secrets of Canning" will be sent free on receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope. Address: Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Philadelphia.

Pocket Money Builds Character

CHILDREN like a bit of spending money all their very own. It is good for them to have it, and farm children are no exception.

Here are a few of the ways my youngsters like to earn money. They have a nice cherry tree of their own. They control it entirely: pick the fruit, and sell it either at stores where we deal or among friends and neighbors. They help care for the home garden and all the surplus vegetables above family needs are theirs for sale. The green grocer in our small town is most anxious to buy whatever they have for sale.

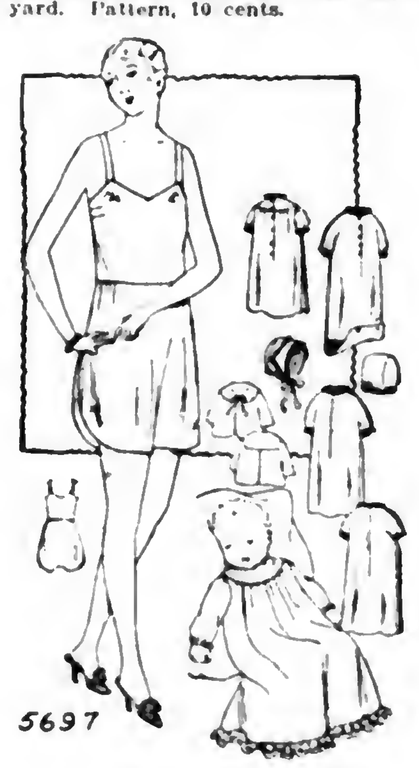
All the farm nut trees belong to the children. They do the autumn chores with eager speed and are soon off to gather the nuts. Last year one tree alone yielded two bushels and the proceeds were ten dollars. This money was spent in happy Christmas shopping.

We have found that these responsibilities have developed good qualities in our children. Handling and spending their own money has increased their enjoyment of the work as well as the benefits derived. Let your children earn some pocket money—it helps build character.—Mayme O. Thomson, N. Y.

The Baby's Layette and Lingerie for Mother

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5697.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40, large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 1⅞ yard of 36-inch material. To make shoulder straps of ribbon requires 1 yard. Pattern, 10 cents.



5697

5031

5031.—This outfit consists of a yoke dress, a night gown, a sack and a cap. Pattern is cut in one size. If made as illustrated, the dress will require 1⅞ yard of 36-inch lawn or nainsook and 2⅜ yards of edging 3½ inches wide for the ruffle. The gown will require 1⅞ yard of 27-inch material, the sack ⅞ yard of 27-inch material and the cap ½ yard of 18-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

If rose bushes are fertilized late in the season, they are likely to winterkill, because soft, succulent growth will develop and will not have time to mature before cold weather.

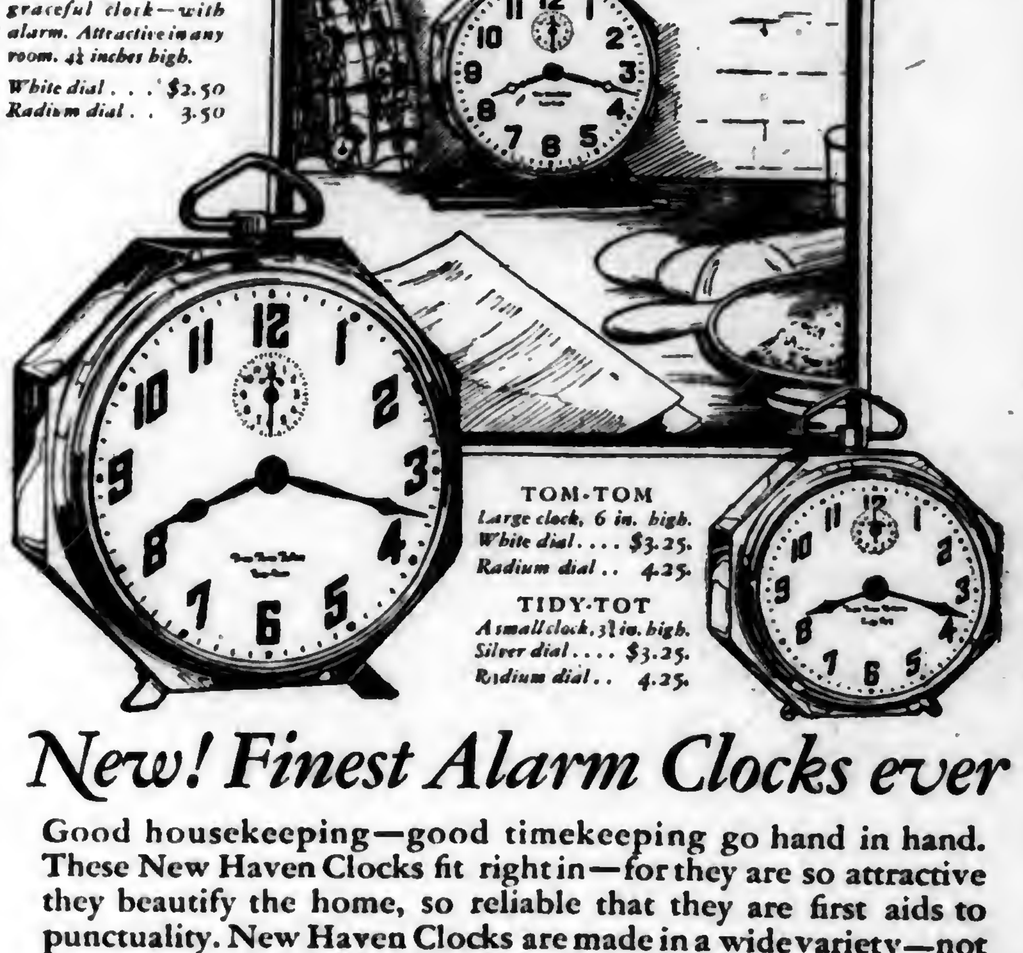
Stamped Ready to Embroider

FLYING fingers and simple stitches make a half hour snatched from a busy day profitable as well as restful. A bit of embroidery trims a charming little dress for the one-year-old, brightens an apron for mother or big sister, relieves the monotony of tea towels and forms the individual touch that makes the hand-made gift invaluable. Any housewife will appreciate a luncheon set or a silverware case.

The Handicraft Department offers the following articles stamped ready to embroider, some of which may fill those empty spaces on your Christmas list. It isn't too early to start Christmas gifts. Orders will be filled as long as the supply lasts. Please state number, first and second choice if more than one color or design is offered, and enclose price listed. All orders should be sent to Handicraft Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1258—	Child's dress with design stamped on fine voile. Collar and cuffs edged with lace. Peach, yellow or blue	$1.25
1581—	Apron stamped on sheer checked batiste. Pink, blue or yellow	.75
1081—	Apron stamped on unbleached muslin with pockets of blue chambray	.59
1191—	Child's apron, 12-year size only, comes made up. Brown, pink or apricot	.75
1795—	Misses' apron, stamped on fast color, gray-green crash	.50
1163—	Silverware case for tablespoons, knives, forks or teaspoons, stamped on crash	.50
1171—	Tea towels stamped with knife and fork design or pitcher design	.23
1642—	Kitchen curtains stamped on striped dimity with edges bound in green	.59
1092—	Vanity set stamped on embroidery cloth	.15
1011—	Buffet set stamped on Indianhead. Edges hemstitched	.50
1421—	Luncheon set stamped on Indianhead, cloth 36x36 inches, and four napkins 12x12 inches	.75
1533—	Luncheon set, cloth 36x36 inches, and four napkins 10x10 inches	.75

NEW HAVEN CLOCKS BEAUTIFY THE HOME
Distinctive Designs in Alarm Clocks



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Large clock, 6 in. high.
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A small clock, 3½ in. high.
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Good housekeeping—good timekeeping go hand in hand. These New Haven Clocks fit right in—for they are so attractive they beautify the home, so reliable that they are first aids to punctuality. New Haven Clocks are made in a wide variety—not only alarms—but also chime clocks, tambours, and colonial models as well . . . . Beautiful clocks for every room in the home.

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7 Forty-hour movement.
8 Dependable timekeepers, all.

All True Time Tellers—See them at your dealer's!

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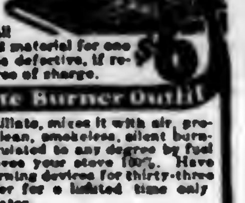
or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?



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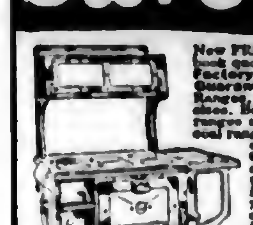

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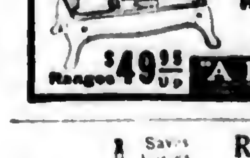

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TIGHT BINDING

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

Continued from last week

By A. E. DEWAR

The Story Thus Far

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backwoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina. That was horror added to horror to a delicately bred lad like myself.

Some matter connected with the Regulators, rebels against the authority of His Excellency, Governor Tryon, called him back before he could carry out his threat to take me south with him. Yet I knew he would return and that my gay life in that Philadelphia of 1771 would vanish like a bubble. I dreaded the day.

One evening, at the George Inn, I heard my uncle's name, Daniel Craig, the same as my own. A big Major of Carolina militia was cursing him out for a coward. For a moment I remembered only that Daniel Craig was my uncle and forgot he was a rebel and a backwoodsman.

"Liar," I cried out at Major Dunston across the sudden silence that fell. He chose pistols and we adjourned to the water-front. Carnes, a little terrier from Boston—he talked like a rebel and claimed friendship with my uncle—seconded me.

When the word was given, I swung the pistol down in line with the man ahead. Set on a hair, it spat fire into the darkness almost before I knew that I had touched it. Dunston went down and I was untouched.

Yet as Carnes hurried me away, I knew I was in a bad case. Dueling was not at all popular in Pennsylvania. The law and the friends of Dunston would be after me. Flight seemed my only course.

This was the view that the local committee of the Sons of Liberty presented to me. Carnes, a member of the Boston group, took me to them at once. It seemed they were sending a load of powder down to help the Regulators and needed a messenger to tell Hunter, the chief of the Regulators, when it would arrive. They offered to fit me out and start me south, provided I took this message.

I cannot take part in such treasonable work. I cried. This is rebellion!'

[illegible] We only ask that you carry the message for us.

Finally I consented and took coach next day for Reading. From there I rode south. At Harris Ferry, I had a great scare. Two men were looking for me. I overpaid the driver of the stage to go on.

We stopped for the night at a little inn this side of Carlisle. Quite pleased with myself for giving my pursuers the slip, I dozed off in my chair in the private room which I had engaged.

I awoke to darkness, cold and with a feeling of acute alarm. Something touched my shoulder. I jumped up to come into contact with a man's body. He ran out of the door before I could seize him.

When the man came in with a candle, I saw that my money and my clothes, save for what I wore, had been stolen. A redemptioner who had traveled with us had done it.

From Carlisle, the next day, I set out afoot without a penny in my pocket. I padded on, hungry and tired, passed a lumbering wagon pulled by two thin oxen, and finally found an empty barn in which to sleep. The next day was a day of torture, no food and not a friend on the road. The ox-team immigrants finding me delirious and weak with fever the next day, took me in their wagon and cared for me until I recovered.

FROM weakness and surprise and gratitude, I found myself beginning to weep; and what was still more curious, was still too light-headed to care whether I did or not.

The Irishman put his hand on my shoulder gently.

"Your legs are weak yet and your stomach empty," he said. "A bit of broth will make a new man of you."

I managed to stammer a few words of gratitude.

"You would do the same for me," he told me. "Who's to help the poor if not each other?"

It is a sign of the depth to which my new experience had struck home that I thought of this as a wise and kindly saying. It was only a moment afterward that the part of me that had once boasted of being a gentleman of Philadelphia revived to wonder how far he had fallen to be able to receive aid on such terms.

My Irishman's name was O'Neill, I found. He and his wife and four children had come over from County Donegal three or four years before. He had just barely managed to get passage money together and landed without a cent. Farm jobs were open near Philadelphia, however, and he worked there one year. The next year he moved onto a farm farther west and worked for its Quaker owner until his wages amounted to the price of a yoke of oxen, a wagon, a plow and a few more tools. Now he was on his way to a country of cheap land. He had heard there was still good farm land for the asking in the valley of the Shenandoah. If not there, then certainly over on New River.

"You'll need a rifle over in that country," I suggested, "and perhaps one for your oldest boy. The Shawnees may not come this far again, but they are likely to lift hair on the over-mountain settlements."

IT WAS afternoon, and I was walking beside O'Neill as he prodded the oxen. He jabbed harder than usual as he answered. What difference did Shawnees make, he demanded? Any Irishman who had known British landlords and British soldiery could not be frightened of red-skins. Thieves and knaves all. It was the blessing of the country that the English were cooped up in the towns on the seaboard. It was its curse that these English and the English overseas were trying to make of the country another Ireland. He spoke of the Stamp Act and went on in a fury of language, with oaths in Gaelic, to talk of the Treaty of Limerick, the Test Act, and other matters which he said showed the black hearts of the rulers.

"There are some Englishmen here in the colonies that think much like you," I ventured, as I thought of the Sons of Liberty and their work.

O'Neill admitted there were good men among them, but doubted if there were enough. "When it comes to hard fighting," he insisted, "the gombeen men, the money lenders, the traders, in the towns like Philadelphia, will go with the English. This country will go into slavery like Ireland unless the Irish of the back country put a stop to it.

I suggested that some folks from the north of Ireland had as little sympathy for the English. To which O'Neill laid a curse on all Orangemen, Presbyterians and the like, and denied that he would ever be on the same side of a fight with them. Then he cooled down and began to consider the matter.

"It may be," he admitted finally, "The Scotch are a folk I would have little to do with, but they are not so bad at fighting and might come to be a little help. And this country has a way with it. An Orangeman in Belfast and one in Pennsylvania is two very different things."

I laughed and agreed. "And an Irish papist in Pennsylvania seems much less bad to an Orangeman than he did back in Donegal," I added.

"My father came from the north, my name is Craig, and I am a Presbyterian," I went on, "but I am sure that hasn't made me relish your broth any less."

He was slower to take this, but admitted it might be true. Ireland, he went on to say, would be the bane of England yet. England had wronged the Irish and they were migrating to America by the thousands; England had set the Scotch on the Irish as a plague to them and then been false to the Scotch, and the Scotch were sailing from the north of Ireland by the thousand.

"The old witch will pay for her sins yet," declared O'Neill between his teeth.

WE CAME into Chamberstown that afternoon, passed thru it and camped on the other side. It seemed odd to think this little town had been a last line of defense for the settlers in the war eight years before. This had been the frontier then. Now it was still frontier of a sort, but between it and the Indian country there were now hundreds of cabins and dozens of settlements where the savages would stop to burn and slay if another raid came this way.

To our fire that night came a stocky fellow who when he spoke showed a slight German accent. He was a new sort to me, not quite a farmer and not a forest runner. His clothes were of homespun, except for feet and head. On his feet he had a pair of stout moccasins, laced high over his ankles, and there was a coonskin cap on his head. He carried a long rifle and a small pack on his back.

He was alone on the road, he said, and had stopped for a few minutes of warmth and company. O'Neill promptly urged him to sleep beside the fire that night. Krafft—he told us his name—demurred and said he must push on. Yet the fire crumbled into coals and still he sat there.

"You are for the valley of Virginia?" I offered finally, more to make talk than for any other reason.

"Farther," he said.

My interest awoke. I put a question: "Carolina?"

He looked me over once more before he answered, tho he had been studying me all evening. When he did speak, it was no answer, but another question:

"Is that where you are bound?"

I said it was.

"And from Philadelphia?"

But I had taken alarm. I liked the man's looks, but his persistence and his questioning had an ill air. On the spot I made up some story of an uncle near Reading, and of how I was journeying south from there.

KRAFFT said nothing, only his eyebrows drew together. But instead of watching me, took to keeping his eyes on O'Neill. When the Irishman left the fire a moment and had his back to us, Krafft turned swiftly to me, made a quick motion with his hand, and said something in a low voice.

I followed none of it and merely stared. No notion came to me of what the man was trying to convey.

"Keep it to yourself then," he commented and looked a trifle sullen, "but there are folks would tell you, if you asked how safe a man August Krafft is."

O'Neill was still a few yards away. Krafft looked again to see he was out of earshot and asked more casually.

"You say they robbed you up yonder? Of everything?"

Unconsciously my hand went to my throat, where the buckskin bag of Thomson's still dangled under my shirt. Krafft followed the gesture with his eyes and chuckled.

"Good enough," said he. "You still have it. Now let's pull our blankets around us and to sleep. There's many a hard mile before we get to where we are both going."

So, after a word of explanation to the Irishman, Krafft rolled up and was asleep and snoring in a few minutes. As for me, I stayed awake a long time, looking at the stars and wondering who this man was, whether friend or foe. That he was one or the other, I could not doubt. No casual passerby would have gone to the trouble he had taken to trap me into an acknowledgment, tacit tho it was, of my mission.

In the morning Krafft was still there. He tramped along with us that day. In the afternoon he paid for his lodging, such as it was by slipping away from the road and coming back with four wild ducks in his pouch. That seemed to make him feel entitled to another night by the fire, and he prepared to stay with us again.

It occurred to me as we sat around after the meal that he had a good deal better right than I had. After all, I had brought nothing to O'Neill save a lusty appetite. Krafft was paying his way. I felt that I must break away on the morrow and relieve the Irishman of the burden of my company.

THERE was a lot of talk that night about the fire. O'Neill laid his usual curses on the English, and wound up, also, as usual, by a final series of maledictions in what I suppose was Gaelic. It was not understandable, but it had an evil sound.

"Say all you please about them," Krafft put in at the end. "You'll say no worse than I think. My father came from the German Palatinate back fifty years ago. The English governor at New York promised to give the colony fair treatment and a good location. He put our people in the pine barrens and left them to starve. It was the Mohawks that saved us. After that we came down into Pennsylvania but not without a deal of fighting and lawing with the English of New York. We do not like them, we Germans.

I changed the subject by asserting that next day I must push on. To O'Neill I expressed what gratitude I could and told Krafft frankly what he had done for me.

"It was well done," commended the German. "You are the kind for the frontier. But as to pushing on, let us stay together a bit longer. Shortly we come to Mecklenburg and the ferry there. Let us wait till we get into Virginia before we talk of leaving each other."

Because I had no real wish to leave, I was easy to convince. O'Neill was glad of Krafft's presence. He had heard there were some difficulties at the ferry at times, and Krafft had assured him he had made the trip before and knew the ropes.

So we went on together, thru the rolling country between the Blue and the South mountains, till finally we came to a place where the hills began to grow steeper, and instead of walking in a valley between two ridges, we found ourselves working up toward a line of hills that lay across our route to the south. It was late in the second afternoon that we wound around the last hill and came down to a river wider than any I had yet seen on the trip. As we approached the ferry boat landing, we could see across the half mile a cluster of log houses under the flank of a huge hill, whose bare sides ran straight up into the sky.

"Mecklenburg," announced Krafft, and hurried us down to meet the ferry boat, which was landing a party from the Virginia shore.

We got the oxen on with some trouble. O'Neill looked troubled at the fee and wanted to swim them over. Krafft swore that the river was too high for fording and that it was better to pay a fee than be drowned. To which O'Neill observed to me under his breath that the ferryman also had a German accent, and that countrymen are often observed to stick together.

AS OUR ferryman pulled at the sweeps, I went to the bow and studied the land I was coming to. It had a wilder, more mountainous air than any I had seen before. It struck me I must be coming to the real frontier, and I wondered if it would be kinder to me than the back country I had just passed thru.

"Himmel!" cried Krafft at my elbow, and threw out a hand at the landing we were approaching. "Look there! What happens now?"

I made out several figures in uniform on the bank. They seemed to be awaiting our arrival. For a moment, the sight made no impression on me. It did on Krafft.

"What are these soldiers for?" he roared at the ferryman. "Must we have passports now to go from Pennsylvania to Virginia?"

The ferryman's answer struck me cold.

"No passports, August, but many questions to answer. The governor has sent these men up here. Some are at the other ferries, I hear."

"But why, Dummopf?" Krafft demanded.

"How should I know?" said the ferryman. "Folks say, tho, that there is a great murderer or thief trying to steal out of Pennsylvania, and that these soldiers are to watch the ferries until he comes and then take him back to Philadelphia to be hanged."

For a moment it seemed as if I could do nothing to prevent disaster. My imagination raced like the wind, while my body stood paralyzed. I saw my discovery and seizure, the return to Philadelphia, the trial—

Krafft shook me. "Wake up!" he cried. "We must think of something."

The strip of water between the boat and the shore was narrowing. I could count the men who waited, three of them. Their lounging postures showed that the business bored them. The sight of their indifference somehow nerved and encouraged me.

"Tell your friend to go slow," I told Krafft. "We need more time."

In the emergency I was accepting him as a friend and ally. I had forgotten that he knew nothing, or should have known nothing, of who I was or why soldiers might be watching for me. His attitude of alarm and sympathy had placed him on my side.

O'Neill was frankly puzzled. He looked from one to the other of us and shook his head.

"I've never given a man up to the troopers yet," he declared. "You're safe with me, but if you want to be safe from them yonder, you had best be quick."

After all, it was Krafft who found out what to do. Before I knew what was happening, he dragged me around behind the wagon, out of sight of the shore, and there began to rip stockings and boots off me.

"Get rid of them quick," he urged. You must have naught but a shirt and breeches. Chuck everything else in the wagon, under the blankets."

I DID it, and turning back from hiding that surplus, was met by a splash of water in the face. As I gasped and protested, Krafft sluiced water over my bare arms and legs. Give me a couple of clods off the wheel," he ordered sharply, and I handed them to him. These dried cakes of mud, remnants of our struggle thru the last chuck hole, he rubbed over my face, hands, legs and feet. Then he stood back.

"Not quite dirty enough," he commented, "but it may do."

And to O'Neill:

"This is your oldest boy."

The O'Neill children set up a laugh. So did the Irishman himself after a moment. I looked sheepish.

Krafft scowled. "It will save you some trouble if you look a trifle less Scotch," he declared. "Watch yourselves, for here we are."

The ferry touched the shore. The O'Neill tribe swarmed forward to loosen the oxen heads, to take away the blocks under the wagon wheels to start the load to shore. I went with them and toiled somewhat perfunctorily at a wheel as the oxen pulled up the first slope.

Out of the corner of my eye I saw an officer of the militia approach. He beckoned O'Neill and Krafft. At the rest of us, he gave a casual glance, but no more. I heaved vigorously on the wheel.

While the three talked, the wagon pushed on. The town was more of a place than I had expected. There was a sturdy stone house, fit to be used as a fort. I learned afterward it had been. There was a mill, a tannery, a blacksmith shop, and a score of log homes, all climbing helter-skelter over the broken ground, and one or two perched high up on the cliff overlooking the river.

WHEN we were fifty yards ahead, O'Neill and Krafft came after us, hot-foot.

Krafft was grinning.

"Drive on, lazy ones!" he shouted when he was half way to the wagon. "O'Neill, tell that oldest gossoon of yours to use the prod on the off ox."

I glanced behind. The officer was going back to his seat. The two soldiers had resumed their lounging position. Evidently I was to go free.

"Push on, lad, push on," cried Krafft in a tone of real concern, as he came up. "Don't give those fellows yonder anything to stare at."

I gave a shrill, silly laugh. At the moment the whole thing appeared to me as a huge joke. Here I was, a person of gentility, in nothing but a shirt and small clothes, daubed with mud, and rejoicing because I had escaped arrest. Was I mad, or was the world mad? I laughed again.

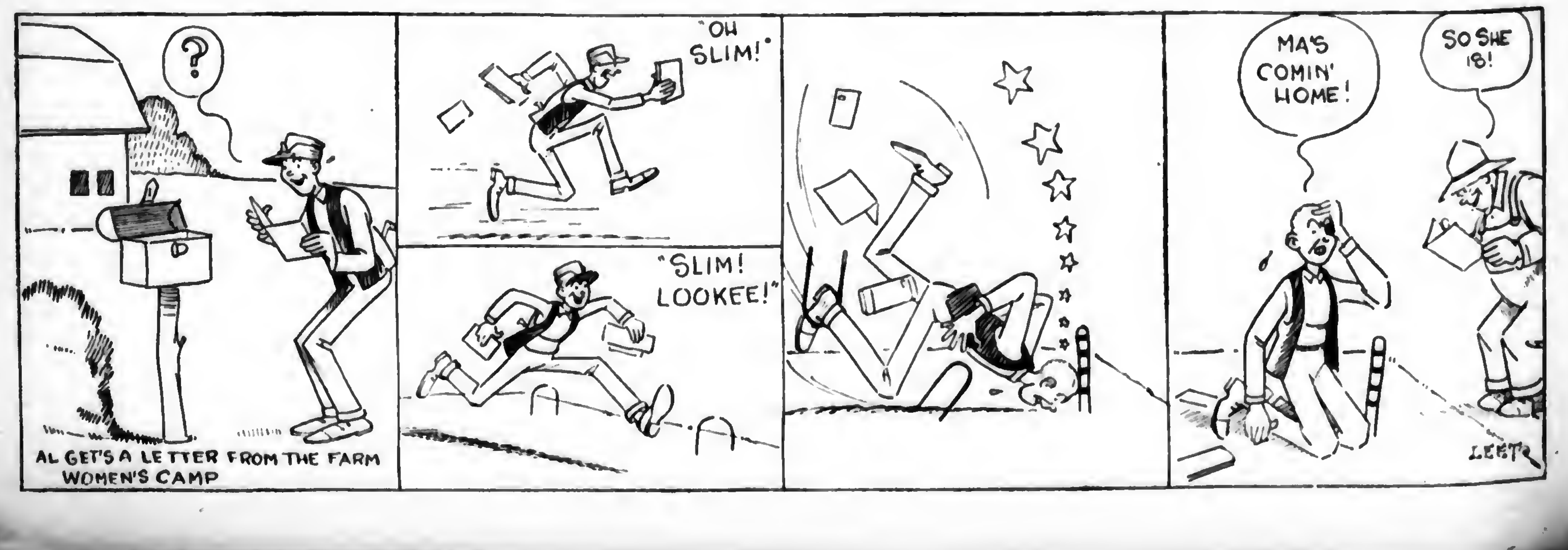
At that Krafft gripped me by the shoulder and his eyes blazed. Before I knew what he was doing, he struck me flat-handed on the jaw and hard enough to throw me up against the wagon wheel.

"Be still, you fool," he stormed. "Are we to lose good men's lives because you cackle like a woman? Now help with the wheel and be quiet."

Forced by his urgency, I did lay hold of a hind wheel and again heaved with the other lads to bring the wagon over a rocky bump. We were going along the side of that hill I had seen from across the river, and were just starting a long climb that I supposed would take us eventually over the ridge. The road ahead turned and twisted like a snake, and at the first turn I made sure that we were out of sight of the soldiers and then went back to where Krafft was walking with O'Neill.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Al takes a "wicket" tumble* : : : : : : *By Leet*


?
"OH SLIM!"
"SLIM! LOOKEE!"
MA'S COMIN' HOME!
SO SHE IS!
AL GET'S A LETTER FROM THE FARM WOMEN'S CAMP
LEET

Pennsylvania Bankers Review Farms During Three-Day Tour

A PARTY of fifty members of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association completed a three-day tour thru farming communities of Pennsylvania on August 27th. The tour, under the direction of W. S. McKay, chairman of the committee of agriculture of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, started from State College Thursday morning and concluded at the National Farm School, Doylestown, Saturday night.

Visits were made at farms, orchards and nurseries in the following counties: Centre, Union, Northumberland, Snyder, Perry, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks, Lehigh, Northampton and Bucks.

Represent Large Capital

The Ontelaunee Orchards, near Leesport, in Berks County, and the Peerless Fruit Farms, at Hamburg, were examples of farm enterprises which represent large capital investments. Under the guidance of Otto Olson, the bankers were able to get some idea of the importance of tobacco in Lancaster County and of the research work being conducted with this crop. On the farm of W. A. Bishop, near Doylestown, and the Feitch farm at Macungie, in Lehigh County, prospective 400 bushels per acre potato crops were inspected.

Other farms visited on the trip were those of John S. Wehr, Mifflinburg; L. J. Reitz, Lewisburg; Mertz Brothers, Northumberland; R. L. App, Selinsgrove; John Richter, Clarks Ferry; Elam Hershey, Annville; General H. C. Trexler, near Trexlertown; J. H. Fulmer, Nazareth, and C. D. Werkheiser, near Easton.

At the Hershey farm, at Annville, six boys displayed to the visitors six Herefords, each weighing around 925 pounds and less than one year old. Under the care of the boys the beeves are putting on weight at the rate of two and one-half pounds a day.

Seven members of the board of directors of the National Farm School escorted the party over the more than 1200 acres of land owned by the school.

At Hershey in Dauphin County, the party witnessed an excellent exhibition of horsemanship and marksmanship by members of the graduating class of the State Police training school.

It was decided at the close of the tour that next year the committee and its representatives in each county engaged in the work and known as "key-men" would go to State College for three days and receive more intimate knowledge of the work of the institution and its county agents.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Tenting Tonight

Many are the jars that are opened tonight,
Covered with evening dew;
Many are the kids that are howling tonight;
Many are the black flies, too.
For we're
Tenting tonight, tenting tonight,
Tenting on the old camp ground!
There's a pup in the midst of the apple pie,
And Grandmother's knickers are torn,
Oh, the back tire's flat, and the gas tank's dry,
And we wish that we'd never been born!
Tenting tonight, tenting tonight,
Tenting on the old camp ground!
Oh, the girl in the car from Calumet
Is flirting with poor Uncle Will.
Oh, the canned heat's gone and the beds are wet
But we're saving a hotel bill!
For we're
Tenting tonight, tenting tonight,
Tenting on the old camp ground!

Cagy

As a tall man entered the theater, the whole audience rose and applauded.

"A popular hero?" asked a stranger of his neighbor.

"Yes," was the reply. "He distinguished himself when the circus was here."

"In what way?"

"A lion escaped, and when everybody was yelling and trying to get away he walked quietly into the lion's cage and shut himself inside."

Extra Profits

Mike Murphy, who lived on a farm, sent his friend, Jimmy O'Brien, in town a crate of chickens.

"Did ye get the chickens?" asked Mike the next time he saw Jimmy.

"Some of 'em," answered Jimmy. "After I got 'em from the station they got out av the crate and I wuz two hours scourin' the neighborhood an' thin only got tin."

"Sh-sh-sh, Jimmy, not so loud. I only sint ye six.'

A Los Angeles couple were staying recently in China. One day they were served with an excellent dinner, the composition of which they knew nothing about. When the Chinese cook came to clear the table the wife asked him in fun, "I hope you didn't kill a stray dog from the road to make our dinner, Chang?"

"No killee dawg," answered Chang. "Him a'ready dead when I picked him up."

It was at the seaside, and Sandy had just stretched himself on the beach when Mac came up. "Will you come for a sail, Sandy?" he asked.

"No. I've just had a guid dinner for twa-and-six-pence, and I'm no takin' the risk."

"I've had a terrible warning of approaching death."

"No, really?"

"Yes, I bought one of those lifetime fountain pens, and it's broken."

The Wrong Store

"I want a bottle of iodin."

"Sorry, but this is a drug-store. Can't I interest you in an alarm clock, some nice leather goods, a few radio parts, or a toasted cheese sandwich?"

The man who has no troubles is not lucky. He's dead.

Markets

September 2, 1927.

Editors' Note:—Due to the interruption in trading occasioned by the Labor Day holiday we are unable to present in this issue our usual comprehensive review of the markets. However, the prices and trends cited on this page reflect the general trend of the market for the week.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—CABBAGE, bulk, bbl, Penna and N Y, $2@2.25; carlots, ton, $25. CELERY, Mich, high-balls, 90c@$1.10; N Y, 2-3 crate, $2.50@2.75. CUCUMBERS, N Y, bu bskt, $2.25@2.50. LETTUCE, Colorado and Calif, Iceberg, crate, $3@3.50; N Y, Big Boston, crate, 75@90c. ONIONS, Ohio, Mass and N Y, 100-lb sack, No 1 yellow, $1.50@1.75; poor stock low as $1; Indiana, 100-lb sack, No 1 white, $2@2.25, mostly $2. PEPPERS, bu hmpr, N J, 50@85c. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, No 1 Cobblers, N J and Long Island, $3.15@3.25; W Va, $3@3.25; 120-lb sack, Minn, early Ohios, $2.25. TOMATOES, Ohio, 20-lb bskt, $1.50.

Home-grown Vegetables—BEANS, bu bskt, $2.50@3. BEETS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 50@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CORN, bu bskt, white, $2.50@3; yellow, $3@3.50. EGGPLANTS, 10-qt chip basket, 75c. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 50@75c. ONIONS, bundle 2 doz bchs, 15@20c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 20@25c. SPINACH, bu bskt, winter, $1@1.25. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip basket, $1@1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Va and W Va, Wealthies, $1.50; Lowells, $1@1.25; N Y, Duchess, $1.15@1.25; N J, Maiden Blush, $1.25@1.50. CANTALOUPES, Calif, Turlock section, crate, jumbo, $2.50; standards, $2; Del and Md, crate, jumbos, 75c@$1; standards, 50@75c; flats, 30@50c; Colorado, crate, flats, standards, 50@75c; jumbos, $2.50@2.75. GRAPES, Calif, table, crate, Malagas, $1@1.25; Thompson Seedless, 75@90c; lugs, Malagas, 90c@$1.15; Juice, lugs, Thompson Seedless, 65@75c; Missouri, 4-qt bskt, Concords, 30c; Del, 2-qt bskt, Moores Early, 20c. PEACHES, bu bskt, Del and Md, Elbertas, fancy, large, $2@2.25; medium, $1.50@1.75; Penna, Elbertas, fancy, large, $2.25@2.50; medium, $1.75@2. PEARS, bu bskt, Clapp's Favorite, N Y, No 1, $1.85@2.25; Calif, box, Bartletts, $2@2.50.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Active; mostly 25c higher; top, $11.75; weights above 250 lbs, $11 downward; 210@250 lbs, $11@11.50; bulk, 160@210 lbs, $11.50@11.75; most 150@160 lbs, $11@11.25; other light lights, $10@10.75; pigs mostly $11 down; packing sows, $8@8.50.

Calves—Choice vealers, 50c higher; top, $17.

Sheep—Lambs, 50c higher; top, $14.25; aged wethers mostly $8.25.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18@19; No 2, $16.50@17.50; No 3, $15@16; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $16.50@17; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $12@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.42@1.43; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.36@1.37; lower grades selling at the usual trade discount.

Oats—Car lots, as to location, No 2 white, 56@57c; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 46½@49½c; extras, 92 score, 45½c; 91 score, 43c; 90 score, 41½c; 89 score, 39c; 88 score, 38c; 87 score, 37½c; 86 score, 37c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 27c; longhorns, round lots, 26½@27c; jobbing, small lots, 28@29c; single daisies, fresh, 26½@27c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Strong; creamery, higher than extras, 45@45½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 44½c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 39½@43½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 33½c; do, No 2, 32@32½c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh gathered firsts, 29@30c; do, seconds and poorer, 25@25½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 48@51c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 34@47c; nearby pullets, 29@32c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 40@45c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 46@49½c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 41@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady. Steers, $9@12.60; state bulls, $4@7; cows, $2.50@6.25.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $9@17.50; lightweight culls, $10.50@11.50; buttermilks and fed calves, $7@9.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady. Sheep, $2.50@7; culls, $2.25@3.50; lambs, choice to prime springs, $13.75 @ 14.75; spring mediums, $11@12; spring culls, $11@12.

Hogs — Steady. Light to medium weights, $11.25@11.50; pigs, $11.50@12; heavy hogs, $10.50@11.25; roughs, $7.75@8.25.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, September 1, 1927. Clover, cash, imported, $14.50; October, $17.25; December, domestic, $17; December, imported, $14.55 bid. Alsike, cash, $15.40; December, $15.50; January, $15.65. Timothy, cash, $1.65; December, $1.75; March, $1.95.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE
Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

DEAR SIR:—We are large shippers of peaches and being in the middle of our peach shipping season, we are naturally very much interested in the market situation.

For our information we would appreciate receiving your idea for the recent demoralized condition of the market. In other words the causes for the low prices during the past two weeks when all indications pointed to higher prices based on the Government Crop Reports.—R. C. D., New Jersey.

The comparatively low peach prices during the past few weeks were not due to any one cause but to a combination of causes. Perhaps the most important is the large quantity of California peaches which have been arriving on the eastern markets. Prices on this California stock have dropped below the cost of production and in some cases have been as low as 75c per crate. This naturally has affected the market for home-grown fruit. In normal years the great majority of the California crop is canned or dried and does not enter into competition with the home-grown crop to such an extent. Disagreements between canners and growers are said to be the cause of the heavier shipments this year. New York received the largest amount of these California peaches, but they also appeared in Boston and Philadelphia. This cut down the outlet for New Jersey peaches to some extent.

Another cause for low prices is the fact that many of the home-grown peaches are rather watery and of poor flavor. The cool rainy weather is largely responsible for this. There has been considerable brown rot in the stock offered in Philadelphia and this is discouraging to buyers who wish to ship to points outside of the city. It is likely that the poorer quality has had some influence on consumption. Perfect peaches that are highly colored, such as the Hale, are still selling at fairly high prices. I believe one reason that the consumer does not buy more peaches is because it is so difficult to get tree-ripened fruit at the retail store. In most cases it has been picked green and does not have the fine flavor of ripe fruit.

The early peaches this season brought rather high prices, in fact they were more satisfactory than they have been in a number of years. These early varieties are not of high quality. When they are picked for shipping they are tasteless and even when ripe they could hardly be termed delicious. This year they brought good prices and I wonder if the consumer hungry for home-grown peaches who bought Greensboro or a similar variety has been a very active buyer since the really good varieties have come on the market. This may not be very scientific reasoning but I believe it has something to do with the lack of demand for the later varieties.

The home canning of peaches in the large cities and even in the smaller towns is becoming less common every year. This means that peaches are now used chiefly for slicing, in pies or other desserts. I remember when my mother used to put up fifty to one hundred jars of peaches each summer and that was not such a great many years ago. Now among my friends I know of no one who cans that many. Retailers say this is a common condition which puts the peach in a new class and brings it into competition with other products.

Buy Grapes Instead of Peaches

Eastern and western table grapes come on the market at this time and since the housewife has peaches available from June when Georgia begins to ship, she is tired of them and buys grapes instead. The production of table grapes has increased greatly in recent years and they are becoming a more active competitor. Other fruits that are pentiful and attract the housewife at this time are cantaloupes, Bartlett pears, honey dew melons and the large western plums.

Another cause for low prices of home-grown peaches was the marketing of green, immature fruit. When peach prices began to rise some growers became over anxious to cash in at these high price levels and dumped carloads of this green fruit on the market. Consumers and dealers refused to buy this stock and prices dropped sharply. After such a drop in prices it is practically impossible to bring them back to satisfactory prices. All these causes that I have mentioned have undoubtedly contributed to the drop in peach prices at a time when crop reports indicated a very favorable season.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .44½	$ .43½	$ .40¾	$ .43¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	...	.32½	.29	.36¾
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)..........	...	11.62½	11.62½	...
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	17.00	17.00	18.00	22.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)....	1.42½	1.45	1.43	1.37½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia).....	.56½	.58¾	.61¾	.50¾

Potato Market Continues Steady

Review of the Week Ending September 3

EGGS—The New York market was firmer on the better grades of fresh eggs during the early part of the week. Average qualities, however, were slow and difficult to sell, because of their similarity with the better grades of eggs out of storage. Storage eggs were steady with a moderate demand. The market for nearby Pennsylvania and New Jersey white eggs was irregular due largely to the wide range in quality.

POULTRY—The New York live poultry market was irregular with a moderate demand for fancy fowl and chickens. The poorer grades moved very slowly. Leghorn fowl were dull but chickens sold readily. Old roosters were steady to firm while ducks met a good demand. Fresh killed fryers were in heavy supply and lower while chickens showed a weaker tendency. Large roasting chickens were scarce and in demand.

POTATOES—The potato market at large eastern consuming points was about steady but the demand was generally slow. The New Jersey shipping point markets were dull with a limited demand and slightly lower prices. New Jersey potato shipments up to the last of August totaled 5175 cars compared with 3455 last season to that date.

BUTTER—A further advance in prices was experienced during the early part of the week, despite the fact that storage holdings are considerably higher than at any time on record. There is at present a strong undertone on the market for fine butter due to the rapid falling off of the make and receipts at terminal markets. It is probable that further advances will for the time being come more slowly as many operators are showing an inclination to withdraw storage butter that shows even a slight margin of profit, feeling that the heavy warehouse holdings may result in a break in the market late in the season. The demand for fresh butter naturally will show some restriction as storage goods are withdrawn.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was firmer than last week with prices of top hogs about 10c higher. Beef steers, stockers and feeders were steady while vealers and heavy calves dropped sharply. Fat lambs were slightly stronger with fat ewes lower. Yearling wethers were irregular and feeding lambs steady.

GRAIN—Better weather conditions in Canada and Europe resulted in a weaker wheat market and prices dropped about 5c from last week. Corn was lower with reports of better weather in the Corn Belt while larger receipts caused oats prices to drop about 2c. Inspections of soft red winter wheat in Philadelphia were lighter and about half of the cars were garlicky and half of these contained smut. The heaviest receipts of garlicky and smutty wheat were from Maryland and Delaware. Reports from many Pennsylvania counties indicate that much of this year's crop is unfit for seed on account of garlic, smut and weed seeds.

HAY—The markets were generally quiet with a fair demand for good hay. Heavy receipts resulted in a limited demand at Boston and Cincinnati, but New York and Chicago reported an active demand for the best hay. The better grades of alfalfa hay sold readily at Chicago but poorer grades were dull.

FEED—The feed markets were generally weaker. Wheat feeds were more plentiful and slightly lower than a week ago. Cottonseed meal showed little change in price while gluten feed was slightly lower. Hominy feed was also slightly weaker and tankage about steady.

Wheat Market Situation

CONTINUED favorable developments of the Canadian spring wheat crop and improved harvesting conditions in Europe weakened the wheat market during the past week, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets.

Mill demand has continued good for dry, high protein types of hard winter wheat and for good milling qualities of soft red winter wheat. Low protein types of No. 2 hard winter wheat were quoted at Kansas City at the close of the market August 31 at $1.25 to $1.31 per bushel, while the same grade with 13 per cent protein was quoted at $1.41 to $1.44 per bushel, compared with No. 2 red winter at $1.35 to $1.38.

The supply of good mill quality of soft red winter wheat is becoming smaller in the central western markets, particularly at St. Louis, where prices are relatively higher than at Cincinnati or Toledo, but are in line for shipments of soft white winter wheat from the Pacific Northwest to that market.

The heavy movement appears to be over at Cincinnati where receipts are very light. A good mill demand has advanced prices of No. 2 red winter to $1.36 per bushel, which is above the export basis. The supply at Richmond is reported moderate with demands slow and No. 2 red winter, western, quoted at $1.47 and locally grown at $1.42 per bushel.

State Potatoes on Sale

THE first potatoes of the season from Pennsylvania were reported on the Philadelphia market August 30th. This stock was of the Green Mountain variety and topped the market at $2.00 per 90-pound sack. New Jersey Cobblers brought $3.00 to $3.15 per 150-pound sack and 65c to 75c per five-eighths basket, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bureau of Markets.

What About Future Hog Prices?

By GILBERT GUSLER

A DISPENSER of free advice to farmers once told them that they "would be better off if they raised more hogs and less h—l." Periodically that counsel is followed, at least in the matter of raising more hogs. One of these recurring periods of greater production has developed in the past twelve months and, as a result, hog prices have fallen in the trough of the cycle.

Farmers sold 115 hogs in 1927 from March to June, inclusive, for every 100 sold in the same months of 1926. The 100 head sold last year weighed 24,100 pounds and cost packers about $3145. The 115 head sold this year weighed about 27,100 pounds and cost packers $2710. In short, 15 per cent more hogs were bought for 14 per cent less money than was paid out last year.

Series of Events Lowered Price

Other things besides the increase in production contributed to the fall in prices. Chief of these was the shrinkage in export outlets caused principally by the fact that foreign farmers also raised more hogs. Then, the rise in feed costs, starting in Europe last winter and in the United States in May, coupled with the decline in hog prices, forced hogs to market and accelerated the drop in the hog market. Another influence was the British embargo on shipments of fresh pork from the Continent, effective since June, 1926, which forced the Netherlands to turn its hogs into bacon, thus increasing the competition for Danish, Canadian and American bacon. Still another was the big cotton crop in 1926, which resulted in cheap oil for conversion into lard substitutes, while the low price of cotton diminished the ability of the South to buy hog meats. It is hardly surprising that the hog market succumbed to this succession of unfavorable events.

What about future hog prices? The June pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture indicated that the 1927 spring pig crop in the United States was 3.5 per cent greater than a year previous. In the Corn Belt, which furnishes most of the commercial supply, the increase was 2 per cent.

The increase in the Corn Belt amounts to about 700,000 head. A corresponding gain in market receipts from October to March next is to be expected, plus a further gain if cholera losses are not severe this fall. Altogether, it will not be surprising if the number of hogs marketed during the coming fall and winter is 2,000,000 head greater than a year previous. This would be an increase of about 10 per cent.

Ratio Between Hogs and Corn

Owing to the prevailing ratio between hogs and corn and the poor corn crop outlook, the early fall months are likely to witness a heavy movement of light hogs to market. This will accelerate the usual seasonal decline in prices at that time. Marketing at light weight will reduce the poundage of pork, however, and offset much of the prospective increase in numbers.

The market is now undergoing a seasonal rally from the extreme low point reached early in June. This strength may last until mid-September, but the autumn drop is likely to carry the market lower than in June. The low point in hog prices for this cycle is quite likely to be seen some time this fall or winter.

The June pig survey indicated that farmers were planning for a larger crop of fall pigs than in 1926, but the actual farrowings have always fallen far short of the intentions reports. These fall pigs will constitute the market supply during the late spring and summer of 1928, hence the probability that supplies next summer may be no heavier and they may be lighter than in the past summer.

Spring Crop May Be Reduced

If the corn-hog ratio remains unfavorable next fall and winter, as it seems quite likely to do, then the spring pig crop of 1928 is likely to be reduced and market receipts in the fall of 1928 will be smaller than in 1927. This points to the likelihood that hog prices will start their upward climb in the next cycle by the middle of 1928. The corn-hog ratio is likely to become favorable again before 1928 is over.

Foreign conditions also seem likely to work out in such a way as to favor higher hog prices in the latter half of 1928 than in the same period in 1927. The unfavorable feeding ratio will probably bring about curtailment of production and lighter market receipts. This will pave the way for larger exports just when supplies available in this country are diminishing and will enhance the upswing in prices.

Domestic demand should be well sustained. On the other hand, demand should be stimulated by lower retail prices for hog products and the probability of higher prices for beef.

Potato Growers Tour

(Continued from page 11)

Last year Mr. Reitz built a concrete common storage house with a capacity of 10,000 bushels of potatoes in crates. He says this storage house paid for itself the first year.

The following potato growers and other men interested in this subject made part or all of this year's potato tour:

Adams—L. H. Keller. **Allegheny**—E. D. Townsend. **Bucks**—County Agent W. F. Greenawalt, Harvey Baum, W. T. Bishop, H. W. Hallowell, John Yeagle. **Butler**—Lloyd Denniston, Thomas Denniston. **Centre**—R. U. Blasingame, J. B. R. Dickey, A. C. Kepler, R. S. Kirby, E. L. Nixon, Edwin Rohrbeck. **Chester**—J. B. Conner, Louis Downing, F. G. Evans, W. B. Evans, D. H. Gousman, A. J. McCue, W. H. McNeal, Richard Markley, A. Schleitter, Frank Smedley, J. M. Spencer, Harvey Spencer, A. J. Yarnall.

Clarion—J. W. Hartman, J. M. Hindman, W. C. Moore, S. A. Zacherel. **Clearfield**—C. C. Dodd, John Smith. **Cambria**—County Agent H. C. McWilliams, A. J. Feighner, K. W. Lauer, W. A. Westrick. **Columbia**—County Agent P. G. Niesley, M. J. Grimes, Dewey Hartman, Eli McHenry, A. S. Yoder. **Cumberland**—County Agent P. L. Edinger, J. L. Bashore, G. L. Strack. **Dauphin**—N. J. Bashore, J. E. Cassel, C. Landis.

Delaware—County Agent H. O. Wilcox, David Meredith, W. P. Smedley, Paul Willits. **Huntingdon**—R. J. Wigton. **Juniata**—County Agent D. R. Pheasant, G. W. Dentler. **Lackawanna**—F. W. Smith. **Lancaster**—County Agent F. S. Bucher, Levi H. Brubaker, A. E. Conrow, Howard Grubbs, Monroe Grubbs, S. H. Nissley. **Lawrence**—County Agent H. R. McCulloch, Charles Hentfield, J. P. Buchanan, Hugh Coblentz, George Herb, Max Ludwig, Fred Heist. **Lebanon**—County Agent A. C. Berger, Miles Horst, Christian Kreider, E. H. Shaak.

Lehigh—County Agent A. L. Hacker, Solon Adams, Walter Baker, Adam Henninger, Reuben H. Ringer, Roy H. Ringer, A. J. Snyder. **Lycoming**—County Agent W. H. Van Sant, E. H. Antes, E. J. Walter. **Montgomery**—County Agent R. G. Waltz, A. S. Anders, W. A. Anders, Arthur Jarrett, T. E. Kirk, Clifford Otto, J. B. Park, William Pratt, G. W. Rex, W. G. Schultz, G. K. Weikel, E. W. Wisner. **Northampton**—T. S. Anthony, J. A. Jones.

Perry—C. E. Beaver, G. G. Beaver. **Potter**—A. B. Bennitt, W. B. Bennitt, J. Blass, F. G. Blough, M. J. Handwerk, G. C. Hauber, A. Perkins. **Schuylkill**—County Agent W. L. Bollinger, John Schrope. **Somerset**—County Agent C. C. McDowell, R. W. Lohr. **Union**—County Agent L. E. Crammer, B. O. Daubert, D. H. Strickler. **Venango**—A. J. Donaldson, F. Fisher, F. Turner.

Washington—County Agent, E. H. Fulton, R. B. Blaney, R. L. Cooke, W. L. Dunn, Henry Mesta, J. B. McClelland. **Warren**—K. N. White. **Wayne**—R. B. Simons, F. Smith. **Westmoreland**—E. G. George.

From Other States—J. A. McCandless, Rhode Island; A. C. Ramseyer, Ohio; L. A. Toan, New York; R. D. Walter, Ohio; William Weeks, New York; R. W. Youman, Ohio.

County News and Notes

Berks County, Pa.—We had plenty of rain for some time and plowing is almost completed. Some have already done harrowing. The wheat and oats were all housed in good condition and the wheat that the farmers have to sell will be of a good quality. Most of it had been stored in barns and sheds. Corn has made good progress in the last few weeks and if early frosts will not harm it it will give promise of a good crop. Pasture is good all summer due to plenty of rain. Potato vines have lost most of their natural color. Some fields as far as the vines are concerned are ready to dig. Late blight is the cause. Not enough spraying being done due to the late season which kept farmers too busy with their other work. Most of the farmers will finish their threshing the next few weeks. Prices: wheat, $1.35; oats, 50c; potatoes, $1.50; sweet corn, 20c doz.; butter, 52c; eggs, 35c.—W. N. M., August 29.

Cumberland County, N. J.—Deerfield Street is in the lead with its potato crop. It has made larger shipments than other districts of the south. Rain hindered digging but kept prices steadier. They have ranged from $1.10 a hundred to $1.75. Other shipping places are Shiloh Crossing, Greenwich, Elmer, Woodstown, Daretown and Salem. W. L. Ninich, treasurer of the New Jersey Potato Association, announced the 25th as the closing date for seed potato growers who wish to enter for certification. Mr. Nunich is a member of the certification committee. The farmers' picnic held at Riverview Beach, Friday, broke all records. The manager said over 32,000 attended. The new tomato, Marglobe, which is being grown in this county, is proving to be very hardy and good for market. It is expected next year will see a larger increase in acreage. One of the outstanding features is the very little seed cavity. It is round and quite smooth but it must not be picked as soon as the outside appears red. It takes time to get red all thru. It is more hard than others and will keep after being picked, often for a week or two. The corn fields look fine. Special police protection given Del-Bay Farms at night to keep foreigners from stealing fruit from the orchards.—C. J. S., August 25.

Fulton County, Pa.—Farmers are preparing to seed. Ground mostly plowed and some harrowed. Threshing is nearly completed. Oats yielded very well; wheat was much below average. Pastures are excellent; potatoes looking well; clover seed is plentiful. Prospects are good for a large crop of buckwheat. Peach picking is at its height. Peaches are plentiful and are selling from $1.50 to $2.50 per bushel. Public schools open September 5 for a term of eight months. Market quotations are: milk, $2 per cwt.; butter, 35c; eggs, 26c; wheat, $1.30; corn, $1.60.—T. H. T., August 27.

Somerset County, Pa.—Farmers are busy cutting oats. Hay all made and a fine crop reported. We are having a lot of foggy weather and a good rain now and then. Cows holding up good in milk, pasture looking good. No second crop clover to cut. The clover was frozen in the spring; young clover looking good. Corn coming fine, also potatoes that were planted late. Prices of farm produce: hay in the field, $12 per load; oats, 60c; eggs, 30c; butter, 45c.—H. W. H., August 27.

On the Way from London to Port Said

(Continued from page 3)

Now we are on the Steamship Mantua bound for Port Said, Egypt. The Mediterranean is blue and the skies are bright. On Saturday we passed between the islands of Corsica and Sardinia, the former the birthplace of the "little corporal," Napoleon. The shores of these islands are steep but the industry of their inhabitants has made the vine and the olive thrive.

Yesterday we saw Stromboli with the steam and smoke rising from its crater. For more than an hour before we came to it we saw it as if rising from the sea, a cone-shaped mass, its side dented and scarred and apparently bare. There were small, rocky islands to the south of it, and a column of rock to the north. As we came nearer we saw the white houses of a fishing village on the south coast and a town of considerable size on the north coast.

Farms Climb the Slope to Crater

To our surprise we noticed orchards and vineyards reaching up the steep slope toward the crater, their owners seemingly unmindful of the threatening rumble inside of the volcano. It lies in human nature to hope, if not to forget.

East and north of Stromboli lies the mainland of Italy. You will recall the extreme end of the boot separated by a narrow channel from the island of Sicily. This channel is known as the Straits of Messina. The sun was low on the horizon when we came there. We were making in a bee-line for the rocky coast of Calabria. For the time being it looked to us like the bare, wrinkled hide of a great elephant. Later on we saw ravines and gulleys, impressive testimony of what time and water working together may do to rocks and mountains. Later still there came into view the stretch of water where the sea had broken thru and had made an island of Sicily.

Depend on Others for Bread

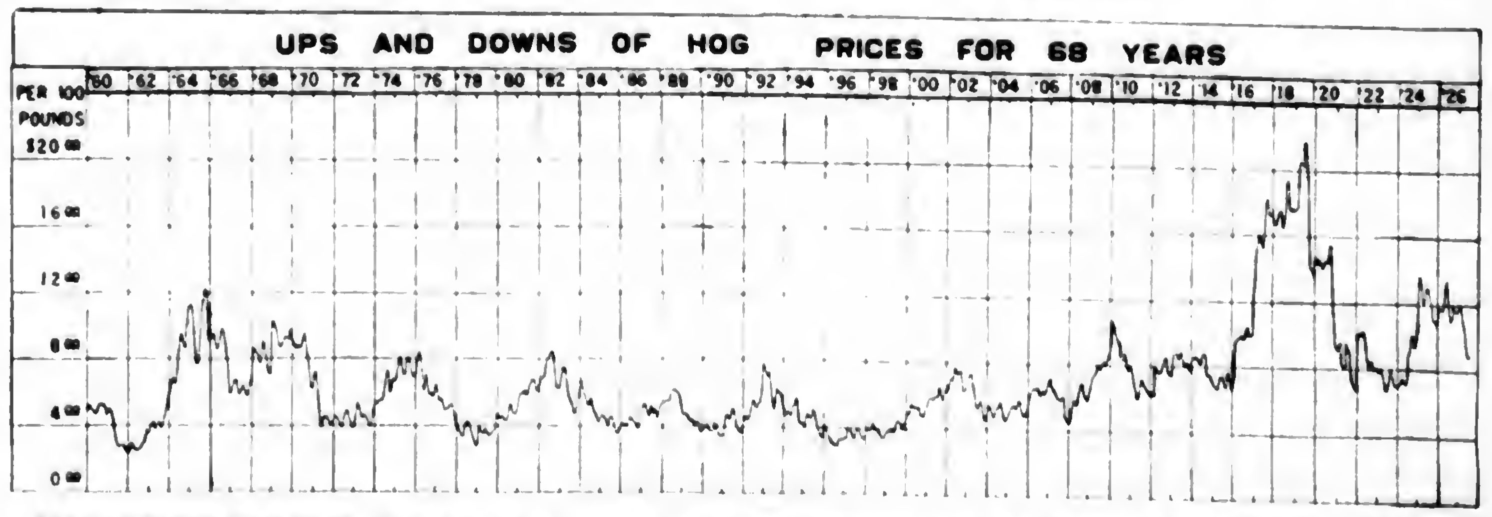
In the gathering dusk we saw the city of Messina, the terraced hillsides of Calabria, the road winding along the sea and the paths into the hills where men have found sites for their modest homes. The inhabitants are sure of their vegetables and fruit, but for their bread they must depend on the more level lands to the north, and on the more remote wheatfields of foreign countries. Before many weeks wheat recently harvested in North America will be unloaded at Genoa and Naples, and the Calabrians will have their share of it.

In another hour or two we shall see land again, after a full day of sky and sea. This time it will be the island of Crete lying north of our path to Egypt. In another letter I will tell you about the agriculture of Palestine, but before I do that I shall try to write you something about the crisis that British agriculture is now facing.

Mike—This is a great country, Pat."

Pat—An' how's that?

Mike—Shure, th' paper sez yez can buy a foive-dollar money order for seven cents."



Hog prices are now in the trough of the cycle, with indications that they will start up again before 1928 is over. In the last 25 years the distance between peaks, or troughs, has averaged three and a half years.

Heats Home for 25c a Week!

"I can run my Bulldog furnace steady for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I am using."

That's what the Bulldog does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of! Here's what it does with coal:

"With the Bulldog Furnace I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our 8 room house."—Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

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We are one of the oldest and largest houses in our line. For 64 years the "House of Friend" has been known for honest grading and fair dealing. Ship your Furs to FRIEND—ST. LOUIS if you want highest market prices. No commission charged—no delays—check mailed same day shipment is received.

Send us five or more names and addresses of actual trappers and get SHURLURE without cost.

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NEWTON'S Compound For Stock — Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

"Better Than Ever"

Visitors Praise the New York State Fair

"A BETTER fair than ever," is the verdict on the New York State Fair at Syracuse, tho weather conditions were unfavorable to suitable attendance. A campaign for a two-week fair is under way with renewed vigor, due to the weather risks involved in putting on so great an exposition for a shorter period.

County exhibits attracted most attention of the purely agricultural exhibits. These were divided among farm bureau activities and those promoted for home and community life by the home bureau. Hours of study were necessary to absorb the lessons taught by these, tho the exhibits are simplified yearly, and very carefully placarded so that he "who runs may read."

Stress Labor-saving Devices

The mechanical side of farming was stressed most interestingly all over the huge grounds. The mechanical means whereby home life on the farm seems to be coming into its own in the many ultra modern electrical and other labor-saving devices shown, all adapted to rural conditions. Human interest features were never so strongly featured. Pride in country living was never so well justified as in the activities shown to be successfully carried on in many rural communities, while the retired farmer got a well-nigh irresistable pull to go back to the farm.

More cooperatives were shown than ever before, these exhibits covering the production and marketing of vegetables, fruits and farm crops. Containers, grading, pest control and actual products combined to make wonderful pictures that appealed both to the business instincts of the farmer and to the appetites of city consumers.

Floral showings included many new things, among them being a huge collection of real African and American desert plants of rare beauty and curiosity; a fine display of popular ornamental evergreens; a large showing of amateur flowers, including a dozen tables showing artistic table decorations; rare foliage plants, demonstration of stage decorations; frequent bee demonstrations; frequent demonstrations in vegetable judging; and the best exhibit of maple products in years, one that calls forth tentative promises for better exhibition accommodations in the future.

Exhibits Model Barn

A new model dairy barn was shown with feed room, cow stable filled with Guernseys, an ample tool and work room, with a modern creamery or milk room near by. In the stable a milking machine was in use and a modern bottling and capping machine with aerator and refrigerator which took care of the milk from the many dairy cows of the show and bottled it ready for consumption by the public on the grounds.

In this milk house was ample working and storage space, with a business office, which was used by the Guernsey breeders as their headquarters. The building was constructed of well-known building materials, the outer covering being of attractive diamond-shaped asbestos shingles. The equipment was of nationally-known fittings.

A public camping area was provided for those staying thru the fair. The best horse show in years was free to the public the first night.

History of agricultural activities played a big part in many exhibits and added great interest. For instance, the first tile drain, the first agricultural school, the first experimental farm, and the oldest beekeepers' association are claimed by Seneca County.

The log cabin and its pioneer industries claimed keen attention. So great was the interest centered here that a $100,000 appropriation to house an early pioneer exhibit of home and farm equipment seems likely in the near future. In the log cabin an old time cooper plied his trade; weaving on an old loom, spinning of woolen yarn and its making into apparel were shown; old time foods were sampled by the visitors; a shoemaker showed how his work was done, and similar home industries painted a picture that interested all. Frequent talks by state leaders in agriculture on appropriate topics, with demonstrations by 24 old time fiddlers rounded out a rich program.—M. G. F.

Fertilize Wheat But Why?

(Continued from page 3)

western and east central states, contains the answers to the question asked of from one to a half dozen men in each state.

A Pennsylvania wheat grower was one whose answer probably fits a great many farms in the older wheat-growing states. "We can't grow wheat here any more without it," he said. Then he pointed out that the cheaper and newer lands of the West and Northwest make it impossible for him to compete with wheat yields such as could be produced without fertilizer. Fertilizing wheat, therefore, becomes an economic necessity.

Reduces Winter Killing

"Well, it saves a lot of plowing-up in the spring," is the way an Indiana farmer answered the question. He explained that before people in his neighborhood started treating their wheat land, winter-killing reduced the stands so seriously that often the fields had to be plowed-up in the spring and planted to other crops with loss of seed, power and labor. Experience had shown that winter-killing could be reduced and usually completely eliminated by providing conditions favorable to vigorous fall growth.

Any number of men mentioned the "fly" as a reason for fertilizing wheat. One man's exact words, as I recall them, were "If we plant early, the fly gets us. If we plant late to dodge the fly, winter-killing gets us. There you are, between the devil and the deep blue! So we fertilize to cheat the fly and still get enough growth to go into the winter with."

"It insures a wheat crop," an old gentleman near Martinsville, Illinois, told me as he walked thru a splendid field of wheat in which was an unusually fine seeding of sweet clover. "Before we started on this field it grew only 8 to 12 bushels of wheat, about like that field over there," he said, pointing to a field not far away. "After liming to grow sweet clover and putting on 200 pounds of bone meal we are sure of a crop. It insures a crop that is always several bushels better than it would be without the fertilizer."

"It's about 50-50 with me—half on account of the wheat, and half on account of the clover," an Ohio wheat grower said. "In fact, I don't know which crop gets the most benefit from the fertilizer, but I always figure that the fertilizer put on for wheat does double duty as I never fail to get a stand of clover following it."

Fertilizing Wheat Means Profit

"Fertilizing wheat with me is about like the story I heard over the radio the other day," a Missourian told me on the train. Then he proceeded to relate the conversation of two colored farmers one of whom, Sam, had once fed out some pigs. Jim's questions about the pigs and Sam's answers were as follows:

"Sam, what yo' pay fo' dem pigs?"

"Fo' dollahs, Jim."

"How long yo' fed 'em?"

"Oh, 'bout six months."

"What yo' git fo' 'em?"

"Fo' dollahs."

"Huh, dat's jist what yo' paid fo' dem pigs!"

"Yep, dat's right."

"But dey ain't no profits in dat!"

"Nope. Quit feedin' pigs jist fo' dat reason."

"Wheat growing would be about like Sam's pigs if I had to get along with the yields we can grow without fertilizing," he said.

As might be expected several gave as their reasons for fertilizing wheat "lower production cost," "profit," and similar ones. It remained, however, for a farmer-banker-business man to express the same thing in a little different, but very effective way. I asked him why he fertilized his own wheat, and why he encouraged his bank customers to buy fertilizer for their wheat.

"Just this: to grow a few cheap bushels," he replied.

"Doesn't increased yield mean that all bushels are produced more cheaply?" I asked.

"Oh, I suppose so, but I like to figure that the bushels you grow without fertilizer cost about what you get for them on the market. The extra bushels you grow with the fertilizer cost just what you pay for the fertilizer and the extra twine and work. Now, take my own wheat this year. I got at least 9 bushels of wheat for $2.75 worth of fertilizer, so each of those extra bushels cost only 30 cents plus a few cents for twine, cutting and threshing. Now those 9 bushels are my money-makers. The other bushels only broke even or thereabouts, but on the increase I can see a long profit."

(To be continued)

Must Vaccinate Hogs

TO HELP in the control of hog cholera, regulations which became effective September first were adopted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Two important features of the regulations are: All hogs coming into Pennsylvania for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be vaccinated. Likewise, all unvaccinated swine that have been in possession of livestock dealers or others for less than thirty days and are offered for either auction or private sale purposes other than immediate slaughter must be vaccinated.

These regulations have been made effective, not because of any present serious outbreaks of hog cholera within the state, but to give the swine industry every possible protection by preventing the introduction of the disease from other states and the spread of it within the Commonwealth.

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DAIRY

FIRE SALE of Registered Guernseys
On account of a fire of one of my dairy barns I am forced to reduce my herd so I am offering six young cows at very attractive prices, some close springers, others milking. I will offer at this time my junior Sire, Beechwood Prince of Allegheny, a son of Langwater Eastern King. Dam, Noreima of Beechwood, A. R. This is a very attractive young bull and a sure breeder, two years of age. For prices and pedigrees write, or phone Bristol 196-R-3. **Bolton Farms, C. G. Dietrich, Mgr., R. D. 1, Bristol, Pa.**

Guernsey Bull Calves at Farmer's prices. Sire's Dam 783 lb. A. R. record. Dams of calves all good A. R. records. Federal accredited herd. Write today for full description and prices. **Fritzlyn Farm, Pipersville, Pa.**

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALF $60.00—Reg. Guernsey Bull calf, a grandson of Langwater Eastern King, $50.00. Reg. Spotted Poland China Hogs. September pigs at $15 each, $28 per pair or $39 per trio. **A. M. Kennel, R. D. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.**

BULL—A four year old, pure bred, T. B. tested Holstein Bull for sale. Dam made 17,574 pounds of milk and 748 lbs. of butter on 3 milkings daily. For sale to prevent inbreeding. **L. P. Satterthwaite, Newtown, Pa.**

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. **THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.**

BULLS Six Reg. Guernsey Bulls, 2 to 10 months old. All from imported tuberculin & abortion tested herd. **Wm. A. Derstine, Sellersville, Pa.**

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. **L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.**

SWINE

BERKSHIRES 12 Bred Sows for fall farrow. These are the kind that please. Should be shipped soon. Cash or easy terms. Get them. Be quick. **DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, DAGSBORO, DEL.**

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. **WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.**

Big Type Reg. Durocs A few choice bred gilts and pigs for sale. Priced right and shipped on approval. **G. C. SAUFLEY, R. D. No. 2, Hummelstown, Pa.**

400 CHESTER WHITE, Duroc and Berkshire Pigs. 6 weeks old, $4.00; 8 weeks old, $5.00. Ready to ship in Sept., Oct. & Nov. High-grade & purebred pigs. $6.00 each. **Oaks Dairy Farm, Wyalusing, Pa.**

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grain. **INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.**

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS $8.75, six weeks old. Large litters, best blood lines. Northern grown Rosen Seed Rye, vetch mixed, great yielder. **Geo. N. Ruprecht, Mallory, N. Y.**

SIX GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS, 4 months old. **W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.**

100 HEAD Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. **J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

Pigs Pure Bred Big Type Poland China Pigs weighing around 75 lbs., either sex. **C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.**

SHEEP

Cheviot RAMS from the only IMPORTED FLOCK in Pennsylvania. Rams, 1 year and over, $50 to $100. Ram lambs, $35 to $55. Jersey Bull Calves, $250 to $400. **Erdenheim Farm, Inc., Chestnut Hill, Pa.**

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. **848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.**

GOATS

GOOD milk goat, $45. Pair World's Best Pure White Saanens. Registered Nubians, prolific Toggenburgs, $65. Fine Buck, $35. **Lloyd Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.**

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

GARGET.—I have a Guernsey cow seven years old that about three months ago had one quarter of her bag swell up and give thick cheesy milk for three milkings. She did not have this trouble again until about two weeks ago when it came the same way in another quarter and before that one quarter was back to normal. It started a little in the third quarter. The quarter did not swell much and soon got better and her flow of milk was normal. She has this trouble again. She shivers as if she were cold. She eats in the barn but doesn't care to walk or eat grass when out. Can you tell me what is the trouble?—E. D., Honesdale, Pa. This is evidently a case of garget which has progressed from one quarter to the other. Evidently this is due to an infection that results in chills and fever. The hands should be washed in an antiseptic solution before and after milking. The cow should be stabled separate from the herd; fed a dry ration and milked frequently. Milking every hour at first is indicated. Bathe the udder with warm water for a sufficient length of time to be certain that the udder is thoroly warm. Give one pound of Epsom salts in a drench at the onset of the condition.

SOW KILLS LITTER.—We have a registered sow for breeding purposes. She killed all of her litter the first time. I made up my mind to try again to raise a litter and to watch her. She did not eat them, but was very nervous. Do you know of any cure?—H. M. D., Macungie, Pa. It is always advisable to allow the brood sow plenty of exercise before farrowing. This will keep her from getting too fat. She will be apt to show more nervousness and irritation under such conditions. A protein supplement such as tankage should be a part of the diet of the sow.

CAT HAS CONVULSIONS.—Our cat was afflicted with a sort of paralysis in one side. When she tried to walk she went in circles, was evidently in pain, and became wildly excited, floundering and trying to run and get away by herself. Can you tell me the cause of this trouble and suggest treatment?—E. B., Lancaster County, Pa. Take your cat to your nearest small animal specialist or to the local veterinarian for examination. It is probable that this condition is caused by a dietary disturbance or by parasites.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

SEPT. PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. **B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $8; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. **W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.**

S. C. BUFF and White Leghorns, $9.00—100. Barred Rocks, $10.00—100. Reds, $10.00. White Rocks, $11.00—100. Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100. Light Mixed, $7.00—100. I pay the postage. **Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKEN MITES, Bedbugs Cleaned out. No sprays or chemicals. 50c in stamps brings you sample. Descriptive literature free. Write **American Mite Eliminator Co., Dept. B, Crawfordsville, Indiana.**

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.**

PULLETS—12-16 and 20 weeks old. Write for prices and state what variety. No culls. All guaranteed. **Frank X. Burkhart, Tiffin, Ohio.**

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. **George B. Ferris, 900 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Tancred-Barron S. C. W. Leghorn Breeding Cockerels. Sired by males direct from Tancred. Priced very reasonable. Write today to **Lavar Hatchery, Post Office Box 22, DuBois, Pa.**

SELECTED S. C. White Leghorn Pullets—April and May hatched. Raised on free range, from "heavy laying" strain. $1.50 each. **C. L. Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.**

500 TANCRED STRAIN S. C. Leghorn Pullets—Real egg machines. Free range raised. April hatched 85c up. Laying pullets, $1.50. **Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, Aspers, Pa.**

PULLETS 50c each. White Leghorn produced from Ohio Accredited chicks. April and May hatched. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Better Poultry Co., Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.**

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—10 wk.—75c, 12 wk.—85c. **Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.**

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—New plan, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for Free Samples. **Madison Shirts, 566 Broadway, New York.**

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. **Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

FARM LANDS

FAMOUS BUCKS CO. FARM—Big tested dairy herd. Large milk income and cash crops, potatoes, some best soil in whole county; 71 acres, 55 under cultivation, handsome stone house, all improvements available, beautiful location right in town, 5 min. walk depot; drive into Phila. in about an hour over splendid state road; spring water in pasture, woodlot, good orchard; fine 40x60 barn, silo, spring water, bldgs. insured for $9000. Because other interests owner sacrifices and for quick sale includes 20 fine cows, pure-bred bull, 100 poultry, tractor and all equipment, threshing machine, milking machine, long list other modern costly machinery, vehicles and tools, also hay, grain, potatoes, fodder and vegetables at time of sale, all for $15,000, good terms arranged. Details pg. 83 big illus. catalog. Free. **Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

31 ACRE FARM on state road, ½ mile to town. Excellent buildings, priced to sell $8000.00. **J. K. Bonser, Owner, R. D. 2, Quakertown, Pa.**

FOR AN INVESTMENT buy land in the "Ozarks." Tracts 40 to 2,000 acres. $2.50 per acre up. **Box 66, Houston, Mo.**

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write **Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.**

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. **O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.**

MISCELLANEOUS

PEERLESS CONCRETE MIXER not only mixes concrete but is a practical machine for treating seed wheat with copper carbonate dust for stinking smut. Catalogue Free. **A. M. Dellinger, Lancaster, Pa.**

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **Process Co., Salina, Kans.**

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.**

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. **H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.**

WANTED—Ginseng, price high. Mayapple root, Beeswax, Hides, Furs in season. Write, **R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.**

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. **Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.**

SEND TEN CENTS for individual description of fifty hunting hounds, photo group. Fur price list. **Lakeland Fur Hound Exchange, Salem, Mich.**

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. **Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.**

DOGS

Livestock Rates write for Folder

COON HOUNDS—RIVERBOTTOM TRAINED, redbones, blueticks, black & tans, combination hunters. Champion rabbit hounds, fox hounds. Catalog. Photos. Trial free. **RIVERVIEW KENNELS, Ramsey, Ill.**

Coon, Skunk, Fox, wolf, rabbit hounds. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. **OCO KENNELS, OCONEE, ILL.**

SHEPHERD PUPS—3 males, 3 months old, $4.00 each. 1 female, $2.50. Bred from heel drivers. **I. R. TANGER, YORK SPRINGS, PA.**

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. **GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.**

LEWELLYN AND ENGLISH SETTERS, also rabbit hounds on trial. Pamphlet free. **O. K. KENNELS, MARYDEL, MD.**

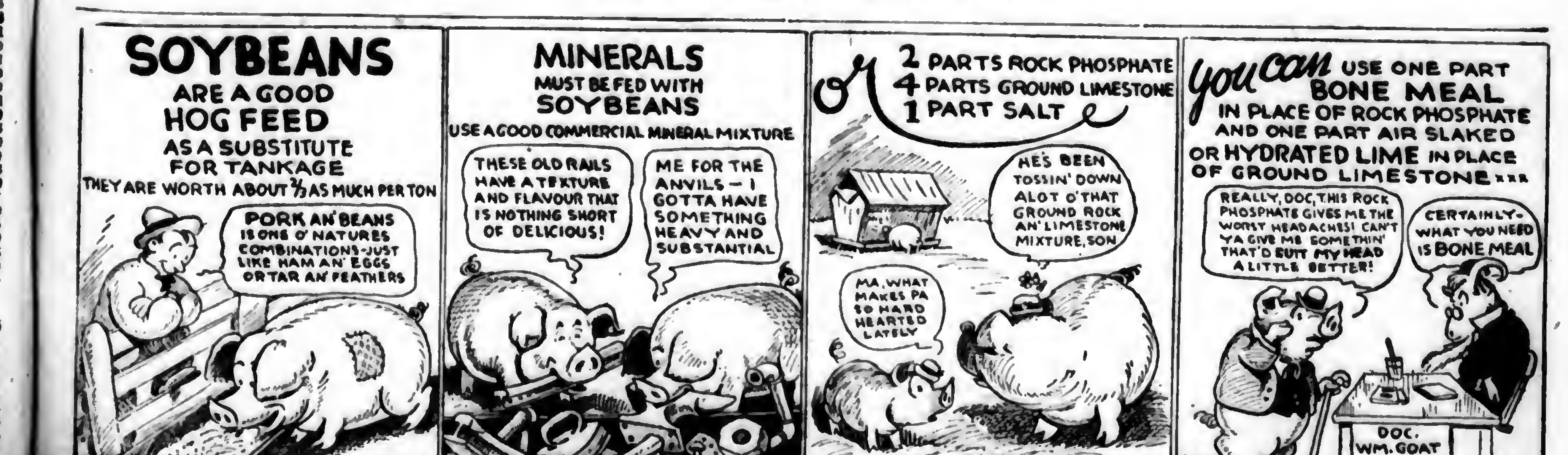
Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. **Kaskaskennels, AW-85, Herrick, Ill.**

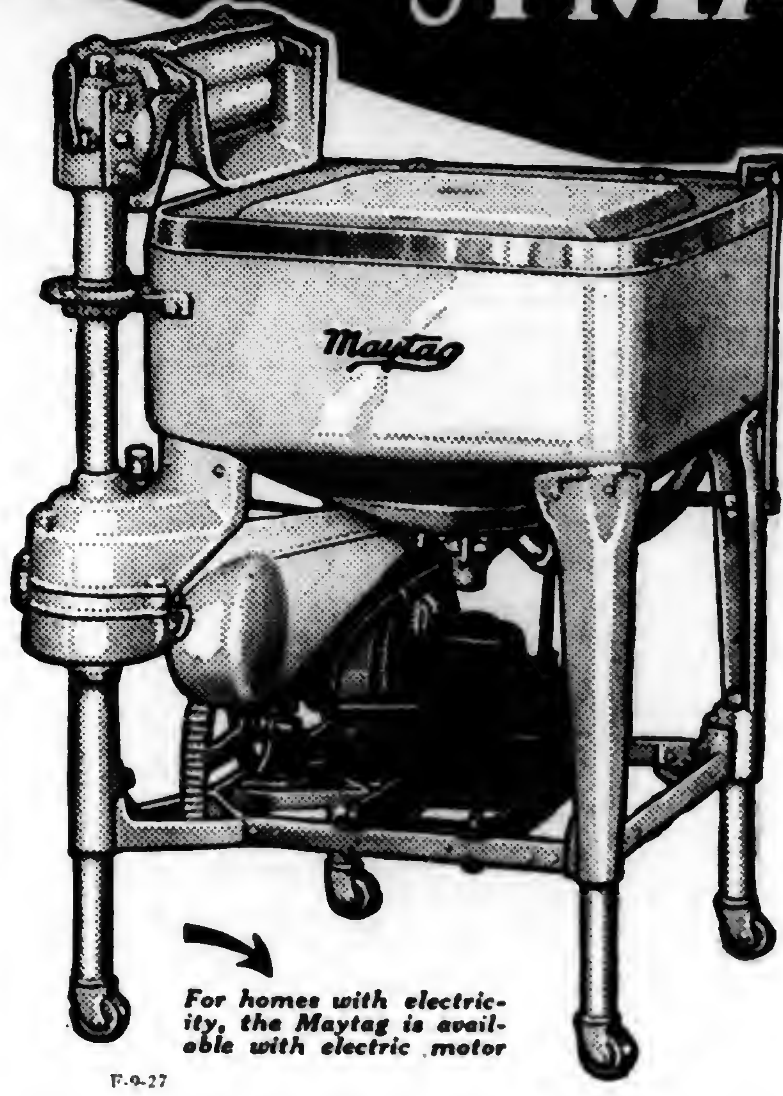
Rat Terriers, Fox Terriers, Police, Rabbit Hounds. Lists, 10c. **PETER SLATER, Box P.F., PANA, ILL.**

HOUND, RANGER, my coon & o'possum hound. Age four, rabbit proof, extra at tree. $45. Trial. **COY HICKS, B-106, Sedalia, Ky.**

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


SOYBEANS ARE A GOOD HOG FEED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TANKAGE
THEY ARE WORTH ABOUT 2/3 AS MUCH PER TON
PORK AN' BEANS IS ONE O' NATURES COMBINATIONS-JUST LIKE HAM AN' EGGS OR TAR AN' FEATHERS
MINERALS MUST BE FED WITH SOYBEANS
USE A GOOD COMMERCIAL MINERAL MIXTURE
THESE OLD RAILS HAVE A TEXTURE AND FLAVOUR THAT IS NOTHING SHORT OF DELICIOUS!
ME FOR THE ANVILS — I GOTTA HAVE SOMETHING HEAVY AND SUBSTANTIAL
OR 2 PARTS ROCK PHOSPHATE 4 PARTS GROUND LIMESTONE 1 PART SALT
HE'S BEEN TOSSIN' DOWN ALOT O' THAT GROUND ROCK AN' LIMESTONE MIXTURE, SON
MA, WHAT MAKES PA SO HARD HEARTED LATELY
YOU CAN USE ONE PART BONE MEAL IN PLACE OF ROCK PHOSPHATE AND ONE PART AIR SLAKED OR HYDRATED LIME IN PLACE OF GROUND LIMESTONE
REALLY, DOC, THIS ROCK PHOSPHATE GIVES ME THE WORST HEADACHES! CAN'T YA GIVE ME SOMETHIN' THAT'D SUIT MY HEAD A LITTLE BETTER!
CERTAINLY- WHAT YOU NEED IS BONE MEAL
DOC. WM. GOAT



The GREATEST HELP *that ever came to a* FARM HOME —A MAYTAG

ANY Maytag owner will tell you that they never dreamed that washday could be so easy and pleasant until the Maytag came. The seamless, cast-aluminum, heat-retaining tub holds four gallons more than ordinary washers and washes big tubfuls faster and cleaner. It actually does away with all hand-rubbing, even on grimy overalls and the soiled edges of cuffs and collars.

Gasoline or Electric Power

This marvelous washday help is available to every farm anywhere. Imagine a gasoline engine as simple and compact as an electric motor—that's the Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor. It is an inbuilt part of the washer—no line shaft or belts to line up and the housewife can start it and operate it herself.

Do you wonder that the Maytag has won world leadership in farm as well as city homes?

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

The Maytag Company
Newton, Iowa
Eastern Branch,
851-53 N. Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor

F-9-27

Pay No Money *till you try it!*

Write or telephone any Maytag dealer listed below. He will gladly loan you a Maytag for a trial washing without cost or obligation. Do a big washing with it in your own home—it will only take an hour. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

Good Housekeeping Institute

Phone one of the Authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Allentown
Edwin P. Saeger Co., Inc.
Altoona...George A. Wilson
Arnold....John Fedan & Co.
Bellefonte
The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bellevue
..Bellevue Maytag Store
Bellwood.......G. A. Wilson
Berwick.Berwick Maytag Co.
Bethlehem.Lehigh Supply Co.
Bloomsburg
...Bloomsburg Maytag Co.
Braddock........R. H. Hunt
Bradford.........Jos. Marks
Bristol...Clymer Maytag Co.
Burgettstown.Wilson El. Co.
Butler
..Butler Co. Maytag Shop
Canonsburg..Wilson El. Co.
Carlisle
..The Carlisle Maytag Co.
Carnegie
.Carnegie Maytag Store
Catasauqua W. T. Kleppinger
Chambersburg
Chambersburg Maytag Co.
Charleroi...Wilson Elec. Co.
Chester.Chester Maytag Co.
Clarion
Ditz & Mooney Hdwe. Co.
Clearfield
Routch & Swartzle Co.
Coatesville...Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville
........M. D. Thompson
Coraopolis..Ferree Elec. Co.
Cresco.........J. A. Seguine
Cresson....Soisson Elec. Co.
Dormont..Geo. S. Hards Co.
Doylestown
....Clymer's Dept. Store
DuBois..Grebe Maytag Store
Duquesne...Robert H. Hunt
Easton.....James E. Hauck
Elverson.........Livingood & Keen Maytag Co.
Elwood City
.......Maytag Sales, Inc.
Emlenton
.....H. B. Mitchell & Co.
Emporium....J. H. Stephens
Erie.Erie County Maytag Co.
Forest City
.......Vincent Maytag Co.
Frackville
.......Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Franklin....Lynn W. Camp
Freeport
Williams & Kaul Elec. Co.
Galeton.......Lush Brothers
Gettysburg
..Gettysburg Dept. Store
Greensburg.Ace Maytag Co.
Greenville......Egbert Bros.

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Hanover
York County Maytag Co.
Harrisburg
....Maytag Washer Co.
Hazleton
......Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Homestead
Homestead Maytag Store
Honesdale
....Vincent Maytag Co.
Hooversville
..Shaffer's Maytag Shop
Huntingdon
.......Good Maytag Co.
Johnsonburg....F. J. Eagen
Johnstown
....Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kane....Metzger-Wright Co.
Kennett Square
.......John H. Voorhees
Kittanning
Mateer, White & Campbell
Lancaster
Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe
..Latrobe Elec. Appl. Co.
Lebanon..Lebanon Elec. Co.
Leechburg
....Leechburg Furn. Co.
Lewisburg.Home Elec. Store
Lewistown
..Lewistown Maytag Store
Ligonier........L. B. Weller
Lock Haven H.E. Pursley Co.
McKeesport
F. C. Wampler & Son, Inc.
Malvern...Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Manor...Race Street Market
Mansfield
.Tioga County Maytag Co.
Meadville
.....Crawford Co. Maytag Sales & Service
Mifflinburg
....Mifflinburg Hdwe. Co.
Monessen Waugaman El. Co.
Monongahela City
.....Wilson Electric Co.
Montrose
..Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Mt. Carmel
.......Thomas H. Tiddy
Muncy..Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Nanticoke
Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
New Brighton
John W. Young, Beaver Co. Maytag Store
New Castle
.......Maytag Sales, Inc.
Newport.Carlisle Maytag Co.
Norristown
J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.

State of Pennsylvania
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Oxford...Earnhart Brothers
Palmerton.Wm. J. Follweiler
Pennsburg
..Charles V. Rotenberger
Petersburg
.........Good Maytag Co.
Philadelphia
Dela. County Maytag Co.
.....Ardmore Maytag Co.
..North Phila. Maytag Co.
....W. Phila. Maytag Co.
Philipsburg
Philipsburg Maytag Store
Phoenixville
........McCarraher Bros.
Pittsburgh
..Mt. Oliver Maytag Store
....N. Side Maytag Store
Squirrel Hill Maytag Studio
McKees Rocks
McKees Rocks Maytag Store,
East Liberty, Pittsburgh
.....Loeffler Electric Store
Pittston
.Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Pottstown.McCarraher Bros.
Pottsville
......Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Punxsutawney
......Grebe Maytag Store
Reading.Reading Maytag Co.
Renovo.......C. F. Maxwell
Reynoldsville
....McCreight Maytag Co.
Ridgway.......F. J. Eagen
Royersford
.....McCarraher Brothers
St. Marys.......F. J. Eagen
Saxton..........C. A. Shultz
Sayre......Harden Brothers
Scottdale....Ace Maytag Co.
Scranton
.....Scranton Maytag Co.

Maytag Aluminum Washer

State of Pennsylvania
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Shamokin.Zuern Maytag Co.
Sharon
....Sunshine El. Appl. Co.
Shenandoah
.......Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Slatington.
..Jones Brothers & Miller
Somerset
...Shaffer's Maytag Shop
Souderton
...Yocum Godschalk & Co.
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.....Sunbury Maytag Co.
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Titusville... Lynn W. Camp
Towanda...Harden Brothers
Troy.....Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock
..Greenwood's Maytag Co.
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Uniontown
.......Fayette Maytag Co.
Upper Mauch Chunk
......J. Howard Williams
Vandergrift. Geo. B. Wiant
Warren.Metzger Wright Co.
Washington.Wilson Ele. Co.
Waynesburg
.........Donald C. Beatty
West Chester
.........Suplee Hdwe. Co.
West Newton
..........Ace Maytag Co.
Wilkes-Barre
Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Wilkinsburg
.........Regent Elec. Co.
Williamsport
.......Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Williamstown
Williamstown Maytag Store
York..York Co. Maytag Co.

State of New Jersey

Asbury Park..F. G. Rhodes
Atlantic City
....So. Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne
..Devlin & Sons, Co., Inc.
Bloomfield
Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Bound Brook..Smith El. Co.
Burlington
. Camden Maytag Co.
Camden
......Camden Maytag Co.
Elizabeth
Albert Lifson & Sons, Inc.

State of New Jersey
City Dealer
Hackensack
.... H. Plager & Sons
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. Rice-Rubba Store
High Bridge Servu Appl. Co.
Hightstown
C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

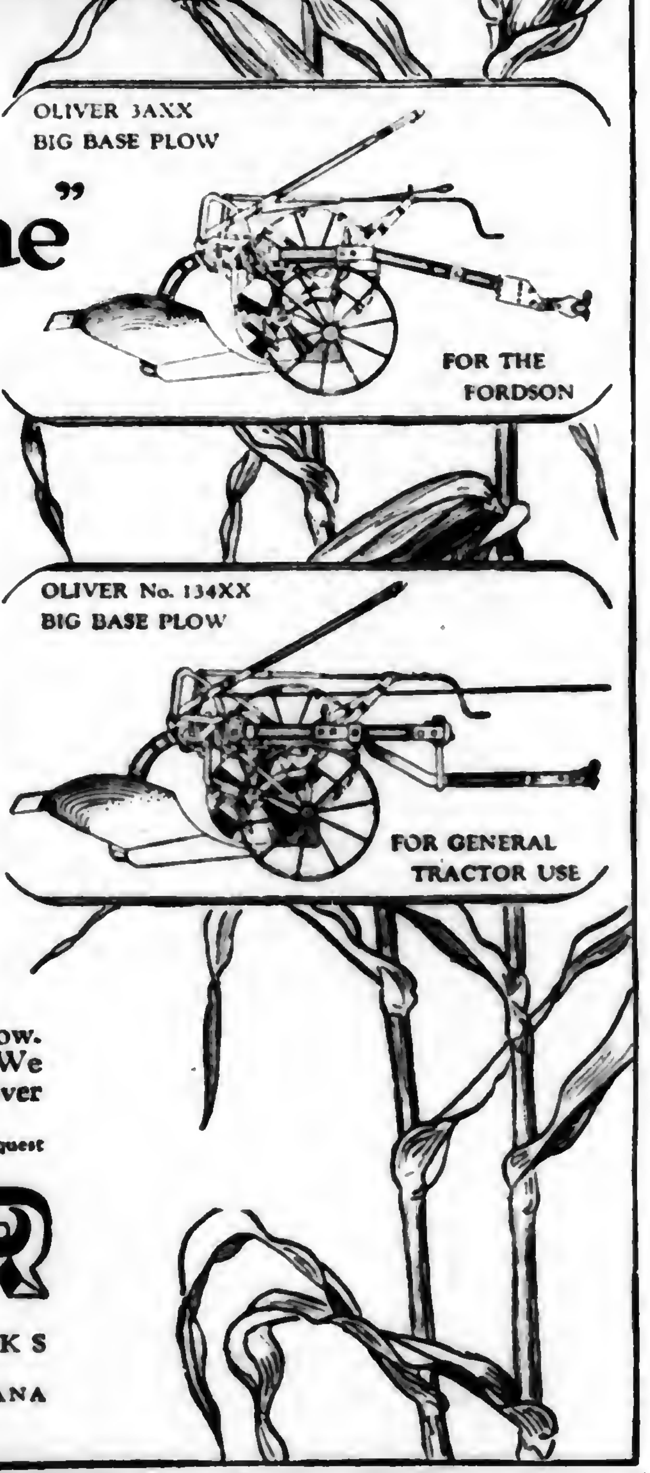
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1927 No. 12

Off for the deep woods.

A summary of conditions that will affect prices for the 1927 potato crop. Doctor Lipman reviews world agricultural conditions. Page 3.



"Didn't Believe It Could Be Done"

WHEN asked what he thought of the Oliver Big Base Corn Borer Plow one farmer* said: "I think it is the most practical and most economical way of controlling the Borer. When I was told that this plow would cover every stalk and particle of trash in my field, I didn't believe it could be done, but they showed me. Now I am convinced that it is the practical economical way of controlling the Corn Borer."

Actual experience with the Oliver Big Base Corn Borer plow has opened the way to cleaner plowing for thousands of farmers in the Corn Borer infested territory. While many farmers bought this plow for combating the Borer, they are realizing more and more that it is ideally suited for general field plowing. It puts all of the trash down where cultivation does not drag it to the top. This makes a remarkable difference when cultivating—there is no trash and fewer weeds to interfere.

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(*) Name on request

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NEED CLEAN-UP

Why Not "Junk the Junk" on the Farm and Help Appearances?

FARMERS frequently have been criticized because of the fact that machines are allowed to stand outside in all sorts of weather. The critics do not realize that often the machines they see in the fence corners are old and worn out, while the machines that the farmers have bought to take their place are properly protected in barns or machine sheds when not in use. The question immediately arises, then, as to whether farmers can afford to have such criticism directed toward them.

Isn't it a fact that a farmer will create the impression that he is thrifty when there is an atmosphere of orderliness and cleanliness about his place and that he may be considered careless and slovenly, when in reality he is decidedly not so, if old machines are left in the fields and barn lot?

Creates a Bad Impression

Many banks nowadays make close check as to how applicants for loans carry on their farming operations. Isn't it possible that a man's credit may be affected by the appearance of his farm? Won't farmers as a class have a better standing if there is a general clean-up of old machines, which prove such an eyesore when scattered all about the farms in view of every passerby?

There is another phase of this subject that is deserving of the serious consideration of farmers. Conservation of national resources is attracting the attention of many people these days. If the metal contained in worn-out equipment of all kinds including farm machines and implements, could be returned to industry and remelted, the need of mining considerable quantities of ore would be eliminated. When a farm machine is allowed to stand outside year after year and veritably rust to pieces, valuable metals are being wasted.

Old machines not only are unsightly and create a bad impression when they are scattered about the farmstead, but they also take up valuable space. Weeds tend to grow where machines are allowed to stand and hiding places are provided for farm pests. The machines frequently also become hazards to barefoot children and livestock.

Get the Boys Interested

A splendid way for farmers to "junk the junk," as some one has happily phrased this project of ridding farms of worn-out machines, is to get boys interested in the job, just as Boy Scouts and boys in general thru the schools have been interested in periodical clean-up campaigns in various cities. If a farmer has a young son he can delegate the work of breaking up the machine to him and, as an incentive, can promise him part or all of the money he obtains for the metal as junk. This money might well be used as a starter for a savings bank account.

In knocking down the old machines, there will be some parts that farmers will want to keep for repairs or other purposes. If the boys are to do the work, the insistence that this material be properly sorted and cleaned and oiled will help wonderfully to drive home to the youngsters the idea of orderliness.—H.

Niesley Appointed Assistant Director

HOWARD G. NIESLEY has been appointed assistant director in the agricultural extension service of the Pennsylvania State College to succeed R. H. Bell, who resigned July 1 to become chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Harrisburg.

Mr. Niesley is head of the department of agricultural economics extension. He formerly was agricultural agent in Dauphin County where he served from 1917 to 1923.

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May Be a Good Year for Good Potatoes

Conditions Indicate That Buyers Will Emphasize Quality

By W. R. WHITACRE,
Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

LATE potato growers have had two profitable years, and now, with a new season at hand, there is considerable anxiety as to what the future holds. In general, there is a feeling of optimism despite the reports of a heavier crop, and that is worth something. Supply and demand are responsible for the rise and fall of prices, but there are times when prices are either higher or lower than conditions warrant. The mental attitude of growers and buyers has considerable effect. As the "burnt child shuns the stove," so does the dealer who has been burnt shun the market for certain commodities. The fire may be out and conditions improved, but he still hesitates to take a chance and touch the stove again.

There has been an outcry against speculation. It has been blamed for the low prices the farmers have received, but after all, it is upon this that a successful market is based. The buyer takes a long chance; he believes the market is going up and buys with the hope that he will take large profits. He is looking forward to the "killing" when he will reap his reward. He may just break even for an entire season and a week at the end will bring the situation he has been looking for and find him with a supply of low priced potatoes and a rapidly advancing market. This feeling of confidence is what makes a satisfactory market and a speculative element is practically always present when prices are rising.

Jersey Season Is Nearly Over

Present prospects indicate an average yield of 117½ bushels per acre, or 4½ more than last season for the whole country. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture states that yields in that state have averaged around 200 bushels to the acre. Growers who had good yields made some money this season, in spite of the fact that prices were decidedly lower than last year. During August, prices of potatoes at central Jersey shipping points ranged from $2.00 to $3.00 per 150-pound sack f. o. b. with the majority of sales around $2.50. Last season prices for the month ranged from $2.75 to $4.35 with comparatively few sales below $3.00.

The New Jersey season is almost over and will probably end around the last of September. Shipments up to September 3 from New Jersey totaled 5312 cars, as compared with 3936 in 1926. This does not tell the entire story as the truck movement this year was heavier than ever before and no statistics are available for this. At this writing there is a stronger tendency and prices have reached $3.50 per 150-pound sack f. o. b. shipping points, with dealers asking $3.75.

Late Blight May Cut Supply

The Pennsylvania season has opened and shipments so far have been slightly heavier than last year. Maine has begun to move her crop and is rolling over 25 cars a day.

The August estimate of production was 411,000,000 bushels and is 55,000,000 bushels greater than the 1926 crop. Many things may happen to cut down the estimated production such as frosts and disease. We have had unusual weather this year. Long range weather forecasters predicted a year without a summer and some of their predictions have come true. They forecast early frosts and there is always a chance that they may be right. It is not hard to see how such weather conditions would reduce the crop.

Another factor, that is likely to reduce the supply of salable potatoes, is disease. Late blight is reported in a number of sections that have been reasonably free from disease in the past. The Maine potatoes that have been received on the market so far have been described in the market reports as being "mostly poor to ordinary in condition," "fair quality" and in some cases the term "practically worthless" has been applied.

If This Man Is Right—

Based on the August estimate of 411,000,000 bushels, the crop approaches the record crop of 1924, but the population has greatly increased during the past three years. A report issued by the New Jersey Bureau of Markets quotes a leading financial writer as stating that the average per capita consumption of potatoes for table purposes during recent years has been two and two-thirds bushels. This figure was derived after subtracting from the total crop the amount needed for seed, cull potatoes, loss by shrinkage and decay. If the crop amounts to 411,000,000 bushels, the quantity available for human consumption may be only 70 per cent of this, or 287,700,000 bushels. This writer assumes the population of 119,000,000 persons by January and at the rate of two and two-thirds bushels they would consume 318,000,000 bushels. On this basis, there would be too few potatoes rather than too many.

Predictions are uncertain things. If they are right, the forecaster is called lucky. If they are wrong he is blamed for misleading the readers. The conditions stated above indicate a promising season for the grower with a satisfactory yield of GOOD potatoes, but many things may happen and one man's guess is as good as another's, as to what the market will be.

Will It Be Agriculture versus Industry?

Britain Faces the Problems That Perplex Farmers Everywhere

A letter from DR. J. G. LIPMAN

IN MY last letter I promised to write you about the depression in British agriculture. It is a condition that is not at all unique or exceptional, a part, evidently, of something that is troubling the farmers in the United States and in many other lands as well. The whole picture is not clear to any of us. Parts of it we can understand.

We know that much new land has come into production in the last ten or fifteen years. Our own Southwest with its enormous new cotton areas; our Northwest and its reclamation projects are but a part of the story. The wheatfields of Canada, the grain and cattle country of South America, the vast areas of former desert in Australia and in the Punjab now under irrigation are another part of the same story. Then there is the quickened exploitation of the tropics and the increasing volume of vegetable oils, oil cakes, sugar, fibres, fruits and rice; to say nothing of tea, coffee, spices and rubber. Science has pointed the way to the control of the dread parasites and diseases of plants, animals and man and has helped to make agricultural competition more severe.

New and improved methods of production have become common even in far away lands. Liquid fuel and mechanical power are important auxiliaries on the sugar cane plantations of the West Indies and of tropical Asia. Tillage, harvesting and transportation have been organized on a new basis. Ice is no longer a strange commodity in the tropics and artificial refrigeration has shortened the distance to the world's markets. Added to these is the marketing, if not the production in large volumes.

Altogether, then, the nearby producer has lost his monopoly of the home markets, and his advantages of location are overcome by the cheapness of the virgin strength of distant soils, by large scale production and the careful grading and standardization of agricultural products.

Industry Serves in Many Ways

We are living in an industrial age with the voting strength lessening in the rural districts and gaining in the cities. To be sure, industrial organization has relieved the farmer of many tasks which he formerly had to do. It grinds his grain and returns the mill by-products to him. It extracts the oil from cottonseed, linseed, soy beans, cocoanuts and what not, and furnishes to him rich protein feeds. It operates for him millions of spindles, makes his textiles and his clothing, builds his furniture, tans hides and makes shoes. It brings to him mechanical and electrical power, it lights many of his homes. It does a thousand other things for him, things that lighten his labors and brighten his home, things that bring to him voices from afar, distant melodies and the yearnings of a widening world. But it does it all for a consideration. It exacts, often, a fearful price for what it delivers.

Conscious of their own strength, modern industry and commerce have created monopolies; have built tariff walls; have possessed themselves of all natural resources; and, working hand in hand with organized labor, have interfered with the free flow of goods and services from place to place and from land to land. They have created false social values, have tinged the economic doctrines taught in our schools and colleges, have herded millions of men into narrow spaces and have done much harm to body and mind by the break-neck speed of modern life. Culture, learning, altruism, tolerance,—we find them all in the city, and we find also greed, selfishness, gross materialism and class interest. All of these are a part of the picture that we see as if thru a haze. Something is happening to agriculture and to humankind as a whole. Changing are the standards of living in city and country, changing our measures of social values, changing the foundations to which human society must anchor itself in the days to come.

British Farmers Are Pessimistic

We must think of all of these things when we try to diagnose the ills of British agriculture. The agricultural correspondent of the London Daily Mail has been traveling about England for some months and describing for his paper (to page 11)

TIGHT BINDING

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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ESTABLISHED 1880
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Vol. 96, No. 12 Phila., Pa., September 17, 1927 Whole No. 1583

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"Men who know the least argue the most."

Comments on the Week's News

WITH only a fair crop of peaches in the East, everything pointed to a good season for eastern growers. But nothing shows better the progress in transportation than the ruinous slump in peach prices. California had a bumper crop and, not being able to come to agreement with the canners, is shipping them to eastern cities. Altho prices now are so low California growers cannot hope to receive profitable returns, the mischief has been done even tho no more come from there. Incidentally, eastern growers are partly to blame for the slump because some of them sent poor green peaches to market to get early high prices. The ability to ship successfully perishable products clear across the continent has changed the business of farming so that no section now has a monopoly of its markets.

* * *

Reports continue to come to us concerning the damage deer are doing to farmers and fruit growers in some sections of the state. A great deal has been said and some ineffectual remedies have been tried, yet the annual loss to many individual farmers continues unabated. Farm organizations have protested against the unfair conditions and have tried to have the state act in this matter as individuals are compelled to do with their livestock, but the sportsmen's influence is greater than that of the agricultural people of the state. But as long as farmers fall over themselves in the rush to vote for town and city residents as law makers they need expect nothing else.

* * *

The above note recalls to mind that several farmers are candidates for county commissioner in several of the counties. No more important office is found on the roster of public servants than county commissioner, yet in too many instances it is filled by professional politicians and unsuccessful business men. This is often the case even where farmers have a majority in the county. The increase in salary just made in Pennsylvania has unloosed a horde of candidates until for this office.

* * *

Senator Borah says that farm relief will be the leading issue in the presidential campaign next year. He claims that the situation is more acute than ever despite the fact that city papers are printing columns of stuff intended to show that agriculture has come back and is more prosperous than it has been for years. The question promises to be one of the leading ones before Congress, and while some of the efforts will be for political effect only the country should not be misled into thinking that the smoke is all raised by politicians.

* * *

The National Grange, always more conservative than some members would like to see it, has come out flat-footed for farm relief by proposing the adoption of a debenture plan. The Grange opposed the McNary-Haugen Bill, but while its plan is less cumbersome and difficult of operation, it is no less revolutionary. In arguing for equality in the principles of the tariff and immigration laws, National Master Taber makes the following statements:

"We find that taxes stand at 235 per cent above pre-war level, labor at 200 per cent, most manufactures at 160 to 170 per cent, and wholesale farm prices at only 140 per cent above that level, we can realize the disparity that is in part, at least, causing farm depression."

* * *

A Professor of Sociology in Kansas Agricultural College, Walter Burr, has doped it out that we need bigger farms and fewer farmers in order to make agriculture more prosperous. The article appears in the "Nation's Business," a magazine for business men, and the logical conclusion is that if we had fewer men on bigger farms they could make more money and hence be able to buy more manufacturer goods. Well, part of the plan is in operation now. The number of farmers is steadily decreasing, but there is no indication that the remaining ones are buying bigger farms, and they probably will not until there is at least a reasonable inducement in the way of profits.

* * *

There is little justification for the scare that has been "promoted" a few times in recent years concerning the danger of eating sprayed fruit. The extension entomologists of Pennsylvania State College, with the cooperation of the department of agricultural chemistry carried on an investigation with apples sprayed with arsenical sprays. Samples were taken from 33 orchards in 17 counties. The fruit was carefully picked so that no material was rubbed off, and all fruit gathered from lower branches where deposits were heaviest. The chemical analyses showed that in no case was there an equivalent of one one-hundredth of a grain of arsenic per pound of fruit, the stated British tolerance. When apples were picked in the usual way and put upon the market the amount of arsenic was reduced to a trace.

Attend to Home Interests

THE first and most important duty of home owners is to be home keepers and home makers. In these days of attractions and counter attractions, there is danger of neglecting this important phase of life. Sight-seeing, show-tending, and even uplift work, are not good excuses for neglecting the work of home building. There are so many activities carried on in the name of "betterment" that there is danger of parents neglecting important work close at hand. Nothing in the world will take the place in a child's life of that which is furnished by a good, homey atmosphere where it is evident that father and mother consider the home the best place and its proper conduct the most important thing in the world.

Revolt of Middle-aged

A REVOLT of the middle-aged against the callous dictum of big business which judges a man past forty as too old to keep pace with the spirit of the times has been organized in New York. So strenuous has business become that many of the captains of industry hire no one over forty years of age, and in many instances are even discharging those already employed who have reached middle life. The idea seems to be that only young men in the full vigor of life can stand the pace and be sufficiently alert to meet the competition of the age. Without entering into an argument as to the truth or falsity of this theory, we may well ask what is to be the social result. What is to become of these men and their families? If the young enthusiast of twenty-five accepts a position in the belief that he will advance to greatness rapidly finds that he is kicked out as useless in fifteen years, will it not destroy the morale of such organizations? Very few can start on low salary and become independent in that time. What is society going to do with its worn-outs? This is only another sign that we need to make business less strenuous. However, we can but wonder whether it is the short, the busy, shop and office hours that burn people out, or, whether it is the dissipations of gay night life.

Editorial Sidelights

"A GOOD YEAR for good potatoes," predict the marketing experts (Page 3). Judging by fields we have been seeing the past few weeks there are going to be many good potatoes in Pennsylvania, and many poor ones. The late blight is taking a heavy toll in fields not properly sprayed. The odor of the dying vines has filled the air in some sections, but even in these worse-hit counties sprayed fields were growing after the others had turned black.

TODAY we must register if we are to vote in the primary election this fall. To register we must go to the same polling place we have mentioned before in these columns,—up a dirty alley, into the side door of a smelly saloon, down a dark hall and up creaky stairs to the room over the saloon. There we shall attempt to exercise one of our rights of citizenship in the city of Philadelphia.

There is little to remind one of an approaching election in the city. Not so in the country. Never have we seen such an amazing number of candidates' cards and pictures posted on buildings, telephone poles, barns, pigs pens, etc.

It is interesting to observe the caution of country storekeepers. Seldom does the store window display the card of a single candidate. Either the windows have no cards, or they are completely filled. Evidently storekeepers don't believe in playing favorites.

IN LINE with the paragraph elsewhere on this page in reference to large farms, we have just seen a news item telling how a group of farmers in Kansas have incorporated themselves. Six farm owners who have 5000 acres of wheat land under cultivation have capitalized themselves at $150,000 and have been granted a state charter, taking stock certificates for their farms and equipment.

FARM RELIEF ACUTE

Still Favor McNary-Hagen Bill—Hay Tariff Gives More Trouble—Considers Special Session of Congress.

Washington, D. C.

SENATORS, congressmen and other public officials are announcing their return to Washington from their summer vacations with statements on farm relief.

The farm relief issue is more acute than ever, notwithstanding the good crops and fairly good prices, says Senator Borah of Idaho, who has talked over the situation with many persons thruout the West, and has found them firm in the conviction that Congress ought to take some action to solve the agricultural problem this winter.

Divided on Relief Bill

There is by no means universal approval of the McNary-Haugen bill among western farmers, according to Senator Borah, altho the wheat farmers are quite generally for it. There is a general demand for some kind of farm relief, whether it be the McNary-Haugen bill or something else.

This relief, says Senator Borah, is largely a question of reducing cost of getting the farm products to market. He is considering the desirability of legislation which would provide a federal licensing system for dealers in farm products and enable the farmer to make his sales at the point of shipment instead of in distant markets.

May Pass over President's Veto

The McNary-Haugen bill will be passed during the coming session of Congress with enough votes in its favor to carry it over the President's veto, according to Senator Frazier, of North Dakota, who does not think that the McNary-Haugen bill goes far enough in extending aid to agriculture, but it is probably the best that can be obtained for the farmer from Congress.

Keeping an Eye on Meyer

It is rumored that emissaries of the Federal Farm Loan Board are at work trying to get members of the Senate pledged to support the confirmation of Eugene Meyer and other recently nominated members of the Farm Loan Board. It is also known that opponents of Mr. Meyer are equally aggressive in their efforts to defeat his confirmation.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is maintaining its attitude of watchful waiting to see what Mr. Meyer proposes to do with the Farm Loan system before voicing its opposition to him.

Farmers Clash on Hay Tariff

When the United States Tariff Commission meets around September 15, it is expected that a move will be started to induce Congress to revise the flexible provision of the tariff act of 1922. The proposed increase in the tariff on hay is giving the commission considerable trouble. The New England dairy farmers are objecting to any increase in the tariff that will cause them to pay higher prices for clover hay which they are importing from Canada in large quantities. The New York State hay growers insist that an increase in the tariff on hay is necessary to save their industry from the ruinous competition of Canadian hay.

Our Debt Is Only 18 Billions

The public debt was reduced to the extent of $83,286,956 during August, according to the Treasury Department. This leaves the total debt unpaid at $18,379,912,226 on August 31st.

May Call Special Session

The calling of an extra session of Congress is still under consideration by President Coolidge. It has been suggested by advisors of the President that a special session of the Senate be convened October 20 to dispose of the election contests which involve the seating of Frank B. Smith, of Illinois, and William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania.

Would Deport Anarchists

Alien anarchists and all other enemies of the American government should be deported. This is the belief of a steadily growing group of senators and representatives in Congress. Senator Trammel, of Florida, says the recent demonstration incident to the Sacco-Vanzetti case emphasizes the necessity for this country barring from its shores all such enemies of the American government and for the deportation of those now in the United States.

Knight Heads Chemistry Bureau

Dr. Henry G. Knight, dean of the West Virginia Agricultural College, has been appointed chief of the new Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in the Department of Agriculture. This new bureau combines three important research divisions, the old Bureau of Chemistry, the Bureau of Soils and the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory. While each of these three groups maintains its identity, they will be associated in such a way as to facilitate the fullest cooperation and coordination of the research work.—E. E. R.

STUDY CONDITIONS

Prepare Information for Legislation—Stops Locust Ravages—Many Short Links of Highways Now Open.

Harrisburg, Pa.

THREE branches of the state government are studying conditions now existing to obtain information to be employed in preparing legislation for submission some sixteen months hence. The State Highway and Police Departments are observing traffic and the Department of Agriculture insect pest conditions. It is now recognized that to combat the several varieties of bugs which afflict Pennsylvania fields is going to require more money than anticipated and the basis is being laid for budget requests adequate to meet the demands. As the Japanese beetle season's work is winding up it is apparent drastic methods will have to be employed in some sections. The corn borer menace may cause enlargement of the quarantined area. State officials will meet with federal officers to discuss joint operations in 1928 before very long. The study of traffic, particularly trucks and dangerous drivers, is being made by direction of the Governor.

Peach Yellows Downed

The State Department of Agriculture has officially declared the peach "yellows" are no longer a danger to Pennsylvania orchards, altho by no means countenancing an abatement of precautions. When the work began almost eight years ago eight per cent of the peach trees had the disease. Now whole townships are free. It is the plan to continue inspection.

Spray Locusts

Recommendation that owners of locust trees may spray their trees in the spring to halt the insect which has ruined the foliage of thousands of fine trees and probably caused much loss by stunting growth of young trees has been made at the Capitol following the visit of some of the state's experts to areas where the locust trees are all brown. The ravages of the insect have been worse than ever known in the southern central counties.

New Roads Opened

Probably more short links of state highway have been opened this summer than in any year since Pennsylvania began to build good roads, chiefly as a result of the policy of the Highway Department to construct stretches to connect older improved portions. Over 350 miles of road have been built this year and the rate of completion is at a faster rate than at any other period of the year. In the 350 miles are over 46 miles of so-called "links."

Worried About Rabies

State officials here make no secret of the fact rabies has been a cause of concern in half a dozen rural counties. Figures gathered indicate cattle attacked by dogs and people bitten in instances where they tried to chase away animals. Aid of the public in control measures is urged. —T. C.

SELL GREEN FRUIT

Ask Bill for Prohibiting Sale of Green Fruit—To Celebrate Anniversary—Erect Large Cold Storage Plant.

Trenton, N. J.

LOW prices on shipments of late summer peaches containing an excessive amount of green fruit has brought a come-back from the better producers, who are up in arms against the growers who have been responsible for the lower trend of the market. A small group of the bigger peach men in central New Jersey has taken the matter to several of the farm organizations and indicate that they will take steps to have a bill introduced in the 1928 legislature to prohibit the offering for sale of fruit that does not show a certain state of maturity.

Estimates in the Hammonton section, for example, indicate that area lost $100,000 in one week during the height of the August shipping season because large amounts of green fruit were put on the market, with a subsequent drop in price of $1 per bushel.

Growers Figure Corn Costs

The Monmouth County Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with the State Extension Service, found that it cost $108.97 for their growers to produce an acre of sweet corn. The cost ranged from 71c to $3.54 per 100 ears. The average was $1.33. The average yield was 8169 ears per acre.—W. H. B.

Camden Pomona Celebrates

Camden Pomona Grange celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on September 6 at Haddonfield. About 400 Grangers, representing nearly one-half of the Pomonas of the state were present. State Master David Agans and State Lecturer W. H. Whiton, gave addresses in the afternoon. Members of Haddonfield Grange provided the dinner and in the evening a number of beautiful tableaus were presented portraying Grange history. A birthday cake, baked by Mrs. Alfred Bates, one of the oldest members in the Grange, was passed around so that everyone present could have a portion.

Start Work on Cold Storage House

Work has started on the erection of a big cold storage house and freezer in Camden, N. J. This plant will be seven stories high at a cost of approximately $2,000,000. It will be ready for occupancy early next summer in time for storing the fruit crop. It is being built at the water's edge on the site of the old Reading ferry and will have wharfage for the unloading of steamships from the Pacific Coast. It is understood to be the only storage house along the Delaware River with water-front facilities for loading and unloading without draying.

Oyster Men Retain Hughes

The New Jersey oyster growers have employed the law firm of Charles E. Hughes to carry on their fight for the removal of the ban on floating oysters. With an investment of $15,000,000 at stake, the oyster growers are taking every step possible to save their industry from heavy losses.—A. K.

WOMEN JURORS

Will Test Legalty of Women on Jury—Hold Second Grange Session at Ithaca—Pests Attack Hemlock.

Ithaca, N. Y.

ALTHO the New York State law specifies that the names of male voters shall be selected for use on jury lists, an official committee in the township of Ithaca has placed the names of five women taxpayers on the jury list and the September term of the Supreme Court will test the legality of women as jurors if these names are included in those drawn. The act was done without consulting the women concerned in response to a demand for women in the jury service.

Grangers to Meet in Ithaca

The first annual convention of the Middle Atlantic States Grange lecturers was held this summer at New Brunswick, N. J. The meeting was so helpful that a second session will be held at Ithaca, N. Y., in August, 1928, at the College of Agriculture.

Hemlocks Attacked

Large areas of fine hemlock trees from Theresa to the St. Lawrence River are being attacked by a new and destructive pest. The plant pathology department at Cornell has taken for study specimens of caterpillars and butterflies believed to be the cause, and the forestry department has sent two experts to study the conditions. The leaves are stripped by the pest, leaving the tree denuded.—M. G. F.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Aside from a threatened drought, September has started off with more favorable corn weather conditions than that afforded by August. The nights are still cool but the days are excessively warm. If frost holds off for two weeks some corn will be ready to cut and while away below a normal crop there are occasional areas that will make good. Seeding of wheat is just beginning and the acreage will be less than that of 1926. Most farmers have carefully prepared the seed bed and are liming liberally to assure a stand of clover. Potatoes are ripening up nicely and have come thru without blighting excessively. They promise a reasonable crop. Some rot showing. Threshing nearly all done and yields only commonplace. Wheat from 7 to 35 bushels per acre. Rye about 18 and oats from 20 to 70 bushels. Pastures are getting short. In fruit lines there were few cherries and berries, no peaches, a short crop of pears and on an average not 20 per cent of a full apple crop. Prices for fruit have been well maintained thus far. Apples of good cooking quality will bring from $1.25 to $1.60 per bu. There is an extraordinary demand for seed wheat of good quality. We expect to put out from this farm over 200 bushels. The dressed pork market will open soon and will start at 2c to 3c per pound below last year's closing price, due, I think, to lower earning power on the part of users. Much straw and hay are being pressed and the demand is not at all urgent. Beef is higher and scarcer. The call for poultry is below that of last year and prices are likewise from 2c to 3c a pound less. The buckwheat crop is making a good showing but will be less than half of last year's crop. Much more than the ordinary amount of clover will be cut for seed and promises a good yield. The amount of fertilizer used on fall seeding will be away below that of last year on account of the sharp advance in price, especially acid goods. Prices: wheat, $1.25 for commercial grades to $1.50 to $2 for good clean seed. Rye, $1.10; oats, 45@50c; corn, $1.10; hay, $18@20; straw, $12@14; potatoes, $1.25; cabbage, 2@3½c lb.; tomatoes, $2 bu.; butter, 40@45c; eggs, 35@40c; pork, 12@14c, dressed; beef, 14@16c; chickens, live, 25@27c.—W. M. P., Sept. 5.

Blair County, Pa.—Lots of cloudy weather this month with plenty of showers, making it very hard to get the oats harvested. Some threshing done and grain is none too good. Fruit is rather scarce just now. At present the farmers are busy hauling manure and plowing for wheat. On the 13th we had a very hard rain storm and some places hail destroyed the corn and gardens. Blair County was recently placed under quarantine for the corn borer. The wheat dealers are only offering $1.20 for wheat and not much is being sold yet. Eggs, 30c; veal calves, 12c, live; young chickens, 25c.—H. E. H., August 30.

Clearfield County, Pa.—Farmers here are now hauling in oats which is later than usual. Some sod land has been prepared for wheat. Threshing has not begun tho many will want their seed wheat soon. Corn is slow earing and unless frost comes later than usual there will be but little ripe corn and much of the buckwheat may not get time to mature; of this crop there seems to be an unusual seeding. Few potatoes have been dug and it is reported that a very ordinary yield is anticipated. At present there is a scramble between cow buyers in scouring the hills for milk cows of the dairy type. Prices are high but there are not many farmers who care to sell their cows. There is a fair demand for lambs but no market for old sheep. In our county the fruit crop is even lighter than estimated. Apples are very scarce and much marked by insect pests. There are a few pears but not sufficient for home demand. Apples sell at $2; potatoes, $1; turnips 80c; butter, 55@60c; eggs, 40c; young chick-

(Continued on page 25)

No more bothering with this!

What's happening here? They're capsuling a pig for worms. Will it do any good? Yes, but the capsuling will set him back about a week! And in a month, if it isn't all done over again, the worms will be right back!

JUST let Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic do the worming for you. Simply mix it in the feed or swill. Then watch your hogs begin to thrive, and forget about the worms. The Tonic takes care of them, as all our tests prove—and on full feed—no fasting.

Here is the common sense of it:

Hogs raised on infested ground will constantly become infested and reinfested with the ova (eggs) of worms. It is impossible to prevent these ova being taken into the system.

Then it takes these eggs only four weeks to develop into the real worms. That is why the average wormer must be repeated every four weeks if it is to be effective.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic means worm control. You give the worming dose the first ten days, and continue with the thrift dose. Worms are expelled and reinfestation is controlled.

But remember—Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is not drastic. That's why it does not stunt your hogs. It does its work gradually but effectively. It keeps the worms moving through the system, undeveloped, and without interfering with the *thrift* of your hog.

You cannot judge the effectiveness of any treatment by the number of worms you see. Some will be too small to be seen with the naked eye. Others will disintegrate as they pass through the bowel.

The never-failing way to tell that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is doing the work is to watch your hogs thrive. Note the increased appetite, vigor and thrift.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

Appetizer—Worm Expeller—and Mineral Balance —all combined in one product

Costs little to use. The first extra pound of pork a hog gains each month pays for the Tonic.

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PRICES: 25-lb. pail $3.00; 100-lb. drum $10.00; 500 lbs. at 9¼c; 1000 lbs. at 9c; ton lots at 8½c per lb..
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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.
BY R. P. KESTER

WELL! Labor Day was on again, and is gone again. It was a real day of labor at Neshaminy Gardens. The first work was gathering the stuff and preparing it for the route in town which is covered three and four days a week. Gilbert (a nephew, not Gilbert Watts) has done this well and faithfully all summer. Then the roadside market was stocked and business opened. Buck Road fairly hummed with traffic all day long, and we did a rushing business. Our total sales on Labor Day two years ago were greater, but two-thirds of it was from the sale of cantaloupes, and they were not ready this year.

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WE KEEP gathering and bringing in stuff all day so that the supply is kept fresh. Most vegetables deteriorate rapidly in appearance and quality after gathering. That is the reason city people who buy in the regular market are surprised and delighted with good stuff taken directly from the farm and eaten. However, we often find a skeptical look in the eyes of some new customers. They will slow down, stop and look around at the growing crops, and say, "You grow your own stuff, do you?" When assured of that they begin asking prices, and almost invariably buy. Conversation reveals the fact that they have been "bitten" at roadside stands. In their innocence, they started out sometime in the past in the belief that everything sold in the country was freshly gathered and would be sold at reasonable prices.

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BUT when honest goods and fair dealing are once established, people will drive miles to trade at such a stand. Another thing they like is to meet real country hospitality. It is often said that a doctor's success depends upon his having a good bedside manner. So does the success of a roadside marketer depend upon a good roadside manner, and Mrs Kester has it, naturally. The rest of us are trying to develop it.

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SUGAR corn is bringing unusually good prices this year, and will, no doubt, cause an over-planting of this crop next year. Good sweet corn has been bringing two and one-half to three and one-half dollars per hundred ears, wholesale, and has been retailing in the cities at sixty cents to one dollar per dozen. It is lucky for the city consumers that "horse corn" is so much of a failure and so late this year, else some farmers might, as in the past, find the temptation too great.

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BROWN rot has been developing at a great rate during the last few weeks. Many peach crops, altho fairly well sprayed, are going bad as they begin to ripen. The cloudy, rainy weather has been favorable to the development of the spores. Plum and cherry trees, and peach trees to some extent, are losing their leaves from this disease.

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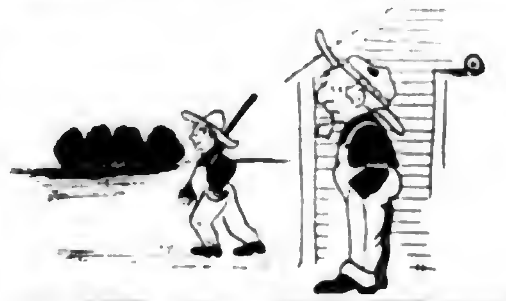
THE school bells remind us again that summer is nearly over,—over before it really began. The little folks and the young folks quit their play and their work and take up the quest for an education,—some willingly, some not so much. If the theories concerning education brought the results claimed for it, it would be well worth while; but I have lost some of my early enthusiasm concerning it. When I was a teacher, I thought as a teacher, spake as a teacher, understood as a teacher, but when I went out into the world I put away many of those things. Education should make a boy or girl able and willing to do his or her share of the world's work, and do it well. It should put the fact into their heads that the world is not merely a playground, nor life an opportunity to get much and give little. A soured pessimist? All right; make the best of it.



The Cheerful Plowman

Boys and Guns

NICK RICKERT'S boy, Adolphus Ned, is on his back this month in bed with three big buck-shot in his head; you see he went out hunting hares with guns enough for hunting bears against his mother's earnest prayers. "He may get shot!" his mother cried, "full well I mind when Hiram died! Young boys shoot carelessly and wide!" "He loves to hunt," said father Nick, "and sissy youngsters make me sick! I think our Ned can do the trick! My father wouldn't let me shoot, and when I shot I got the boot, I grew up scared, a big galoot! I want my boy to be a man laid out on broad and able plan; we'll let him hunt, I know he can!"

Well, Ned went hunting right away, along with Frank and Pudgie Grey! My, he was careful for a day! The second day becoming bold he held his gun with looser hold, he felt at least as sure as gold! Another day, and bolder yet, without a tremor or regret, he slammed along thru dry and wet with gun hung dangling by his side, the muzzle swinging free and wide, like careless cowboys when they ride! The seventh day, and "Bang!" she went, and leaden balls election bent plowed thru his skin with seam and rent!

The kid's not badly hurt, oh, no, he'll soon be up and on the go, all well within a week or so; but Nick, his dad, has hid the gun; Ned's hunting days this year are done, Nick has new dictum for his son! "A boy's a boy," I hear him say, "and tho he's careful for a day his judgment still is curds and whey! A boy has just a youngster's head; his ma was right in all she said; no guns just yet, I see, for Ned!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

LIFE'S fiercest battles are fought on fields that no eye ever looked upon. No flags fly on these battle grounds. No drums beat. No cannons thunder. The clash of arms never wakes the stillness on those fields. History gives them no place on its pages. And yet, these conflicts take the heart's best and call for a courage that never was equaled by soldiers marching to conquest under the guidance of skillful commanders.

"I Have Fought a Good Fight"

Not a day passes when these unrecorded struggles do not rage in the hearts of us all. Now and then we meet people who say that they have reached a plane of living where they never do anything wrong. Their lives flow on in an even stream, without a ripple, so they tell us, to show that passion has any grip on them. They are, it seems to them, perfect in their inner lives.

When I meet one of these people I feel glad in my heart of hearts, for I think it must be a most happy state of existence. But the most of us would deceive ourselves if we for a moment thought we were above the reach of sin and its contaminating influence. We have to fight every day, yes, every hour, lest we be swept away from our moorings by evil and go down a wreck on time's shore.

One of the world's best warriors after he had been battling on for years, feeling the thrill of the things he had accomplished, shouted triumphantly, "I have fought a good fight." And that was true. But it was not long afterward that this same stouthearted soldier set down his fear that after all his striving he was in danger of becoming a castaway. Who of us does not realize just what he meant in the moment of heart searching?

We Wage Heart Battles

How suddenly we are often plunged into the very thickest of these heart battles! It may be a very trivial thing which brings them on, the misdoing of some one of the farm animals; a word dropped by a busy-body who has heard an untrue story touching our conduct, the breaking of a rope when the day's work depends upon its holding—any one of a hundred little things coming to us in the course of the day's work, and we have a fight to wage on this unseen field of the heart.

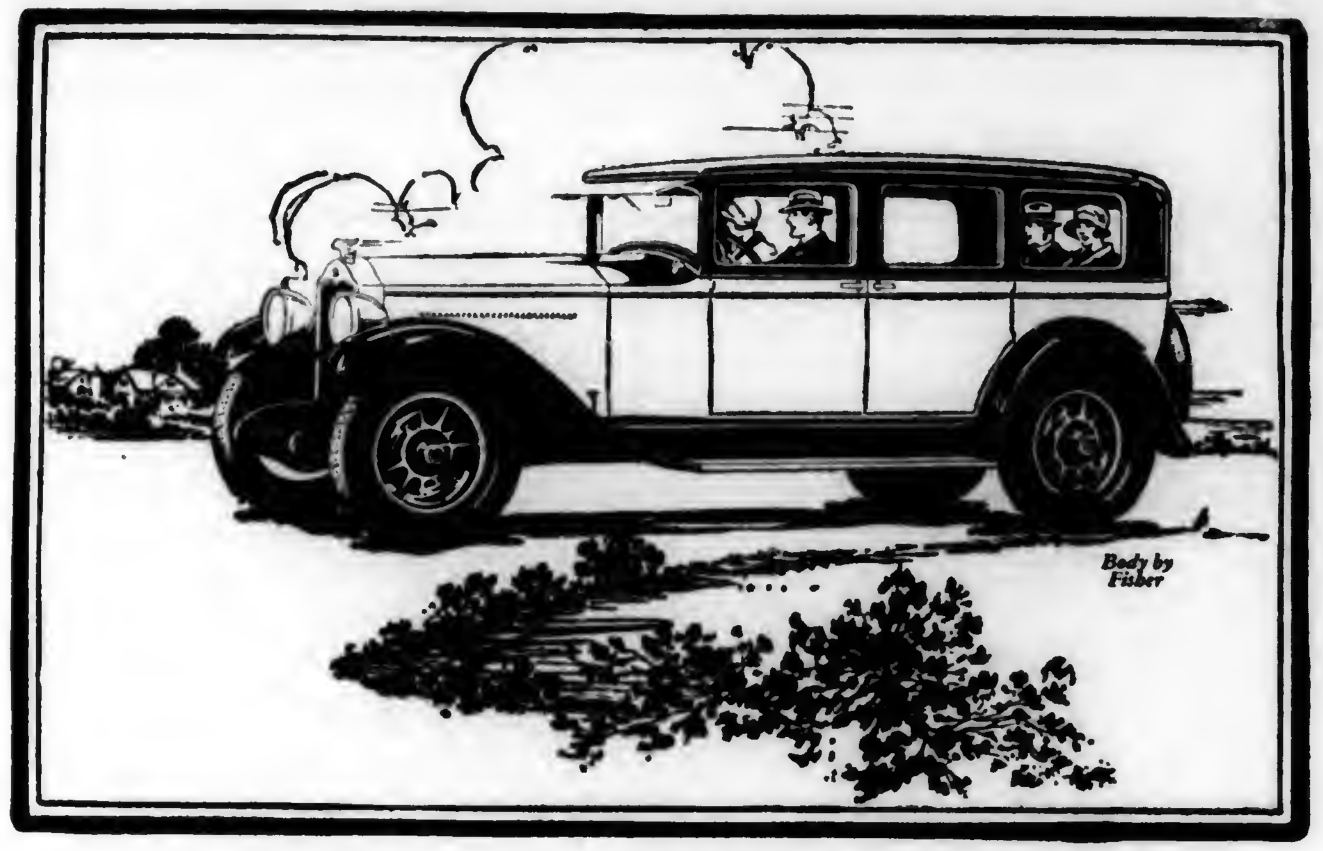
Sometimes we hear it said that life runs on in a dull, monotonous way on the farm, with nothing to disturb its peace and calm. Those who say that know nothing whatever about farm life as it really is. Not an hour passes scarcely, when you and I do not have to gird up the loins of our minds and do valiant battle with some enemy of our souls. Nobody else may know about it. Surely no one can help us in this struggle for the conquest of our own souls.

These Treasures Do Not Fly Away

And it is a serious question how we meet these battles that come to us almost moment by moment. For really upon their issue depends the success we make as men and women.

It is not so much a matter of the money we make as it is of the manhood we work out. All our striving for the things of this world do not weigh more than a pinch of dust in the balance which determines our eternal destiny. In a little while all the wealth we have laid by will seem so insignificant when compared with the treasures that do not fly away, laid up where thieves do not break thru and steal, or where moth nor rust can corrupt.

So the vital problem with every last one of us is, "How am I fighting these battles of my soul?" It will do us all good to sit down right here and now and answer that question in the light of eternity.



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Buick for 1928 is *Beauty for 1928*—a de luxe presentation of new motor car styles by the world's foremost designers. Here is what Fashion decrees:

Graceful Bodies by Fisher, swung smartly low, without any loss of headroom or road-clearance and without resorting to smaller wheels . . . plus color harmonies, *inside and out*, endowing closed car interiors with the beauty of exquisite drawing rooms—and crowning all, a refreshing air of youthfulness.

Even brief inspection of the Buick line assures you there is no longer any need to delay purchase of your new car. Buick for 1928 is Beauty for 1928—and performance, luxury and value for 1928 as well.

BUICK AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN, *Division of General Motors Corporation*
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BUICK *for* 1928

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WHAT STATE COLLEGE FOUND

Two lots of fifteen hogs each were fed for ninety days on a ration of cornmeal, buckwheat, middlings and tankage, self-fed to one group and hand-fed to the other. Here was the result:

	Self-Fed	Hand-Fed
Gain per day	1.3 lbs	.88 lbs
Cost per cwt. gain	$5.74	$7.17
Profit above feed cost	$7.41	$3.18

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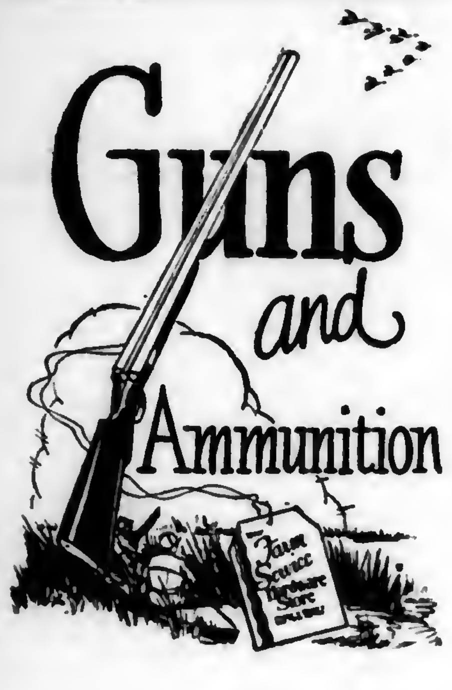

Go to your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store for your shooting equipment and supplies.

He can show you the kinds that you can depend upon and help you in the selection of shot guns or rifles that will give you real satisfaction. A gun is something that you must see and handle before you buy and there is no place where you are more welcome than at a "tag" store.

Don't pass up the hunting this fall. It is great sport and one of the things that farmers have a greater opportunity of enjoying than their city neighbors. Consult your "Farm Service" Hardware Man for correct information about ammunition as well as hunting knives, flashlights, camping supplies and other things you will want to get the most fun out of the woods.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

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Find this tag in the window!

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Few Roadside Markets Are Attractive

WE HAVE been harvesting a remarkable crop of Full Measure green snap beans. These were drilled in 30-inch rows following transplanted lettuce. Before planting the lettuce this patch received 15 tons of manure per acre. This was plowed down, one ton of ground limestone and a ton of 7-10-7 fertilizer per acre were applied broadcast and harrowed in. The lettuce received in addition 400 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda. Of course, there was a surplus of plant food after the lettuce was harvested. The beans were planted without additional fertilizer. The way they have responded to this abundant supply of well balanced plant food has been a lesson. The yield has been enormous, quality has been high and picking costs have averaged much lower than with an ordinary yield.

Incidentally, many folks mistake the fine green pods of Full Measure for Kentucky Wonder. Full Measure is indeed a first rate variety. We have sold them, eaten them fresh and canned them. They are all right. One green grocer to whom we sell says they hold their condition longer than some other varieties. I wonder just which of the quality varieties of snap beans do hold up best.

We Visit Roadside Markets

I have heard much of roadside marketing in the Hudson River Valley. We drove home from the Vegetable Growers' Convention that way and were especially impressed by the efforts made to set up good displays, layouts designed to catch the eye of speeding motorists. All apparently realized the importance of this factor in marketing.

On the other hand, I was disappointed to see but comparatively few really attractive, artistic markets amidst inviting surroundings. Some which might have come up to this class were rendered thoroly ugly by innumerable placards shrieking in varied color everything from gasoline to soap. By way of contrast a simple awning stretched over a neat framework, surrounded by a lawn and trees, and sheltering a real display of fruits caused us to use the brakes more suddenly than one should. That grower captured Pennsylvania money. We ate Hudson River peaches, pears and apples all the way home.

Cold Water Is Big Help

Of course, we did not see them all but on a twelve-hundred-mile trip we did not observe one roadside market equipped with running water. Only by trial may a roadside marketer selling vegetables learn the value of abundant pure, cold water. Succulent vegetables may be kept in more perfect condition. Thirsty motorists are refreshened and buy. A tiny jet or fountain gives that note of motion, of activity so attractive in any display.

It has been contended that roadside marketing is a fad that even now has seen its best day. I agree that as a fad the roadside market is indeed a thing of the past. The successful roadside market operators of today are recognizing that to endure and increase they must render thoroly business-like service and that they must maintain dependable supplies.

Study Keeps Him From Getting Rusty

FOR retired farmers, the study of agricultural college correspondence courses "beats walking the pavement or loafing at the shop or store, according to V. D. Stoneroad, a Yeagerstown, Pennsylvania, farmer who has studied agriculture at home thru the Pennsylvania State College for 32 years, making him the oldest "student" of the institution.

Mr Stoneroad recommends that all retired farmers "keep from getting rusty" by taking up as a hobby the study of some farm subject with the State College. Writing to Professor T. I. Mairs, director of agricultural correspondence courses at Penn State, Mr. Stoneroad says:

"I am doing all I can to extend the usefulness of the State College reading courses, not only for the young but to the older man who has retired from the farm as well. If the retired farmer wants to enjoy life, he must keep his mind active, even if he is not so active in body as he once was. If he has the time, let him take up some hobby, flowers (this is my hobby), bees, small fruits or special vegetables. He need not overload, but take just enough to keep interested. It beats walking the pavement or loafing at the shop or store."

Mr. Stoneroad is Penn State's oldest student

Mr. Stoneroad enrolled for the first "reading course" offered by the college back in 1892. His efforts in this direction aided him to become one of the most successful and best known farmers in Mifflin County. He has covered practically every subject offered in the free courses and recently had his daughter enrol.—C. D. B.

It is Best to Fight the Corn Borer This Fall

THE Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has issued the following suggestions as to what farmers in the corn borer area can do this fall to meet government inspection requirements next spring and help prevent the spread of the borer. Enforced clean-up was required in eight northwestern counties last year. Secretary Jordan and Director Bell say the chances are that additional counties will be affected next year.

Cut Low

1. If wheat is seeded in corn stubble without plowing, loose refuse should be picked up and no stubble should remain over two inches in height; otherwise spring clean-up will be required by the inspector.
2. Cut low (not over six inches) even where cornstalks are to be plowed, since all corn refuse must be turned under or otherwise destroyed.

Clean Up

3. Husking on the stalk is doubtful practice, because a thoro clean-up may make this an expensive and troublesome method.
4. When cutting for the silo all loose stalks should be picked up and put thru the cutter.
5. Fall plowing (for spring crops) has some advantages, since less trash will be brought to the surface by the harrow than if plowing is done in the spring.
6. Refuse from the canning and general home use of sweet corn, if not thoroly cooked, should be disposed of promptly by feeding to livestock, burying, or otherwise making sure it does not remain on the surface of the ground. Sweet corn fodder should be ensiled or fed as soon as possible.

Start in Time

The above suggestions are given at this time so that farmers may know in advance what they can do to lighten and make less expensive the work of combating the corn borer and to meet the quarantine requirements. The corn borer is with us and according to recent investigations is causing greatly increased damage this year. The public in general is due to suffer a heavy loss if this insect continues to spread as it now appears probable. The farmer, however, is bound to feel the brunt of this loss. He is urged, therefore, to follow these suggestions Let our slogan be: "Cut Low, Clean Up, Start in Time."

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XXII The Farm With a Million Dollar Mortgage

MOST of us see only what we are looking for. Passing thru the same territory at the same time, and even in the same car, a botanist sees the flora, an agronomist the farm crops, an animal husbandryman the livestock, a pathologist the plant diseases, an entomologist the bugs. Being a horticulturist I see the fruit, but out of the corner of my eye occasionally take in something else. This occurred in the Sacramento Valley.

The farming of the Sacramento Valley is unique. I was reminded of that part of the lower Mississippi Valley thru which we passed dry shod two months ago, now, unhappily, under fifteen feet of water. The highway is on top of a high, wide levee which keeps the waters of the Sacramento from inundating the rich bottom lands. It is "The Holland of America," according to the veracious local Chamber of Commerce. The farm houses are below the levee, their roofs coming just to the level of the highway. The land immediately adjacent to the levee usually is in orchard, mainly pears with some cherries and prunes, and the general farming land is beyond. The danger of a break in the levee is not as great as in the Mississippi Valley but this catastrophe occurs occasionally. This is an irrigated region; the annual rainfall is around ten inches, none of which comes between May and November. Water for irrigation is turned on the land by siphon from the river or thru a headgate in the levee. The summer is windy and hot, that is, if you consider 100 degrees to 110 degrees in the shade hot.

Farms Are Heavily Mortgaged

The Great Valley of California, of which the Sacramento Valley is a part, is the home of the big ranch which numbers its acres by thousands rather than by tens. I spent several days on a ranch that, for the purpose of this story, may be called the Million Dollar Ranch. This name is appropriate since the ranch is mortgaged for a million dollars. It includes 5000 acres of an irrigation district of 8000 acres reclaimed from the river about forty years ago at a

cost of $1,500,000. The levee was built with private capital; it is twenty-eight feet high and fifty feet wide at the base. Great pumps constantly raise water out of the drainage canals and pour it back into the river; in dry seasons, the process is reversed. The soil is a black alluvial loam which thus far has required no fertilizer.

This ranch, and practically all others in the valley, has made no money since the halcyon days (to the farmer) of the Great War. Land that would have been snapped up at $300 an acre in 1918 now cannot be sold at any price; there are no buyers. The banks have made loans up to $100 an acre but will go no higher. I was told that a majority of the farmers in the Sacramento Valley are on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Million Dollar Ranch has 4000 acres in sugar beets this year. Sugar beets are not the most profitable crop to grow on this land but they are the only crop that can be financed with money advanced by the factory, the banks having turned a deaf ear to requests for loans to finance the season's work. The factory has advanced $270,000 to the ranch already. The pay roll is $1000 a day. The labor is Mexican and the work is done by contract, with a bonus if the yield per acre exceeds a certain figure.

The beet harvest is from August to November, the seeding having been done at intervals. Yields of twenty to twenty-five tons an acre may be expected, under favorable conditions, and the price may be $7.50 a ton, perhaps more. The sugar content is eighteen to twenty-four per cent. Good luck means getting a fair stand, no visitation of pests, and good weather until the last ton is harvested. The cost of production, if all goes well, is around $50 an acre; but rarely does all go well. If it does, this man stands a chance of making two or three hundred thousand this year. He also stands a chance of losing just as much, and possibly the ranch itself. Last year the ranch lost $100,000 thru no fault of his.

This rancher is one of some hundreds of thousands in the West, and a not inconsiderable number in the East, who are hanging on by their teeth. I speak of him, not to call attention to the somewhat more favorable situation of farmers in the East, but to pay tribute to the courage and faith of farmers everywhere who have been fighting a losing fight for several years, yet are undaunted still. No other industry offers more inspiring examples of economic heroism. This is because the farm is not merely a business; it is also a home. A man will struggle harder and sacrifice more for his home than for his business.

My Sacramento Valley friend has been on this ranch since he brought his bride there, with high hopes, twenty-two years ago. He was flooded out in 1907 and burnt out in 1912. He carries a crushing financial burden. He works fifteen hours a day. It is make or break this year. He deserves to succeed. May 1927 be a "good year" with him.—S. W. Fletcher.

Stayman Popular

IN A SURVEY made during February and March, 1927, covering 291 retail stores in 10 cities of Pennsylvania, some interesting information was obtained on apple sales that should be of value to every commercial grower of the state.

Altho dealers reported that 23 different varieties of winter apples were being sold in these markets, only five varieties are sold in most stores.

Stayman surpassed all varieties in popularity, being handled by 286 stores. Jonathan ranked second and was sold in 243 stores; Baldwin was third being found in 236 stores; Delicious fourth, handled by 230 stores, and Rome fifth, sold in 224 stores. Grimes Golden, which was handled by 84 stores, was the next variety in popularity.

"Hoffman's Seed Wheat"

Leap's Prolific
— Heavy-Yielding Variety

"Leap's Prolific" is one of the most reliable winter-wheats grown. It is a red wheat, long in the berry, with white, smooth chaff. Straw grows long and is stiff. It is early, hardy, vigorous, and "Prolific" indeed. It stands rough farming. Responds with big yields to careful culture and fertilization. Does not shatter easily—makes broad compact heads, filled with grain from base to tip. "Leap's Prolific" is a great stooler, 1½ bu. of this seed is enough to sow an acre—you need not sow any more. Really figures to just a very low cost per acre to buy this seed. "Leap's Prolific" is entitled to first place as a hardy, vigorous, prolific variety.

PRICES: 1 to 14 bushels @ $2.35 per bu.; 15 to 49 buhels @ $2.30 per bu.; 50 bushels and over @ $2.25 per bu.

"Forward" variety: Also a popular smooth-chaff wheat, and a good one, too. Heavy yielder, throws a good-size, hard grain of good milling quality. Good in the straw—liked for its length and stiffness. A reliable and profitable variety. Sow 1½ bu. per acre. PRICES: Same as those for "Leap's Prolific" printed above.

BAGS FREE—Freight Paid Offer:

Good cotton grain bags are used to ship your seed, and they cost you nothing extra. . . . We pay the freight on your shipments of 5 bushels and over to any railroad station in Penna. Ohio, N. Y., N. J., Del., Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Mass., and Conn.

Order today, sending check, bank draft or Money Order. Here is an investment that will bring you good returns. No question about it. . . . Immediate shipment of your order guaranteed.

Here Is Sound Clean Seed— Harvested Right and Well-Cured

THIS year, with so much damaged wheat, you can't afford to take chances. Make a change of seed right now; your harvest fields will show the difference next season—5, 8, maybe 10 more bushels per acre than you can likely get with the best home-grown seed.

Right Varieties—Free From Weeds—Fair Prices.

This "Leap's Prolific" variety here offered is the most popular kind in all our 28 years at this business. A heavy-yielding variety. Grown on our fertile Lancaster County Soils. Cleaned right!

You will find this seed free from rye, garlic, cockle, cheat and other weed seeds. It's all wheat—sound, plump berries. Selected from crops that have shown no damage by smut. Cleaned and recleaned in the largest, most modern plant of its kind.

Order from this advertisement. Examine the Seed when it comes. If not fully satisfied, return it at once; we'll refund your money and pay round trip freight.

Hoffman's Seed Wheat does pay! You will be convinced by sowing it this year!

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Box 40, Landisville, Lancaster Co., Penna.

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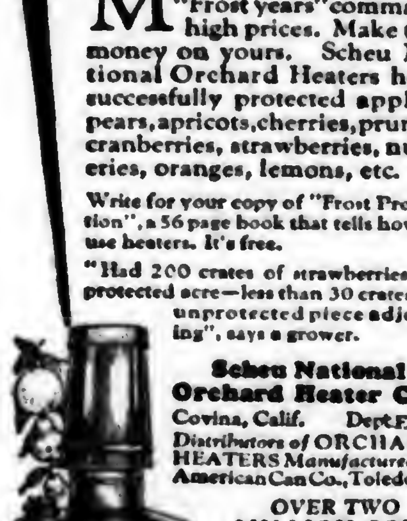
Saves Crops from Frost

MARKET crops during "Frost years" command high prices. Make this money on yours. Scheu National Orchard Heaters have successfully protected apples, pears, apricots, cherries, prunes, cranberries, strawberries, nurseries, oranges, lemons, etc.

Write for your copy of "Frost Protection", a 56 page book that tells how to use heaters. It's free.

"Had 200 crates of strawberries on protected acre—less than 30 crates on unprotected piece adjoining", says a grower.



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Distributors of ORCHARD HEATERS Manufactured by American Can Co., Toledo, O.
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Manufactured by
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FREE Write for pictures and descriptive folder telling how to get more for your corn. Low prices and prepaid freight in effect now.

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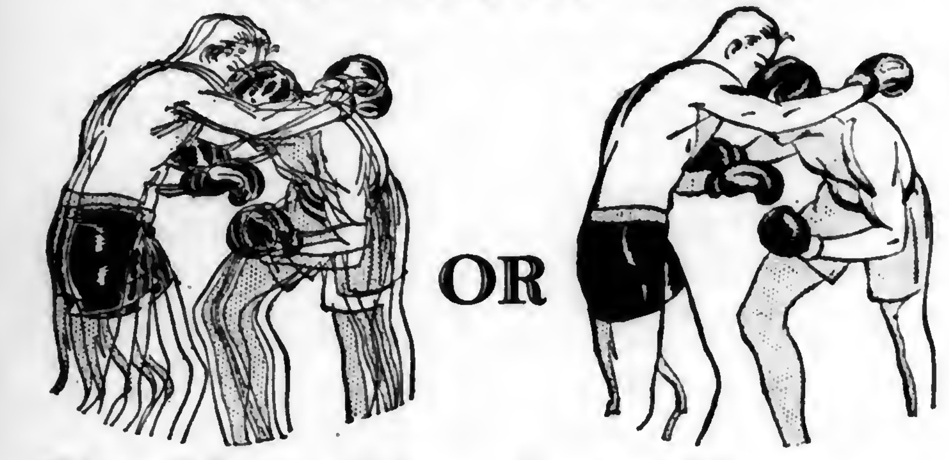

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The old-time blurred resemblance or the new-day clear reality

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If *you* listen in via *Fada Harmonated Reception*—which always means a Fada set with a Fada speaker—you will get every syllable clear as a bell. Hear Fada. Note how far radio has advanced. You will be amazed at the unusual realism of Fada tone. You would not sit out a moving picture that slurred and blurred. Now there is no more need to suffer the slipshod and half-way in the radio sound picture. Any Fada dealer will prove it to you in five minutes.

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6 tube—3 radio frequency stages—detector—2 audio amplification stages. Individual stage shielding. Equalized amplification.

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17-in. free-floating cone—permanent Parkerized magnet. Cone of Grecian design. Antique bronze finished tri-foot.

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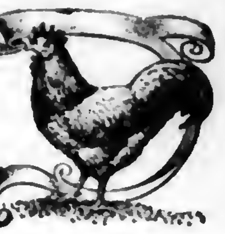
POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm



Offer Premium for "Vineland Eggs"

OFFICIALS of the Vineland Poultry Association have been approached by representatives of one of the leading chain stores with a proposition to handle the output of the entire area. It is understood that an offer of three cents a dozen above the top market quotations was made to the officials for the entire output thruout the year.

The offer was made to the association and other big producers who are now catering to the New York market. The representative of the big chain store told the officials that his firm would take 400 cases a week to start, with possibility of their taking the entire production of 3500 cases a week in a short time. The store chain has 3000 branches in the metropolitan area and this would mean just a little over a case per store per week.

May Erect Packing Plant

The Vineland area is now producing about 180,000 cases of eggs per year with an estimated value of two and a quarter million dollars. The three-cent premium offered would swell the total by $165,000.

It is thought that the company is planning to erect a big candling and packing plant at Vineland, where the eggs will be packed in cartons and sold on the market as "Vineland Eggs." The proposals as made to the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce were to the effect that all eggs would be in cartons bearing the words "Vineland Eggs."

At the present time 200 of the big egg producers are under contract with a group of eight New York brokers to handle the entire output of these farms on a premium of two cents per dozen. This contract still has eleven months to run. There are another two hundred or more egg farmers who could produce the quality eggs to supply the expanding market of the chain store if the satisfactory arrangements can be completed.—A. K.

Heavy Production Causes Mortality

In the last two weeks I have lost several hens. Their combs turn pale and they dump around a few days and die. I have been unable to find out what was wrong with them. They seem to be weak and wobble when they walk. Do you know what causes this and what I can do to remedy it? What is the best thing to give hens for liver trouble. I have lost quite a few this summer with liver disease. Postmortem examination showed that their livers were pale in color and were rotten. I have used calomel some but this does not seem to cure them. I am feeding my hens heavily and they are very fat, but they are Leghorns and I did not think heavy feeding would hurt them as I have forced them for production. I am feeding 100 lbs. cracked corn, 75 lbs. wheat for a scratch grain mixture. Mash mixture as follows: 100 lbs. bran, 125 lbs. corn meal, 50 lbs. white flour middlings, 50 lbs. standard middlings, 65 lbs. meat scrap, 50 lbs. alfalfa meal, 25 lbs. ground oats, 25 lbs. dried milk, 5 lbs. stock lime, 5 lbs. salt; protein, 19 per cent. Do you think this mash is too rich for them?—H. G., Wyoming County, Pa.

In feeding hens for heavy production they undergo an unnatural strain which manifests itself in a higher mortality rate than would be expected under different conditions. Various digestive disturbances are likely to be present, of which so-called liver trouble is one. Some authorities claim that an excess of carbohydrates in the ration is a cause of this ailment, and to tell the truth it is often present when hens are over fat. I believe that a good laxative condition will help to overcome liver trouble. Be sure that your flock is getting about five pounds per day of good, succulent green stuff per 100 birds. Right now pasture may be somewhat old, and if you have such materials as waste cabbage from the garden I am sure that you will find the hens relish it.

Your mash formula is very good. You will find that your egg yield will be helped if you feed two pounds of your mash and one pound of condensed buttermilk in the form of a moist mash to every 100 hens at noon. The buttermilk will also help with the other trouble. If your hens seem too fat, be sure that they are not getting above 12 pounds of grain per 100 birds a day. This is fed four pounds in the morning and eight at night, and you may even find that this quantity can be cut down. I presume that you have been culling regularly. As a rule, hens that have a hard accumulation of fat in the abdomen are turning their feed into fat instead of eggs, and might as well be disposed of.

As for the pale and wobbly birds, if they are light in weight look out for tuberculosis, which usually shows yellowish lumps in the lungs, liver or intestines. I have seen pale looking birds which were apparently suffering from anemia. The only thing to do with such is to let them go with the next bunch of culls.—R. L. S.-H.

Nest Box Notes

CARE of the Flock—Every bird in the laying flock should be a productive unit; all non-layers should be weeded out and disposed of. The degree to which flocks are culled will have a marked effect upon the average yearly production.

• • •

One should do all in his power to keep the birds in the pink of condition and thus reduce the amount of culling necessary and increase the efficiency of his plant. What are you doing to keep your birds eating a maximum amount of feed? These things help:

1. Adding fresh mash to the hoppers daily.
2. Watching scratch grain consumption closely and endeavoring to get a consumption of at least ten pounds to the 100 birds daily.
3. Giving a daily feeding of 4 to 5 pounds of green feed per 100 birds. Kale, cabbage, Swiss chard and rape are excellent for this purpose.
4. A small quantity of moist laying mash, 3 or 4 pounds per 100 birds daily, will help increase mash consumption.
5. Fresh water in liberal quantities at all times.
6. From September 1 to November 1 lights can be used as an aid to feed consumption. Turn them on at 5:00 A. M. and be sure that mash hoppers and water vessels are full.

• • •

This is a good time for making repairs and additions to the poultry plant.

• • •

Care of Young Stock—Pullets that are beginning to show red combs should be graded according to size and maturity and placed in the laying pens. Leghorns should be matured at 5½ months and weigh at least 3½ pounds. Filling the empty pens in the laying houses with developed pullets is one of the best steps toward plant efficiency. Unless the early pullets are housed as they become mature the greatest early hatching is lost.

• • •

Aim at heavy scratch grain consumption with the pullets. A little whole corn after the regular grain feeding might help to increase the grain consumed and will get the birds acquainted with this valuable feed. Barley can sometimes be secured and will make a fair substitute for corn if the birds do not relish the latter.

• • •

Excess tomatoes can be fed to the birds with benefit.—From N. J. Poultry Ext. Dept. Monthly Letter.

Agricultural versus Industry

(Continued from page 3)

the conditions as he found them among the farmers. In the first of the series of his articles he said, "Those who have inside knowledge of the farming industry tell me that there are now such large numbers of farmers in an unsound position that neither the bankers, merchants, nor auctioneers dare press their claims.

In describing his observations in the highly farmed grain growing sections he says: "It became a depressingly monotonous experience to me to examine accounts showing loans totaling four figures annually over a period running to five or six years. Today these counties virtually are being farmed by the banks and merchants."

This has a familiar ring. It serves to remind us of farm conditions in many of our own states. We are told further that "what is true of the corn lands (grain lands) of England is equally true of those of Scotland and Wales. Corn growing is not paying, and the land is being laid down, or in many cases being allowed to slip down, to grass. Only thus can the farmers cut their losses. It means ranch farming on an increasing scale, and that implies a minimum both of employment and productivity. High costs of production and low market prices crystallize the farmer's trouble.

It Is a Sad Picture

It is a sad picture, sad because the best and most skilful farmers are being driven to the wall. Land bought at high prices during and right after the war has depreciated in value. Taxes grow higher as the labor organizations insist directly or indirectly on lessened output per man, on unemployment wages (doles) and on cheaper food. Crop surpluses in North and South America bring disaster to farmers in Europe as they do to the home producers. And what is the remedy? Listen to the proposals made by the National Farmers' Union of England.

"Counter-availing safeguards to home production to meet bounty-fed competition from abroad."

"Provision to safeguard producers under the Empire settlement policy."

"Equality of treatment under the safeguarding of Industries scheme."

"Prompt dissemination thru the union's machinery of the result of scientific research."

"Revision of the incidence of local taxation."

"An equitable settlement of the tithe problem."

"Increased credit facilities."

"Amendment of the Housing Acts to provide greater facilities for the erection of cottages for farm workers."

"Special facilities in connection with the provision of electrical power in rural areas."

"Prohibition of the importation of skimmed condensed milk."

Here you have it, tariff-walls for home-grown agricultural produce, lower taxes, lower freight rates, better credit facilities, rural electrification, cheap housing for farm help, more liberal enforcement of pure-food acts, embargoes on certain agricultural products and better agricultural extension teaching. British farmers would like to sell in a protected home market. This must mean higher food costs, higher living costs, higher wages. What will manufacturers and labor organizations say to that? Theirs is the power in Parliament. Will the farmers prevail against them? Other European countries have similar problems. We have the same problems. What is to be the answer? Shall industry and commerce insist on the ruin of agriculture, or will they take the far look ahead and in a spirit of enlightened self interest help to conserve the great social and economic values of our rural life?

Editors' Note—Doctor Lipman wrote this letter aboard the Steamship Mantua in the Mediterranean en route to Palestine. He is now studying conditions there for the purpose of making recommendations for the agricultural development of the country. Letters about his observations and experiences in Bible Lands will appear in later issues.

NEW
CHRYSLER
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Still Higher Quality—Yet Lower Prices

You need only to glance at Chrysler's latest product—the new "52"—*and at its astonishingly low prices*—to realize that again Chrysler Standardized Quality has yielded more to the buyer than money has ever been able to buy before.

Examine and note the full size and roominess of its staunch, handsome body of wood and steel. Enjoy its ample seating capacity for adult passengers. Delight your eye with its grace and trimness of appearance, its luxury of appointment.

Here are flowing lines, beautiful hardware, luxurious mohair upholstery and every refinement of detail—combined in a car you will be proud to own.

We are eager that you ride in it. We want you to see how easily and smoothly it gives you 52 unvarying miles and more per hour. Enjoy the snap of its pick-up, 5 to 25 miles per hour in 8 seconds. See how smoothly it out-performs all others with which you may contrast it.

After such a thorough test we are sure you will agree that, at such low prices, these Chrysler "52" advantages are obviously outstanding over all competition.

$725
TO $875 F.O.B. DETROIT.

- *52 miles per hour*
- *5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds*
- *Full-sized Bodies, for adult passengers*

New Chrysler "Red-Head" Now Available for New "52"

The new Chrysler "Red-Head" engine, giving extra speed, pick-up and hill-climbing ability, is designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas. It is now standard in the Roadsters of the new Chrysler "52" and is available for all other "52" body types at slight extra cost. Any Chrysler dealer will gladly give you full particulars and an impressive demonstration of the "Red-Head" engine advantages.

NEW CHRYSLER "52" PRICES—*Coupe $725; 2-door Sedan $735; Roadster (with rumble seat) $725; 4-door Sedan $795; De Luxe Sedan $875. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.*

CHRYSLER MODEL NUMBERS MEAN MILES PER HOUR

Save your soft late corn with
PHILADELPHIA
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24 hour shipment
E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.,
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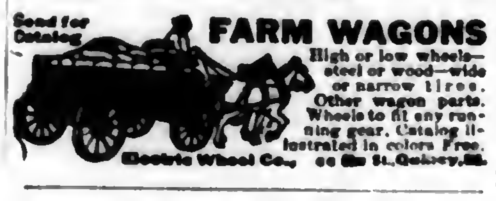

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Today's Housewife	1 year
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Home Friend	1 year
Household Guest	1 year

All for only $1.00—Value $1.70

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Today's Housewife	1 year
Mother's-Home Life	1 year

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All orders must reach us 10 days before date of first insertion desired.

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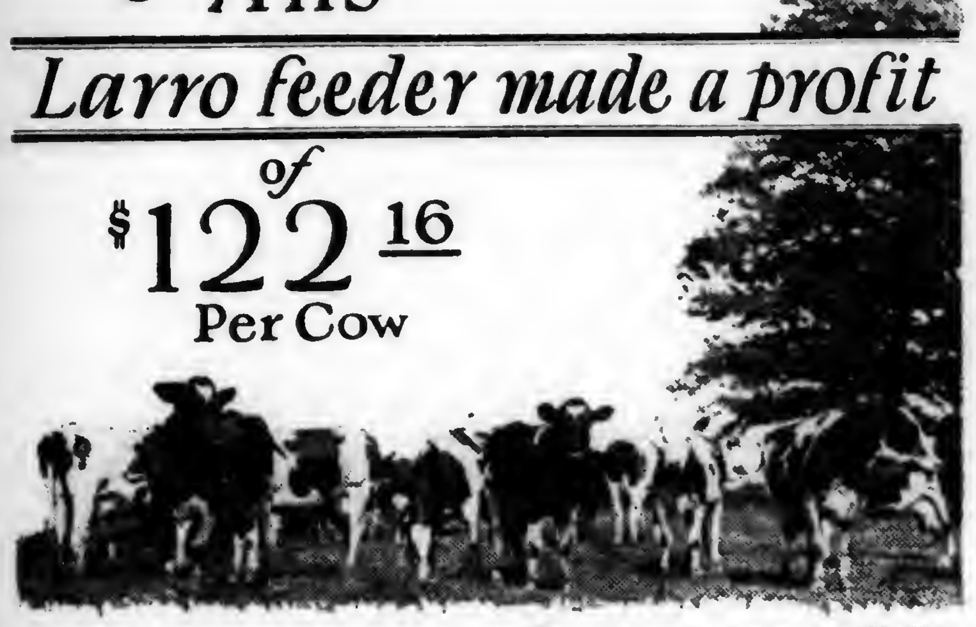
Be sure to give two references, one of them your banker. If possible send reference letters right with order as it will save delay in inserting Ad.

This Larro feeder made a profit of $122.16 Per Cow



Part of the dairy herd at Log Cabin Farm, owned by Ralph C. Jackson, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

Ask W. E. Mapous, manager of Log Cabin Farm, Conneaut Lake, Pa., if it pays to feed Larro Dairy Feed. He'll tell you what his Larro-fed pure bred Holsteins did in the Western Crawford County Cow Testing Association. The records for the year ending March 1, 1927 show a profit over all grain, roughage and pasture cost of $1862.99 or $122.16 per cow. The average production per cow was 10,248 lbs. milk, 359.4 lbs. fat, and the total feed cost $1542.03, or 99 cents per hundred pounds of milk.

Mr. Mapous knows that it's *profit*, not cost per ton of feed, that counts. During his fifteen years experience with Larro Dairy Feed he has proved for himself that it leaves the feeder more money, when all the bills are paid, than any other ration. It produces more milk for a longer period from any cow. It keeps the animals in fine flesh and condition, free from indigestion and udder trouble and when freshening time comes, their calves are strong and full of vigor.

Larro is always the same clean, wholesome ration—uniform in every respect. Its formula, quality, analysis and feeding value do not change. Put your herd on Larro now and every cow will pay you the biggest profit that she is capable of producing.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, - Detroit, Mich.

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FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR COWS - HOGS - POULTRY

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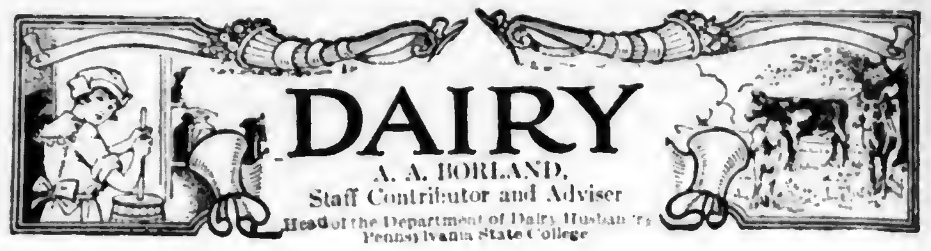


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

This Dairyman Is Proud of His Jerseys

BEDFORD COUNTY is fast becoming a Jersey center. Two cooperative Jersey bull associations with eleven pureblood Jersey sires owned jointly by 31 members are doing their part to improve the producing capacity of the herds. In fact, some of the two-year-old heifers with first calf are producing from 50 to 100 per cent more milk and butterfat than their dams at full age. A cooperative cow testing association is responsible for better feeding methods and the culling out of low producers in the herds belonging to the association.

Mr. Eshelman

When the Bedford County Testing Association finished its second year last spring, out of 23 herds in the association a full year, ten completed the year with an average above 300 pounds of butterfat per cow. Each one of the ten included registered and grades as a part of the herd.

Mr. Allen Eshelman won first place in the association with an average yield for 14 cows of 8257 pounds of milk and 430 pounds of butterfat.

Meuranda Led the County

One of Mr. Eshelman's cows, Meuranda, an unregistered but purebred five-year-old Jersey also won individual honors by producing the most butterfat of any cow in the association during the year. Her record was 12,540 lbs. milk and 6843 pounds of butterfat. After the cost of her feed was deducted from the value of her product she had left a credit of $324.92.

Another exceptional cow in the Eshelman herd was a two-year-old registered Jersey named Victor's Golden Letty 615755, that produced 9535 pounds of milk testing 5.4 per cent fat. The yield of butterfat for the year was 513 lbs. and the cow gave a net return above feed cost of $222.92. She is not only a high producer, but also displays excellent Jersey type. Her sire is Sophie 19th's Victor 13th, one of the association herd bulls.

Mr. and Mrs. Eshelman did not attain such excellent results by an overnight, mushroom growth. They have been breeding for production for a long time and have kept a purebred sire on the farm for the last twelve years.

Good feeding has also played a part in achieving high production. High quality feeds have been supplied in as liberal amounts as the cows would properly consume. The feeding has also been done in a sanitary manner as the Eshelman's feel that a cow likes clean food just as well as a person. Considerable quantities of alfalfa are raised on the farm for dairy herd consumption. A commercial dairy grain feed is used. Liberal quantities of silage are fed, the cows getting from 35 to 40 pounds daily according to size. A constant supply of drinking water is at hand as individual cups are placed in front of each stall.

Records Point the Way to Profit

The Eshelmans believe thoroly in purebreds. There are now but four grades left on the farm, and these will be sold as soon as purebreds are matured to take their places.

The Eshelman herd has been accredited as free from tuberculosis for six years and has been in the cow testing association for three years. The records thus secured have been a great help in bringing up the average production. Then, too, it makes the work more interesting and puts the keeping of dairy cows on a business basis. The cow tester also gives a number of helpful suggestions about feeding.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Eshelman take a great pride in Jerseys and feel that they are the best breed of cows for the average farmer. Mr. Eshelman is a director in the Everett Jersey Bull Association, a director in the Pennsylvania Jersey Breeders' Association and president of the Bedford County Jersey Club.

Both the cows and the milk from the herd have won many prizes at county and state shows. At the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, milk exhibited by Mr. Eshelman has for the last two years won the silver loving cup awarded by the American Jersey Cattle Club for the highest scoring Jersey milk.

The success attained by Mr. and Mrs. Eshelman is a fine example of what can be done in developing a high producing Jersey herd of good type thru careful attention to breeding, feeding and record keeping and in the production of milk of the highest quality.—A. A. Borland.

Meuranda, owned by Allen Eshelman, Everett, Pa., was the highest producer in the Bedford Cow Testing Association the past year.

SHOW CATTLE

Grove City Community Does Much Toward Dairy Improvement

THE dairy cow held the center of the stage at Grove City, Pa., September 1 and 2 during the tenth annual exhibition held at the permanent grounds of the Grove City Accredited Dairy Cattle Sales and Show Association.

W. S. Hagar, county agricultural agent of Mercer County, and his assistants, W. H. Wingard and Donald Keller, were in general charge of the show. Over 200 head of dairy cattle were on exhibition. The Guernseys were judged by Professor A. L. Beam, of State College, and while fewest in numbers were unusually high in quality. A. S. McCullough, Mercer, captured grand championship honors with an outstanding Guernsey bull while the female grand championship among Guernseys went to Dickey Brothers, Grove City.

E. B. Fitts, of State College, judged the Jerseys and awarded A. M. King, of Mercer, grand championship on his Jersey bull and Isaac Clark, Fredonia, grand championship on his Jersey cow.

Judge Milk Production

The Holsteins, which were the largest show in numbers were placed by A. A. Borland, State College. M. M. King, Mercer, was the owner of the grand champion Holstein bull which was exhibited by Montgomery and Jack. This bull was an animal of fine type and was the sire of the first prize group "get of sire." Grove City exhibited the grand champion Holstein cow. She was a fine straight cow with big middle, level rump and square udder.

An interesting feature of the event was an exhibit of ten cows from the herd of Hugh Fergus, Slippery Rock. A prize of $25.00 was offered to the person who could place the ten cows correctly in order of production on the basis of their average yield for two years in the testing association. A multitude of estimates were recorded but the $25.00 still remains in the treasury, not a single guess being correct.

The Grove City Commercial Club, including farmers and townspeople alike, has been active in the development of the community. The Grove City National Bank provided the prize money for the Dairy Show and its cashier, E. B. Harshaw, has been a big factor in the dairy improvement work in the community. The First National Bank has been particularly active in sponsoring pig club work.

Country and Town Work Together

Another institution that has played a large part in the agricultural development of Grove City is the Government Creamery, which is operated on the cooperative basis. Beginning in 1914 with a mere handful of patrons it has developed until last year it was patronized by 273 farmers who delivered 3,150,000 pounds of milk and 585,800 pounds of cream and received $175,000 for their dairy products.

The cow testing association or dairy improvement association as it is now known has helped a lot in increasing the average production of the cows in the community and in making dairying more profitable.

The Grove City community may well be proud of its record in agricultural improvement and is an excellent example of what may be accomplished by country and town working together for the welfare of the community.—A. A. B.

Experience

Counsel—The cross-examination didn't seem to worry you. Have you had any experience in that line?

Client—Married three times.

"Did that patent medicine you bought cure your aunt?"

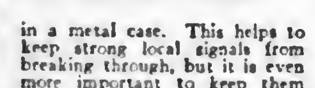
"Mercy, no! On reading the circular that was wrapped around the bottle she got two more diseases."

~when the crown stands or falls

"—You're *there* with a Crosley..."

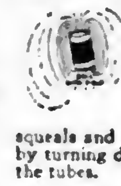
The Crosley Radio Corporation:
Folks who buy radio are vitally interested in what they get for their money. Why don't you radio manufacturers stop talking like a lot of doctors and tell us what it's all about in one cylinder words. What's this "shielding" business anyway?"
Yours truly,
A Crosley Dealer.

Shielding is necessary in a modern radio receiver. The more sensitive the set is, the more you need it. Some sets are merely housed

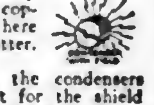


in a metal case. This helps to keep strong local signals from breaking through, but it is even more important to keep them where they belong after you get them the proper way from the antenna.

A set has tubes, condensers and coils. Here is a coil. The lines around it are the magnetic field. You know the earth's magnetic field will work a compass down in a mine, or up in a plane (it certainly worked for Lindbergh) and the fields around unshielded coils get all mixed up and the set howls and squeals and has to be choked off by turning down the filaments in the tubes.

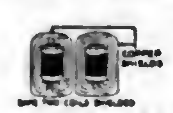


Now if the coils are housed in copper shields the fields can't mess each other up, and the tubes can do a real job of amplifying. The coils in Crosley sets have these copper shields, and there isn't anything better.



Then there are the condensers and if it wasn't for the shield around them, the fields would act like those in the coils, and the results would be just as bad, or worse.

It isn't enough to shield the coils and the condensers, because even the wiring of the set has fields around it. This, too, is shielded, as it is in all really high grade sets.



Of course; it's all in knowing how to do it, but that's why Crosley sets can be as good as the best without costing half as much.

APPROVED CONSOLES
Selected by Powel Crosley, Jr., as ideal, acoustically and mechanically for the installation of the Crosley "Bandbox." Genuine Musicone built in. Crosley dealers secure them from their jobbers through
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Many features of this set have been found heretofore only in the most expensive radio. Since Crosley is licensed to manufacture under nearly all important radio patents, this combination with Crosley leadership and experience, naturally produced an amazing radio, the remarkable value of which can be judged by the following features incorporated and by seeing it and hearing it at your dealers.

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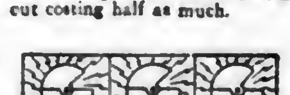
Musicones improve the reception of any radio set. They are perfect affinities in beauty and reproductive effectiveness for Crosley Radios. A tilt-table model with brown mahogany finish stands [illegible] inches high, $[illegible]—16-inch Super-Musicone as pictured above with "Bandbox", $14.75—12-inch Ultra-Musicone, $9.75



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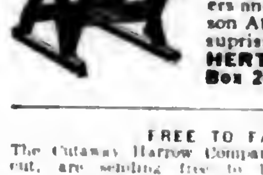

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The Cutaway Harrow Company, Higganum, Connecticut, are sending free to farmers two well known books, "The Soil & Its Tillage" and the Clark "Cutaway" Catalog of disk harrows and plows. The first book contains much valuable information about modern farming methods. It tells how to get bigger and better crops with less time, labor and money.

The Clark "Cutaway" Catalog describes the "Cutaway" line of disk harrows from the Baby Cultivator and One Horse Harrow to the Double Action Tractor Harrows. It tells about special machines for special work such as the Push & Hog Plow and Harrow, Orchard Plows, Single Action Extension Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, and others. The catalog also explains why disks with edges FORGED sharp, a feature found only on genuine Clark "Cutaway" harrows, STAY sharp and do not crack, bend or chip.

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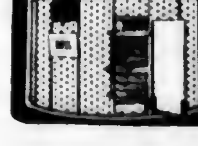

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Without Health All Worldly Gain Is Worthless

SOLOMON said many years ago, "Get knowledge, get wisdom, but with all thy getting, get understanding." That advice has held good for all the ages and it is just as applicable today as it was then. For of what use is all wisdom and all knowledge without an understanding of the whys and wherefores?

In the matter of health everybody nowadays is becoming more and more intelligent. We understand that without health all efforts in the way of worldly gain and advanced civilization are of slight account. As we become more informed about modern methods of farming and animal breeding, so do we understand better how to bring up our children. Not so long ago plagues came and destroyed our crops or infections killed our livestock. So also they took our families in the prime of life. Now we try to catch early symptoms to prevent disease, and plagues are becoming quite out-of-date.

We, Too, Can Help

We have come to realize the importance of having clean homes, clean bodies, clean barns and working places and clean food. We know that flies breed in refuse, that mosquitoes come from stagnant water, that cattle with bovine tuberculosis can transmit this disease to human beings (and to animals) thru their milk. We know that neglected teeth are often the cause of serious sicknesses and that diseased tonsils and adenoids may affect other parts of the body.

In the less thickly populated sections of the country it is not always easy to introduce progressive methods for health and comfort. Yet thru magazines, newspapers and such agencies as women's clubs, church groups, Granges, societies of husbandmen and intelligent heads of families the general health conditions of farmers and agriculturists have been steadily improving. Public health nurses, traveling clinics, community playgrounds and county health officers are at work in many rural districts.

In the program for better health the teacher can do much in her classroom to interest boys and girls in understanding the need for practicing good health habits. The county health officer, also, who oversees such health measures as disease control, general sanitation of public places, schools and homes, malaria prevention, maternity hygiene and tuberculosis control, contributes the benefit of his experience and helps every interested member of his community.

Are You Neglecting Your Health?

It used to be said that people who lived in the country were more healthy than those who lived in the city. That is a question statistics only can answer. In New York State statistics show that while city and national mortality from tuberculosis has been practically cut in half since 1913, rural tuberculosis is declining very slowly.

A great reason for that is that many farmers neglect their health and allow their bodies to become run down physically. They forget that fresh air, rest, good food and relaxation are necessary to fortify against sickness. With plenty of fresh air all about farmers often keep their homes stuffy and airless. At night the windows are not opened to let in one of the best germ preventives known, namely, fresh open air.

The busy farmer often works too hard with insufficient rest. He eats his midday dinner hurriedly and his diet is often made up of fried foods, pastry, and too little variety of meat and fresh vegetables. He rushes back to work after his big dinner and allows no time for proper digestion. Then, because of the long hours of work the evenings or play times lack the sort of recreation that stimulates and lightens the mind and spirit. There is much truth in a new version of the old adage "All work and no play make Jack a sick boy." The bodily needs are apt to be neglected when hay time is on, or the crops must be gathered.

Profit by These Suggestions

"That's all very well," you may say, "but how can I with so little help do otherwise than work from sunrise to sundown?" Probably you will have to work harder at certain seasons but when the rush period is over you can make a business of taking care of your health. You can get back to the normal life again with its proper amount of rest and relaxation.

If you would follow the advice of Solomon you will find out what your community is doing to protect your health and take an individual interest in the progress being made to get the best of sickness. Since 1904 the National Tuberculosis Association and its state and local associations have been carrying on an educational campaign to control tuberculosis. Thru understanding how tuberculosis can be prevented (as well as cured when taken in time) by having plenty of rest, fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and a periodic physical examination to keep track of one's general health you can be a partner in their campaign.

Corn Recipes You'll Relish

Fried Corn:—

6 ears of sugar corn
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup bacon drippings
1 green pepper

Cut the corn from the cob, add the finely diced green pepper. Heat the bacon fat in the frying pan, then add the blended corn and pepper. Cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently. —Betsey Ford, Md.

• • •

Corn Custard:—

5 ears of sugar corn (or 1 can corn)
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
1 well beaten egg

Cut corn from cob, scraping out carefully from the cob. Add the salt, egg and milk. Pour into buttered casserole or baking dish and bake in moderate oven for one-half hour.

Did You Know That—

Electric toasters may be cleaned more quickly with a small dry paint brush than with a cloth.

Mattress covers made of unbleached muslin are easy to remove and easy to launder. They protect the mattress and save cleaning the whole thing.

A little kerosene in the washing water and a chamois will make it easier to do a good job on the windows.

If the fingers of washable leather gloves shink when washed, electric curling irons may be used to stretch them.

Canned Beans That Are Different

MY NEIGHBORS all can beans in this fashion and I have been delighted with the method which I now pass along.

Select freshly gathered string beans, either green or yellow wax. Prepare them just as you do for the table, stemming and breaking into pieces. Wash very thoroly and cook until tender with ham or bacon. They may be cooked in ham liquor if you are careful to dilute it so that there is not too much salt. Pack the cooked beans in hot sterilized jars, and cover to overflowing with the hot meat liquor. Seal immediately and test for leakage at once as the jars must not be left inverted. About an inch of ham fat will collect on top. When heated next winter, they are ready for use.—Betsy Ford, Md.

Cucumber Pickles

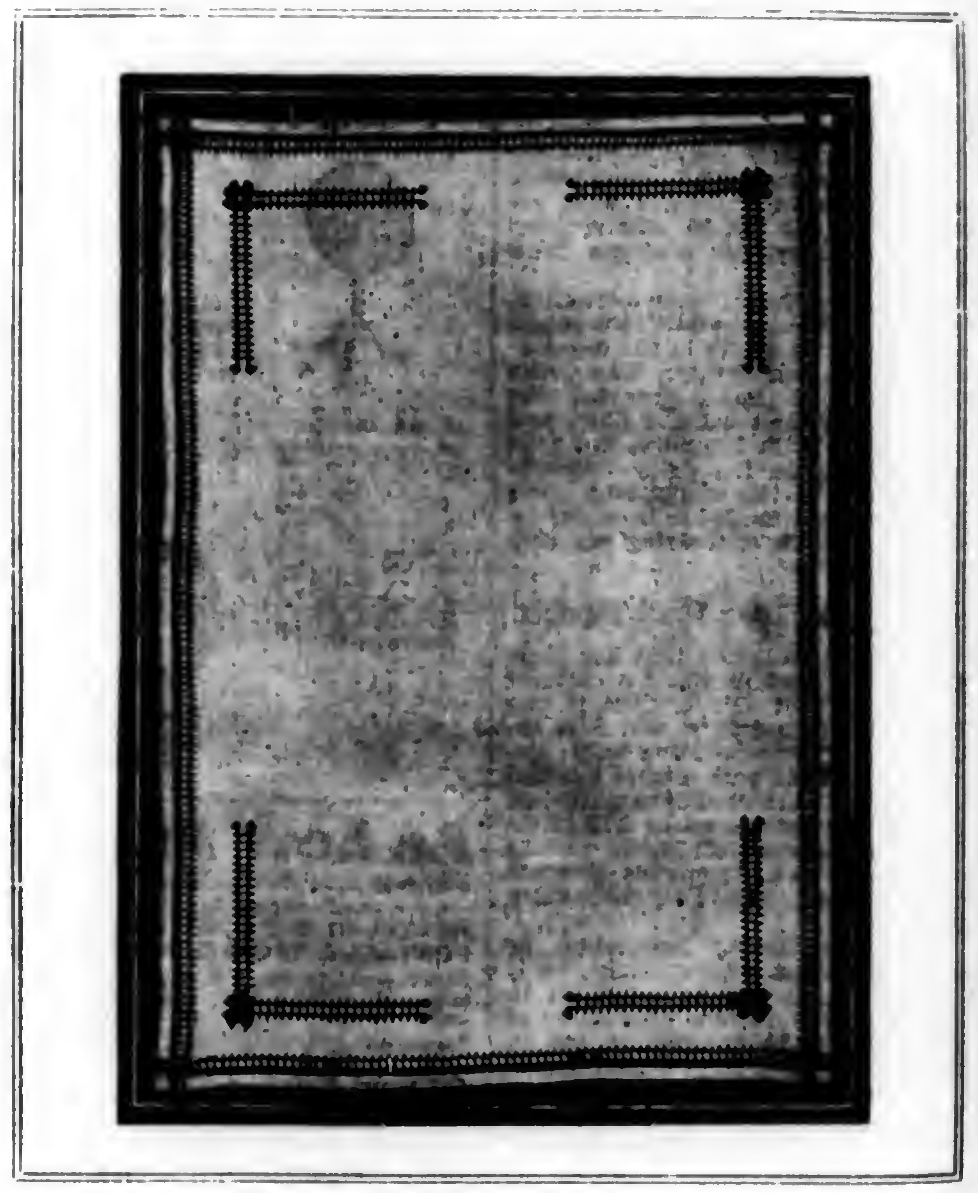
Thoroly wash and sort according to size the freshly gathered cucumbers. Pack in jars. To each quart add 1 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon pepper. Pour over them to overflowing, boiling vinegar which you have diluted to suit family tastes, and to which has been added prepared mustard and saccarine in the following proportions: to each quart of vinegar two tablespoons prepared mustard and one-quarter teaspoon saccarine. More saccarine may be used if a sweeter pickle is desired.

• • •

DELICIOUS BAKED HAM MADE MORE DELICIOUS

Did you know how much you can improve a baked ham by giving it a thoro rubbing with prepared mustard just before you pop it into the oven?—Rachel B. Tait, Pa.

A Scarf to be Coveted



IT WAS to illustrate the beauty of Italian hemstitching in even a very simple form that the tray cloth shown on this page was worked. It is made of a loosely woven linen which has not been bleached to a pure white but retains a little of the natural coloring but not enough to be called ecru.

Art Thread No. 50 in blue was used for the embroidery.

A hem one-quarter inch wide finishes all edges.

Two threads are drawn at the foot of this hem, the next four threads left and then two more drawn.

Skip three-quarters of an inch and draw two more groups of two threads to form corners as illustrated.

Finish ends where threads are cut with five buttonhole stitches making the center stitch longer than those at the ends. Wrap embroidery thread around groups of four threads which cross at corners leaving a tiny square of linen in the center.

A monogram may be added or this same idea used in making towels, scarfs, table runners or luncheon sets.

Save Miles, Minutes

HOUSEWIVES need convenient sewing rooms as well as convenient kitchens, says the State College of Home Economics at Ithaca, N. Y.

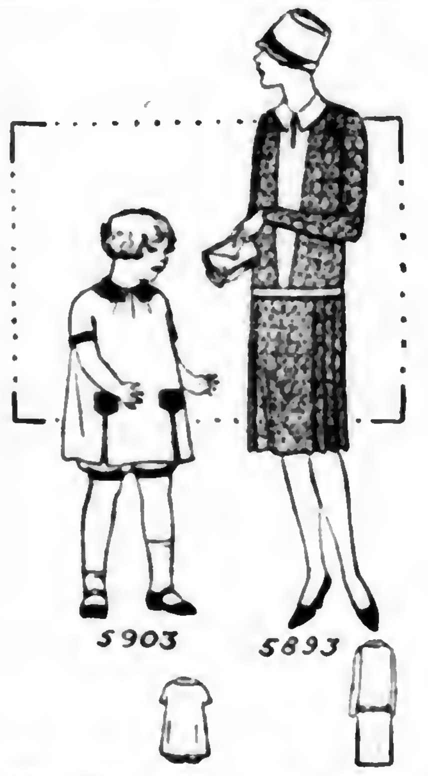
The college kept records of the time spent and the distance traveled by several women in making a simple apron, and found that when all the necessary equipment was arranged conveniently in one room, an average of four hundred feet less walking had to be done and 16 minutes were saved.

The experiments were conducted in typical, Madison County homes. One housewife had her equipment in six rooms, worked in three different rooms, walked 698 feet, and took more than an hour to do the job. When a compact sewing cabinet was installed, the same woman made a similar apron in less than three-fourths of an hour and traveled only 55 feet. The sewing cabinet contained a pressing board, flat iron, cutting table and other supplies.

It is not always possible to have an ideal sewing cabinet, but much time and energy can be saved in any home by arranging the sewing equipment conveniently in a room by itself or in a corner of a room

For the Young Girl and Younger Sister

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



5903.—Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size will require 2 yards of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs and leg-bands and for pockets. Pattern, 10 cents

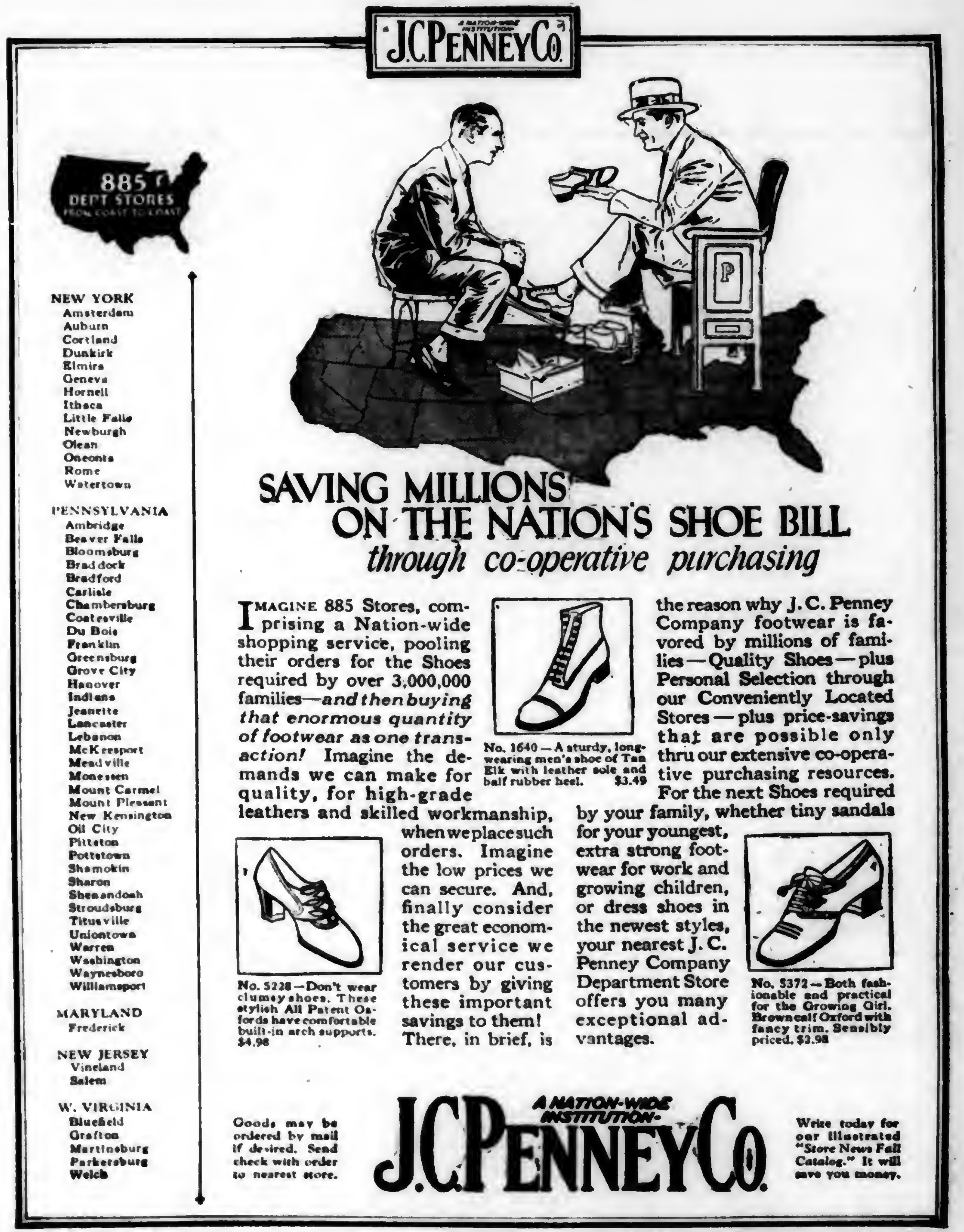
5893.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size, if made as illustrated, will require 3⅛ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material 36 inches wide for facing on belt, collar and vestee. Pattern, 10 cents.

You'll Want To Try This

GRAPE APPLE COMPOTE

½ dozen firm tart apples
6 teaspoons sugar
½ cup water
½ cup grape juice
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons chopped nuts

Core and peel the apples. Lay them in a pudding dish close together; put a teaspoon of sugar in the opening left in each by the removal of the core; put over them the water to keep from scorching; cover closely and bake slowly until apples are tender. Take from stove, pour on grape juice, sprinkle with remaining sugar and nuts and set aside to cool. Serve with whipped cream.



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IMAGINE 885 Stores, comprising a Nation-wide shopping service, pooling their orders for the Shoes required by over 3,000,000 families—*and then buying that enormous quantity of footwear as one transaction!* Imagine the demands we can make for quality, for high-grade leathers and skilled workmanship, when we place such orders. Imagine the low prices we can secure. And, finally consider the great economical service we render our customers by giving these important savings to them! There, in brief, is the reason why J. C. Penney Company footwear is favored by millions of families—Quality Shoes—plus Personal Selection through our Conveniently Located Stores—plus price-savings that are possible only thru our extensive co-operative purchasing resources. For the next Shoes required by your family, whether tiny sandals for your youngest, extra strong footwear for work and growing children, or dress shoes in the newest styles, your nearest J. C. Penney Company Department Store offers you many exceptional advantages.

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2 Free Sample

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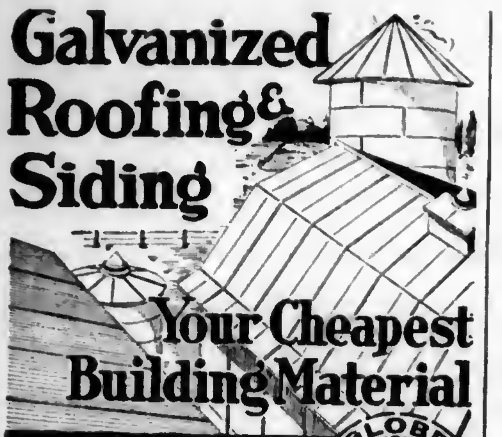
THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Galvanized Roofing & Siding



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GLOBE BRAND

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The only safe, long lasting, easily handled, moderately priced roofing and siding. Fire safe, lightning proof, weather proof, rat and vermin proof.

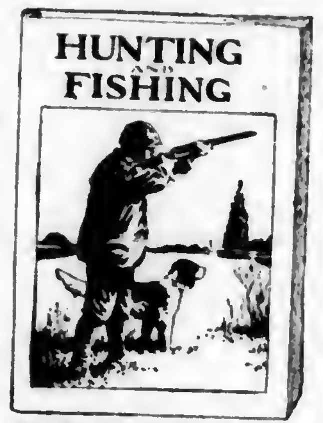
In your state GLOBE Galvanized Roofing and Siding has stood for three generations back—tested and proven by satisfied users. GLOBE Galvanized Roofing comes to you, backed not only by a record of service, but by a mill recommendation.

We recommend GLOBE Roofing because it is made in our own mills, formed in our own shops, subjected to every test possible, backed by the wisdom of many years of manufacturing experience.

Fill in the coupon below and receive at once our PREPAID PRICE LIST on GLOBE Galvanized Roofing and Siding and a sample of the gauge we recommend.

THE GLOBE IRON ROOFING AND CORRUGATING CO.
P. O. BOX 734 CINCINNATI, OHIO
Dept. 47

Send me freight prepaid prices and sample.
Name ________
Address ________
How much material will you require, or give us the size of your building for us to estimate.



HUNTING & FISHING is a monthly magazine for good fellows, young or old, who love the great outdoors. Each issue is crammed full of interesting stories and fascinating pictures of Hunting, Fishing, Camping and Trapping experiences and valuable information about guns, rifles, fishing tackle, camp outfits. Tells how to cook grub, how to build camps, how to train hunting dogs, where, when and how to catch fish and a thousand and one helpful "How to" hints for sportsmen

And here's the Famous REMINGTON SPORTSMAN'S KNIFE shown in actual size, with stag handle and two long slender blades, just what you need for skinning and cleaning fish and game. Blades are of superior quality steel just right for a good clean job of slitting and skinning.

SPECIAL OFFER

We will send you this Remington Sportsman's Knife and Hunting & Fishing for a whole year, 12 Big Issues.

ALL FOR $1.00

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mail your order today.

HUNTING & FISHING
301 Transit Bldg., Boston, Mass.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers

Kindergarten Proves Invaluable In Child Training

I WAS paying a week-end visit to an old classmate. I had looked eagerly forward to this visit as I had not seen my friend since her marriage and had never seen her little five-year-old daughter.

Immediately upon my arrival, the conversation turned upon Betty.

"Oh, I am so anxious for you to see her," said the fond mother. "She is playing in the sand now. I'll call her in a few minutes. I like to keep her out-of-doors when I am working, so that she is out of my way."

I glanced out of the window and saw a little figure bending over a sand pile.

Her mother went on, "You know Betty is a queer child, not at all like other children. I have quite a time disciplining her. She doesn't eat normally, and she never seems quite happy and contented."

"Does she have anyone to play with?" I asked.

"No, the other children of the neighborhood all go to kindergarten."

"And doesn't Betty go?" I asked.

I was shocked at her reply. "No, I haven't sent her yet and I'm not going to send her next year and perhaps not the next. She is all I have and I want her for companionship."

Companionship of Children Counts

I groaned inwardly at such self-confessed selfishness as this. "But," I remonstrated, "do you realize of what you are depriving your child? Do you know how much the companionship of children during these years will mean to her?

The lunch was ready. Betty's mother went to the door and called. No response from the little figure bending over the sand. She called a second and a third time. Then Betty raised her head. An annoyed look crossed her face, but she came. At her mother's reproof she answered a bit resentfully, "My pie was almost finished. I was just putting the raisins in."

"Well, never mind the pie now. Lunch is ready. Wash your hands. My, how dirty you have gotten yourself. How many times must I tell you to be careful?"

Betty opened her mouth to remonstrate but her mother silenced her.

The lunch was simple and appetizing. Betty had a plate and mug all covered with fluffy yellow chicks and a small knife, fork and spoon lay beside them. Everything was arranged to appeal to a child's taste and yet Betty sat idly playing with her food. Her mother coaxed, scolded and finally brought a ruler to the table and threatened to whip her if she did not eat. Even then Betty ate very little.

After lunch I suggested that she take me up to her play room and show me her toys. Here was a great wonderful house, lighted with real electric lights. There was a real bathroom with all of the fixtures and a kitchen with a gas stove and sink. Everything was as complete as in the best modern home. Betty demonstrated the lights and showed me all the things. Then she sat back and folded her hands.

Are Toys Simply Ornaments?

"Why don't you play with your house?" I asked.

"Oh, it isn't to play with; it's just to look at, Mother says."

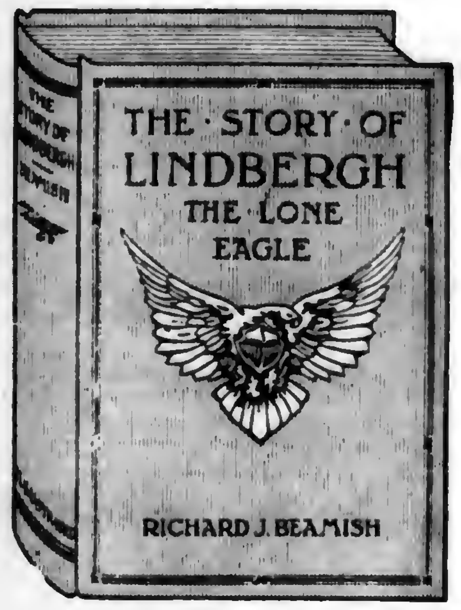
"Would you like to make one that you can play with? If you will bring me an old shoe box and a pair of scissors, I'll show you how to make one."

Betty ran delightedly to her mother but came back crestfallen. "Mother says she doesn't want me to cut because I get scraps around."

Then I suggested that we play house and undress the doll and put it to bed but this, too, Betty said could not be done. Mother had washed the doll's clothes and dressed it to go on a trip the next day with Betty and it must be kept clean and tidy. And so I went on from one thing to another, trying to find something that the child could really do for herself but without success. There must be nothing to make the house or the child look untidy. If she did become interested for a moment in a picture book, her mother broke the thread of her thought by calling her to wash her hands. No wonder she was unnatural, hard to govern and did not eat. The companionship of children, activity directed into natural, child-like channels, and less adult interference would have done much toward making Betty a happy, contented and obedient child.

From the Plow to the Plane

Another farm bred boy gains eminence



You will want to read the story of the "Flying Fool," who was far wiser than his critics knew. His non-stop flight from New York to Paris has enrolled his name among the immortals.

The story of Lindbergh, together with the development of aviation, epoch-making flights, and historic efforts to bridge the distance between the Old and New Worlds, is more thrilling than fiction and every word true.

The complete book measures 6 x 8½ inches and comprises approximately 300 pages, including 32 full pages of pictures. It is bound in rich cloth, with gold and ink stamping on front cover and back. It is written by Richard J. Beamish, whose "History of the World War" had the largest sale, within a given time, of any book ever published.

How to Secure One Free

Send us three yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each—your own renewal will count as one—and we will forward the book to your address postage prepaid. The book will not be given with your own subscription alone. Two other subscriptions must accompany your order.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Boon to the Country Woman

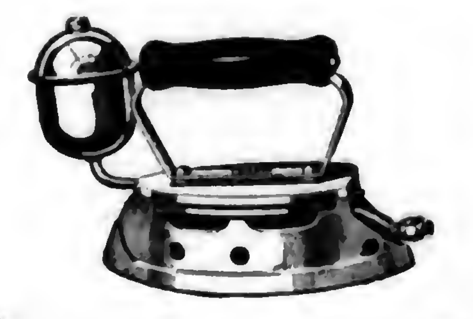
IF YOU (like me) have been hoping for electricity, and if your hopes are not near realization, then save your coins and buy for yourself one of the laundry helps which very many of our recent wash day letters emphasized. They do not cost much and are a wonderful boon to the country woman.

A gasoline iron like the one pictured here will more than pay for itself in the fuel saved during just one summer. Surely that's worth while, and you may keep the iron for many more summers and winters, too.

Do Your Irons Eat Up Time?

Now think of the time you save. Even if you are near the stove where the irons are heated, changing of irons eats up twelve minutes of each hour; time enough to iron a long linen tablecloth. With this iron, you need not leave your post, and a huge family ironing can be managed in one-half the time needed with "sad" irons, no matter how many you operate.

If you appreciate your feet, let's consider that angle. Pretty hard to sit and iron when jumping up every few moments to renew the heat. But you can be glued to your stool and keep at it if you operate a gasoline iron.



One of my cousins had a worn path on her linoleum, and she says it's from ironing day. And that is a foolish waste, isn't it? Yet the worst of all is the mother's spirit. That is a precious thing which affects the entire family—yes, the whole community. We cannot afford to let mother's spirits droop because of irons. No, a savings iron heads this week's shopping list.—G. S. S.

The household martyr doesn't realize that everyone else gets less joy than the martyr does.

Too many people think more about what they have to live on than about the way they live.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing Advertisers

ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Fertilize Wheat?

(Continued from last week)

THE foregoing are reasons for fertilizing wheat expressed, for the most part, in the words of men who grow the crop. There is still another reason, or group of reasons, which I picked up here and there in county agent offices, at agricultural experiment stations and, in some cases, at fertilizer manufacturers' offices. I refer now to the hard, cold facts in black and white on the printed page of the experiment station bulletin. These pages represent 10, 20 and even 40 years of accurate field experimental work.

"The fertilizer cost is about $2.50 and the increase in crops is worth four or five times that sum," from a bulletin of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The value of the increase was due to average gains of more than five bushels of wheat and over a half ton of clover hay following the wheat.

In a report by the Indiana Experiment Station covering experiments on the Soils and Crops Experiment Farm I found: "On manured land, acid phosphate has been the most profitable fertilizer, returning $6.46 at a cost of $2.70 for the phosphate. Without manure, the use of 2-12-4 fertilizer on the wheat crop has been quite profitable, returning $12.71 at a cost of $4.94 for the fertilizer."

The "How" Is Quickly Answered

On the oldest fertilizer experiment plots in America, at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, the average increase from fertilizer for more than a third of a century has been 12 bushels of wheat.

Add to the foregoing the results obtained in many other states and you will find more reasons why wheat is, or should be, well fertilized.

It doesn't take long to give a summary of the farmers' answers to the second question: How? Nearly all use the fertilizer-wheat drill. After the first or second year the better results secured from the drill method and the saving in labor as compared to the broadcast-before-seeding method influence most growers in favor of the drill.

In a few cases I found that a broadcast lime spreader had been used with fair success, the fertilizer being applied and disced in just before wheat-sowing. One man said he started by scattering the fertilizer by hand on a four-acre field. The next year he used the grain drill. Another put the fertilizer in the hopper with the wheat but found that the wheat and fertilizer went thru in varying proportions with a resulting uneven stand of grain.—H. W. W.

Holds First Record

JOHN H. RICHTER, of Dauphin County, is the first to pry the lid off the 1927 Keystone 400 Bushel Club. His record this year is 421.7 bushels on a measured acre.

Mr. Richter had 70 acres of Cobblers planted 13 by 33 inches. He used 16 bushels of seed per acre and planted the potatoes in the measured acre April 7th. Fifteen hundred pounds of fertilizer were applied and the vines were sprayed five times.

Golden Acre Best Variety

DEMONSTRATION tests in Cambria County by vegetable gardening specialists of the Pennsylvania State College prove Golden Acre to be a superior variety of early cabbage for that section.

The Golden Acre variety is earlier, smoother and more solid than Early Jersey Wakefield and Copenhagen Market, the other two varieties in the demonstrations. The results verify the recommendations of the Pennsylvania State College vegetable gardening extension service to growers during the past few years to plant the Golden Acre variety.

HAVE A CAMEL
CAMEL
TURKISH & DOMESTIC BLEND CIGARETTES

On the heights of contentment . . .

MODERN smokers have in Camel such tobaccos and blending as were never offered in cigarettes before, regardless of price. Camels may be had everywhere—because they please the taste of smokers everywhere. Money cannot buy choicer tobaccos than you get in this famous cigarette, and the blend is so mellow and smooth that there is never a tired taste, no matter how many you may choose to light.

The producers of Camel, the country's largest tobacco organization, concentrate all their purchasing and manufacturing resources in this one brand of cigarettes. Into it goes their undivided pride and skill to produce such a smoke as the world has never known before.

The result of Camel's quality is its leadership among cigarettes. Modern smokers, won by its choice tobaccos, by its ever-dependable taste and fragrance, have awarded it first place. You're invited to modern smoking enjoyment.

"Have a Camel!"

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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SAVE MONEY on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Roll Roofing, Paints, etc. My Direct-From-Factory-Freight Paid Plan will save you fully ⅓ the usual cost. My low factory prices and high quality can't be beat.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

See the money you can save. Over One Million satisfied customers. Everything guaranteed. We ship in 24 hours. Don't buy until you get my Money Saving Catalog. (16) THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 2914 Cleveland, Ohio

BROWN'S BARGAIN BOOK

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed All Varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 28, Bellefonte, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS
Member I. B. C. A
JAS. E. ULSH,

Martin's Strain White Wyandottes 10c; Ulsh's Superior White Rocks, 10c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. We ship C. O. D. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

60 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

GLASS CLOTH
Est. 1916—Pat'd
Admits Ultra-Violet Rays
Brings Winter Eggs

Hens quit laying in winter because glass windows stop the sun's ultra-violet rays. Give them a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed and they start laying like it was June. GLASS CLOTH admits ultra-violet light freely. The hens exercise. Egg paralysis disappears. Egg glands function. It is common for 400 hens to lay $1000 worth of eggs in the cold months. A $5.00 roll of GLASS CLOTH makes you tremendous profits. Half a million successful users. Try it this winter. Make big egg money. Order a roll at once. It will pay you.

New super-strength material just out. "Tough as boot leather." Strongest material of its kind on earth. Transparent, waterproof, weatherproof. No additional cost.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER $5.00 brings big roll 45 feet long and 36 inches wide. Samples and Book, "Feeding for Eggs," free. Catalog showing uses, on request.

If your dealer does not have it, order direct from us.

TURNER BROS. Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio Dept. 632

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Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Today's Housewife ....1 year
All for only $1.10—Value $1.75

Offer 56-F
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McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Home Friend ....1 year
All for only $1.10—Value $1.70

Offer 53-F
Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
McCall's Magazine ....1 year
Household Guest ....1 year
All for only $1.10—Value $1.75

Send Orders to
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Phila.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Winners In the Letter Box Contest

Over Twelve

Dear Forum Friends and Editor:—I am going to tell you about a camping trip five of my girl friends and I took a few weeks ago. Two of the girls and I started to hike from our homes at 7:30 o'clock for Bloomingquist Cabin, located on East Branch Creek, seven miles away. The other three girls rode over with the man who hauled our camping necessities. We arrived at the camp about 10:00 o'clock to find it scrubbed and as neat as a pin. The cabin was quite large with an open fireplace at one end. Not very far south of the cabin was an excellent swimming pool. A little ways up the stream was a rocky bank, around which the creek ran. Here we could try our skill at fishing.

After we rested awhile we had early dinner for the walk had made us hungry. The dinner was delicious, everything having a mild taste of wood smoke. After dinner we went fishing and caught 14 fish for our evening meal. Later in the afternoon we went swimming. After supper we went to a farmhouse about two miles away to call up our parents to tell them that we arrived safely and were having a delightful time. We returned to the cabin to retire for a good night's sleep.

Next morning we were awakened by the call of a whippoorwill. We went to the cabin door and looked out to see the sun peeping over the horizon. The crisp morning air was fragrant with the odor of the huge pines. The dew-drops sparkled like diamonds in the early sunshine. One could hear the gentle babbling of the water over the moss-grown rocks. It reminds one of Alfred Tennyson's poem, The Brook. "Men may come and men may go but I go on for ever."

We took our morning dip, altho the water was cold and then ate breakfast. After breakfast we walked down the creek till we came to the bridge. On the way back we saw a red fox hop into view and then quickly disappear, to be concealed by the thick undergrowth. After dinner we hiked to town, about five miles away, to get marshmallows for we planned to have a marshmallow toast that evening. The evening was spent in playing games and toasting marshmallows. Also telling ghost stories around the camp fire.

One incident I think none of us shall ever forget. Two of the young people almost stepped over a five-foot bank into the water below. Had it not been for some one standing there we would of had to care for two wet people. We had lots of marshmallows and every one declared they had a wonderful time.

Next morning, after packing our things, we bid farewell to Bloomquist Cabin which had made our summer vacation so much more interesting.—Mary E. Kellar, fourteen, Jefferson County, Pa.

Under Twelve

Dear Cousin Ruth:—In June, 1925, a little black kitty was given to me. Its fur was so black and shiny, with just a wee white spot under his chin, I called it his neckties. He had no tail at all. Not even a little bob tail. I named him Blackie. He grew fast and was a nice big cat by fall. He was so quick to learn and could do many tricks. Strange to me to know how a mere kitty could remember so much. I was very, very fond of him and spent many happy hours with him. He would let me wheel him in my dolly's coach, would jump thru my arms on to a chair, settee or couch. Sometimes he would jump close to five feet upon mama's ironing board where I would fix it for that purpose. He would run up any and all fruit and shade trees. Run out a limb, let his hind part drop, hanging by his front paws much like a monkey does. He had a mew for many of his wants. He just seemed to understand almost everything I said to him.

Every evening when I came from school he'd come up the road to meet me and give a soft mew, more like a loud purr, meaning, "How do you do?" I always said he always greeted me with that low soft voice. He loved to eat raw potatoes, you should have seen him coaxing for them. It was cute.

Well, on the evening of December 23, 1926, he wanted to go out. He had been playing with me, got tired, jumped up into the chair we called his, curled up and slept for a while. Finally he jumped down and asked to be out in his own way. I let him out. I waited a while for he asks always to be let in. He did not mew so I opened the door and called "Blackie, Come Blackie, Kitty Blackie." He didn't come. My parents, sister and I all called and called. He didn't come. We hunted and hunted for him all around the fields and woods. We asked our neighbors if they saw him. We hunted for him for over two weeks, but never found Blackie. Whatever became of him is a mystery. I was almost heart broken. We all missed him, oh! so much. From then until May I had no pet. On May 11, 1927, a neighbor gave me a little eleven-day-old motherless black and white kitten; a little, half-starved, helpless thing. It is here with me now. 'Tis very cute and nice but not any smarter than Blackie was.

When my mamma first saw this wee kitty she said it wouldn't live. How were we to feed it? She thought up a plan at last. She hunted up a small red rubber ear syringe, heated some cow's milk and put it in the syringe. We put the little end of the syringe in the wee kitty's mouth. Our puzzle was solved. It worked fine. The kitty is four months old now and just a wonder. We all love it almost as much as we did Blackie. — Clarabelle Chambers, ten, Chester County, Pa.

FEEDING THE CHICKENS
Alenna Rhine, (X), Juniata County, Pa.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have been readers of Pennsylvania Farmer several years and I have always enjoyed reading the Forum letters. I have a small garden in which I have vegetables and flowers planted. The flowers are blooming very nicely. I like to watch the different plants grow. — Alice Goodyear, Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Forum Page:—I have not written for quite a while as I have been busy. How many of the Forum friends have read Little Women and Little Men? They sure are fine.

I am sending a picture of myself. I am feeding the chickens. We had about 200 then. This was taken a year ago.—Alenna Rhine, (X), Juniata County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Our church desired to have a steak supper at the "Elms" on Friday evening. We drove about seven miles in our car and when we got there they had the steak almost broiled. For supper we had everything that you could think of.

Helen Stankay, of Erie County, Pa., wanted a recipe for cake icing. I am sending two that I put on most of my cakes.

WHITE OR COLORED ICING

1½ cups confectioner's sugar
2 tablespoons of hot milk
½ teaspoon butter
½ teaspoon vanilla extract

Add butter to hot milk, add sugar slowly to make right consistency to spread, add vanilla. Spread on cake.

For pink icing add one teaspoon strawberry or other fruit juices. For yellow icing add one teaspoon egg yolk and flavor with orange rind and one teaspoon lemon juice. For maple icing add 1 teaspoon maple flavor.

Another icing I also think is good:

JELLY MERINGUE

White of one egg
½ cup of currant or other jelly

Put white of egg and jelly together into a bowl and beat with an egg beater until stiff. Spread between layers or on top of cake.—Frances Bauman, (X). Bradford County, Pa.

Here's A Question

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—This week I'm able to let you in on the secrets we've had so much discussion about. On the page you will find the prize winning LETTER BOX letters. During the next few days' time Mary E. Kellar and Clarabelle Chambers (the winners) will receive a SECRET thru the mails. Shall I tell you what this secret is? Well, the secret is going to be a school companion. Mary and Clarabelle will have started to school before the pencil boxes arrive but I'm sure they will find plenty of use for them during the school term.

I hope all our Forum friends have made a resolution to study diligently during the coming school year. You know our parents are making many sacrifices to give us an education and we should show them we appreciate all they are doing for us by making the best of our school days. By making the best of our school days I mean, of course, studying our daily lessons carefully. I wish each one of you success this term.

What kind of contest shall we have next?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Letter Box Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Nellie S. Heller, Julia Christine Hollinger (X). **Beaver County,** Anna Hays, Olga Hays, Edward Hays, Mary R. Vild. **Berks County,** Laila M. Danner (X). **Bradford County,** Frances Bauman (X), Marian Vought (X), Lela Bender, Pearl Bender, Mildred Taylor, Roberta Snyder (X). **Bucks County,** Dorothy Walker. **Butler County,** Betty Campbell (X). **Carbon County,** Marie Graver. **Centre County,** V. M. S. (no address given). **Chester County,** Lillian Drennen, Clarabelle Chambers. **Clearfield County,** Lorna Baughman. **Clinton County,** Pearl Ruhl. **Cumberland County,** Edna B. Seitz, Florence Eppley (X), Bertha Marie Wenger, Helen Eckels, Anna M. Whisler. **Dauphin County,** Esther Landis (X). **Erie County,** Mildred King. **Fayette County,** Helen Panik. **Franklin County,** Margaret Christman. **Fulton County,** Faye A. Lamberson (X), Mildred Lamberson. **Greene County,** Dorothy Grim. **Jefferson County,** Virginia Wineberg, Dorothie Bodenhorn, Mary E. Kellar. **Juniata County,** Martha Gilson, Grace Varner (X).

Lackawanna County, Josephine Toth (X). **Lancaster County,** Alice Kimble, Clara Westgate, Verna E. Herr, Ora S. Shaffer. **Lawrence County** (no name), New Castle. **Lebanon County,** Martha L. Heistand. **Lehigh County,** Alvin Brown (X), Pauline Hausman. **Luzerne County,** Harriet Marcy. **Lycoming County,** Mamie Ryder. **Montgomery County,** Anna Reinford, Sara H. Derstine, Mildred Royer, Leona Buchert, Miriam Farohs. **Northumberland County,** Mildred I. Hoffman (X), John Arthur Reisinger. **Perry County,** Marjorie Marie Kuhns (X). **Schuylkill County,** Edna Huegel, Ida A. Huegel. **Somerset County,** J. Geary Critchfield. **Susquehanna County,** Gertrude Kiefer, Naomi Ruth Lepro. **Union County,** Martha Herman (X). **Warren County,** Charles Kolich. **Washington County,** Alice McMurray, Geneva Duke. **Wayne County,** Peter Spewak (X). **Westmoreland County,** Sara V. Saxman, Ralph Roe (X), Malvene Martz, Priscilla Struble, Earle F. Bolton, Rose Kraesun. **York County,** Goldie R. Stoner, Helen Ort.

NEW YORK

Ulster County, Elizabeth Walker.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Irene Zimmerman (X). **Mercer County,** Catherine Zygmont, Alice Rosso, Margaret Tindall. **Monmouth County,** Marie Bogar, Cora Douglass. **Salem County,** Frances Kesler, Elizabeth Bassett. **New Castle County,** Margaret Andrew (X). **Sussex County,** Margaret Lankford.

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Baltimore County, Clara Long. **Caroline County,** Doris Butler, Margaret Parks, Margaret Maloney. **Carroll County,** Dorothy Myers. **Frederick County,** Helen Irene Elker (X). **Washington County,** Hazel Renner.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—How's school going by this time? Give "Teacher" my best regards, for surely you must all be nice youngsters to have in class. This strange "something" which you are going to find out about this week is a very mysterious thing. If you can learn to keep it at the right time you will find it a great help. But, another queer thing about it is that sometimes you will be very glad if someone else keeps it. And there are times when you just naturally must smash it to smithereens. The way to solve this puzzle is to notice the strange little signs under certain letters in the written sentence. Place on the blanks the letter under which you find the sign which appears under the blank. One blank has no sign, but I'm hoping you will be able to figure out what that one missing letter is you need to spell this mysterious word. When you have found the answer, send it to me either on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by September 24th. PLEASE TELL ME HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. (Every week somebody forgets one of these things, or else somebody else wants me to guess names or addresses.) The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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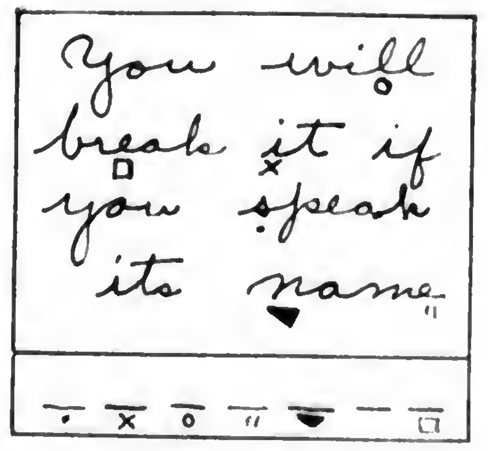

You will
break it if
you speak
its name
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PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

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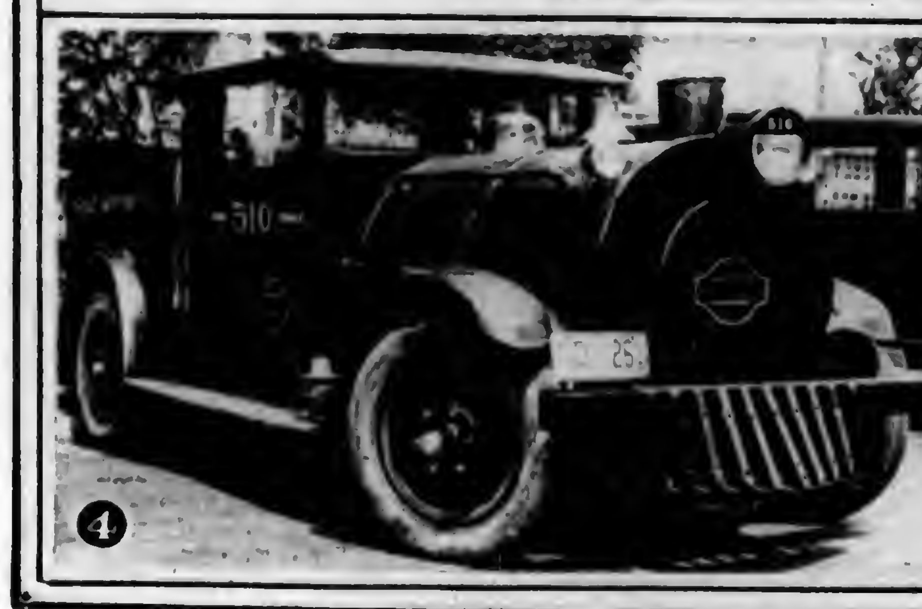

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5.—Miss Myrtle Munson took advantage of the opening of the yellow-tail fishing season by hooking these two huge yellow-tails while fishing off the coast of Southern California. Each of these fish weigh nearly as much as Miss Munson does.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Winners In the Letter Box Contest

Over Twelve

Dear Forum Friends and Editor:—I am going to tell you about a camping trip five of my girl friends and I took a few weeks ago. Two of the girls and I started to hike from our homes at 7:30 o'clock for Bloomingquist Cabin, located on East Branch Creek, seven miles away. The other three girls rode over with the man who hauled our camping necessities. We arrived at the camp about 10:00 o'clock to find it scrubbed and as neat as a pin. The cabin was quite large with an open fireplace at one end. Not very far south of the cabin was an excellent swimming pool. A little ways up the stream was a rocky bank, around which the creek ran. Here we could try our skill at fishing.

After we rested awhile we had early dinner for the walk had made us hungry. The dinner was delicious, everything having a mild taste of wood smoke. After dinner we went fishing and caught 14 fish for our evening meal. Later in the afternoon we went swimming. After supper we went to a farmhouse about two miles away to call up our parents to tell them that we arrived safely and were having a delightful time. We returned to the cabin to retire for a good night's sleep.

Next morning we were awakened by the call of a whippoorwill. We went to the cabin door and looked out to see the sun peeping over the horizon. The crisp morning air was fragrant with the odor of the huge pines. The dew-drops sparkled like diamonds in the early sunshine. One could hear the gentle babbling of the water over the moss-grown rocks. It reminds one of Alfred Tennyson's poem, The Brook. "Men may come and men may go but I go on for ever."

We took our morning dip, altho the water was cold and then ate breakfast. After breakfast we walked down the creek till we came to the bridge. On the way back we saw a red fox hop into view and then quickly disappear, to be concealed by the thick undergrowth. After dinner we hiked to town, about five miles away, to get marshmallows for we planned to have a marshmallow toast that evening. The evening was spent in playing games and toasting marshmallows. Also telling ghost stories around the camp fire.

One incident I think none of us shall ever forget. Two of the young people almost stepped over a five-foot bank into the water below. Had it not been for some one standing there we would of had to care for two wet people. We had lots of marshmallows and every one declared they had a wonderful time.

Next morning, after packing our things, we bid farewell to Bloomquist Cabin which had made our summer vacation so much more interesting.—Mary E. Kellar, fourteen, Jefferson County, Pa.

Under Twelve

Dear Cousin Ruth:—In June, 1925, a little black kitty was given to me. Its fur was so black and shiny, with just a wee white spot under his chin, I called it his neckties. He had no tail at all. Not even a little bob tail. I named him Blackie. He grew fast and was a nice big cat by fall. He was so quick to learn and could do many tricks. Strange to me to know how a mere kitty could remember so much. I was very, very fond of him and spent many happy hours with him. He would let me wheel him in my dolly's coach, would jump thru my arms on to a chair, settee or couch. Sometimes he would jump close to five feet upon mama's ironing board where I would fix it for that purpose. He would run up any and all fruit and shade trees. Run out a limb, let his hind part drop, hanging by his front paws much like a monkey does. He had a mew for many of his wants. He just seemed to understand almost everything I said to him.

Every evening when I came from school he'd come up the road to meet me and give a soft mew, more like a loud purr, meaning, "How do you do?" I always said he always greeted me with that low soft voice. He loved to eat raw potatoes, you should have seen him coaxing for them. It was cute.

Well, on the evening of December 23, 1926, he wanted to go out. He had been playing with me, got tired, jumped up into the chair we called his, curled up and slept for a while. Finally he jumped down and asked to be out in his own way. I let him out. I waited a while for he asks always to be let in. He did not mew so I opened the door and called "Blackie, Come Blackie, Kitty Blackie." He didn't come. My parents, sister and I all called and called. He didn't come. We hunted and hunted for him all around the fields and woods. We asked our neighbors if they saw him. We hunted for him for over two weeks, but never found Blackie. Whatever became of him is a mystery. I was almost heart broken. We all missed him, oh! so much. From then until May I had no pet. On May 11, 1927, a neighbor gave me a little eleven-day-old motherless black and white kitten; a little, half-starved, helpless thing. It is here with me now. 'Tis very cute and nice but not any smarter than Blackie was.

When my mamma first saw this wee kitty she said it wouldn't live. How were we to feed it? She thought up a plan at last. She hunted up a small red rubber ear syringe, heated some cow's milk and put it in the syringe. We put the little end of the syringe in the wee kitty's mouth. Our puzzle was solved. It worked fine. The kitty is four months old now and just a wonder. We all love it almost as much as we did Blackie.—Clarabelle Chambers, ten, Chester County, Pa.

FEEDING THE CHICKENS
Alenna Rhine, (X), Juniata County, Pa.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have been readers of Pennsylvania Farmer several years and I have always enjoyed reading the Forum letters. I have a small garden in which I have vegetables and flowers planted. The flowers are blooming very nicely. I like to watch the different plants grow.—Alice Goodyear, Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Forum Page:—I have not written for quite a while as I have been busy. How many of the Forum friends have read Little Women and Little Men? They sure are fine.

I am sending a picture of myself. I am feeding the chickens. We had about 200 then. This was taken a year ago.—Alenna Rhine, (X), Juniata County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Our church desired to have a steak supper at the "Elms" on Friday evening. We drove about seven miles in our car and when we got there they had the steak almost broiled. For supper we had everything that you could think of.

Helen Stankay, of Erie County, Pa., wanted a recipe for cake icing. I am sending two that I put on most of my cakes.

WHITE OR COLORED ICING

1½ cups confectioner's sugar
2 tablespoons of hot milk
½ teaspoon butter
½ teaspoon vanilla extract

Add butter to hot milk, add sugar slowly to make right consistency to spread, add vanilla. Spread on cake.

For pink icing add one teaspoon strawberry or other fruit juices. For yellow icing add one teaspoon egg yolk and flavor with orange rind and one teaspoon lemon juice. For maple icing add 1 teaspoon maple flavor.

Another icing I also think is good:

JELLY MERINGUE

White of one egg
½ cup of currant or other jelly

Put white of egg and jelly together into a bowl and beat with an egg beater until stiff. Spread between layers or on top of cake.—Frances Bauman, (X), Bradford County, Pa.

Here's A Question

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—This week I'm able to let you in on the secrets we've had so much discussion about. On the page you will find the prize winning LETTER BOX letters. During the next few days' time Mary E. Kellar and Clarabelle Chambers (the winners) will receive a SECRET thru the mails. Shall I tell you what this secret is? Well, the secret is going to be a school companion. Mary and Clarabelle will have started to school before the pencil boxes arrive but I'm sure they will find plenty of use for them during the school term.

I hope all our Forum friends have made a resolution to study diligently during the coming school year. You know our parents are making many sacrifices to give us an education and we should show them we appreciate all they are doing for us by making the best of our school days. By making the best of our school days I mean, of course, studying our daily lessons carefully. I wish each one of you success this term.

What kind of contest shall we have next?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Letter Box Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Nellie S. Heller, Julia Christine Hollinger (X). **Beaver County,** Anna Hays, Olga Hays, Edward Hays, Mary B. Vild. **Berks County,** Lalia M. Danner (X). **Bradford County,** Frances Bauman (X), Marian Vought (X), Lela Bender, Pearl Bender, Mildred Taylor, Roberta Snyder (X). **Bucks County,** Dorothy Walker. **Butler County,** Betty Campbell (X). **Carbon County,** Marie Graver. **Centre County,** V. M. S. (no address given). **Chester County,** Lillian Drennen, Clarabelle Chambers. **Clearfield County,** Lorna Baughman. **Clinton County,** Pearl Ruhl. **Cumberland County,** Edna B. Seitz, Florence Eppley (X), Bertha Marie Wenger, Helen Eckels, Anna M. Whisler. **Dauphin County,** Esther Landis (X). **Erie County,** Mildred King. **Fayette County,** Helen Panik. **Franklin County,** Margaret Christman. **Fulton County,** Faye A. Lamberson (X), Mildred Lamberson. **Greene County,** Dorothy Grim. **Jefferson County,** Virginia Wineberg, Dorothie Bodenhorn, Mary E. Kellar. **Juniata County,** Martha Gilson, Grace Varner (X).

Lackawanna County, Josephine Toth (X). **Lancaster County,** Alice Kimble, Clara Westgate, Verna E. Herr, Ora S. Shaffer. **Lawrence County** (no name), New Castle. **Lebanon County,** Martha L. Helstand. **Lehigh County,** Alvin Brown (X), Pauline Hausman. **Luzerne County,** Harriet Marcy. **Lycoming County,** Mamie Ryder. **Montgomery County,** Anna Reinford, Sara H. Derstine, Mildred Royer, Leona Ruchert, Miriam Farohs. **Northumberland County,** Mildred I. Hoffman (X), John Arthur Reisinger. **Perry County,** Marjorie Marie Kuhns (X). **Schuylkill County,** Edna Huegel, Ida A. Huegel. **Somerset County,** J. Geary Critchfield. **Susquehanna County,** Gertrude Kiefer, Naomi Ruth Lepro. **Union County,** Martha Herman (X). **Warren County,** Charles Kolich. **Washington County,** Alice McMurray, Geneva Duke. **Wayne County,** Peter Spewak (X). **Westmoreland County,** Sara V. Saxman, Ralph Roe (X), Malvene Martz, Priscilla Struble, Earle F. Bolton, Rose Kraesun. **York County,** Goldie R. Stoner, Helen Ort.

NEW YORK

Ulster County, Elizabeth Walker.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Irene Zimmerman (X). **Mercer County,** Catherine Zygmont, Alice Rosso, Margaret Tindall. **Monmouth County,** Marie Bogar, Cora Douglass. **Salem County,** Frances Kesler, Elizabeth Bassett. **New Castle County,** Margaret Andrew (X). **Sussex County,** Margaret Lankford.

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Clara Long. **Caroline County,** Doris Butler, Margaret Parks, Margaret Maloney. **Carroll County,** Dorothy Myers. **Frederick County,** Helen Irene Elker (X). **Washington County,** Hazel Renner.

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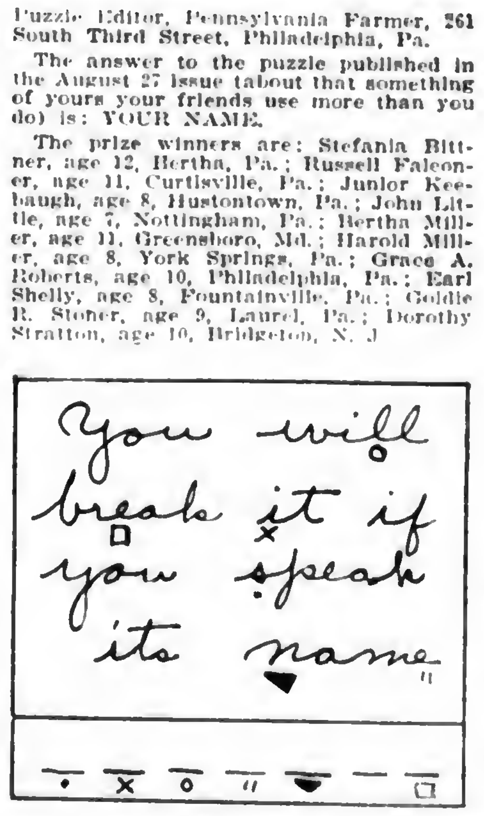
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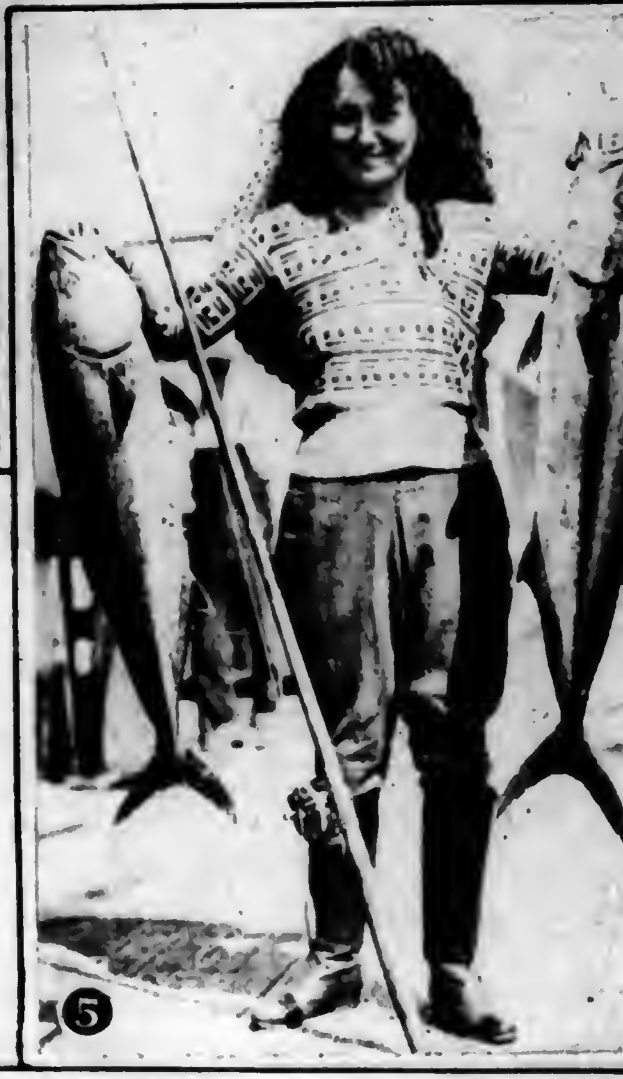
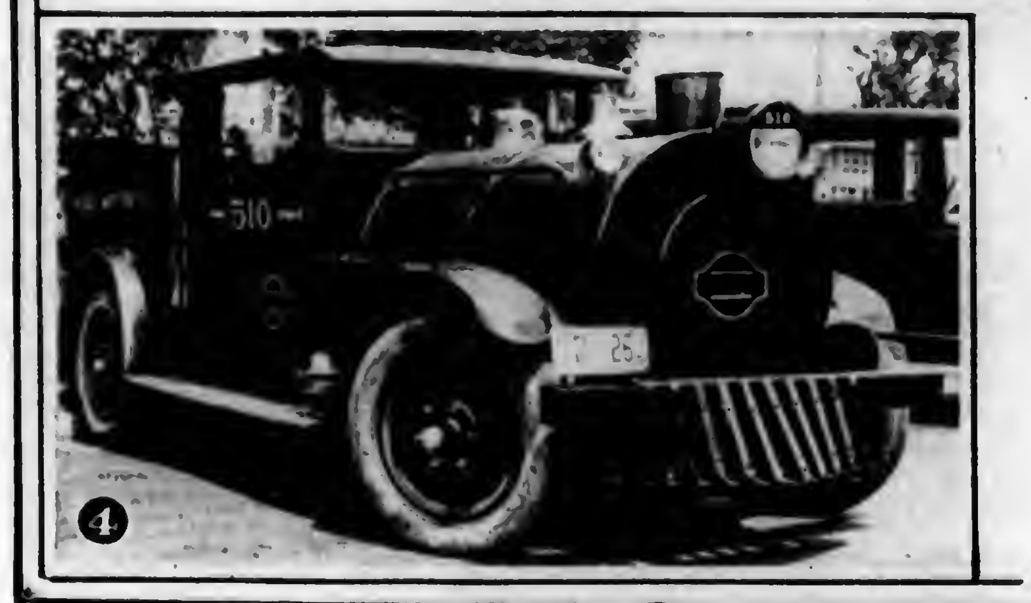
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





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THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

Continued from last week

By A. E. DEWAR

They both looked at me with some uneasiness. Krafft hastened to speak.

"I may have been a bit rough with you back yonder," he began, "—but no, hanged if I was. I know how it is. You get all excited over a narrow squeak of some sort, and do well thru it, then when it's over you cry or laugh or get drunk. Well enough if you wait till it's over. If you had waited until we got this far, you could have laughed yourself sick before I said a word. But to act the fool meant that those fellows would have been curious and a close look at you would have meant the game was up. Better admit I did you a good turn, tho in truth I look for no thanks for it."

Being young and foolish, and moreover being overwrought by the passage of the river and what followed it, all I had for answer was to hit Krafft on the mouth as hard as ever I could.

It was not much of a fight. Krafft was stronger and heavier than I. Moreover, to my pain and astonishment, he fought not in the fashion of the boxing ring, but of the backwoods. He used his feet when he could, butted me with his head at close quarters—this in addition to using his fists with a fair amount of skill.

IT WAS a blow from his left foot that finished me. I was rushing in at him, in an attempt to make fury and speed make up for strength, when he turned a quarter away from me, bent over sharply at the waist, drew up his left leg and let fly. His left foot with all his weight behind it caught me just below the chest. I felt my limbs go numb, endured a moment of excruciating agony and toppled over.

The wagon served to carry me again for the hours of the afternoon that yet remained. After I had gained strength, I fumbled for my clothes and got them on. Then I lay back again to gain energy for what I had to do.

By this time, I was beyond any thinking or reason. For the moment all my dislike of the frontier, of the road to Carolina, of hard living and hard men, was concentrated at my hate for Krafft. My pride was bruised raw, and the sound of the German's voice as he talked to O'Neill was salt on it.

Evening drew on, and finally after one long, hard pull, the oxen stopped. There were sounds that indicated camp was being made. This was the moment I had been waiting for. I slipped out.

As I came around the wagon, however, I found that I had been fooled. No signs of making camp were in evidence. The oxen were still hooked up and breathing hard. I perceived we were on the crest of that ridge we had been climbing since we left the river, and a few yards forward, where a slight knoll lifted itself above the brush land by the roadside, the members of the party were grouped together. They were looking toward the south.

The Story Thus Far

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backwoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina. That was horror added to horror to a delicately bred lad like myself.

Some matter connected with the Regulators, rebels against the authority of His Excellency, Governor Tryon, called him back before he could carry out his threat to take me south with him. Yet I knew he would return and that my gay life in that Philadelphia of 1771 would vanish like a bubble. I dreaded the day.

Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave Philadelphia sooner than I had ever anticipated. Within a few weeks from the time of my uncle's unexpected visit I was well on my way to Carolina, with a message to Hunter, Chief of the Regulators. Many and varied have been my experiences on this journey. I have made strange acquaintances and at times it has been difficult for me to distinguish friend from foe. Krafft, a friend, handles me roughly during a narrow escape from the king's soldiers and I become angry.

As I came toward them, I could not help but follow that gaze. Below us the road dipped suddenly and ran right and left to seek for an easy passage. A little beyond, the land fell away even more suddenly and the eye plunged on to where hills smoothed themselves out to join the valley floor. That valley ran on to the south until it lost itself in the gray distance. To each side of me, steep hills covered with woods sucked a deeper darkness from the gathering twilight. Far to the right they merged and ran into something greater, and the faint light still in the west outlined for a moment a glimpse of far blue ramparts.

"The Valley of the Shenandoah," Krafft was saying, and there was satisfaction in his tone. "And one of our people, old Yost Hite, was the first man to start a plow in it."

A branch cracked under my foot. They turned. I addressed myself to O'Neill.

"You have been very kind to me," said I, "but I must not impose on that kindness longer. I am going on, and before going wish to pay you and your good wife the thanks that are due. I regret deeply that I cannot pay you in more than thanks."

They looked at me in silence. Then Krafft spoke:

"IF A good fight and a good licking makes a fool of you, then you are too soft for this country. Best stay with me. I know this country and am going your road."

"Sir, if we were in a civilized community or if you knew the meaning of the code of a gentleman, this matter of ours would end here," I declared with what I hoped was the proper note of cool anger. "With pistols or small swords, I am quite willing to meet you. I own myself not over perfect in the butting, kicking and gouging in which you seem to be expert."

If I had angered him, he did not show it. Instead, he took out a short clay pipe, lit it, and began to puff before he answered.

"We fight out here, not to fit rules, but to win. If you were one of Tryon's men, I would shoot you in the back from under a bit of brush and never give you a chance for your life. And neither would Fanning or any of them, if they were to catch me.

"But go on, if you must. Before you start, let me give you this warning. This play of yours of being poor and riding in an immigrant wagon was good enough. I wonder you thought of it. From now on it will do you no good and delay you. Buy yourself a good horse and a pair of pistols at Frederickstown."

To this I said nothing, but started to move away down the slope. Krafft followed me. When we were a little distance away, he came to my shoulder and said in a hoarse whisper: "There are Sons of Liberty in more places than Philadelphia or Boston. If you ever want help, I am still your man. My brother is down in Carolina. Fanning sold him out last year. We shall pay out the skunk in lead. Use your head, lad, or when you get down there I shall find you hanging on a gibbet and better men beside you."

At this, what I should have done was to turn around, make amends, and go with Krafft. It would have been the part of wisdom, for my own sake as well as for the safety of the message. Yet my anger was still too strong. Stronger still was my stubbornness, and having said I would go on, go on I must.

I went on down the hill, and in a few minutes Krafft's figure had blurred into the dusk. For a little longer, I marked O'Neill against the sky. Then darkness and a turn of the road shut him out. It was as if the whole party had never been. I walked in a world of my own, dark woods on one side, on the other the gray mist that filled the valley like a lake.

The hills were behind, and the east was gray when I finally stopped and hunted for a place to sleep. Once more, penniless and friendless, I was on the road to Carolina. Yet for that I slept no less soundly.

Perhaps I was bolder than I had been before; perhaps the people saw fewer strangers and were less suspicious. At any rate, I found a good breakfast for the asking and had no trouble finding another hospitable German about supper time.

This man, indeed, was more than hospitable. I had said something of my experience and mentioned the name of Krafft. My host was all alertness.

"You know August?" he asked. "Good; very good! And you come from Philadelphia?"

I said, and honestly, that altho Mr. Krafft and I were not at the moment quite the best of friends, he had been of much service to me. Indeed, it appeared likely that if it hadn't been for his help, I might not have been so far on my journey. This admission rather surprised me even as I said it. Truth was that I was beginning to be somewhat ashamed of my conduct of the day before and perhaps even to harbor an unwilling wish that I might find Krafft again.

"YOU will pardon me," my host suggested, "if I have a few words with Oscar. Oscar is but lately from the old country and does not understand the English well!"

This surprised me, because Oscar was the man I had addressed when I came up to the farm. He understood English enough to know what I wanted. Apparently something was to be said to him that I was not to hear.

"Tomorrow," instructed my host finally, "you will go to Fredericktown. There you will ask for Otto Beck. Otto will wish to see a friend of August, particularly if that friend comes from Philadelphia."

Tho I let him know I was curious, nothing more would he say on that subject. Instead, he insisted on talking about the non-importation agreements and the troubles up Boston way.

Three miles on the valley road brought me to Fredericktown, a pleasant little place on the frontier, more, penniless and friendless, I was with one long street and quite a cluster of houses down each side. As I came into town, I noticed the ruins of a fort over to one side of the road. It was Fort London, I was told, built during the Indian troubles and abandoned since.

I found Peck easily. By this time I was pretty well convinced that Krafft meant to be my friend, at least so long as I carried a message for the Sons of Liberty. His friends might therefore be of service.

A boy driving a couple of cows out to pasture was my guide. He threw a stone at his cows to warn them they were not to presume on his absence, and then pelted across the street to fling open the door of a small frame shack.

"Herr Beck!" he shouted within, and jerked a thumb back at me. Then, after a remark in German I could not fathom, he dashed off again after his herd.

Somewhat embarrassed, I followed his lead and stepped inside the door. The gentleman who rose to meet me was a short, fat man of around forty. He wore a skull cap of white linen, a square-cut coat, and, what struck me as odd, his garters were fastened below the knee-band of his breeches, and were, moreover, a bright green.

He looked me over very coolly, and, as it seemed, counted every hole in my breeches and every stain on my coat. I began to shrink into myself and wish I had not come.

"Well?" he asked.

"Herr Steiner, a farmer up the road, told me to see you," I began. "I don't know why."

Beck looked thoughtful. He suggested that we sit down. We did. He mentioned the sort of weather we had been getting, the immigration to the valley, the best crops for a new settler to plant, the proper yoke—

He broke off suddenly, leaned forward and snapped.

"When did you leave Philadelphia?"

I told him.

"Why?"

I was dumb. Then a thought occurred to me. Steiner might send on to this man two kinds of strangers, spies and scouts of the seaboard gentry and men allied with the Sons of Liberty. Beck was going to make no break until he found out which I was.

I thought it wise to help him.

"Krafft asked me the same," I replied and smiled. "Do you all use the same catechism?"

We got on better after that. To him I finally admitted more than I had to Krafft—namely, that I was carrying some word south to the Sons of Liberty of Philadelphia and Boston. I mentioned no names, but told him of Betharaba, the fort of the Moravians, was my aim.

"Be careful there," Beck suggested. "They are good people and in a way of my own country. Yet they love peace too well, I think, and bow very low to the powers that be."

When I made as if to go on, Beck would have none of it till he had bustled around, got me a pack to sling on my shoulders and some food and extra shirt and pair of stockings to put in it. All of which I welcomed, yet was somehow ashamed to take.

I was all ready to refuse to accept any money, when it became clear that I was not to be offered any. Beck was quite plain about it.

"These things are nothing," he said. "I would do this for any man who is with me, let alone one on an errand as important as yours. But money—it is a scarce thing to get hold of. If I get enough cash in hand to pay my taxes, I am lucky."

HE POINTED out the road I was to take, a road, he said, that had been marked by Indians for hundreds of years. Here came the men of the Five Nations from the valley of the Hudson, here the Shawnees from the Ohio, to carry war to the Cherokees. And up this same road, fifty years before, the Tuscaroras, driven out of North Carolina by settlers and Cherokees, had come to find refuge from the Sioux and to make the Five Nations six. In its years of settlement, the trail had been widened and tramped by wagons, oxen and horses, but in certain places I could see the old Indian trail itself, a slot not a yard wide, cut knee-deep in places. Traveling single-file, those war and hunting parties had made their mark on the earth itself. How many years, how many feet had it taken to make that great trace?

If Indians had made shift to go on foot down the valley for centuries, there was no reason why I could not do the same. Yet as I left Beck, I could not help wishing that the measure of his hospitality had extended to the loan of a horse. I remembered how my old mount would have clipped off the miles.

Yet tramping was getting easier for me. My feet stood up under twenty or thirty miles a day in good shape now. As for food and shelter, I had a list of names all the way down the valley, that made it seem I would have no trouble on that score. Beck had done well by me.

As I tramped that day, I began to wonder just where I belonged in this drama in which I found myself. In Philadelphia, I felt myself a king's man and a conservative. Out here I was classed as a fugitive from justice or a revolutionist. With my original views, could I stay with the party of my uncle? With the blood of Major Dunston on my hands, and with the record of performing a considerable service for the Sons of Liberty, could I find a place again with the conservatives of the seaboard?

AT THE bottom, of course, politics meant little to me. If I could somehow stay conservative and regain an income, it meant I could enjoy the plays, the dances, the civilized amusements of the seaboard. If I were forced to stay in the radical camp, then it meant a long future filled with nothing but the crudity and the hardships of life on the frontier. I was not yet ready to choose the second path.

It was two days later that I came upon Zion Alexander. The morning was warm for April, almost like midsummer, and there was little shade on the road. Indeed, for a time I had seen but few trees on the floor of the valley. Away in the hills thick forests waved, but where I walked was only a tangle of coarse grass and brush. I had been told that the Indians in the old days used to burn off these open spaces regularly so as to provide fresh pasture for the grass. Some of the settlers called these spaces "Indian meadows."

The sweat was pouring down me and I approached a clump of trees something short of noon with a great deal of pleasure. I had had my eyes on those trees for the last hour, and they looked greener and more comforting every minute.

As I came nearer I saw that there was a man sitting under the nearest. He was a long, gangly creature with an inordinately long jaw; his rusty clothes had a ministerial air.

"This is grateful," said I "A man fairly fries out in the sun today.

"Let it be a foretaste of the fires of eternity, young man," said he severely, "and serve to warn you away from wantoness and sin."

I was silent and presently he went on:

"It is a fair land but the Lord hath knowledge of the corruption of its princes. Yea, there shall yet be a cleasing of its foulness; its sins shall be washed out in blood." And then to me suddenly:

"Where do you go, young man?"

"To Carolina," I told him.

"For the Regulation?"

I hesitated. Seeing this, he scrambled to his feet with greater alacrity than I had thought possible. He had a staff by him and now he grasped it half way down like a club.

"I am the humble servant of the Most High in these matters," he declared vigorously, "and it is laid upon me that I chastise with some severity those that I find not in the right way of thinking."

"Otto Beck send me on," I thought it best to be definite. "Does that mean anything to you?"

The man sighed and sat down again.

"Something lacking in zeal, but of the right sort," he admitted. "I am glad you are of the faithful. Otherwise we should have had to argue the matter out."

As we went on together that afternoon, I found out a number of things about Zion Alexander besides his name. It was laid upon him as a duty he told me, to preach the Regulation and the overthrow of Governor Tryon. Peter the Hermit had had a similar obligation and mission in years past. So Alexander ranged up and down the valleys preaching the righteousness of the revolt against the North Carolina government and occasionally carrying messages between different groups. I inferred that he had been on such a trip when I met him.

"It is coming to fighting soon," said he. "What we need now is muskets and men to shoot them, and not good wishes. A good man like you is worth all Husband's tracts. If I could only send fifty men down to Hillsboro from this valley in time for the fighting, I should be well content."

Because it was hot and also because his manner irritated me, I remarked shortly that those that did the fighting would more likely than not be shot or hanged for their trouble. What could a group of back country men do against the king's government?"

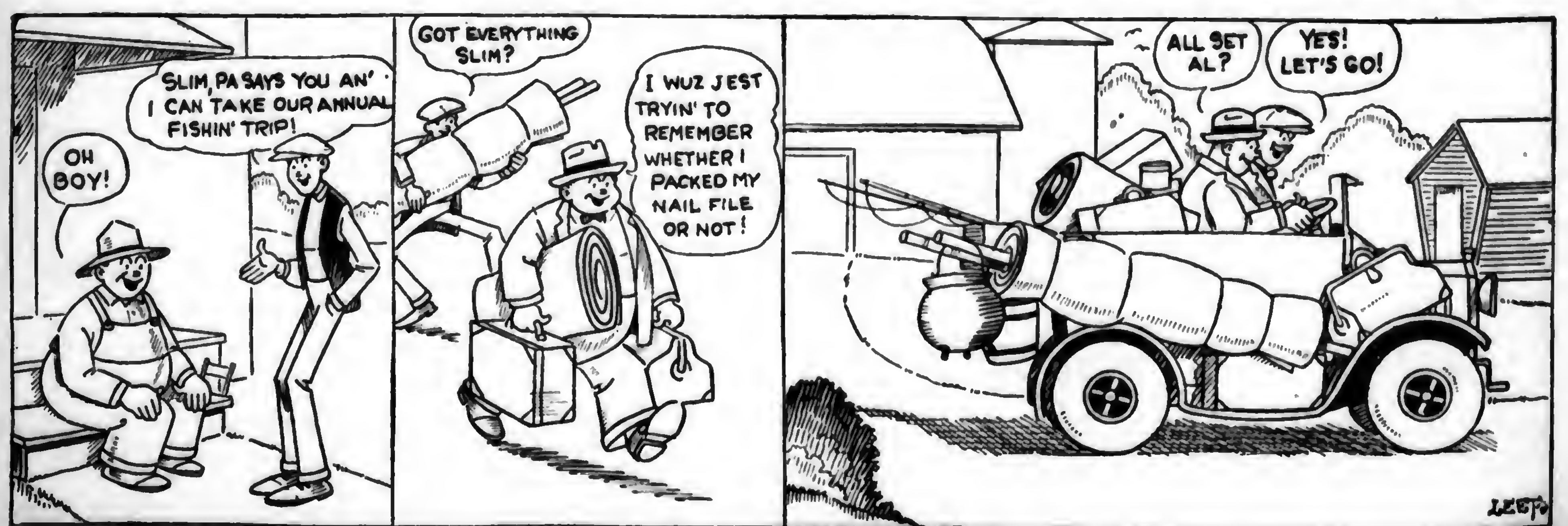
He took this better than I expected. After considering the matter a moment, he marked that the odds were heavy, and altho the Lord would punish the wicked in His own time that time might not be just now. And then he went on to show me that he had totally mistaken my meaning.

"YOUR belief that our people had better go to the over-mountain country and abandon this land has been mine at times. There is good land over on the New River, in the Green Brier country, and farther south, along the Clinch and the Holston, North Carolina would not bother us there—no, nor Virginia either. A new Exodus—that may be the way."

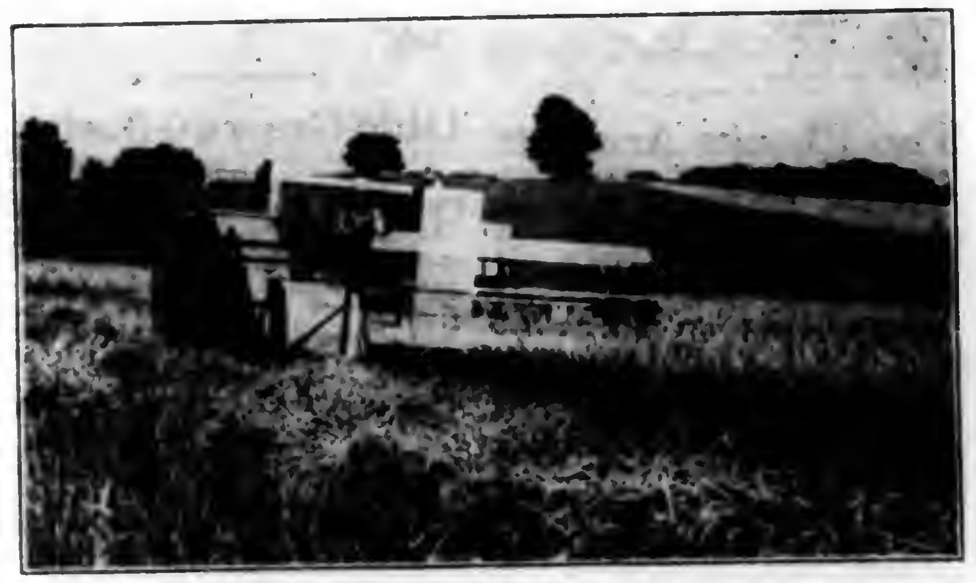
Of the troubles in North Carolina he talked more freely than any man I had yet met. The population and the business of the country had increased greatly, but the amount of money in circulation had not increased with it. Consequently money, hard or paper, was terribly hard to get. Most trade, in the back country at least, was by barter. But the back country folks had to pay their taxes in cash, and court fees also. This gave an opportunity for the harpies who had secured county jobs in the new section.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *They're going where men are men and fish are whoppers* By Leet


SLIM, PA SAYS YOU AN' I CAN TAKE OUR ANNUAL FISHIN' TRIP!
OH BOY!
GOT EVERYTHING SLIM?
I WUZ JEST TRYIN' TO REMEMBER WHETHER I PACKED MY NAIL FILE OR NOT!
ALL SET AL?
YES! LET'S GO!
LEET

Call It a Push and Carry Combine



This might be called the "push and carry" type of combine. The eight-foot cutterbar is mounted directly in front of the tractor which carries the whole harvester-thresher mechanism and furnished power to operate the separator. Two combines of this type were used successfully in Pennsylvania this year. The one pictured above is owned by Irvin K. Kreider, of Lancaster County.

Did you ever hear this one?—

"Do you and your wife ever think the same?"

"When I'm late at the club we do. She keeps thinking what she'll say when I get home, and so do I."

In a will case the plaintiff, when his name was called, stood up in the jury box.

"Why, plaintiff," sad the judge, "what on earth are you doing there?"

"I was chosen, sir, to serve on the jury."

"But," said the judge, "that was a mistake, of course. Surely you must know that you can't sit on a jury and try your own case?"

"Well," admitted the plaintiff, ruefully, "I thought it was a bit of luck."

Crazy

Judge—But what evidence have you that these men are insane?

Officer—Well, your Honor, the Scotchman was standing on the curb throwing handfuls of money into the street and the Hebrew was picking it up and giving it back to him.

"Did you ever run across a fellow by the name of Gardner?" asked a friend of a motorist.

"I never stop to ask their name—I just let 'em lay," he replied.

There is no use to try to joke with a woman. The other day Jones heard a pretty good conundrum and decided to try it on his wife.

"Do you know why I am like a mule?" he asked her when he went home.

"No," she replied promptly. "I know you are, but I don't know why."

Daughter—This piano is really my very own, isn't it, pa?

Pa—Yes, my dear.

Daughter—And when I marry, I can take it with me, can't I?

Pa—Certainly, my child. But don't tell anyone. It might spoil your chances.

"A toast, fellers!" exclaimed the hobo, lifting his tomato can. "Here's to de holidays! Bless de hull t'ree hundred an' sixty-five of 'em!"

A Toss-up

A farmer had an Irish lad in his employ, says the Tatler, and, hearing that the previous day he had been attacked by a bull, the farmer went to find him.

"Hello, Pat," he said. "I heard you had an encounter with a bull yesterday. Who came off best?"

Pat scratched his head and grinned, "Sure, your honor," he said, "it was a toss-up."

"Seems to me that old Mother Nature has provided for every contingency."

"What prompts that moral reflection?"

"Look at the way she has placed our ears, yet a million years ago she didn't even know that we were going to hook glasses over them."

The thing that goes the farthest
Towards making life worth while.
That costs the least and does the most,
Is just a pleasant smile.

No Chance

Diggers—What was the excitement down in the hall? Did you have words with the landlady?

Roommate—I had words, Dig, ol' dear, but no chance to use them.

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The regular retail price is 5 cents straight. Don't judge the quality by the price. Test them, with an open mind—at our expense.

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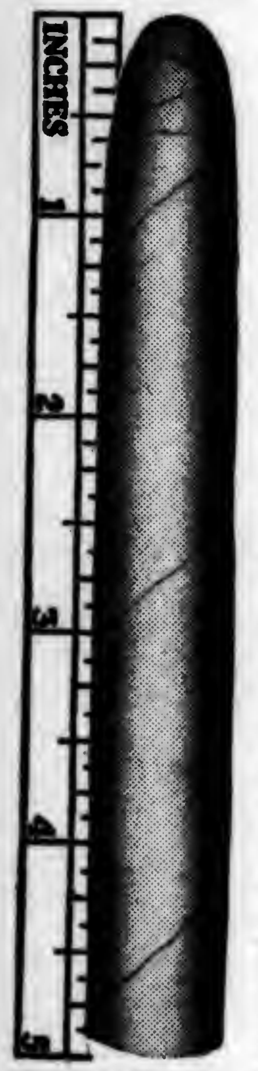

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Many of our customers claim that they prefer PACIFICOS to the 5 and 10 cent Domestic cigars. If Pacificos were made of only 50% Cuban tobacco — which is no better—the duty alone would be $3.60 per 100.

Acquire the taste for Pacificos and you will be among our hundreds of customers saving 60% on their smoking expense. If you will smoke the first 100 you will appreciate their enticing flavor.

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969 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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NOTE—If you will send check or M. O. with your order, it will save delays, and 12c C. O. D. charges. If you are East of the Mississippi River send $2.20 ($1.95 plus 25c postage). If West of the Mississippi send $2.40.

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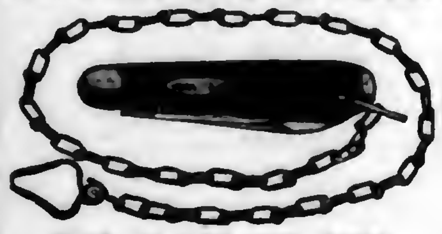
Jack Knife and Chain



HOW TO GET ONE FREE
Call on a few of your neighbors and secure two yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 5 0 cents each. Send us the names and addresses together with $1.00, the amount collected, and we will send you one of these knives by prepaid parcel post.
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All for only $1.10—Value $1.75
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The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

We Make the Boys Hustle

TO THE EDITOR:—I noticed an article in the September 3 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer on Boys' Cooperative Marketing.

Whoever gave you this information misinformed you. It is a boys' and girls' club. I, myself, am president. Three other girls take a very active part in the work.

I thought you might possibly want to correct the mistake as it was unfair to the girls who will make the boys hustle to get first.

You might be interested to know that our marketing is coming along fine and, by the way, the girls make as good salesmen as the boys any day. We have had almost every kind of vegetable that we can grow.

We are having a garden tour on Saturday, September 3rd. We will begin with one garden and then the next, etc., in that way seeing what each one is doing. I think J. F. Keim, assistant club leader, and Mr. Jessie Huffington, state supervisor, will be with us on that day.—Mary Brubaker, President, Spruce Villa Farm, Lancaster County, Pa.

Note:—The Editors regret that proper credit was not given to the girls in the above-mentioned article. The members of this garden club are pooling their vegetables and selling them in a market booth at Lititz.

The Checks Are Late

TO THE EDITOR:—I have your favor of August 30 regarding compensation for fight against the corn borer last spring. The man in charge in the district informs me that some checks have been received here, but I have been unable to locate them. We made a conscientious effort to eradicate this pest, but do not feel very much encouraged about continuing it under these conditions. More than four months have elapsed since the work was done but even the miserable two dollars per acre promised us has not been paid. If the farmers were not more prompt in the work than the Department is with the checks there would not have been much work done. Vouchers and all the other red tape requirements were fully complied with long ago.

Fighting the borer here is a different proposition than in a corn county. Here much of the corn is planted between the rows of young grapes in new vineyards when it is not possible to plow deep enough to turn the stubble under. Consequently, we were continually dragging and discing the stubble to the surface, making much hand gathering and burning necessary.

One aggravating feature in this neighborhood was when a large force of men and stubble burning equipment was used on a two-acre stubble lot two years old when the chance of destroying any borers was very slight. This particular piece cost the Department $40 to $50, which, being done by a paid force, was undoubtedly paid, while the same amount of money would have paid for 20 to 25 acres of clean-up on fresh (last year's) stubble.

Personally, I do not think any practical results are secured in destroying the stubble as the borer, in my opinion, seldom, if ever, gets that low down in the stalk.—M. Foye, Erie County, Pa.

Note:—The above letter was written by Mr. Foye in response to Pennsylvania Farmer's request for more information about the corn borer situation mentioned in the Erie County notes (See Page 25). Regarding the stubble burning equipment, the Pennsylvania officials now in charge of the clean-up campaign are known to be opposed to its use. They consider it too expensive to be practical under ordinary conditions. P. F. understands that the state's stubble burner has been transformed into a high pressure sprayer for use in combating the Japanese beetle.—The Editors.

Ohio Grew 60 Bushels

TO THE EDITOR:—In last week's paper I notice an editorial (which goes to prove I read your paper) about a whale of a crop of wheat, and you ask the question whether 60.5 bushels has ever been exceeded. Yes, it has, and we have done it on two occasions at least in state contests in Ohio, not this year, but in 1926. Last year Urban Troeger, Defiance, Ohio, in the 10-acre contest supervised by the University, averaged 63.3 bushels and Mat Irmin, East Toledo, made 68.5 bushels per acre. We had a picture of him and his children recently. This year at the experiment station the highest yield was 58.5. I have heard of no yields above that in Ohio this year.—L. L. Rummell, Field Editor, The Ohio Farmer.

Note:—Mr. Rummell refers above to the record of 60.5 bushels of wheat grown on an acre by Milton Campbell on his farm near Easton, Maryland. (See P. F. for August 27). Let us hear from growers of high yielding wheat in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware.—The Editors.

Waging War on the Borer with Fire

This is one of the oil burners used in some sections in the battle against the European corn borer. The cost of operation prohibits its use except where all other methods of destroying corn crops are impractical (See letter on this page. A long hose carries the oil under high pressure from the tank truck to the burning carriage which is drawn across the field by hand. The intense heat kill the borers in the stalks.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

MONEY IN EGGS

Of course the reason why eggs are high in price in the fall and early winter is that most hens are laying only a few eggs if they are laying at all. To get the money out of eggs you have got to get the eggs out of the hen.

Proper feeding is one of the factors which make for profitable egg production. Good stock, properly housed, will lay most effectively if supplied with the right sort of feed. Hens need more than mash and scratch. They need these mixtures composed of quality ingredients properly blended. Because the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is a farmers' cooperative owned only by the farmer Patrons served, it aims to give feeders who use its services just this — mash and scratch of quality ingredients properly blended—and at low distributing costs.

During the first 8 months of 1927 the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange distributed 4,556 tons more of poultry feeds than during the same period of 1926. This ever-increasing demand proves that the feeds are making good because the method of distribution is the same—cash at the car—and the feeds are the same—no cheaper feeds have been added to the line of Exchange rations to catch the price buyer and thus increase volume.

Where records are kept Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

For information on the Eastern States feed service for horses and cattle as well as poultry, the service which should not be confused with car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

E. S. Farmers' Exchange, 7-23-27
Box 1482, Springfield, Mass.

Please send me information about the Eastern States organization and its feeds.

Name ....

Address ....

Shipping Station ....

Advertisement.

Sulphur Controls Weeds in Gutters

QUESTIONS come now and then concerning the use of ground sulphur for the control of weeds on tennis courts and in gutters. The letter given below and the answer are printed for the benefit of the readers of Pennsylvania Farmer.

> "We have been informed by an inquirer that you have recommended the use of ground sulphur to be spread over tennis courts for the purpose of eradicating all weed and grass growth, and advising the inquirers that by the use of sulphur they could keep down all weeds and grass growth from a period of six to eight years.
>
> "We would be very much pleased to have you advise us if the above information is correct; also send us a bulletin if such is prepared on the use of sulphur for this purpose, at the same time, we would be pleased to receive information as to whether you recommend sulphur over the use of the liquid killer."—M. C. R.

Ground brimstone when mixed with the soil is changed by bacteria into sulphuric acid. This tends to make the soil sour and to prevent the growth of weeds or of any other plants if enough sulphur is used. We have done some experimental work on the subject and find that the quantity of sulphur required for accomplishing the purpose will vary with the character of the soil. The lighter the soil the less sulphur is required for the purpose, and the heavier the soil the more will be needed. In light sandy soils an application of 2000 to 3000 pounds per acre might be sufficient for producing soil sterility for several years. On the other hand for heavier soils as much as 5000 or 6000 pounds of sulphur per acre would be needed.

Change Is Gradual

The change of the sulphur into sulphuric acid is a gradual one. Hence, results may not be apparent for several weeks. However, if the sulphur is applied in July, and the area on which it is used is kept moist, the transformation is rather rapid. In the early spring and in the fall and winter bacterial activities are very much retarded and the change is a slow one. Should you desire to use sulphur on your tennis courts, it would be well to spread it uniformly and thoroly work it into the soil to a depth of 2 or 3 inches. I should add here that land so treated could be made quite productive again by the application of lime to neutralize the soil acidity. About 1 ton of lime will be required to neutralize the acidity produced by 1000 pounds of sulphur.

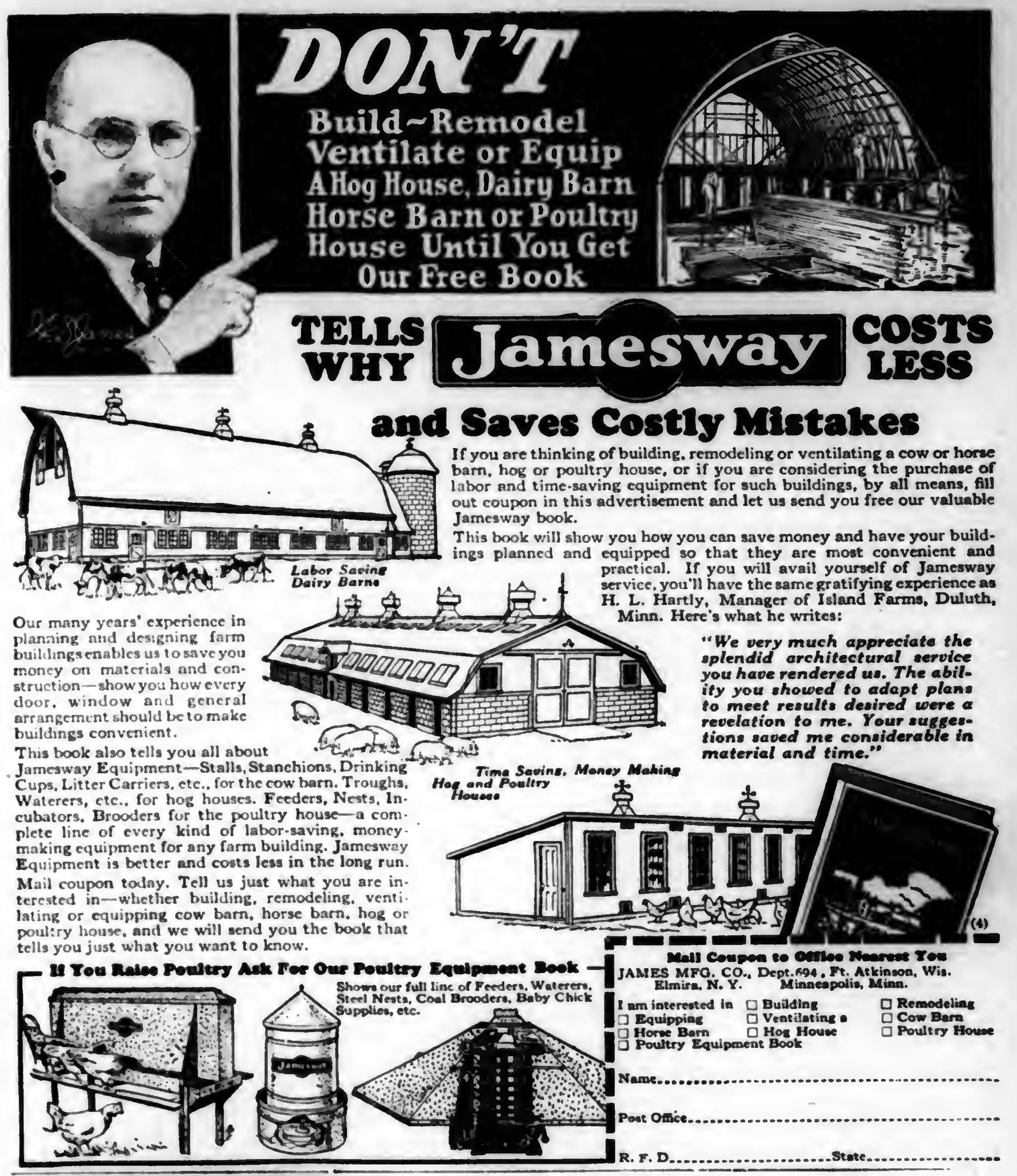
Is Used for Potato Scab

Most of our experiments with sulphur have had to do with the making of soils acid for the control of potato scab and also of scurf and soil rot of sweet potatoes. For these purposes the amount of sulphur required is relatively small, usually 200 to 500 pounds per acre. No systematic investigations have been carried on by us on the control of weeds by means of sulphur as described above, even tho enough work has been done by us to indicate that the use of sulphur for the control of weeds may be quite effective.

There are a number of preparations on the market for the control of weeds. The "liquid killer" to which you have referred is undoubtedly some salt of iron, copper or mercury used by dissolving in water and spraying on the weeds or on the ground. Sodium cyanide, crude petroleum and a number of other preparations in liquid form have been recommended.—J. G. Lipman.

Mr. Billerton, the butcher, was a jovial soul. As he was cutting up an order of lamb chops for a lady customer she asked curiously: "Mr. Billerton, what led you to choose your present occupation?"

"Well, really, I don't know, ma'am," explained Mr. Billerton. "Maybe it was because I have always been fond of animals."



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Complete Dairy Barn Equipment including stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, "King" ventilators, etc.
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BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, Bethlehem, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

Markets

September 12, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—CABBAGE, N Y, Copenhagen, bulk, bbl, $1.25@1.50; carlots, ton, iced, fair condition, $15.50. CAULIFLOWER, Colorado, crate, $2.25@2.50. CELERY, 2-3 crate, rough, N Y and Ohio, $2@2.25. CUCUMBERS, N Y, bu bskt, best, $2@2.35; poor, $1. EGGPLANTS, N J, bu hmpr 75c@$1. LETTUCE, crate, Iceberg, Calif and Colorado, best, $2.75@3; poor, $1.50; N Y, Big Boston, 75@90c. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1, Ohio, yellows, $1.25@1.50; Indiana, yellows, $1.50@1.75; Indiana, white $1.50@1.75. PEAS Colorado, 45-lb box, $3@3.50. PEPPERS, bu hmpr, N J, 90c@$1. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, No 1 Cobblers, N J and Long Island, $4@4.25. SWEET POTATOES, bbl, yellow, N C, $2.50@2.75; Va $3@3.25; bu hmpr, N J, yellows $1.75@2.

Vegetables (home grown)—BEANS, bu bskt, $2.50@3. BEETS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 65@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CORN, bu bskt, white and yellow,, $2.50@3. EGGPLANTS, 10-qt chip bskt, 75c@$1. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 50@75c. ONIONS, bundle 2 doz bchs, 15@20c. PARSLEY, doz bchs 20@25c. SPINACH, bu bskt, winter, 75c@$1. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip bskt, 50@75c.

Fruits—APPLES, bushel baskets, Del. Wealthies, $1.50; Va, Grimes Golden, $1.50@1.75; N Y, Duchess, $1.25@1.50. CANTALOUPES, Colorado, crate, standards, $1.75@2; jumbos, $2@2.25; flats, 65c@$1; Calif, honey dews ,$1.75@2; casabas, $1.40@1.75. GRAPES, Calif, table, crate, Malagas, $1.10@1.35; Tokays, $2; lugs, Malagas $1@1.25; crate and lugs, Thompson Seedless, 75c@$1; Juice, lugs, Zinfandels, $1.10@1.35; Alicantes, $1.40; Musmats, 85c@$1; Missouri, 4-qt bskt, Concords, 30c. PEACHES, bu bskt, N J, Elbertas, large, $1.75@2.25; medium, $1.50@1.75; Penna, large, $2.25@2.50; medium, $1.75@2; Ohio, Elbertas, $2.25. PEARS, N Y, bu bskt, No 1, Clapps Favorite, $1.50@2; Mich, bu tubs, No 1 Bartletts, $2.25@2.50; Calif, box, Bartletts, $2.50@3.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Steady to stronger; top, $12.05; heavy butchers, 260 lbs up, $11@11.50; 220@260 lbs, $11.50@11.75; 160@220 lbs, $11.75@12.05; 140@160 lbs, $10.75@11.75; most lighter weights, pigs included, $10@10.50; packing sows, $9@9.25.

Calves—Steady; bulk veals, $16@16.50.

Sheep—Choice lambs, 25c higher; top, $13.75; best aged wethers, $8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $18@18.50; standard timothy, $16.50@17.50; No 2 timothy, $14.50@15; No 2 timothy, $13@13.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $15.50@16; No 2 light clover mixed, $14@14.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 51@52c; No 3 white, 49½@50½c; No 4 white, 47½@48½c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, $1.16@1.17; No 3 yellow shelled, $1.14@1.15; No 4 yellow shelled, $1.12@1.13; No 5 yellow shelled, $1.10@1.11.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11.50@12.90; fair to good, $10.50@11.50; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls, good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $11@14; Tennessee, choice, $13.50@14.50; fair to good, $10.50@12; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; lambs, spring, extra, $14@14.50; medium, $11.50@12.50; common, $8@10.

Hogs—Nearby handy weights, $11.50@12; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18@19; No 2, $16.50@17.50; No 3, $15@16; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $16.50@17; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.38½@1.39½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.32@1.33; lower grades selling at the usual trade discounts.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Trade quiet.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 46½@49½c; extras, 92 score, 45½c; 91 score, 43½c; 90 score, 42c; 89 score, 40c; 88 score, 39c; 87 score, 38; 86 score 37c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 27c; longhorns, round lots, 21c; jobbing, small lots, 28@29c; single daisies fresh, 27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery butter, 46@52c; fresh eggs, 42@45c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.50; springers, 50c@$1; ducks, $1.50@2.25; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—String beans, 13@15c ¼ pk; lima beans, 18@20c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 15@35c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 1@5c ea; pickles, 50@80c per 100; corn, 20@35c doz; eggplants, 10@20c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@8c bch; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.10@1.25 bu; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 30@35c ¼ pk; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5@8c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 8@15c qt, 50@75c ⅝ bskt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@40c ½ pk; cantaloupes, 8@15c ea; peaches, 10@25c qt, $1@1.50 ⅝ bskt; elderberries, 10c qt; huckleberries, 25@30c qt; grapes, Concord, 20@25c qt; Calif, 12@20c lb; pears, 15@25c qt; plums, 10@20c qt; watermelons, 25@50c ea.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending September 10, 1927: Market slow; beef steers, choice kinds steady; others weak to 25c lower; compared with week ago, 25@50c off; none here to sell above $12; bulk, $10.25@11. Bulls, she stock and all cutters steady; bulk medium bulls $6.50@7.50; butcher cows, $6@7; cutters, $4.50@6; stockers and feeders piling up under light demand, fully 100 cars held over for Monday's market with large sprinkling of good quality, closing weak to 25c lower; bulk, $8@9. Calves, steady, top vealers, $16.50. Hogs steady; early trading light.

Receipts for Saturday's market: cattle, 22 cars; 9 Chicago, 3 Virginia, 2 St Louis, 2 Omaha, 2 Tennessee, 1 St Paul, 1 Kentucky, 1 North Carolina, 1 Wisconsin, containing 678 head, 56 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 734 head, 10 calves, 181 hogs. Receipts for week ending September 10, 1927: Cattle, 278 cars, 58 Virginia, 58 Chicago, 45 Canada, 41 St Paul, 18 Kansas City, 14 West Virginia, 12 St Louis, 7 Kentucky, 4 Tennessee, 4 Penna, 4 Oklahoma, 3 New York, 2 Omaha, 2 North Carolina, 2 Pittsburgh, 1 Buffalo, 1 Iowa, 1 Michigan, 1 Wisconsin, containing 7884 head; 236 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 8120 head; 55 calves, 688 hogs, 775 sheep. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 243 cars, containing 7132 head; 229 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 7362 head; 223 calves, 657 hogs, 257 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$11.75@13.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	11.00@12
Good, 950@1100 lbs	10.50@12.50
Medium, 850 lbs up	9.50@11.00
Common, 850 lbs up	8.00@9.50
Cows:—	
Choice	7.50@9.00
Good	6.25@7.50
Common and medium	4.50@6.25
Low cutter and cutter	3.50@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	14.50@16.50
Medium	11.50@14.50
Cull and common	6.00@11.50
Hogs:—	
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	11.50@12.50
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	11.75@12.75
Rough stock	8.50@10.00

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.20; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39@40; shorts, $45@46; hominy, $50.50@51.50; middlings, $52@53; linseed, $56.50@57.50; gluten, $45.50@46.50; ground oats, $43.50@44.50; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55c; eggs, 40@45c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@25c; springers, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@25c ½ pk, $1.15@1.25 bu; cabbage, 3@10c hd; lettuce, 8@25c hd; celery, 10@18c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 5c bch, 10@12c box; beets, 5c bch; boiled, 5@10c plate; turnips 10@15c ¼ pk; beans, 15c ¼ pk; soup beans, 15@20c pt; lima beans, 35@40c qt; tomatoes, 8@10c box, 25@60c bskt; squash, 3@8c ea; corn, 25@35c doz; spinach, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@20c ¼ pk, $1@2 bu; peaches, 30@40c ¼ pk, $1.50@2 bskt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.27; corn, $1.18; rye, 90c; oats, 40c; bran, $34 ton; middlings, $45 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 47@47½c; choice, 45@46c; do, good, 43@44c; do, prints, 47½@49½c; do, blocks, 46½@48½c; do, ladles, 35@37c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@34c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 32@33c; storepacked, 32c; dairy prints, 32@34c; process butter, 39@40c.

Live Poultry—Chickens old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 26c; old hens, 4@4¼ lbs, 24@25c, old hens, 3@4 lbs, 16@20c; Leghorns and other light stock, 15@18c; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@17c; old roosters, Leghorns, 11@15c. Young chickens, colored, 3 lbs and over, 27@28c; smaller, 20@26c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 24c; smaller, 22@23c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 20@22c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 20@22c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; all kinds, smaller, 16@18c. Guineas, young 1½ lbs and over, 75c; smaller, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 45@45½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 44½c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 40@43½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 33½c; do, No 2, 32½c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 34@37c; do, firsts, 32@34c; do, seconds and poorer, 27@31c; eggs, in storage, extra fancy, 33@34c; do, fancy, 31½@32½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 51@54c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 37@50c; nearby pullets, 35@38c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 42@47c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 47@50½c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 41@46½c.

Cheese—Firm; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 26@27c; state, whole milk, flats, held, 27½@28½c.

Live Poultry—Quiet; broilers, by freight, 25@28c; do by express, 26@31c; fowls by freight, 19@25c; do, by express, 17@25c; roosters, by freight, 16c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh, 22@38c; do, frozen, 20@33c; fowls, fresh, 18@30c; do, frozen, 17@29c; old roosters, 14@18c; turkeys, spring, fresh, 50@60c; frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@13; state bulls, $4@7; cows, $2@6.25.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $9@17.50; lightweight culls, $10@11.50; fed calves and buttermilks, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@7; culls, $2.25@3.50; lambs, state, choice to prime, $14@15; medium, $11@12.50; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Firm; light to medium weights, $11.25@11.75; pigs, $11.50@12; heavy hogs $11@11.50; roughs, $7.75@8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment: City bran, $36.50; middlings, $41.50, in 100-lb sacks; Red Dog, $55.50, nominal; western feed bran $35.50, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings $40.50; flour middlings, $47.50; red dog $54.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all rail or lake and rail; white hominy feed, $45, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $44; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $51.80 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $24@25; No 2, $22@23; No 3 and poorer, $18@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $22.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.44⅞; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.50⅞; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.66¼; No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.17⅜; No 3 yellow, $1.13⅜. OATS, No 2 white, 55¼c; No 3 white, 54⅞c; No 4 white, 53¼c; ordinary white, clipped, 55¾@58¾c; fancy white, clipped, 61½@64¼c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.09⅞. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 88¼c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Grain-fed steers and yearlings, 25@50c higher; western and native grassers, including warmed low qualified natives, 25@40c lower. Extreme top long yearlings, $15.25; heavy $15.15; light yearlings, $14.90; mixed yearlings, $14.35; all new high prices for season; most grain-fed steers, $12.75@14.30; grass westerns and natives, $9@10.50; two loads of 1380-lb Montanas $12; most grain cows, $7.50 downward; grass heifers, $8.90 downward.

Hogs—Bulk packing sows, $9.35@9.60; sorted butcher sows upward to $10; extreme heavies downward to $9; estimated holdover, 3000 head.

Sheep—Bulk: Fat western lambs, $12.75@13.25; natives, $12.25@12.50; culls, $8.50@9.50; slaughter yearlings, $9@10; fat ewes, $5@6; feeding lambs, $12.75@13.65.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, September 10, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@45½c; ⅜-blood combing, 44@45c; ¼-blood combing, 44@44½c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 43@44c; ½-blood combing, 43@44c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; ¼-blood combing, 44@44½c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 37@38c; ⅜-blood, 43@44c; ¼-blood, 42@43c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, September 10, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $14 bid; October, $16.35 bid; December, domestic, $16.25 bid; December, imported, $14.50 bid; March, domestic, $16.45 bid. Alsike, cash, $14 asked; December $15 asked; January $15.15 asked. Timothyseed, cash, $1.65; December, $1.77; March, $1.90.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, September 12, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.00@35.50
Spring bran	33.50@34.50
Soft winter wheat bran	36.00@37.00
Hard winter wheat bran	35.00@35.50
Standard middlings	38.50@39.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	45.00@48.50
Flour middlings	42.50@52.00
Red dog flour	54.00@51.50
White hominy	43.75@46.00
Yellow hominy	43.70@43.75
Gluten feed	40.30
36 per cent cottonseed meal	45.00@45.75
41 per cent cottonseed meal	47.00@48.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	49.50@50.50
34 per cent linseed meal	52.20

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .44½	$ .44½	$ .41½	$ .43⅞
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.35½	...	.32	.40½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	12.37½	...	11.62½	10.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	17.00	17.00	18.00	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.39	1.42½	1.45½	1.41½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	...	.56½	.61½	.52¼

Live Poultry Market Firm

Review of the Week Ending September 10

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was stronger with the top price of hogs 35c to 50c higher than last week. The better grades of fed steers were higher while lower grades were irregular. Heifers were steady but cows declined. Stockers and feeders were firm and somewhat higher while heavy calves held steady. Fat lambs, fat ewes and yearling wethers were slightly lower.

FEED—The mill feed market was unsettled and showed a weaker tendency. Bran prices were steady but middlings declined. Lower corn prices caused hominy feed to weaken but gluten was firm on account of limited supplies. Linseed meal was about steady but the lighter supply of cottonseed affected the market.

GRAIN—The market was irregular but less favorable weather and a good export demand strengthened the market at the close. Both cash and future prices of wheat dropped early in the week but advanced slightly toward the close. Corn was weaker and dropped 5c but was firm at the end of the week. Oats were about steady with a light demand.

HAY—The hay market was generally steady. Accumulations after the holiday sold slowly but lighter receipts improved the situation later in the week. Timothy and alfalfa prices held firm at most markets but shipping demand was limited.

BUTTER—The markets opened firm after the holiday with prices one-half to three-quarters of a cent higher than at the close of the previous week. Trading was generally satisfactory with receipts of fancy butter rather light. Later in the week the market declined one-half cent at most cities and at the close of the week the market was unsettled and rather unsatisfactory. The recent high price levels caused considerable of the storage butter to come on the market.

EGGS—The New York egg market was steady with a good demand for the best grades. Some of the poorer grades sold slowly as they came into direct competition with corresponding qualities of storage eggs. The best white eggs from nearby sections were scarce and prices held firm. This stock sold readily but the lower grades were hard to move.

POULTRY—The New York live poultry market was generally firm with a fair demand. Fancy fowl sold readily but the average run was slow. Broilers were firm and prices advanced. Chickens were in fair demand. Dressed poultry was in liberal supply and weaker. Fryers declined and small roasting chickens were more plentiful. The larger sizes of roasting chickens were still scarce and strong.

POTATOES—The potato market strengthened at both shipping and consuming markets. Prices at central New Jersey points advanced to $3.25 to $3.50 per 150-pound sack with dealers asking as high as $3.75 f. o.b. The movement from Pennsylvania increased and sold on about the same basis as New Jersey stock.

APPLES—The apple market in Philadelphia and New York showed considerable improvement. Fancy large fruit sold at somewhat higher prices and less ordinary stock was offered. Peaches continued dull on all except the best stock. Considerable stock has been placed in cold storage in anticipation of higher prices.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

HOLIDAYS are a problem to the men who sell farm produce. They create uncertainty; almost anything may happen. To many farmers the holiday is just another day to work but in the cities, especially in summer, it means that thousands of people leave their homes for a visit to the shore, the mountains or elsewhere.

The usual summer holiday, such as Fourth of July or Labor Day, is usually preceded by a dull market with low prices. This is especially true when it falls on a Monday as both did this season. Dealers find themselves with a quantity of perishable products on their hands and only a short time to sell them. Counting Saturday afternoon there are two and one-half days when they can sell nothing. That means everything in a perishable line must be sold Saturday morning or be carried away as worthless.

Generally the day following the holiday is the one of greatest uncertainty. In most cases you will find that commodities such as peaches, that ripen and spoil quickly, will be unusually plentiful. This is somewhat dependent upon the weather but as a rule this is the case. Growers harvest those crops on the holiday and neglect others which will not suffer to as great an extent. This seems to be a very sound practice and yet sometimes the commodities they neglect will be less plentiful on the market and bring a comparatively higher price.

Holidays Change Demand

For instance, on the Tuesday following Labor Day there were light receipts of bunch beets in Philadelphia and prices advanced to a point higher than they had been since early spring, while the heavy supplies of peaches sold at rather low prices.

Some holidays bring an increased demand for certain products. There is practically always a good demand for fat poultry around the Jewish holidays and an opportunity to obtain good prices. Unwashed red beets in barrels are desired at certain seasons while there are other seasons when the people of foreign extraction in the cities want red or Savoy cabbage, dill and sour grass.

Christmas, New Year and Thanksgiving affect the poultry and fruit and vegetable markets and the farmer that is prepared to meet that demand profits. The grower who is in close touch with his market can discover these seasonal preferences. A good commission man will inform him of these opportunities and if he is selling direct to the stores or consumers he will soon learn about them if he is observant.

Quality Influences Price

I have been watching the price of sugar corn for some time and have been interested in the great irregularity in price. This morning I took time to question several dealers. One of them seemed to hit the nail on the head when he said, "There is just about as much difference in the quality of the corn as there is in the price. It is not a matter so much of better salesmanship at one store than another as it is of quality. Take this pile of bagged corn here for instance; the farmer said it was all Shoepeg and we have been getting a good bit more for that variety. A buyer comes in here and agreed to pay 3½c per ear and take the lot of 25 bags. I had the ticket all written out when I saw him dumping a sack on the floor. Well, there was supposed to be 100 ears to the bag and it counted out 87 and the bottom of the bag wasn't Shoepeg at all but some straight row corn. The buyer walked out without dumping any more sacks and now I'll be lucky if I get 2c for it."

"I have a couple of growers who have been shipping to me for over five years," the dealer continued. "They put the correct count in each sack, they pull off the dry and yellowed leaves, trim it up good and leave the nubbins and poorly filled ear at home. Do you know, that corn is sold every day before I receive it at about 1c or more over the market price. Yes, sir, there is always to be a wide spread in prices as long as there is such a variation in quality."

County News and Notes

(Continued from page 5)

ens, live, 25c; dressed lambs, 25c.—D. H. W., Sept. 1.

Erie County, Pa.—With all our hand work, the corn borer is worse than ever, especially near the lake. One farmer, and a very progressive one, too, in picking corn for market a week ago, found 32 dozen good ears and 85 dozen infested with the borer. Farmers have made a conscientious fight against the borer last spring. They expected at least partial reimbursement for their labor out of that ten million dollars appropriated by the government, but the months are passing and no money has been received. There will not be much enthusiasm in the fight next spring. Prices on the Erie market are high. Apples are retailing at $3 bu; blackberries, 25c qt.; cabbage, 7c lb.; corn, 35c doz.; potatoes, $3.75; tomatoes, 10c lb.; cucumbers, 5c each; butter, 50c; eggs, 40c; dressed poultry, 40@48c.—E. M. F., August 22.

Frederick County, Md.—Weather the past week has been warmer and dry following an unusually cool August. Grass and late pasture is looking extra good. Corn is looking poor and will only be a part crop at best. The cool weather the first part of August has held it back and at present the ground is too dry. Threshing is almost completed. Fields are generally poor about 10 to 15 bushels of wheat per acre. Farmers are already sowing grain and preparing for the rush of silo filling and corn cutting. Beans planted for canning factories are exceptionally good. Tomatoes looking good but a little late. Wheat is selling around $1.25. Corn is almost impossible to find. Rye and oats also scarce with no set price. Fruit is a fair crop, prices reasonable. Potatoes are a better crop this year than for the last few years, selling around $1.50.—R. J. W., Sept. 5.

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The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable October 15th, 1927, to holders of record at the close of business October 1, 1927. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.
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from a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles; gets horse going sound. Absorbine acts mildly but quickly. Lasting results. Does not blister or remove hair, and horse can be worked. At druggists, or postpaid, $2.50. Horse book 9-S free.

Pleased user says: "Had a very lame horse with bone spavin. Now sound as a dollar; not a lame step in months. Working daily."

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LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

FEEDING METHODS CHANGE

Silage Ration Takes Place of "Lancaster Co." Method

REMARKABLE progress has been made during the past two decades in the method of beef production. Methods of cattle feeding that were considered modern and practical twenty years ago would be considered impractical today and result in financial ruin. Twenty years ago very little silage was fed to beef cattle. The prejudice that prevailed against the feeding of silage to beef cattle was because at that time the silage was made from immature corn and did not have the necessary food nutrients to give it high feeding value. Whenever it was fed, it was usually fed without a proper protein supplement.

Open Shed Gives Best Results

Many of the cattle feeders in the Lancaster district recall the method of feeding that was generally practiced in that section up to about 1915. The common ration consisted of mixed hay and corn stover as a roughage, while broken ear corn or corn and cob meal, oats and bran were fed as grain. This combination had been used for many years because these feeds were cheap in the early days. One of the main objects of feeding cattle was to utilize the roughage produced on the farm and to produce a large amount of manure for the tobacco field. As a rule, fairly heavy cattle were fed in order to convert a large amount of coarse feed into a finished product. The quality of the cattle that were fed was of secondary consideration.

The early feeding trials at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station were conducted to study the type of shelter required for cattle feeding. One lot of cattle was fed in a basement barn and one lot in an open shed that was cheaply constructed. The results of these trials demonstrated conclusively that cattle fed in an open shed made more economical gains and showed greater thrift than cattle fed in warm basement barns. The results of this experiment have changed the method of housing cattle in the eastern feeding district.

Later experiments were conducted to study the value of silage in beef production and the use of various kinds of protein supplements. The silage that was used was made from mature corn in order to secure the maximum feeding value. In the first experiments the amount of silage fed was limited. Even when fed in limited amounts the silage rations always resulted in larger daily gains than the non-silage combinations. The amount of silage fed was increased or in some cases constituted the sole roughage fed during the early part of the feeding period without grain being added during the first two months of a five-month feeding period. A concentrated protein supplement of linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal was fed with all silage rations. This method of feeding was found to be satisfactory, producing gains of better than two pounds per steer per day and also materially reducing the cost of gains.

During the period of high-priced corn it was found that a ration of corn silage fed in unlimited amounts properly supplemented with cottonseed meal or linseed oil meal produced an average daily gain of over two pounds per day and returned a greater profit than any group of cattle fed either a limited or full grain ration. For a number of years one lot of cattle was fed the so-called "Lancaster County" ration of mixed hay, corn stover, corn, oats and bran. The cattle fed this combination made lower gains than any of the silage lots and the profit per steer was usually $10.00 per head less than the other groups.

The results of these experiments were taken to the cattle feeders of Pennsylvania. Now nearly every cattle feeder who is rated as a successful feeder has a silo and uses a highly concentrated protein supplement of some kind.

Soy Beans Prove Profitable Feed

Several of the central western experiment stations have been conducting experiments during the past few years studying the value of soy beans for feeding cattle. The results secured indicate that soy beans can be used in place of either cottonseed meal or linseed oil meal. It was found more desirable to feed the soy beans whole than to grind them. There was less danger of getting the cattle off feed and the whole bean lot also made larger daily gain and cost less to produce. The soy bean oil meal also proved a very satisfactory feed.

With the results that have been secured in using soy beans as a protein supplement in cattle feeding, it is very likely that they will be used much more extensively in the future. Cattle feeders will also welcome an additional feed that can be used for this purpose because of the cost and frequent scarcity of cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal. Another advantage in using soy beans is that it is a farm-grown crop so that no cash outlay is required to secure the necessary protein feed.—W. H. Tomhave.

This Barn Is Not Red

Abner Eberly is one of the few Lancaster County, Pa., farmers whose barn is not painted red. His is a sort of cream color and in tip-top shape from top to bottom. It will stable 37 head of cattle and seven horses.—W.

DAIRY

FIRE SALE of Registered Guernseys

On account of a fire of one of my dairy barns I am forced to reduce my herd so I am offering six young cows at very attractive prices, some close springers, others milking. I will offer at this time my junior sire, Beechwood Prince of Allegheny, a son of Langwater Eastern King. Dam, Norrissa of Beechwood A. R. This is a very attractive young bull and a sure breeder, two years of age. For prices and pedigrees write, or phone Bristol [illegible]. Bolton Farms, C. G. Dietrich, Mgr., R. D. 1, Bristol, Pa.

Guernsey Bull Calves at Farmer's prices. Sire's Dam 783 lb. A. R. record. Dams of calves all good A. R. records. Federal accredited herd. Write today for full description and prices. Fritzlyn Farm, Pipersville, Pa.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALF $60.00—Reg. Guernsey Bull calf, a grandson of Langwater Eastern King, $50.00. Reg. Spotted Poland China Hogs, September [illegible] at $15 each, $25 per pair [illegible]. A. M. Kennel, R. D. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

BULL—A four year old [illegible] T. B. tested Holstein Bull for sale. [illegible] pounds of milk and [illegible] lbs. [illegible] For sale to prevent inbreeding. L. P. Satterthwaite, Newtown, Pa.

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Percheron Horses. All sizes for sale. THE SAINT ANOUGH COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

BULLS Six Reg. Guernsey Bulls, 2 to 10 months old. A. R. from imported [illegible] & [illegible] tested herd. Wm. A. Derstine, Sellersville, Pa.

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IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

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REGISTERED Guernsey Bull Calves. One month to one year old. Best of breeding. Accredited herd. S. W. TOWNSEND, COCHRANVILLE, PA.

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BERKSHIRES 12 Bred Sows for fall farrow. These are the kind that please. Should be shipped soon. Cash or easy terms. Get them [illegible]. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, DAGSBORO, DEL.

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS $8.75, six weeks old, large litters, best blood lines. Northern grown Rosen Seed Rye, [illegible], great yielder. Geo. N. Rupracht, Mallory, N. Y.

SIX GOOD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS, 4 months old. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

100 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and gilts from our big show sows and champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS RITTER STOCK FARM, FREMONT, O.

Pigs Pure Bred Big Type Poland China Pigs weighing around 70 lbs., either sex. C. L. LEBO, WOMELSDORF, PA.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE PIGS—Best Strains, Prolific Breed. J. HOMER REAMS, LUTHERSBURG, PA.

DOGS

PEDIGREED German Police Puppies from a Strongheart Sire and Harm Dam. On two weeks' trial. $25 and $35. One open female, 15 months old, auto and house dog, $10. Ray Boor, R. D. 1, Shippensburg, Pa.

Coon, Skunk, Fox, wolf, rabbit hounds. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. OCO KENNELS, OCONEE, ILL.

SHEPHERD PUPS 3 males, 3 months old, $4.00 each. 1 female $2.50. Bred from heel drivers. L. R. TANGER, YORK SPRINGS, PA.

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. Kaskaskennels, AW-35, Herrick, Ill.

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Cheviot RAMS
from the only IMPORTED FLOCK in Pennsylvania
Rams, 1 year and over $50 to $100. Ram lambs, $25 to $35. Jersey Bull Calves, $250 to $400.
Erdenheim Farm, Inc., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

GOATS

GOOD milk goat, $45. Pair World's Best Pure White Saanens, Registered Nubians, prolific Toggenburgs $95. Fine Buck, $15. Lloyd Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

MUSCLES NOT DEVELOPED.—I have a two-year-old colt in good condition that has a hollow spot on the side of his shoulder. It appears to be getting larger as the colt grows. When he was young he had the habbit of getting his foot over the tie chain. The colt isn't a bit lame. I would like to know if there could be anything done for it.—G. I. D., Patton, Pa. Try the plan of daily massage for the muscles involved. Apply a good liniment over the area with plenty of massage to stimulate circulation.

SORE TEATS.—Kindly tell us what to do for a cow five years old that has sore teats. Large blisters form which, when opened, water comes out. A scab forms and cracks open when you milk and seems very painful to her. She also has lots of warts on her teats which seem to get sore at the base. Two of my neighbor's cows also had the same sores. We have two other cows that do not have this trouble. She is in pasture all day and gets some dairy feed and sweet corn fodder twice a day.—W. I. F., Wrightsville, Pa. This may be cow pox in which case care should be exercised to prevent the spread to the milker. Wash the hands in an antiseptic solution before and after milking. Apply zinc oxide ointment to the sore areas after washing with a solution of one of the recognized antiseptics. WARTS—Apply castor oil to the warts at each milking time. Where crusts or scabs form apply vaseline.

Sandy Hoyle, negro janitor of the "Advocate," listened to a discussion by the foreman and the intelligent compositor on the commercial possibilities of the airplane. Sandy seemed deeply interested, but at the close of the conversation he shook his head solemnly and said:

"White folks may do great things with them flying machines, but one thing I know fo' suttin—they won't never need no Jim Crow cars on 'em.

Grandson — Have any of your childhood ambitions been realized?
Grandfather—I should say! When my mother used to cut my hair I always wished I hadn't any."

A young fellow wrote to his father from college "No mon, no fun, your son."

Promptly his father answered: "How sad, too bad, your dad."

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SEPT. PRICES on Quality Chicks. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $8; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

S. C. BUFF and White Leghorns $9.00—100. Barred Rocks $10.00—100. Reds $10.00. White Rocks [illegible]—100. Heavy Mixed $8.00—100. Light Mixed $7.00—100. I pay the postage. Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or R. I. Reds, $10; S. C. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS—12-16 and 20 weeks old. Write for prices and state what variety. No culls. All guaranteed. Frank X. Burkhart, Tiffin, Ohio.

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WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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500 TANCRED STRAIN S. C. Leghorn Pullets—Real egg machines. Free range raised. April hatched 65c up. Laying pullets, $1.50. Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, Aspers, Pa.

PULLETS 50c each. White Leghorn produced from Ohio Accredited chicks. April and May hatched. Satisfaction guaranteed. Better Poultry Co., Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—10 wk.—75c, 12 wk.—85c. Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

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PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

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PEERLESS CONCRETE MIXER not only mixes concrete but is a practical machine for treating seed wheat with copper carbonate dust for stinking smut. Catalogue Free. A. M. Dellinger, Lancaster, Pa.

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SEND TEN CENTS for individual description of fifty hunting hounds, photo group. Fur price list. Lakeland Fur Hound Exchange, Salem, Mich.

FISTULA Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

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127 ACRES—$4600 crop value; stock, machinery, all crops; everything complete to make money at once; 57 acres level tillage, oats run 50 bu. acre, shelled corn 75 bu., potatoes 300 bu., etc.; spring and stream in pasture, wood and timber to pay for all; fruit, grapes and berries paid $650 season; total income $4000; nice 7-room house, large barn, farm bldgs. Retiring, price cut to $3500, horses, 3 cows, poultry, full equipment, hay, corn, oats, potatoes, beans, beets, cabbage, etc. included; part cash. Details pg. 92 big illus. catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

SACRIFICE 123-acre dairy, general farm; cows, equipment; $14,000; large barn, tile silo, 10-room house; Baltimore market. Wauwatosa Farm, Woodbine, Md.

31 ACRE FARM on state road, ½ mile to town. Excellent buildings, priced to sell $8000.00. J. K. Benner, Owner, R. D. 2, Quakertown, Pa.

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GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

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We will send one of these watches to every boy who will send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each.

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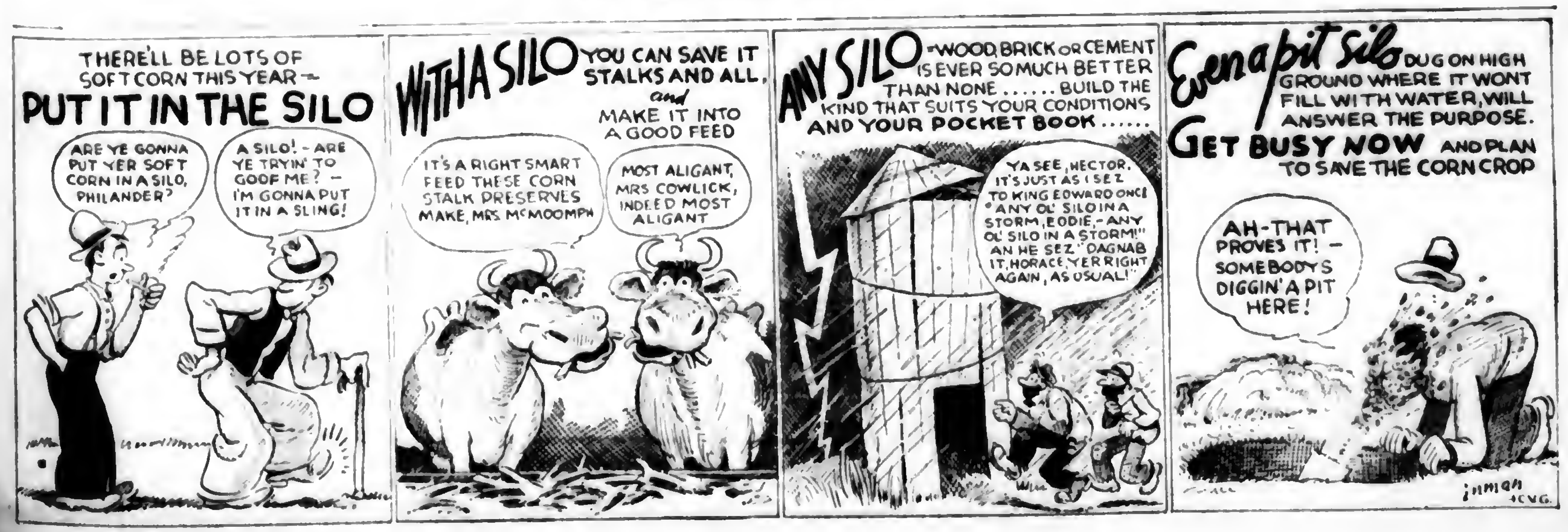
261 So. 3rd St., Phila. Pa.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


THERE'LL BE LOTS OF SOFT CORN THIS YEAR—
PUT IT IN THE SILO
ARE YE GONNA PUT YER SOFT CORN IN A SILO, PHILANDER?
A SILO! - ARE YE TRYIN' TO GOOF ME? — I'M GONNA PUT IT IN A SLING!
WITH A SILO YOU CAN SAVE IT STALKS AND ALL, and MAKE IT INTO A GOOD FEED
IT'S A RIGHT SMART FEED THESE CORN STALK PRESERVES MAKE, MRS. McMOOMPH
MOST ALIGANT, MRS COWLICK, INDEED MOST ALIGANT
ANY SILO—WOOD, BRICK OR CEMENT IS EVER SO MUCH BETTER THAN NONE...... BUILD THE KIND THAT SUITS YOUR CONDITIONS AND YOUR POCKET BOOK......
YA SEE, HECTOR, IT'S JUST AS I SEZ TO KING EDWARD ONCE "ANY OL' SILO IN A STORM, EDDIE, - ANY OL' SILO IN A STORM!" AN HE SEZ "DAGNAB IT, HORACE, YER RIGHT AGAIN, AS USUAL!"
Even a pit silo DUG ON HIGH GROUND WHERE IT WONT FILL WITH WATER, WILL ANSWER THE PURPOSE.
GET BUSY NOW AND PLAN TO SAVE THE CORN CROP
AH-THAT PROVES IT! — SOMEBODY'S DIGGIN' A PIT HERE!
inman

650,000 Satisfied Customers

Have Saved 1/3 to 1/2 by buying Direct from Kalamazoo

W S DEWING
President

KALAMAZOO Factory prices

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Heating Stoves $24.95 up

Combination Gas & Coal Ranges $71.50 up

Ranges $49.95 up

Pipe or Pipeless Furnaces $59.95 up

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AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

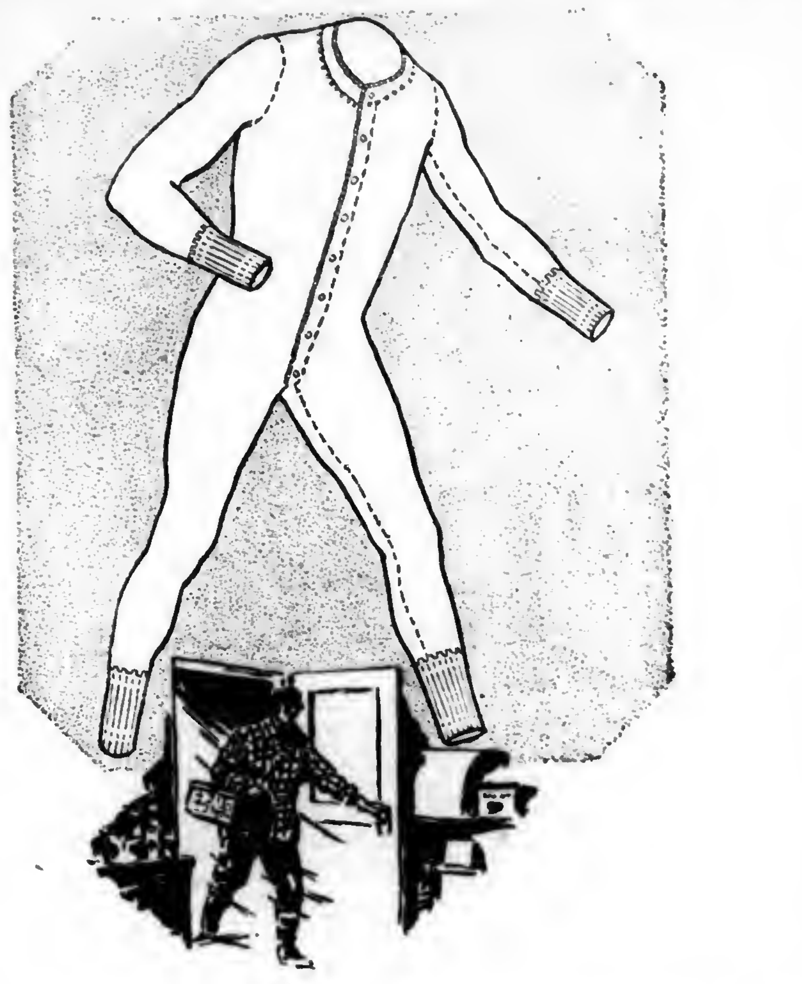
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1927 No. 13

During the harvest season

A few helpful hints that can be learned from other poultrymen. Have you made an inventory of your repair needs? Page 3.



This is something your men-folks often neglect

You simply can't depend upon men to take care of their health. You have to do it for them . . . make them dress warm enough . . . *and especially make them wear warm underwear.*

Wright's Health Underwear will keep your family warm and healthy. It keeps the cold out. It keeps the body warmth in. It prevents the body from chilling. It is made of wool, which is highly absorbent, and knitted with a patented loop-stitch to increase its absorbency. You know how hot a man gets working, even in winter. Then he stops and begins to cool off. He would chill with ordinary underwear. But when he wears Wright's Health Underwear the body moisture is absorbed. His skin is warm and dry. And he isn't so liable to take cold.

This underwear has special features your family will like. There's plenty of chest room. It doesn't bunch or bind. It is soft at the neck and doesn't chafe.

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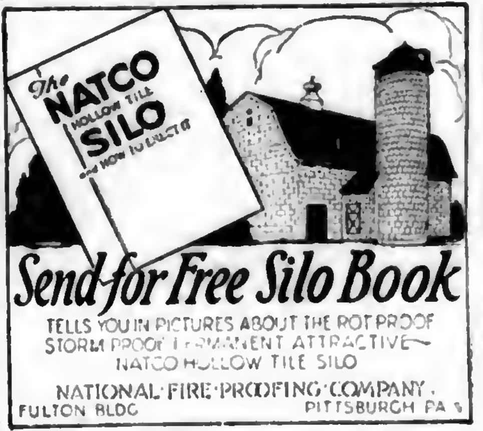
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The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

THE EDITORS acknowledge with thanks a box of fine smooth skinned potatoes grown by Subscriber A. R. Pettie, of Mercer County, N. J. Mr. Pettie reports a yield of 24 sixteen-quart baskets from 30 pounds of seed.

Old Age Pensions

DEAR Pennsylvania Farmer:—I was pleased to read your article regarding old age pensions. It seems so nice to have someone interested in the poor aged ones. Many a childless couple who have a little could take care of themselves. Had they a small pension they could live so much happier and less expensively than in the county home. They could work a little garden, raise vegetables for their table, do lots of things to help themselves, but owing to age and infirmities would be unable to get out and earn a living. Many a poor widow who has worked and saved all her life but owing to handicaps has not been able to lay by a competence for age. It seems sad that those people have nothing to look forward to as a reward but the poorhouse. There are pensions for children, soldiers' widows, many who never suffered from the war, preachers, nearly all classes except the poor old people who have toiled patiently and lived upright lives. Help them!—L. W. H.

I Would Rather Live in the Country

Note.—Several readers have written to take exception to the article by C. R. Bashore, published some months ago, in which attention was called to the advantages of living in the country and working in the city. In response to our request Mr. Bashore has written again, setting forth his ideas in more detail.—The Editors.

DEAR SIR:—Living in the country and working in the city. Now I wish to speak of my immediate vicinity, and there are plenty like it. We live ten miles north of Myerstown, twenty-five miles northwest of Reading, fifteen miles northeast of Lebanon, and six miles south of Pine Grove. About half a dozen men are working at the stone quarries near Myerstown, some are working in Reading and going back and forth daily. Some are working in the mines ten miles north. Here we have electricity, consolidation of schools with free transportation and free mail delivery. We have all the city conveniences worth having. Of course, we do not have the theaters with the degrading movies, but we have monthly moving pictures by the Farm Bureau which are very instructive and interesting. We have radio better than it is possible in the city.

Rents Are Low

Now as to rents: I know one party recently rented half a big house for thirty dollars a year with garden. Telephone and electricity are in the house. The cost of electricity is one dollar per month minimum and only six dollars per hundred kilowatt hours. This is a beautiful house at a state road. I know another house at a public road which is in good repair and electricity in it and is unoccupied. This home could be rented for about four dollars a month. About two acres of good ground, orchard, new poultry house and barn and other buildings.

Another eighteen-acre farm adjoining could be bought for about seven hundred dollars. The soil is very good alfalfa soil. The buildings need repair but could be used as they are. At all these places the best of water is easily pumped from wells at the house. At each of these places the school bus passes about thirty minutes before the school hour. About one and one-half mile to Bethel where we have a first class high school. The first mentioned home is located two miles east of Bethel at the state road which road is under construction at present to be a federal highway,—a bee-line between Harrisburg, Pa., and New York City, shortening the route fifty miles. Let this road be finished once and our community will be boosted.

Yes, I think it is a great advantage to live in the country. Living in the city if a laboring man gets sick or laid off for quite a length of time, hardships will be realized, whereas living in the country where a family has poultry and pigs, and possibly a cow, the rents low, not much hardships are realized. Twenty-five years ago people used to say to me, "Oh, you are too far from the markets." Now I say I am only one hour from the market. I candidly believe that I can make more money with my farm where I am than if it were located within two miles of the city limits.—C. R. Bashore, Bethel, Pa.

Is Your Teacher One of the Best?

DO YOU ever weigh your child's teacher in the public school in any scales but money ones?

There are teachers, it is said, who are not teachers at all; they are self-seekers who take up teaching as a business to support themselves and keep their hands white.

If these same persons kept a store, drove a milk wagon or washed babies for a living they would be respectable. As trespassers on a noble profession they are worth no more than the books and pads and desks over which they preside, so much furniture to be had by the gross. They do not love their work. They contribute nothing to the higher development of their pupils. They busy themselves not with research into the science of teaching but with organized political demonstrations to advance the cause of selfish candidates for public office who promise them rewards.—C. J. S.

I Sharpen My Disc-Harrow with This Device

I NOTICED an inquiry in your paper of August 27 asking about a device for grinding the discs on a disc-harrow. There used to be a device on the market for this purpose but I have not seen one in years. But here is a substitute I made in imitation of it and it works almost as well; anyway, it sharpens the discs. Turn your harrow upside down, first removing the seat. Then take a sickle or mower-knife grinder, or a common kitchen grinder, having a good emery wheel, a piece of 2x4 or 2x6 and a low carpenter's saw bench or horse. Attach or clamp the grinder to the 2x4 or 2x6, place the timber on the benches and bring the gringing wheel in contact with the disc to be ground. It requires two men, one to run the grinder and one to rotate the discs slowly. This makes a good job of sharpening and you do not have to dissemble the harrow to do it. Also, you can grind either side of the disc, or both, if you wish, by shifting the benches to suit. It is quite rapid, too, being easier and much faster than dissembling the harrow.—Allan A. Blanchard.

Wasting Gas

Little George, the garage mascot, was visiting his aunt. He found the cat in a sunny window purring cheerfully.

"Oh, Auntie, come quick," said little George, "the cat has gone to sleep and left his engine running."

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I Learned Many Things at This Farm

A Good Strain of Birds, Suitable Buildings and Sanitary Conditions, are Features

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor

I RECENTLY visited a farm in Mercer County, New Jersey, where a large flock of White Leghorns with a herd of ten cows marketed the crops from ninety fertile acres. On this farm nearly a thousand layers are wintered over for the production of market and hatching eggs, while many thousand chicks are produced for sale as well as for rearing to supply pullets for replacement and for sale to other poultrymen. This farm is run by Mr. Nels Larsen and Mr. Victor Johnson. Good up-to-date practices with careful management are the rule, with the result that good hatches are secured, the chicks are raised with a minimum of mortality, and the mature pullets are of large size, all factors in securing a maximum profit from the poultry business. Another strong point was a low death and disease rate, due, I believe, to the free use of codliver oil thruout the year, and the use of tobacco powder in the mashes to control worms. Still another feature is the feeding of fermented mash containing germinated oats, which, due to the digestants and vitamins contained, contributed largely to the health of the birds in the flock.

Mr. Larson plans to add to this long laying house and to build a two-story feed house in the center.

Mr. Yarsen has plenty of land for range, and uses colony houses with coal stoves for brooding the chicks. About 275 chicks are placed in a building, altho their capacity is greater. It has been their experience that lower mortality results if the chicks are not crowded. The chicks are not fed for at least 72 hours, and are started on the New Jersey chick ration as outlined last spring. The earlier hatches are kept in the houses several weeks before they are let out, being kept in good health by sprouted oats and the free use of codliver oil. Mr. Larsen told me that he would hardly know how to stay in the poultry business without codliver oil. As we were walking about the farm he showed me a valuable Guernsey heifer calf from the Benson herd at Princeton, which his daughter, a calf club member, was raising. It was his intention to supply codliver oil to this calf in order to induce a superior bone growth.

Plows and Seeds Range Field Every Fall

The young chicks as they grow are worked over to a growing mash of the formula: 200 wheat bran, 250 corn meal, 100 meat scrap, 100 middlings, 100 ground oats, 22 oyster shell meal, 5 salt, 7 charcoal. With this is fed at least 1 pint of oil per 100 of mash. Skimmilk has also been fed in the liquid form, but I was told that if the milk could not be had, that 50 lbs. of dried milk should be added to the mash. Every fall the large range field as well as the ranges about the laying houses is plowed and seeded down to wheat, and the growing stock has (to page 21)

Is This Your Idea?

"The Roof Doesn't Leak When It Isn't Raining and I Can't Fix It When It Is."

IF YOU delay building or repairing until the wrong season, you not only lose money and time, but you get an inferior job. The old Arkansawyer, you remember, didn't need his roof fixed when it wasn't raining, and couldn't fix it in the rain.

The window frames of your house need painting. That's a safe thing to say, because it is true in about four cases out of five. The chances are about even that you will not think about it while the weather is fine, because you have so much else to do. If you are like thousands of other folks you will be up on a ladder next November trying to do that job of painting when the cold wind is making your fingers numb, and your paint is not having the chance to do its work most effectively.

About that time you will be thinking about storm windows. They are a great economy in any of the northern states, adding to comfort and saving fuel. You will probably order the sash some day when you hear a blizzard is coming, and you will be trying to put them up and fit them in a cold rain or sleet. Such delay not only inconveniences yourself, but causes you to lose much of the value of the repairs, and taxes the facilities of your lumber dealer to supply your needs.

Now is the time to get roofs prepared for winter. You can't do the best job of roofing in cold weather. Yet any number of people try to, and when they get a poor job they blame the roofing material. It is ever so much better to plan ahead, take your time in studying and selecting materials, place your order so the dealer won't have to rush it, and get the work done comfortably when it can be done well.

Inventory Needed

The natural reply to this advice is that you are too busy, and that you only build or repair as you can afford it. That brings up the real point of this discussion. The way to get the biggest value for your money and time is to go over your buildings and make an inventory of what they need, even making out lists of materials and taking measurements on rainy days, so that you know just what is needed.

Sanitary conditions are carefully maintained on the Larson Farm. The colony houses are kept clean and whitewashed. The pullets in this house are well supplied with shade.

Right now, for instance, or on the first rainy day you can figure up the amount of area you need to cover with paint, or the amount of roofing you are going to require for the house, the barn, the poultry house or garage. You can figure up and write down on a piece of paper the number of sacks of cement it will take to build the well curb, or sidewalk or feeding floor that you hope to build. Why not ask your lumber dealer to stop by next time he is in your neighborhood and look over some of these things with you, and figure on your needs. The average lumber dealer is full of good ideas. He knows the experience of a great many other people, and it won't cost you anything to talk to him.

If you make out your plans in this way, and get lists of materials and prices laid out in advance, you can go ahead much more intelligently and can know just what you can afford to do this year and what will have to be put off until the next hog crop goes to market.—Arthur C. Page.

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Vol. 96 No. 13 Phila., Pa., September 24, 1927 Whole No. 1584

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something
—Cobden.

Comments on the Week's News

IT WAS believed by the laymen that the Federal Reserve System was so firmly established and so generally satisfactory that no danger was likely to befall it. But it seems that even that institution is now to be haled before the courts. The dispute arises over the unwillingness of the directors of the Chicago Reserve Bank to lower its rediscount rates on the order of the Federal Reserve Board. The Chicago bank reads and interprets the Act differently from the way the Reserve Board has always construed it, and it will now be necessary to take the matter before the courts to find out whether or not the Board was given absolute power over the financial system of the entire nation.

✦ ✦ ✦

Time, it seems, will not only heal all wounds but may make heroes out of outlaws. It is reported that a movement is on foot in Missouri to erect a monument to Jesse James. But if the hero worshippers want to do something credible in this line we suggest that they select one from the hundred or more modern hold-up men and women. There is real daring exhibited in these days, when highwaymen hold up and murder in broad daylight in the streets of our biggest cities. Jesse James and his gang were mere pikers compared with them, yet some of us were not allowed to read about J. J. in the olden days.

✦ ✦ ✦

What may have been the phantom ship told of in Coleridge's Ancient Mariner arrived at an obscure dock in Philadelphia the other night. At least, no captain could be found, and the part of the crew that was arrested vanished without anyone's knowledge. The old ship slipped past the quarantine officers in the dark, had her name painted out and changed, and docked without being seen. The $2,000,000 worth of spirits found on board by the federal officers lends evidence to the phantom ship theory. It is supposed that the spirits were on their way to the Tunney-Dempsey fight at Chicago.

✦ ✦ ✦

The September crop report estimates the corn crop a little less than seventy per cent of normal, oats seventy and three-tenths per cent and spring wheat eighty-two and seven-tenths per cent of normal. The total of all wheat is estimated as being 860,892,000 bushels. Last year's crop totaled 833,000,000 bushels. The estimate for the white potato crop dropped 11,000,000 between August 1 and September 1, being now 400,000,000. Still an increase over last year's crop of 44,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop acreage this year is a little over three per cent greater than last year, and the potato acreage eleven per cent larger.

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No official information has as yet been given out as to the extent of the corn borer damage this season. The field survey began August 15 and is expected to be finished by September 30, when the findings will be given out. No doubt the campaign for future work will be based upon the findings of the check-up workers now in the infested districts. The efforts last spring were both extensive and expensive, and it is hope that the investigation will show definite results towards control, if not extermination.

✦ ✦ ✦

The Keystone Automobile Club in an official announcement wants it distinctly understood that the organization will not come to the aid of anyone who gets into trouble from driving an automobile while drunk. The letter says that "drunken drivers are a criminal menace to the safety of the highways and deserve no sympathy or help from the fellow motorists when arrested."

✦ ✦ ✦

Here is cause for optimism in those who have been depressed because of the statement of some scientists that the sun would go cold in ten million years, and that our coal, oil and gas supplies were on the wane. Now, a French scientist says the sun will continue to give us light and heat for 150 billion years, and another man declares the fuel and gas supplies are inexhaustible.

✦ ✦ ✦

The new French tariff rates are causing concern in this country. The U. S. Department of Commerce figures that the new rates practically will exclude $10,000,000 worth of goods hertofore sold from this country to France. In some instances the rate is as high as 400 per cent. Among the important items affected are jewelry, seeds, clocks, pencils and penholders. By the terms of the treaty, Germany and England will profit by the change in France's tariff schedule. Our country, thru the American Embassy in France, has protested the new rates. Well, hasn't this country taught the rest of the world how to make tariff laws?

✦ ✦ ✦

There is one matter in a valued exchange which we cannot let pass without comment. The editor of Wallace's Farmer, Henry A. Wallace, who, we believe, is a grandson of the founder of that paper, has been on a trip thru the East. His comments on eastern agriculture, as he compares the farmer's chances with those of Iowa, are good for a chuckle or two. As we remember it, "Uncle" Henry Wallace moved many years ago from a western Pennsylvania county to Iowa and established the paper which bears his name. Henry A. stopped on his recent trip in the neighborhood of the old homestead and is grieved over the decadence of the neighborhood and agriculture in general. As a matter of fact, the farmers of that section got too rich to farm and retired. Of course, it was thru the sale of coal, oil and gas rights, and in many instances the land went with these. However, there are many thousands of up-to-date farms yet in the East where farming is the sole occupation, and where the premises will compare favorably with Iowa. To quote:

"I cannot believe that our western agricultural civilization will go to pieces in the same way as the eastern civilization." Again:

"I am convinced that western farmers now occupy a much stronger position than eastern farmers a generation ago."

Eastern agriculture should be much more prosperous than it is just now, but it must be better than it is in Iowa, else why is there so much wailing from there and so little in the East?

Safe Milk for New Jersey

ON AND after January first, next, all milk offered for sale in New Jersey must be either from tuberculin tested cows, or pasteurized. According to the Department of Agriculture of New Jersey only about 50,000 of the state's 156,000 cows have been tested, and it is manifestly impossible to test the remaining two-thirds between now and January first. The state has appropriated $100,000 for indemnity, and this is augmented by $60,000 from the federal government. This, of course, is but a drop in the bucket to what it would require to finish the job of testing all the cattle. While it is practical for the larger towns and cities to install pasteurizing plants —and most of them have such plants already —the process is not practicable for small places and for individual, small retailers. Just how the law is to be enforced on the date set without depriving the small communities of their milk remains to be seen.

California Over-Planted Grapes

THE tremendous increase in the demand for grapes after the advent of prohibition, with attendant high prices, caused California fruit growers to plant too many grapes. Because of the glut caused by an over-supply of grapes, the prices returned to growers in 1926 were less in purchasing powers than pre-war prices. Raisin grapes have not been increased so much since the war, but the craze caused by high prices of wine and juice grapes has caused over planting to such an extent that the whole industry may go bankrupt unless there is a cooperative movement towards reducing the annual production. This is made all the more difficult because there are still thousands of acres just coming into bearing. During the last few years, twenty-seven per cent of California's total shipment of fruits has been grapes. In 1920 she shipped 37,000 car loads, and this was increased to 76,000 carloads in 1926.

Editorial Sidelights

FARMERS in some parts of Holland haul their hay from the field to the barn on boats, according to Howard G. Niesley, of the Pennsylvania State College, who returned a few weeks ago from the land of the Zuider Zee. Mr. Niesley and Dr. H. H. Havner, also of Penn State, spent the summer in Europe observing agricultural conditions and investigating the methods of European farmer cooperative organizations.

Mr. Niesley was the photographer of the Niesley-Havner European Expedition. We can vouch for the fact that he secured some unusually interesting pictures. We expect to have some of them ready to share with readers next week, along with his article on Holland, the home of the Holstein.

A livestock authority whom we were reading the other day said that we shouldn't "by rights" call our black and whites by the name "Holstein." He insisted that they be called "Friesians" if we must shorten the official "Holstein-Friesian" since they are more like Friesian cattle than any other type.

OPPOSE SESSION

Ask Repeal of Inheritance Tax—Dust Mosquito Infested Swamps—Smokers Cause 16 per cent of Forest Fires.

Washington, D. C.

THE extra session proposition is giving President Coolidge and the administration as a whole much concern. There is a wide difference of opinion among the President's advisers in regard to the matter. A powerful move is being made by an influential group to induce the President to call an early session of Congress for the purpose of disposing of the Vare-Smith contests and consideration of flood control legislation.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and Congressman John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, administration leaders in the two houses of Congress, have told the President that they are opposed to an extra session of Congress; that no real progress on a flood control program could be made until a careful study in committee could be undertaken of the reports of the Mississippi River Commission and the army engineers. One hundred and fifty army engineers are at work on the problem, according to Major General Jadwin, and they hope to reach some conclusion by December 1, when Congress is scheduled to reconvene in regular session.

May Have Special Session

This does not mean, however, that there will be no special session called. The President is known to have an open mind, and is evincing a considerable degree of independence. No one need be surprised if an early session of Congress is called providing the officials who are investigating the flood control question have decided upon a definite program at an early date.

Demand Repeal of Tax

The business interests are demanding the repeal of the federal inheritance tax. Unlike the farm organizations they already have reached an agreement on a single concrete program of action. They know exactly what they want and are going after it with a single unified voice.

In leading this move, the United States Chamber of Commerce has enlisted the support of the so-called "states rights" advocates. Fifty-five state officials representing 37 states, at a meeting in Washington, adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to repeal the federal inheritance tax.

Use Airplanes for Dusting

Navy airplanes are being put into practical use for the benefit of humanity, in distributing dust over swamplands to eradicate mosquitoes. The excellent results obtained by dusting marshy areas at the Marine Corps base, Quantico, Va., near Washington, during the past year have given the Public Health officials confidence in this method of eradication.

Dusting demonstrations are being given in various mosquito-infested districts. The work is being done by the navy's new all-metal Ford transport plane, equipped with dusting apparatus to carry a mixture of 1000 pounds of Paris green with powdered soapstone. This mixture will penerate the most dense foliage and kill all mosquito larvae lodged in water beneath. Many swampy areas which cannot be drained and which produce swarms of malaria-carrying mosquitoes can be dusted in a short time by plane, thereby saving lives, preventing illness and increasing the value of property.

Grain Exports Lower

Exports of grain from the United States to foreign countries are running far below last year's exports. From July 1 to September 3, a total of 36,897,000 bushels were exported against 62,028,000 bushels during the same period of last year. No wheat has been imported for consumption in this country since July 1st.

Smokers Start Forest Fires

Smokers are blamed for starting 16 per cent of all the forest fires, according to the Forest Service. Of the 91,793 fires in forests in 1926, 72 per cent were due to man-made causes. These forest fires caused a direct loss amounting to $26,900,000 in the United States.

Last year 24,300,000 acres were burned over, an area equal in size to the farm land area of the state of Ohio. The greatest area burned over and the greatest damage done was in the southeastern states.

Reforestation is making slow progress because of the problem of taxation. The owners are not inclined to plant forests when they are required to pay taxes on the increasing valuation of the young forest while it is growing.—E. E. R.

PAY FOR CATTLE

Anticipate Little Trouble Over Area Disputes—Inspection Demonstrates Value—Encourage Municipal Control.

Harrisburg, Pa.

PAYMENTS by the state and federal authorities for cattle killed because of tuberculosis have been going to large figures lately and in some months as high as $100,000 has been paid by the state and almost as much from Washington. The cattle testing is said here to be progressing at a rate fully in line with expectations and the payments to be keeping pace. The fall schedule is now being made up and it is said many animals have been listed in southeastern counties, while in the central group extensive testing is in sight for winter. Little additional trouble is anticipated over area disputes such as occurred this summer, say officials.

Peach Inspection Valuable

Two different lines of activity are going forward in the peach raising sections of southern Pennsylvania, one being the inspection the state makes at shipping points, now declared to be demonstrating its value and the other efforts to find some control for the peach moth. The latter pest has been around for almost ten years and has been spreading in spite of attempts to check it. The moth turned up in the southeastern section and has been as troublesome as the corn borer altho not over such a wide territory. Speaking of the borer the state and federal agents are preaching cutting down the corn stalks as much as possible and the burning of all remnants. It is said, thanks to vigilance, in quarantine shipments of corn from Pennsylvania to states free of the pest were halted at borders of counties where grown.

HOGGIN' DOWN TIME

Halt on Water Mergers

Much importance is attached to the refusal of the Public Service Commission to approve merger of a number of small water companies in central counties into larger corporations because the commission takes the position water companies are not like electric companies, which should be encouraged where they will aid in development of areas and that moreover public policy is toward municipal control of water. The opinion of the commission creates a precedent. Coupled with the policy of the state thru its Sanitary Water and Water and Power Resources Boards it would appear that water conservation is going to get considerable attention on Capitol Hill.

Purchases Are Planned

Members of the State Forest Commission have worked out what is said to be a two-year program for purchase of forest lands based on very satisfactory prices per acre as well as located so that the ground may be planted and become valuable in water sheds. Ten times as many acres as could be bought were offered, some of it very indifferent land and some not located where it could be of much service in linking up forestry operations, state and corporate. The last few years are said to have witnessed more tree planting by coal, water and other companies than ever known in a similar period with prospects for a large total of young trees set out this year.

MEMBERSHIP GROWS

Fairs Receive More Support—Market Shows a Successful Season—Vocational Schools Larger—Exhibit Train.

Trenton, N. J.

SELLING of farm products at standard roadside markets in New Jersey this year passed the expectations of the Farm Bureau, according to reports available at the State Office which show that over $250,000 worth were sold direct from the farm at prices somewhat less than ordinary quality was retailed at city stores. Membership in the Standard Roadside Market Association of New Jersey has grown rapidly over summer, new locals such as the Burlington Association bringing in growers and business to swell the total. Lower membership fees and continued help from the inspectors of the State Bureau of Markets have given the movement state-wide impetus. The roadside marketers will meet during Agricultural Week at Trenton in January.

Big Fair Turnout

The Atlantic County Fair at Egg Harbor City and the Cape May County Fair at Wildwood during the week ending September 17, brought out record attendance. The poultry shows at both events bore testimony to the marked growth in the poultry industry in these two counties in recent years. Exhibitors from several eastern states exhibited in competition with local breeders. The farm stock and egg classes were well represented. Earlier local fairs in the state have likewise shown good attendance and excellent displays of farm products and livestock, an indication that fairs are receiving considerable more support than three to five years ago.—W. H. B.

Berries Sold Very Good

Berries to the value of $400,000 were sold on the Hammonton market this season, which closed on September 10th. A total of 77,000 crates were brought into the market and sold to the buyers. This is the first year the market has been in operation and the total sales far exceeded the hopes of the Atlantic County Board of Agriculture which was back of the project. Seventy-seven licensed dealers bought berries on the market. Plans are already under way to continue the market another year along improved lines.

More Students Enroll

The largest enrollment ever known is entered this fall in the Agricultural vocational schools of New Jersey. Over one thousand boys are taking the courses as a part of their high school education. Bridgeton and Glassboro schools are leading the state with over 60 agricultural students in each school. One new school has been added to the list and additional teachers have been taken on in some schools.

Will Exhibit Market Train

The market train sponsored by the State Department of Agriculture early in the summer will be on display at the Trenton Fair and will form a part of the state's agricultural exhibit. The train will be arranged along lines similar to those used on the trip with a few changes based on experience gained while on the road.—A. K.

OPEN GRAFT CHARGES

Withhold Names in Milk Graft Charges in New York—Will Plant Trees Along Roads to Serve as Snow Fences.

Ithaca, N. Y.

TODAY starts a wide-open inquiry into milk graft charges in New York City. The quiz will be of a John Doe nature, and will be ushed by Judge A. S. Tompkins, of Nyack. Ninety-six alleged criminal offenses in connection with milk, butter and cheese inspection will be reviewed. Names have been witheld. These are a part of the 148 cases reported by Judge Kelby, special milk graft prosecutor appointed by Mayor Walker a year ago. It would seem that the charges made in last fall's political campaign that certain political interests have been at work covering up wholesale frauds may be true. Oppression and extortion to a bad degree seem to have existed and the people will not be satisfied with less than full justice in these prosecutions.

Trees for Snow Fences

Supervisors of counties have had to spend thousands of dollars for temporary snow fences in this state and this type of public expense has just begun. Recognizing this the New York Development Association of Oswego is to start an extensive campaign to plant trees along the roads, as snow fences, in cooperation with the State Forestry College, the Conservation Commission and the highway officials. A five-year campaign to attract industry to the section covered by the association is one of the plans of the body.—M. F.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS
WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.
BY R.P. KESTER

I HAVE just received a copy of a book entitled, "How to Live Longer," inscribed with the compliments and name of the author, Robert H. Ludy, M. D. It is not a medical book, but gives in a plain, interesting way the simple rules of life,—rules which experience and science have evolved and which, at the same time, appeal to the good sense of intelligent people. The book is written in a popular style and when you start to read it you want to finish it without stopping.

✦ ✦ ✦

MOST people want to live to a good old age; at least sane, healthy people do. But the trouble with many is that they pay no attention to the rules of the game of living until they begin to notice the approach of old age. Everyone seems to feel that he is an exception and is immune from the dangers and ills common to the race. One of the noticeable improvements of the present generation is found in the more intelligent care and feeding of children. The average length of human life has been increased by several years during the past half-century, but the addition is nearly all to the first half of a lifetime.

✦ ✦ ✦

WHEN I began writing the Neshaminy Garden notes I exacted a solemn promise from myself that I would not do as many other columnists of farm papers have done, degenerate into a health writer. In the first place, I have not proven even to my own satisfaction that I know more than the average about how to live long and happily, and in the second place I have noticed that trying to correct the faulty habits of others is a most difficult and thankless task. The human race's habits of life are almost as hard to change as are its opinions on religion and politics.

✦ ✦ ✦

I ONCE had a most interesting and intelligent neighbor who, after he was sixty years of age, became convinced that it was easily possible for one to live to be 100 years old if he wanted to. A diet of fruit, vegetables, grains and nuts, eaten in the right amounts and in the right way, would insure long life. Of course, there were other things,—regular habits, enough sleep, plenty of fresh air, sunshine and water, etc. He started in to demonstrate and prove his theory and was getting along well with it, but he died at the age of seventy-two before his demonstration was finished. However, this does not in the least lessen the importance of adopting and practicing right living rules.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE ARE saving our own tomato and cantaloupe seed this year. While high quality in seed of all kinds is important, nothing is so fatal to success with tomatoes and melons as poor seed. While the best seedsmen take special care to get their seed from good fruit, too much of the commercial supply is obtained from the tag end of the tomato crop, and from fruit that is not fit for anything else. We have some of the finest Earliana and Marglobe tomatoes I ever saw and we want seed from them. This has been a hard season to bring cantaloupes to maturity, but many of our vines, by spraying, have come thru in good shape, and in spite of the public clamor for melons we are going to eat some of the first and best in order to get the seed.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE lawn at the new house was sown to lawn grass on September 8th. We would like to have sown it two weeks sooner, but the weather was not right, and it proved to be wise to wait because we had two heavy rains which would have ruined newly seeded grass. We applied hydrated lime and a 4-8-5 fertilizer and worked them into the soil. After dragging it down it was then raked by hand, and the seed sown both ways by hand. Then it was rolled with a hand roller and raked lightly again. Two very light rains fell during the next few hours and the prospects are good for a successful stand. This is a short description of an important job.

The Cheerful Plowman

Too Much Stick

THAT maid of ours, the blamed old hick, she's far too ready with the stick, she makes me cross, she makes me sick! You see she has a little lad, a snappy, racing little tad, who's anything but mean or bad; but everytime he turns around or ventures on her sacred ground, she grabs her willow with a bound. When he grows noisy in his play, as kids will do 'steen times a day, or turns a handspring in the hay, she's after him with whip in hand with words the world can understand, and soon the kid is licked and panned! The little jigger dare not run in wild goose fashion just for fun like kids in every age have done, he dare not be his very self, a sprightly, frisking little elf, while that old switch is on the shelf! Well, that old widow, drat her bones may see good things in stripes and groans, and see results in whips and moans; but I'm a gent of kinder views, my lenses carry brighter hues, her methods I would never use! I favor making kids obey each hour and minute of the day, the parents should have perfect sway; but still I'm prone to say and sing initiative is the thing that changes peasant into king! Initiative, power to act, the will to play alone, in fact, tho not supported, helped, or backed, is something kidlets should acquire when they are young and full of fire, 'tis something parents should inspire! How can a kid who cannot say his soul's his own a single day grow up with power of "Yes" and "Nay"? Drat that old lady! Some fine day I'll open up and say my say—she'll think six dikes have given 'way,—unless she throws away her stick and lets her youngster do his trick, become a man! The blamed old hick!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

AS WE look out over our fields in late fall, there is something about them that brings a sense of loss. A few weeks ago these wide-spreading acres were covered with beautiful meadow grass, growing grain and other crops. Today they lie here bare, stripped of their burden, still, and whitening toward the cold days of winter. A dear old grandmother of ours used to say, "After the hay crop is gathered in, it makes you think of fall." And so it does, and more and more so as we harvest the other things upon which we have bestowed so much work.

But where are these good things? Have we lost them? Is it right that the bare field should cause this sense of sadness in our hearts? We stand on the big barn floor and look up. Our mows are full to the very peak with fine hay. The granary out yonder almost needs to be propped up, so great is the burden of grain it has to support. All gathered in ready to use. Nothing lost or wasted. We look upon the fruit of our hands and are glad. Glad that we have been able to do so much toward making our own dear ones comfortable and glad because we have some surplus to help feed the world.

What Have Our Lives Amounted To?

Sometimes it happens that men and women as they get along toward life's sundown fell as if they are leaving behind them nothing but fields stripped of fruit, just as our plowed ground and meadows lie bare now. More than once have we not heard people say, "My life has all been in vain. I have done nothing worth while. I have given the best there was in me and now what have I to show for it?" It always makes us feel bad to listen to such remarks, for they show a lack of appreciation of our own efforts which is not healthy to indulge in. It is right and proper that we should make a careful review of our lives when we get to feeling downspirited that way, to determine just what our human lives have amounted to.

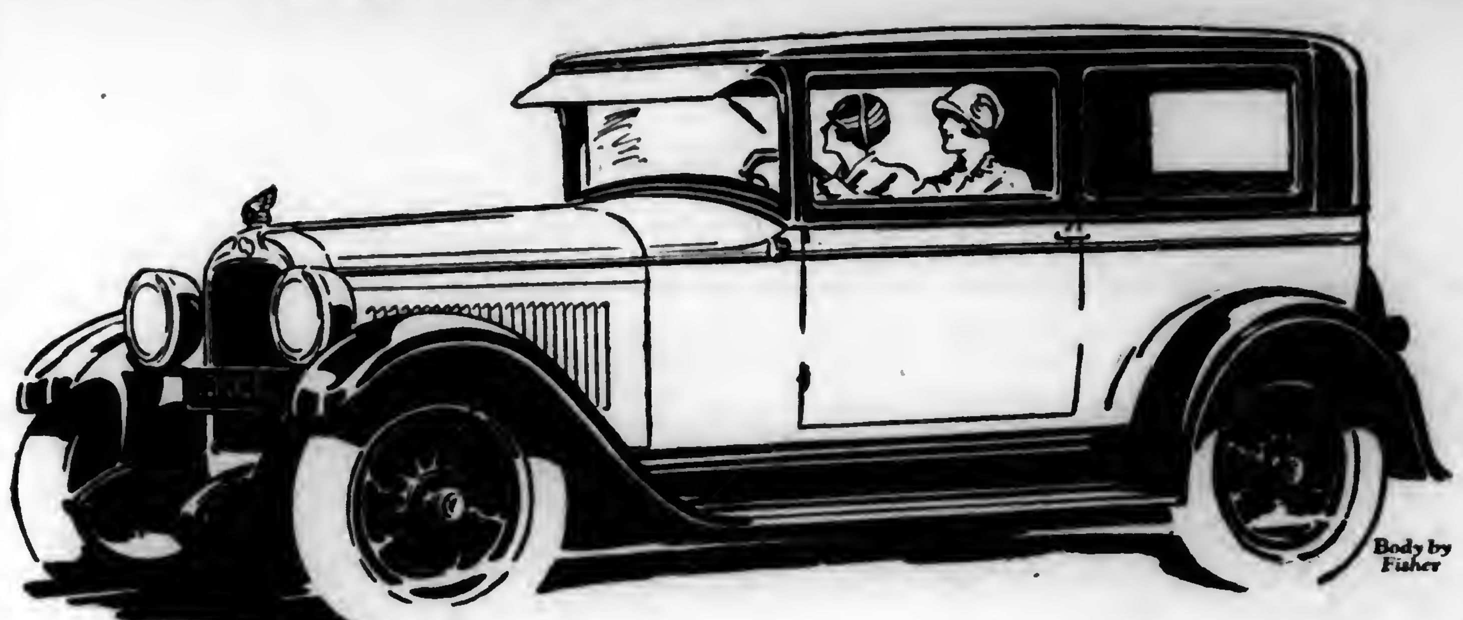
Quite frequently we shall find if we are honest with ourselves that these feelings of time and strength wasted come from the fact that we have not laid by a very great amount of money. As we compare our savings with those of men in other lines of business, it is true that the contrast is not very favorable from our standpoint. Farming is not apt to bring very great gains. And this worries us, especially if we started out with hopes of laying up in store for the days of old age plenty of this world's goods to make us and our loved ones comfortable and happy. More than one man has been soured and made unhappy by his apparent failure in this respect.

There Are Better Things Than Money

And yet, this is not wise. If we have done our best we probably have gained something. At any rate, we know in our heart of hearts that the same kind care which has furthered us in our efforts to do well in past years will not be withdrawn now that we are growing old.

But there is something better than money to be thought of. What has been the effect of the lives we have lived upon the little world about us? All these years we have been sowing and planting finer things than vegetables; and these have been maturing with the passing of the days. Richer harvests than any our fields have grown surely have come from the good lives we have lived, and these are really what make us rich when the world grows dim about us.

Our fields have yielded many a rich store for the betterment of humanity. The world will be a little better for our having lived in it, and this should make us glad, for it is all we can possibly do, and all God expects us to do. So, lets us rejoice and be glad!



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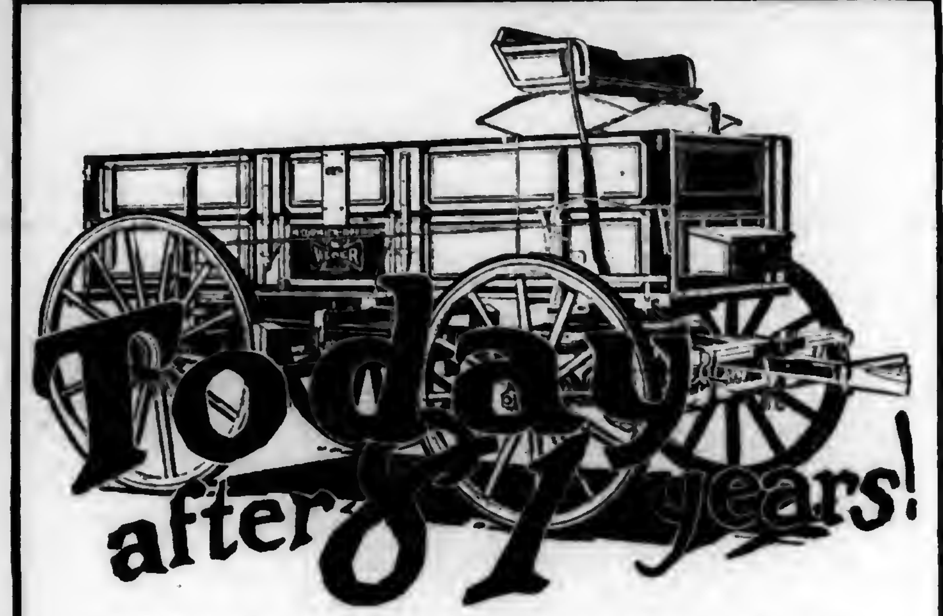
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All for only $1.00—Value $1.95

Offer 44-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
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Mother's-Home Life	1 year

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Offer 47-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
McCall's Magazine	6 months
Christian Herald	26 issues

All for only $1.10—Value $2.00

Offer 57-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
McCall's Magazine	1 year
Screenland	6 months

All for only $1.65—Value $3.00

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Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Markets Demand Quality Vegetables

A FEW days ago I was paid a visit by a fifty-year-old gardener who is being forced from his present place by some sort of real estate or other development. He has spent the summer traveling from coast to coast, visiting garden farms, observing markets in various cities and generally sizing up market gardening possibilities with an eye open for a new location.

After making the rounds he has concluded that the lot of the grower located near one of the many smaller cities and large towns here in the East is not so bad. In fact, he is now definitely looking for just such a place. The statistics that One County In Some State produced so many million dollars' worth of That Vegetable, or that a single shipping point in another state once loaded 800 cars of cabbage in a day catch one's fancy. On the other side of the picture plenty of growers in the big shipping districts of favored soil and climate are driving just as old automobiles as we nearer the markets, sometimes working amid stones or clay.

Native Crops Valuable

EIGHT principal food products in the American vegetable garden are native to this country and were found in the Indian crops before the advent of the white man. These include beans, corn, peppers, pumpkins, squash, tomato, potato and sweet potato. Altho vegetables of Old World origin are far more numerous these eight native vegetables are of considerable greater value than the leading 24 or foreign origin.

In a great many markets shipped produce, usually well graded and uniformly packed and packaged, is competing directly with locally-grown supplies. The degree of success with which we local growers meet this competition is likely to depend more and more upon the quality of the stuff we sell and the service we render in properly merchandising it.

We have a great advantage in our proximity to market and it is exceedingly important that we make every effort to grow only superior quality vegetables. Quality varieties, right growing conditions, timely harvesting and proper packing are the fundamentals.

We are accustomed to think of strawberries, snap beans, sweet corn, celery and peas as being products extremely variable in quality. The term applies with equal force to that coarser vegetable, cabbage. Just now there is an abundance of both native and shipped cabbage in nearly all markets. Just how much of this is strictly first class stuff, hard round heads of medium size? I do not know but cabbage of this type, secured by rather close planting on good soil, is in demand and moves across the retailer's counter twice as fast as loose or over large heads.

* * *

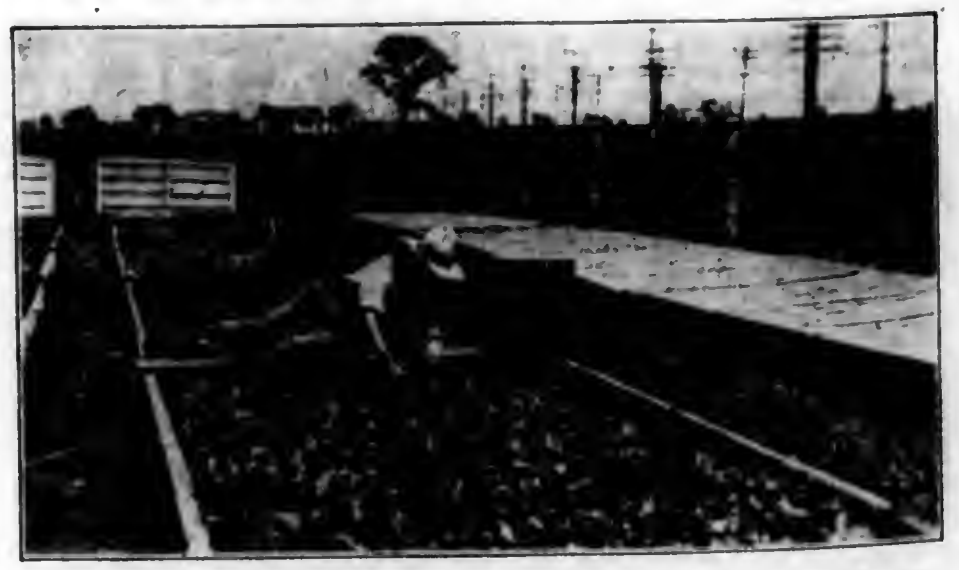
The other day a party who had apparently grown celery at some time or other inquired, "This celery heart game must be a mighty handy way of getting rid of stuff that would not sell in the usual manner?" The idea that a square of parchment paper stamped "CELERY HEARTS" is a good hiding place for the results of several unfortunate celery plants' pitiable efforts to become real celery has been put into practice here and there with the inevitable adverse reaction on the part of consumers.

Whether a celery plant is large or small rarely can more than 50 per cent be honestly classified as heart, or will more than that eat like heart. When trimming celery to pack hearts there is but one rule to follow. Quality must be maximum. Mr. Walter Marion, of Circleville, Ohio, answered when I once asked him for the standard by which he determined a first grade tomato that the "presence in your mind of the slightest doubt about any tomato being first grade automatically makes that tomato a second." If the feel, color or appearance of a particular leaf stalk on a celery plant raises a suspicion about its 100 per cent palatability pull it off if you want buyers of celery hearts to come again and again. This is a matter of considering the accused guilty and condemning without trial.

* * *

During the fall months there is a great opportunity to make our roadside markets or market stalls artistic and attractive by displaying great bouquets of the beautiful wild flowers so abundant at this season. Brown-eyed Susans, wild asters, golden rod and others; even artichoke flowers and a little later brilliantly colored forest foliage all may be used. Last May we planted a short length of row in a corn field with Mammoth Russian Sunflowers and today several magnificent specimens adorn the corners of the wayside market.—Gilbert S. Watts.

These Concrete Frames Are Permanent



On the Eberly farm along the Lincoln Highway in Lancaster County, Pa., the beds for raising tobacco plants have concrete sides to support the frames. Harry, who is pulling plants to keep the setter going, told me the sides had been there as long as he could remember—at least fourteen years. They look good for another fourteen and are not to be compared to some of the decayed plank sides I saw the same day.—W.

New Jersey Growers Reorganize

NEW JERSEY Market Association members have reorganized and centralized themselves into two strong locals—one with ten members being grouped around Middletown, and the other around Burlington County. The ear-of-corn sign, which is their symbol, is displayed by all members. The Middletown local subscribed a $150 advertising fund to be spent in advertising every Friday in one of the Newark daily papers, while the Burlington County local advertises in the Camden papers. These advertisements contain the name and location of the individual members' roadside stands, and keep the customers fully informed concerning their products.

Growers around Moorestown having membership in the New Jersey Fruit Growers' Association, which packs under the "Jersey Jerry" brand have carried an advertisement in one of the fruit trade papers advising the jobbers of their brand and the shipping dates of their commodities.

Potatoes!

THE following article is from the Allentown (New Jersey) Messenger, and is so full of pertinent suggestion that we pass it along.—Editors.

"And still they plant potatoes! New Jersey farmers are not the only ones who persist in keeping up or increasing their acreage of white potatoes, the continued plea for diversified farming apparently falling on deaf ears. One is reminded of the cartoon that shows in the first scene a farmers' meeting where everybody agreed to decrease their acreage. In the next scene a farmer is soliloquizing: 'Now, I'll fool 'em. I'll double my acreage, and get big prices.' That, in fact, was what every attendant at the meeting did! Such 'cooperation' as that leads only to disaster.

They Flood the Market

"However, while we're doing better than that hereabouts, yet there has been shipped from our local station of Robbinsville, lately, about 35 carloads per day, with the prospect of 50 per day for the rest of the season—and there are 500 bushels in each car. But that is only half the story, as at least that many more are being moved daily by trucks!

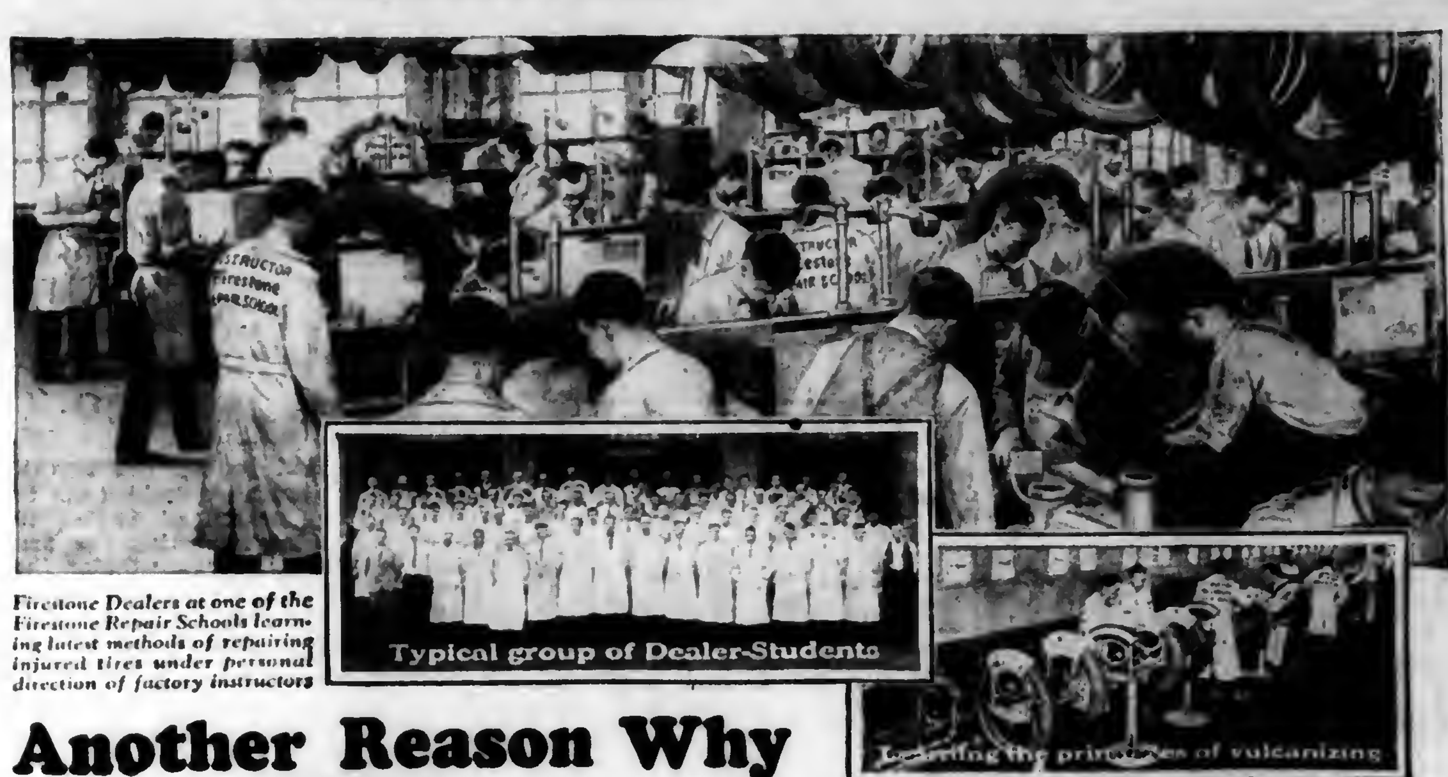
"According to the August 1 report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture the potato production of the country as a whole will run far above the estimated output. Our state alone is over two million bushels ahead of last year, and the other potato-growing states in proportion. Even Europe is reported to have an increased yield of 70,000,000 bushels over last year's output.

"All this can mean but one thing, and that is low prices. The heavy rains in this section the past few weeks have given temporary boosts to the condition of the market, and all growers welcomed the rain on that account. But the buyer is not so well off, he often being obliged to sell without a profit because the resumption of digging soon floods the market again, and back the prices slide. It's a case of Mr. Farmer preferring to see the marketplace flooded instead of the market!

Low Prices Mean Little Profit

"The potato crop this year has been in a splendidly healthy condition, and the yield is good, but after all the hard work and investment of money comes the sickening realization that low prices mean little profit.

"There are two things upon which Jersey growers would do well to concentrate—the production of late crop seed or the use of earlier seed and fertilizer to get their crop in the market during the month of July. Practically every state in the Union can produce white potatoes by the fifteenth of August, and the market at that time has entirely too many sources of supply to hold up the price."



Firestone Dealers at one of the Firestone Repair Schools learning latest methods of repairing injured tires under personal direction of factory instructors

Typical group of Dealer-Students

Learning the principles of vulcanizing

Another Reason Why

Firestone Dealers

The Mark of Quality

Can Save You Money and Serve You Better

Tire conservation—getting out of tires, all the mileage built into them at the factory—is an important part of the service of Firestone Dealers. They have modern repair equipment, specially designed by Firestone, to assure car owners quick, uniformly dependable repair service.

Firestone Dealers are trained in the latest tire repair methods at the Company's Repair Schools. They are experts in rebuilding, at low cost, tires that have been injured, protecting tire users from loss.

Firestone Dealers are in a position to give you better service for they receive their Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires and Steam-Welded Tubes direct from the nearest of 148 Factory Warehouses. They also receive, from these same warehouses, Oldfield Tires and Tubes which Firestone designed and manufactures for Firestone Dealers only. Regardless of the price you want to pay for a tire—the Firestone Dealer can save you money and serve you better.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER Harvey S. Firestone

Saves Losses

Ross Brooder House
ROSSMETAL Galvanized. Near round—no corners for crowding—vermin and rat proof. Diameter 12 ft. Combination Ventilator and stove flue. Glass windows. Capacity 500 chicks.
Special concession for orders now—write today.
ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO.,
401 Warder St., Springfield, O
Makers of Ross Metal Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Cribs, Bins, Feed Grinders, Metal Garages.

FALL DISKING PAYS
It helps keep down weed growth, conserves moisture and fertility, and makes your land easier to work the following Spring.
Let us send you valuable illustrated Free Book "The Soil and Its Tillage," also complete catalog and prices of Clark Cutaway Disk Harrows and Plows for horses and tractors
THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO. 99 MAIN ST HIGGANUM, CONN.

FAMOUS
Frederick Co. Lime
A MINE OF WEALTH TO FARMERS
Manufactured by
M. J. GROVE LIME CO.
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WANTED—FARM PRODUCTS
Poultry, Eggs, Potatoes, etc. Write for information.
GIBBS & BRO., Dept. A. 321 Front St., Phila., Pa.

Senior School Box Outfit

Something Real

Contains 14 articles including a brass protractor—a compass fitted with a pencil—a 7-inch rule—pencil sharpener—eraser—3 pen points in a container—a pen holder—6 high-grade lead pencils—one combination red and blue pencil—all in a handsome, silver cloth-covered box, fitted with metal clasp.

Send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer either new or renewal, at 50c each and this splendid outfit will be forwarded to your address postage prepaid. Reward No. 602.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing Advertisers

ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

While others loaf the Larro-fed flock *lays eggs*

Look at these production figures from the Larro-fed flock of Leghorn pullets, owned by Mrs. S. K. Lourim of Herndon, Virginia:

Pullets	Month	Eggs	Monthly Average Per Bird
327	November, 1926	4690	14.35
327	December	5624	17.19
327	January, 1927	5822	17.80
326	February	6453	19.79
324	March	7670	23.67

Grand average for the entire flock—92.8 eggs per bird for the five months or 61.4% production.

That is the kind of winter laying that puts money in the bank. Larro Egg Mash makes such production possible because it is especially designed to meet modern production requirements. It is different from any ration you have ever fed — a feed that marks the beginning of a new era in poultry husbandry.

Larro Egg Mash makes every bird yield the utmost profit of which she is capable, not just for a month or two but all the year round. It has just the right amount of buttermilk—the necessary vitamins, minerals and egg making materials—all in a uniform mixture of Larro-blended ingredients that keeps health at the peak and gives you more eggs and more profit over feed cost than any other ration.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY · Detroit, Mich.

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR · COWS · HOGS · POULTRY

Larro HOG FEED
100 LBS. NET
Larro
HOG FEED
FOR BROOD SOWS & GROWING PIGS
THE LARROWE MILLING CO. DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.
Larro
EGG MASH
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THE LARROWE MILLING CO DETROIT MICH U.S.A.
Larro
FOR DAIRY COWS
Larro
THE LARROWE MILLING CO. DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

Developed and constantly tested at Larro Research Farm

Write for our free bulletin "Mash Feeding". Ask for No.9-P

It is the Larro policy to make only rations of such quality as to yield the feeder the greatest possible profit. That is why we make only one feed for each purpose, as only one can be most profitable.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

N. J. Poultry Breeders Adopt New Rulings for 1928-1929

THE certified poultry breeders of New Jersey have decided not to use until the season of 1928-1929 the new rulings regarding the pen matings for all flocks. Under the new ruling it has been decided to include for the coming season both "Certified" and "Supervised" flocks under the term "Certified." This means that the rulings in effect during the past season will be continued for another year. If the ruling had been put in force this year, it would have meant that many poultrymen would be handicapped in mating their flocks because of a shortage of pedigreed males and would be unable to supply their trade with a satisfactory grade of baby chicks next spring.

Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee, has appointed an advisory poultry committee to handle some of the problems coming up in this state in connection with certification of the poultry flocks of the state.

On this committee are Elmer Wene, Vineland, chairman; A. E. Jones, Department of Agriculture, secretary; A. E. Mercker, Department of Agriculture, Trenton; Prof. Willard Thompson, poultry husbandman, Experiment Station; Dr. Beaudette, poultry pathologist, Experiment station; C. T. Darby, North Branch; L. A. Novin, Toms River; H. C. Demme, Sewell; Paul Smith, Vineland, and J. C. Weisel, Trenton.—A. K.

Will Exhibit Prize Birds in State

SILVER loving cups, medals, special rosette ribbons, books, magazines, cash and poultry equipment make up the prizes offered to winning exhibitors at the fifth annual Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show at State College, October 27, 28 and 29th.

Cups are offered for the best display of birds, all breeds competing; for the best display of White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Jersey Black Giants, White Wyandottes, Mottled Anconas and capons; for the best display in the boys' and girls' class; for the county having the highest number of points in the show and for the best official egg-laying contest hen with an official record of 200 eggs or better.

The show is being sponsored by the Penn State Poultry Club and is open to Pennsylvania residents. Entries must be made before October 13 and exhibitors are urged to ship not later than Monday, October 24th.

Hatchability of Duck and Goose Eggs Vary

A number of farmers in my locality are interested in raising ducks and geese. This spring the fertility of ducks and geese eggs has been so poor on all of these farms that hardly any young stock can be seen. Many came to me and inquired as to the cause. Is there a general cause for same? What feeding of parent stock or care do you advise for the production of fertile eggs?—F. J. R., Lehigh County, Pa.

It is a well-known fact that fertility and hatchability in poultry vary in different seasons, and the cause is generally laid to the weather. While the weather may be responsible in part it is only one factor, however. For instance, both geese and ducks are supposed to show an increase in fertility if allowed to mate in deep water.

Goose breeders should be at least two years old, and improve with age for several years. The females are generally kept as long as the eggs are fertile, and the ganders replaced after five or six years. There is no exact rule about this, and goose matings are generally allowed to remain for a long time. Two or, at the most, three geese should be mated with one gander.

With ducks, one-year drakes are generally mated with two-year ducks in the proportion of one drake to from three to six ducks.

Give Breeding Stock Free Range

It is better to give breeding stock free range than to yard the birds up. Some sort of green feed should be provided early in the spring. Geese are generally fed chicken laying mash shortly after the first of the year; and ducks are fed a moist mash of bran, middlings and cornmeal with about 15 per cent beef scrap. Oyster shell should also be provided.

Both geese and ducks lay very early in the morning and during cold weather the eggs may get chilled if not gathered. This would injure the hatchability. Eggs are generally set under fowl hens. I think it pays to set them as soon as possible after they are laid. With geese, and perhaps with ducks, it is a good idea to turn them twice a day, as the eggs are too large for the hens to turn. During the latter part of the incubation period the eggs should be sprinkled once a day with lukewarm water.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington has bulletins on duck and goose raising for free distribution which you would find very interesting.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

RIGHT now is a good time to get the pullets in their winter quarters, before cold rains and chilly nights bring on an attack of roup. When the season becomes late birds do better in confinement than on range. I have often noticed that on cold, windy, fall days the birds that are outside will seek a sheltered place in the sun and huddle there instead of eating at the hoppers. That isn't going to make them grow.

• • •

When pullets are first housed some of them will want to roost on the hoppers or in the nests, while others will choose the window sills or ventilators. Such independent individuals are not only a nuisance but are liable to get colds and roup from sleeping in drafts. It is a good plan to go thru the houses after the birds have gone to roost and see that they have gone to roost where they should. Bad habits can be easily broken up when they are first being formed

• • •

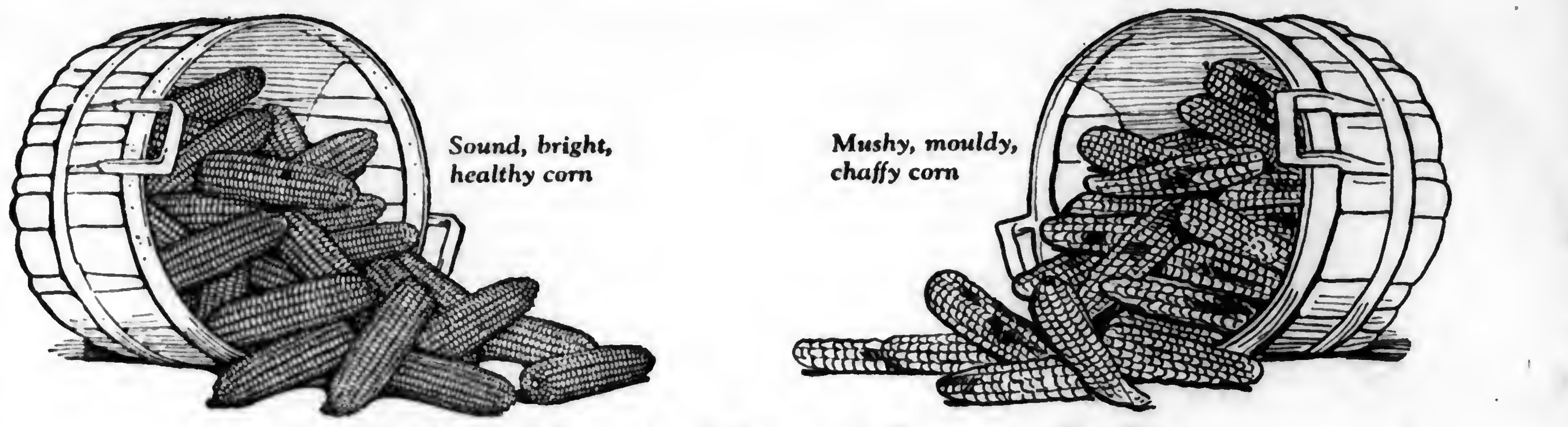
Before it gets too late, all poultry runs and bare ranges should be seeded down to wheat or rye to provide green feed for the early spring.

• • •

Egg prices are going up and everybody who has eggs to sell is pleased. Our early pullets are keeping up the yield, laying a few more all the time as the old hens drop off. I weighed up some of the pullet eggs and found that they were about two-thirds as large as the hen eggs, so I am selling them at two-thirds the price. Many of the pullets are laying full-size eggs by now.

"Quality First"

QUALITY and truthful advertising are aims of the International Baby Chick Association. At the I. B. C. A. Convention held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, last July they passed a resolution that their motto be, "Quality First." They also put themselves on record as favoring the elimination of all untruthful, misleading or grossly exaggerated advertising.



Two Bushels of Corn, but What a Difference in Feeding Value. There's the Same Difference in Lubricating Oils.

There's as Much Difference in Lubricating Oil as in Corn

TAKE a bushel of good, bright No. 2 corn and a bushel of inferior grade that has been caught by an early frost. Each is a bushel of corn, but one will be worth twice as much as the other in feeding value to make pork or beef or milk.

Oils are like that. Two different quarts of oil may show just as great a difference in lubricating quality. That is the purpose of oil—to lubricate. Your automobile and your tractor live on it. The rapidly moving parts, where metal slides on metal, must always be separated by a thin film of oil, so that the actual metal surfaces never touch. You know what would happen if you tried to drive either your car or your tractor with the crankcase dry. You wouldn't travel a hundred feet before the engine would jam, and probably be ruined.

The same thing happens, but in a slower way, when you use an oil that is lacking in lubricating quality. Gradually, insidiously, such an oil permits friction to do its deadly work and although you may not be stopped so suddenly, you find eventually that the life of the machine has been eaten out.

And the tragic thing about using unknown oils is that you save only a few dollars in an entire year, not one-tenth of what you are likely to pay out in repair bills as a result of using them.

But you can't look at oil or feel of it, and tell the difference. It takes the skillful examination of trained chemists to tell which is which. You can tell by experience, but why experiment with your good car or your expensive tractor?

There is a better way to tell good oils—by known trade-marks. We encourage the use of good, trade-marked oils, put out by manufacturers who are proud of their good name and are willing to stand back of their products. We warn against using unknown oils, with no name and no reputation, which may be cheap to buy, but much too expensive to use. Only reliable oil companies are permitted to use our columns. The oils and greases you see advertised here are not produced by accident. They are the result of years of study and research, development of special machinery and special processes of refining.

When you buy a quart or a gallon or a barrel of oil advertised in our columns, you buy not only the substance that you can see and feel, but also the skill of chemists, the painstaking care of inspectors, the faithfulness of workmen who have been trained to watch every detail for the production of a quality product.

The advertisements in this paper are your guides to merchandise of known value. We stand back of them.

❦ ❦ ❦

Pennsylvania Farmer Advertisements Are Reliable

These Rations Mean More Profits *per* Cow

—the secret of successful dairying

Feed records on thousands of herds in the cow testing associations prove this: Success depends on your profit *per head*, which can be improved by better feeding. The only way to beat market conditions is by cheaper production through tested, successful rations.

The rations included in this big, free booklet—"How to Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal"—have brought farmers thousands of dollars in increased profits. Sent upon request. Mail the coupon.

FREE BOOKLET!

Includes money-making rations for dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs, sheep.

Nine out of ten successful dairy rations include Linseed Meal.

Linseed MEAL

THE UNIVERSAL PROTEIN FEED

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
FINE ARTS BLDG., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Send your free booklet, "How to Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal."

Name ....

Address ....

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MAIL THE COUPON

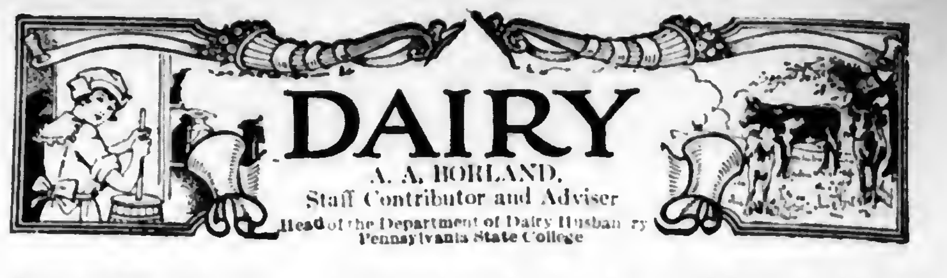
Names you should know

YOU like to know names that everybody knows—name of the man who tied lightning to a kite; name of the man who watched a tea kettle and went out and made an engine. Just knowing such names gives you pleasure.

Yet there are names that thousands of people know that can give you much more pleasure in a much more personal way. Names that stand for the best things to eat, to wear, to sleep on, you can buy. Names that if connected with the salad dressing, hat, mattress you select—or any other desirable thing you select—mean it is most desirable. Names written large in advertisements. Advertisements tell why those are wise names for you to know. Why such names greet you in the best groceries, department and hardware stores. Why those names are in the buying vocabulary of thousands . . . are believed in by thousands . . . justify belief!

Read the advertisements. Don't ask vaguely in a store for "cold cream," "a skillet," "a vacuum cleaner." Ask for So-and-So's Cold Cream, So-and-So's Skillet, So-and-So's Vacuum Cleaner. Use the names, you have learned thru advertisements, that stand for the product that means most to you and most to most everybody.

Read the advertisements to know



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Allegheny Co. C. T. A. Finishes Third Year

THE Allegheny County C. T. A. finished its third year July 1, 1927, with 24 whole-year members. In addition two members were in the association only part of the year. There were 517 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

Fifty-eight cows produced over 400 pounds of butterfat. The Fairacres Farm registered Guernsey cow "Vera," age seven years produced 12,764 pounds of milk and 739.8 pounds of butterfat, the highest production of butterfat in the association. This cow is followed in butterfat production by Staunton Farm's registered Holstein cow "Lola," age seven years, which produced 24,976 pounds of milk, the highest milk production in the association, and 715.8 pounds of butterfat. The second highest cow in milk production is owned by the Allegheny County Home, a registered Holstein, "Madeline," seven years old, with a milk production of 16,390 and 484.4 pounds of butterfat.

The result for the whole-year members is as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association..	375.29
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	8528
Pounds of butterfat	327.2
Percentage of butterfat....	3.8
Value of product	$279.71
Cost of pasture	6.66
Cost of roughage	56.32
Cost of grain	68.19
Total cost of feed	131.17
Value of product above feed cost	148.54
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.13

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat: Group I, above 700 lbs. butterfat, 2 cows; group II, between 600 and 700 lbs., 1; group III, between 500 and 600 lbs., 8; group IV, between 400 and 500 lbs., 47; group V, between 300 and 400 lbs., 115. Total, 173 cows.

Fifty-eight cows produced over 400 pounds of butterfat during the year.

Henry R. Eby, county agent; Gordon J. Rice, cow tester in charge; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelman.

Fourteen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge. no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
Fairacres Farm, Sewickley	6.83	R. G.	10,094	495.9
Farmhill Dairy, Sewickley	10.00	R. G.	8074	403.1
Robt. Bamford and Son, Midway...	20.50	R. J.	7454	392.1
Ardarra Herd, Inc., Sewickley......	5.83	R. S., R. J., R. & G. H.	9853	391.5
H. E. Cleland, Imperial...........	13.75	R. & G. H., R. & G. J.	9043	378.6
H. O. Bock, McDonald	12.75	R. J.	7096	369.3
McPherson Bros., Clinton	20.17	R. A.	8902	350.1
Staunton Farm, Coraopolis	9.67	R. H.	10,929	349.6
Bellwood Farm, Inc., Bellevue	63.83	R. & G. G.	8329	349.2
Bell Bros., Imperial	17.00	R. & G. H.	10,019	341.7
J. S. & J. S. McCormick, Coraopolis.	10.17	R. & G. H.	8290	330.4
Vance H. Bell, Imperial	19.50	G. J.	6107	317.4
Allegheny County Home, Woodville.	62.08	R. H.	10,367	315.4
Blackburn Farm, Sewickley	15.50	R. A.	8235	310.0

Eight Club Boys Attend Camp Vail

EIGHT club boys from Pennsylvania attended Camp Vail, which was conducted as a part of the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, September 18 to 24th.

Three of these boys are members of the Keystone 400 Bushel Potato Club. Wilbert Lance, Beaver County, grew 401.5 bushels on a measured acre last year; Merritt Bardo, Lycoming County, raised 432 bushels, and Bruce Cooper, Jefferson County, produced 412 bushels.

Lloyd Phillips, potato club boy of Clarion County; Lloyd Wilcox, Warren County junior cow club member; Ellsworth Dunn, Fayette County potato club boy; David Shaffer, potato and baby beef club boy of Somerset County, and Marvin Goss, Mifflin County potato club member, were the other boys chosen to attend the camp at Springfield.

Boys and Girls Judge Livestock

THIRTY-NINE boys and girls participated in the Livestock judging contest at the Nazareth Fair, Northampton County the first week in September. A. L. Baker, state club leader, assisted with the contest.

Winners in the swine judging were Harold Zellner, Paul Buss, Leroy Buss, David Creyer, Clayton Roth, Wilbert Roth, Elmer Dech, Mark Remaly, George Lukish and Carl Johnson.

The high scoring individuals in dairy judging were Elmer Dech, Raymond Uhler, Paul Dech, Alvin Mengel, Carl Johnson, Ralph Shoemaker, Leroy Buss, Harold Zellner, Elvin Gradwohl and Charles Fogel.

The Northampton County Bankers' Association sponsored the contest and awarded prizes to the winners. Teams to represent the county at Pennsylvania State College during Young Farmers' Week in June, 1928, will be selected from the high scoring individuals.—B. L. C.

He Advertises

Mr. William F. Schaefer is the tester in charge. He takes pride in his work and believes in advertising. The accompanying photograph shows the tire cover on his automobile adorned with a cow and a suitable inscription calling attention to the association and its work. There should be marked dairy progress thruout that section of York County in which the association operates.—E. B. F.

FOR MORE PROFITS
NORTHERN YORK COUNTY

Win Gold Medal for Best "Get of Sire"

FRANK COLEMAN and Sons, Aldine, Salem County, New Jersey, have won the gold medal for the best "get of sire," from the Holstein Friesian Association of America. The prize was awarded for the exhibit of this prominent breeder at the recent Garden State Fair, Bridgeton.

Interest among New Jersey breeders was very keen in one of the stiffest competitions ever staged in South Jersey.

Three heifers and a bull, the get of Belle Farm Major, won the coveted prize, something that has never before been won by a South Jersey breeder and, as far as can be learned, the first time in the state. The second prize, a bronze medal, was won by Walter Schute, Bridgeton.

Belle Farm Major, owned jointly by Frank Coleman and Sons and Joseph Bill, Monroeville, is one of the leading herd sires of the East. His sire is a son of May Echo Sylvia, the cow which set the world's record at 41.01 pounds of butter and 1005.60 pounds of milk in seven days.—A. K.

Will Award Honor Certificates

FOUR hundred and twenty dairymen in Pennsylvania will be awarded honor certificates by the National Dairy Association for having herds that produced more than 300 pounds of butterfat per cow during the year ending in June. The highest herd, 13 cows owned by William Steigerwalt, of the Lehigh County Association, averaged 509.6 pounds per cow.

Associations and Number of 300-lb. Herds	
Allegheny ..	14
Bedford	10
Canton (Bradford)	12
Laurel Hill (Bradford)	11
Troy (Bradford)	3
Carlton	8
Middle (Bucks)	12
Central Pennsylvania Guernsey breeders	29
Centre	8
Clarion	22
Coventry (Chester	10
Chester County	7
Chester Valley	3
Western Crawford	6
Cumberland	22
Dauphin	4
Edinboro (Erie)	11
Waterford (Erie)	4
Wattsburgh (Erie)	4
Indiana	12
First Jefferson	17
Juniata	17
Westfield (Lawrence)	4
Lehigh	6
Lycoming No. 1	10
Lycoming No. 2	5
Grove City (Mercer) ..	13
Mercer No. 3	7
Mifflin	3
Montgomery	12
Ulysses (Potter)	10
Schuylkill	15
Sullivan	5
Susquehanna	8
Cowanesque V. (Tioga)	4
Buffalo V. (Union)	16
Venango	6
Warren	14
Washington ..	19
Westmoreland	11

Dunlap Resigns

E. G. HAMILL, former county agent of Sullivan County, will succeed R. Bruce Dunlap as extension farm agent in Blair County. Dunlap, who has been county agent in Blair County since 1912, resigned to accept an agricultural position with the State Department of Welfare. J. W. Learn, at one time assistant county agent in Monroe County, is successor to Hamill.

Where the Fairs Are

FAIRS scheduled for this week are as follows:

Town	County	Date
Bedford	Bedford	Sept. 27-30
Cockport	Indiana	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
New Castle	Lawrence	Sept. 27-30
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Sept. 27-28
Forksville	Sullivan	Sept. 27-30
Montrose	Susquehanna	Sept. 27-29
Lewisburg	Union	Sept. 27-30
Honesdale	Wayne	Sept. 27-30

HAVE A CAMEL
CAMEL
TURKISH & DOMESTIC BLEND CIGARETTES

Camels—so mellow, mild and unfailingly good

MODERN, particular smokers, it is your insistence upon the best that makes Camel lead all other cigarettes. You are hard to please. In the true spirit of the modern age, you look for until you find value supreme in a cigarette. And it is this unremitting search for quality that puts Camel overwhelmingly first.

For Camel combines all those virtues, so indispensable to the cool, satisfying smoke. The choicest Turkish and Domestic tobaccos that Nature's sunny fields produce. And a blending that brings these inimitable flavors and fragrances to the delighted taste of the smoker. Really, there is no other smoke like Camel. No other can be so everlastingly good.

If your taste calls for the enchantment of the finest, just try Camels. Always tasteful and smooth. Always so mellow and mild.

"Have a Camel!"

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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Built and Guaranteed Witte
LOW PRICE EASY TERMS

The One-Profit WITTE Log and Tree Saw

COMPLETE OUTFITS—everything you need for working in the timber. Saws 15 to 40 cords a day! Change to tree saw in 3 minutes.

FREE Simply send name for NEW CATALOGUE, new Lower Prices and offers. 3 Hours Shipping Service.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
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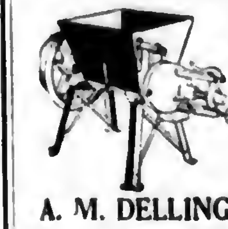

"PEERLESS"

Mills, shredders, combination mills, concrete mixers, wood saw and tractor saw frames, bag holders, and belting will be shown at fairs this fall. Let us explain why you should buy Peerless machines.

Write for Catalogue

A. M. DELLINGER, 723 N. Prince St. Lancaster, Pa.

STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL
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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Editor:—For pets I have two kittens. I call one Nigger because he is all black and one Tabby because I liked the name. My brother is in the baby beef and potato clubs. We have a dog and we call her Teddy. She surely does like to chase the chickens and the cows. Last year I had the chicken pox and whooping cough and missed a good bit of school.—Jane C. Bair, Perry County, Pa.

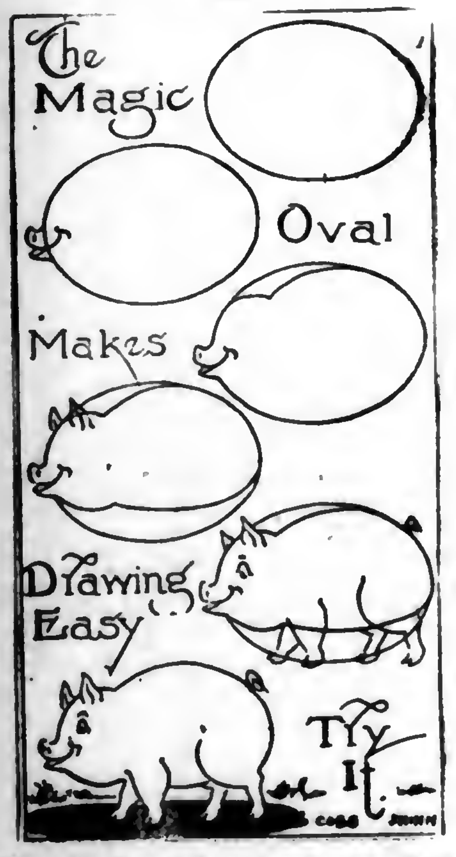
I hope you have better luck this year and that you do not miss a day on account of sickness.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I received the membership pin some time ago and thank you very much for it. A panther passed within five rods of our house the other night. You should have heard the way it screamed and cried. That is the first panther that has been heard of around here in a long time. Did you ever see a panther?—Catherine V. Merrill, (X), Wayne County, Pa.

Yes, I have. I called on Mr. Panther one day—but you may be sure he was securely locked in his cage. I visited him at the Zoo in Philadelphia.

THE FORUM EDITOR.



You don't need a magic pencil to draw this picture

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—For pets I have a dog, a cat and a rooster. My dog's name is Jack, my cat's name is Tom and my rooster's name is Dick. He is red. You can go and pick him up any place he is so tame.

I am nine years old and am in the third grade. I go to the Stoney Batter School. — Arnold Shook, Northumberland County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—My little brother and I hunt wild blackberries. Then my mother makes jelly. For pets we have three cats. One is gray and two of them are white and gray. When my oldest sister was small she used to make dresses for the little kittens.

My sister and I mind the cows almost every morning. Then our neighbor's dog comes over and plays with us. He is a police dog.

We have all our wheat and oats in the barn. I had to help thresh. There were snakes on the hay wagon and sometimes little mice. During the first days of August it was raining every day. We had a play house in the woods which was spoiled during the rain.

I suppose most of the Forum friends are all glad for school. When Pennsylvania Farmer gets old I cut out the pictures which the Forum friends send in.—Sarah Derstine, (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I received my membership pin and was glad to get it. We have two horses and five milking cows. I have a milking cow and two small calves which I show at the fairs. I think it nice to start out with a heifer and end with a herd. We have two pigs and 500 small Barred Rock chicks. I have to tend the chicks. I have a horse and ride her for the cows.—Gladys Hamilton, (X), Hunterdon County, N. J.

Answers: "What Five States?"
Maryland, Oregon, Nevada,
California and Florida

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live in Ohio County, West Virginia, which in most parts is hilly. I happen to live in the hilly part.

Last summer an airplane made a forced landing on account of engine trouble. The airplane went up in the air three times after that and crashed at all times and the pilot and passenger escaped without a scratch.—Robert Crupe, (X), Ohio County, W. Va.

Dear Forum Friends:—For some time I have greatly enjoyed the letters written by Forum girls and boys and it's pleasant to know that there are other young people who love the out-door life.

I am going to school and I love to study but I am glad when vacation comes. Books are interesting to me but on the farm I find the real beauties which are only artificial in books.

In comparing city life with country life we find a vast difference. In the city you will find groups of people discussing the latest dance, song or movie. If we think it over we find that city folks are not seeing the good movies. They are not the best which you pay dollars to see. The scenes of nature are far more fascinating. In the country we can see the rare works of nature and enjoy its beauties. As one poet says,

"When breezes are soft and skies
are fair,
I steal an hour from study and
care,
And hie me away to the woodland
scene,
Where wanders the stream with
waters of green.
Oh, loveliest there the spring days
come,
With blossoms and birds and wild
bees hum;
The flowers of summer are fairest
there."

These are some of the reasons why I like the country. Perhaps others see it differently. I'd like other Forum friends to write and express their opinion.—Irene Zimmerman, Burlington County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—For a long time I have been wanting to write to you, as I am very much interested in "Our Young People's Forum."

Where we live there is running water where the thirty-five kinds of birds that nested here this summer come to bathe. The house is an old homestead with four of the largest silver maple trees I have ever seen growing in the front yard. There are shade trees at the side and back of the house.

On the tree at the back we have a bird house for the wrens. In the spring a pair of robins built a nest on the top of it and raised three baby robins. Later the wrens raised a brood of four in the house. We watched them carrying food for the little ones daily until one day they flew away. They didn't go far tho. First to the cherry tree, then to the currant bushes, then to the locust row, then to the hill.

We have a large garden at the east side of the house. There are many kinds of vegetables and flowers growing and blooming there. Two or three hummingbirds visit the phlox and bergamot many times a day.—Dorothy Bucher, (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

THE EVENING MEAL
Elizabeth Cook, Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—This is the first time I have ever written to the page. I like to read our page. I think it very interesting. I will send a few riddles:

1. What is the hardest job in the U. S.?
2. What has a tongue and can't talk?
3. Name a living mouse trap in three letters?—Mary Lapp, Lawrence County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—For pets we have three little kittens and two rabbits. One is white and the other gray. I am sending a recipe for:

GOLD LEAF CAKE

¼ cup butter
¾ cup sugar
¼ cup milk
4 egg yolks
1 cup flour
1 level teaspoon baking powder

Cream the butter, add gradually the sugar, then the egg yolks beaten until light colored. Sift together thoroly the flour and baking powder and add alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Bake in a narrow, deep cake pan.—Bertha Marie Wenger, Cumberland County, Pa.

Do You Like Games?

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—Next week I shall announce our October Contest. Many of you have sent in contest suggestions and altho I won't have time to acknowledge all the letters received I'm going to say "thank you" thru our page. I'm always glad to have you come along with new ideas and—we have a brand new idea for next month.

In looking over a book of games the other day I came across this one. Perhaps you may like to try it.

What Five States?

ARMY ADE CAIN GONE AIR FOR OR VAN AIL FOLD LAND

The eleven words contain letters which, if properly assembled, will give the names of five states of the Union. No word may be used in forming the name of more than one state. For example, the words "army" and "land" produce the letters necessary to form Maryland. Can you discover the four remaining states? Games like this are nice to keep in the back of your head for use on a rainy day. Elsewhere on the page (if you look carefully) you'll find that I've given you the answers, too.

You will also find on the page this week a drawing lesson. Did you have any trouble sketching the pig? I'm always glad to hear from all of you.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

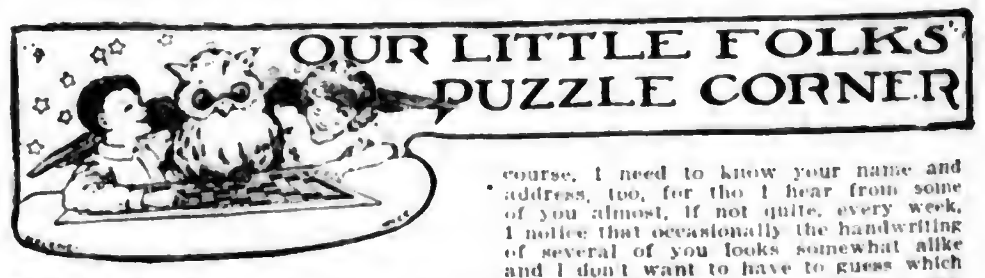
Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I received my membership pin and was pleased with it and wish to thank you very much for it.

I am trying to raise some young ducks. I now have fourteen and they are growing nicely. My brothers, Paul and Roy, have about fifty young rabbits just now and eight old ones.

Cousin Ruth, you ought to see all their pretty young rabbits. They have black, white, brown, grey and black and white spreckled ones. They are awful pretty. I could sit out with them long and enjoy myself watching them.

Cousin Ruth, I'm waiting for the next contest to come.—Helen J. Fauser, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading the Forum for a long time and find it interesting. I have been helping my mother in the garden. I have gone to school for six years and for two years I haven't missed any or was tardy. — Genevieve Larue Fraker, twelve, Fulton County, Pa.

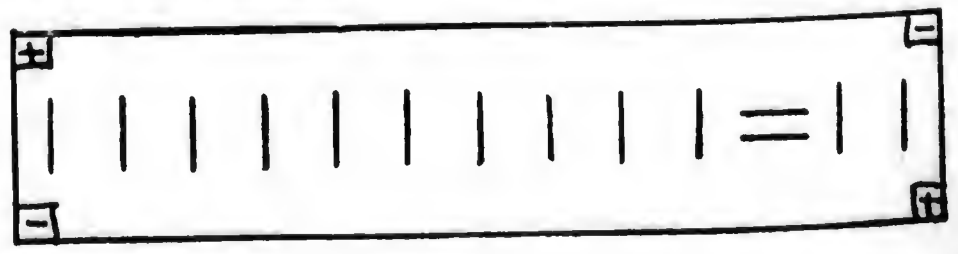


OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Some mornings I think that the things that come to my desk to be attended to make a great big pile; and then, after I sort them out, I find the problem of getting them done is not so impossible after all. There's this puzzle for you this week. Maybe it looks impossible, but I assure you it is not. Those ten ones can be made to equal the two ones by simply placing one plus sign and one minus sign in just the right spots in the group of ten ones. If you try this out on a piece of paper a few times you will soon find out where to place the plus sign and where to place the minus sign. When you have found the answer, let me have it either on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by October 1st. PLEASE REMEMBER TO TELL HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. Of course, I need to know your name and address, too, for tho I hear from some of you almost, if not quite, every week, I notice that occasionally the handwriting of several of you looks somewhat alike and I don't want to have to guess which of my good friends has written to me. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle published in the September 3 issue is: AIRPLANE.

The prize winners are: Esther Bohlayer, age 10, Troy, Pa.; Naomi Cragle, age 7, Bond Hill, Pa.; Leona Guris, age 11, Auburn, Pa.; Pearl G. Hunsicker, age 10, Rahns, Pa.; Lula Knorr, age 12, Berwick Pa.; Gladys LaBar, age 12, Bangor, Pa.; Marjorie Robson, age 10, Jackson Center, Pa.; Charles F. Roeder, age 9, Spinnerstown, Pa.; Rose L. Stock, age 10, Somerville, N. J.; Millard Talley, age 10, Wilmington, Del.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—When the large boats have to go down the Chicago River, the link bridge has to be raised. The few minutes that this bridge is raised will congest the traffic many blocks along Michigan Boulevard. It is said that this bridge handles more traffic than any other bridge in the world.

2.—The only fire department in the country in which women serve as the brave "fire laddies" is in Silver Springs, Maryland.

3.—Dicky Heath, the daughter of E. B. Heath, one of the pioneer fliers and airplane manufacturers, has flown over 300 hours. She is shown with a tiny "Parosol Sport Plane." This sport plane has a wing spread of only 21 feet, but can step along with any 100-mile-an-hour ship and is far from being a toy.

4.—This branch of the Cincinnati Public Library goes out into the rural sections and distributes books of knowledge at the doorsteps of those who cannot come to the library.

5.—W. T. Doran, (center) of Rochester, N. Y., is the only American soldier in the Sulu Archipelago. He makes up Uncle Sam's entire armed force there.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

A Desk Solves the Problem

Odd Furniture May Be Utilized for This Purpose

I WAS interested in Mrs. Edey's article in August 27 Pennsylvania Farmer and was hoping she might go one step farther. I am sure tho, that she is a Mother who will see that her children have a suitable place to study and to do school work when they are older.

If it is the right of children to have a place for playthings in the home it is much more necessary that they have a comfortable place for study and for keeping books and tablets together.

"Mother, where is my arithmetic? Have you seen my tablet? I cannot find a pencil." Do those questions have a familiar ring?

The desk may be but a kitchen table, painted a soft gray or a restful green, with a chair of the correct height placed near but the drawer holds pencils, pens, etc., and there are book ends for holding the necessary books in place.

In our own case the desk problem for the high school daughter was solved by having Mother's black walnut organ made into a desk. It is a thing of beauty and roomy, as you will see by the photograph.

Children Appreciate Privacy

The desk is in daughter's room. Every person likes the feeling of privacy. The growing girl especially likes to feel that her desk is her very own and she does not like to have different members of the family hunting around thru her desk for pencils and the like, as they are quite apt to do if the desk is in the living room.

Then, too, it is easier to get school work done if the child can go to the desk away from the other members of the family. School work is not then interrupted by callers coming in for the evening.

It is essential to see that the child who is studying in the evening has a light correctly placed. By all means see that the eyes are shaded from the direct rays of light.

Home work is required at least in high school and a proper place to do this home studying is an all important factor in the success of the boy or girl.—May H. Mumaw.

A Novel Idea for Mother's Vacation

HAS mother, with little desire and less money for a vacation trip, volunteered to remain at home and look after things while the other members of the family enjoy their vacations? Possibly now she can have her vacation at home if all the family cooperate and see that she gets it. How carefree mother would feel if she did not have to get up early to prepare breakfast. She might rise early and take a morning walk, a wonderful thing to be able to do once in one's life without thought of hurry or responsibility of breakfast to serve. To enjoy the dawn at leisure is even more tempting than a sunset. To never hear, for a whole day, "Mother, will you sew on this button?" or "Will you put a hem in my dress?" "I must have a suit pressed today," will be a restful change for mother. These apparently trifling requests are seemingly little things but, oh, so wearing when they come too thick and fast. Most mothers would enjoy a week, or two weeks, which they might call their own. To insure the success of such a vacation each member of the family must remember that mother is "off duty."—M. A.

Why Not Conserve?

ECONOMY is a household word which has been used so much and so faithfully followed during the past few years that with most of us it has nearly grown threadbare.

If not on an equal with economy of food and clothing, economy of fuel comes a close second, and at this time we find a greater necessity for saving that commodity than ever before. In many farm homes the use of oil has taken the place of wood and coal for cooking purposes, not alone because of the scarcity of fuel, but for the increased convenience and lessened work of the housewife.

Fill the Oven to Capacity

In any family, large or small, the oil seems to disappear with great rapidity, as cooking is one of the endless duties of the home. Baking requires the greater part of the heat and whenever the oven is used, one should remember that a large part of the heat is wasted if the oven is not filled to capacity. Instead of promiscuous baking as one's fancy dictates, let a whole baked dinner be served on baking day. Seldom in the average family does one fill the oven at one time with pies or cakes.

If before she heats the oven, the housewife would prepare a roast, one or more vegetables, and perhaps apples, she would find that a meal might almost entirely be prepared with the same heat ordinarily used to bake a couple of pies. I find it a good practice to follow, to serve a wholesome baked dinner on baking day, and save the use of two or more extra fires in cooking meat and vegetables.—Mrs. J. A. U.

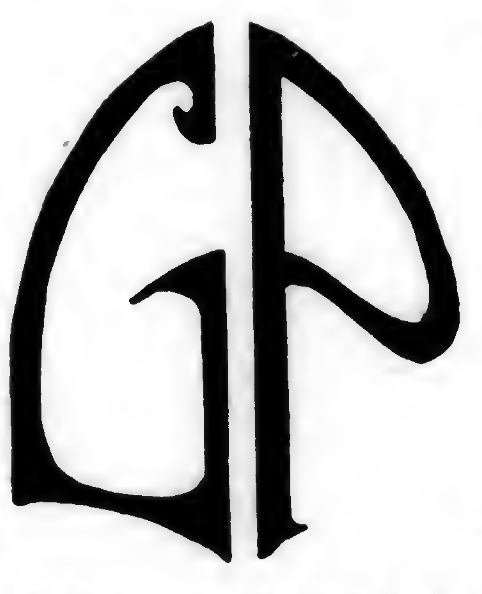
Vegetables canned now are an "ounce of prevention" against monotonous winter meals.—N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

Crab Apple Pie

A CRAB APPLE pie tastes good right now, and another one early next spring, will taste just as good. Crab apples may be sliced thin and canned without sugar in a hot water bath to make pies at any time of the year. A well packed pint jar is about right for one medium-sized pie. Crab apples for pie do not need peeling and if their skins are red they give a bright color to the pie filling. To can the apples, according to methods which have proved satisfactory, wash and core them but do not peel them. Cut them in thin slices, pack them in clean jars to within one-half inch of the top and fill the jars with hot water. Adjust the covers and partially seal them. Boil the jars with their contents from sixteen to twenty minutes in a hot water bath. Seal the jars, and store them until they are wanted.

Monograms Lend Individuality

PERHAPS you love a needle as I do—and have a taste for fine work I have no pillow-case in my house without an extra touch of thought. For my own room I like best a plain 2½-inch hemstitched hem and an embroidered monogram in the center. Sheets are made in similar style, and how proud I have always felt over these little touches that stamp my very own individuality on the linens. Tablecloths and napkins deserve the same sort of treatment, and remember it is just these few stitches that make you prouder of the place called home. Just because you girls have married back to the soil, do not think you need sacrifice the pretty things your city sister does and so greatly enjoys.—Mary Stewart Shuman.



Note:—We have beautiful monograms to help you with this style of needlework. You know a wise man once said "Every useful thing can be beautiful as well." Mark your linens—give them a spark of individuality.

The monograms we offer contain the entire alphabet arranged for first or last initial. Sends 10c to Monogram Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Salmon Cakes

Blend together one can of minced salmon, one finely-diced onion, two cups of stale bread crumbs that have been soaked in milk or water, and are squeezed nearly dry before adding. Then add one large egg well-beaten. Season to taste, using salt and pepper. Mold into cakes and fry in hot fat. Serve hot with a nice garnish of either crisp parsley or slices of lemon.—Mrs. V. H. Marshall, Pa.

Experts Urge You to Consider These Points

WITH September, your child is starting in a new grade at school. This is an important step that his mind is grasping as checked by observations of teachers. Is his body, or his physical self able to climb up this step along with his mind? That is a question health experts of the country are urging parents to consider seriously.

Every child should be weighed once a month and the record kept to see if he is gaining half a pound a month, the average gain for a school child. If you find your child is underweight or undernourished, here are some causes that National Dairy Council nutrition experts call to parents' attention:

1. PHYSICAL DEFECTS, especially obstruction of the breathing passages; children must all be "free to breathe" if they are to be "free to gain." Adenoids, enlarged or diseased tonsils, or growths in the nose; eye strain, defects of hearing, hollow chest, crooked back, flat feet, will all hold children back from normal gain.

2. LACK OF HOME CONTROL. This means that the parents must assume the intelligent direction of the family and not leave it to the children who are usually ready to assume this responsibility.

3. OVER-FATIGUE. Rest is as important as food in children's development and few of them have enough of it. The school program is often too intense for the growing child; he has too many outside activities, such as classes, clubs or lessons; he is up too late at night and is too fatigued to get proper nourishment from his food.

4. INADEQUATE FOOD. To supply the child with adequate food, mothers should plan three well-cooked meals a day consisting of a quart of milk, bread and butter, well-cooked whole cereals, fruits, green leafy vegetables and a little meat.

5. FAULTY HEALTH HABITS. Plenty of rest, ten to twelve hours sleep at night with the windows open, no vigorous exercise for underweights, but plenty of play time out-of-doors will correct faulty health habits.

A Brisk Walk Is the Best Tonic in the World

"STOP taking headache medicine, indigestion tablets, constipation pills and tonics," said a famous doctor to a run-down patient. "Walk more—take some physical exercise every day, be outdoors and report back to me in two months."

Everyone may not be fortunate enough to belong to a golf club and get in an afternoon or more of exercise weekly on the links. We may not all have access to a gymnasium, to a tennis court or swimming pool but nearly every one has his two good legs and enough money to buy a sensible pair of shoes and can walk at least a mile or two daily. Cool, crisp fall days lure one out-of-doors and there is no tonic in the world that can keep one more fit than a good brisk walk. But it must be brisk to do any good.

It is all very well to modify the diet and eat more wisely but a splendid diet regime will be of no avail if the muscles are allowed to become stiff and the body is not kept well oiled with exercise.

Neck muscles must be strong to hold the head erect and high; abdominal muscles must keep the organs from slumping or bulging. Arm, leg and trunk muscles must be reliable and enable one to work efficiently with vigor and enjoyment.

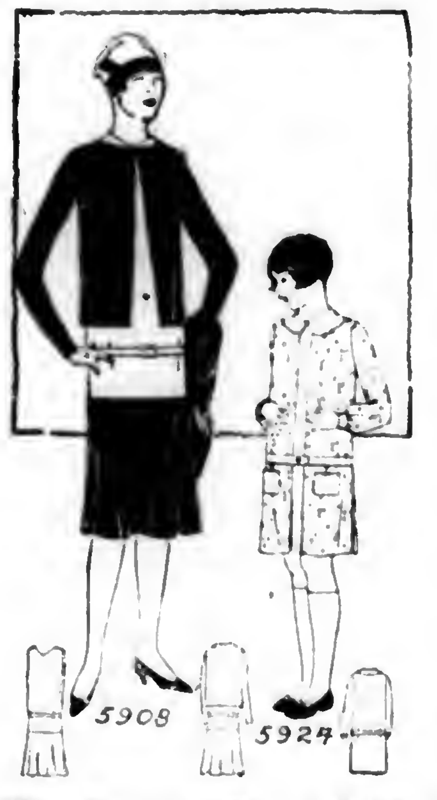
With this muscular development (not overdevelopment unless you are to be a circus performer!) will come better circulation of blood, better respiration and better functioning of skin, intestines and kidneys.

Prevention of sickness is our modern medicine. One of the best medicines to prevent sickness is exercise.

Simplicity Rules

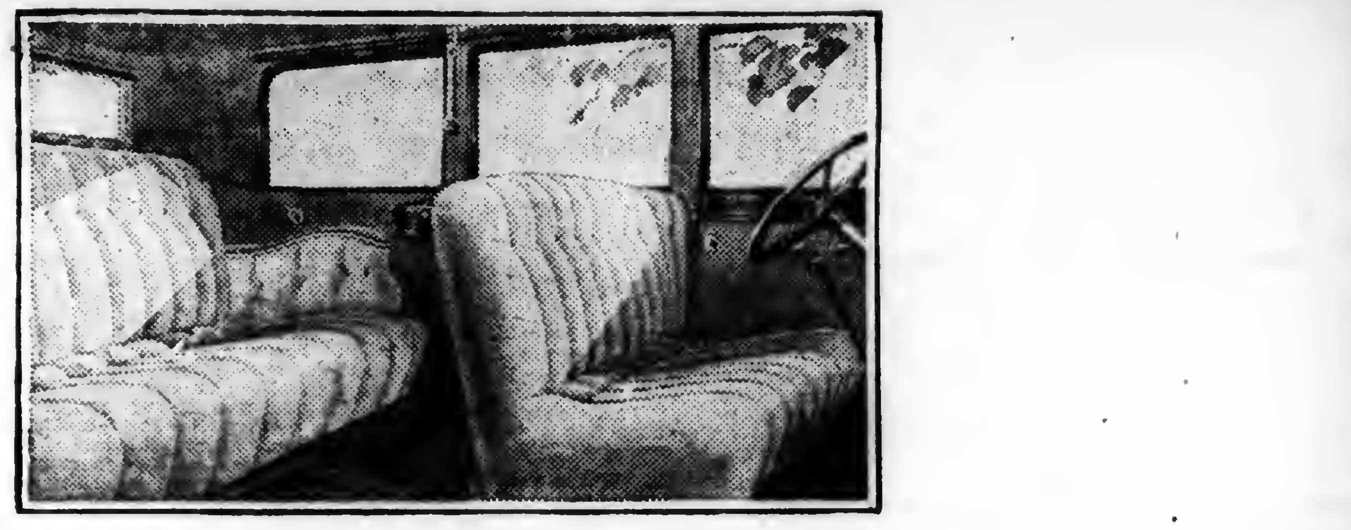
Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5908.—Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 1⅝ yard of one material 40 inches wide for the upper part of the dress and the facing on collar and belt, and 2⅜ yards of another material for bolero and flounce portions. If the bolero is omitted 1⅝ yard less will be required. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2½ yards. Price 10c.



5924.—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 32-inch material together with ⅞ yard of contrasting material. If trimmed with bias binding on collar, cuffs and pockets, 1½ yard will be required. Price 10c.

Sends 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.



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Hardware—Fisher door handles, window regulator handles, dome lights, and other appointments are all of pleasing design, and lasting finish, constructed for long service.

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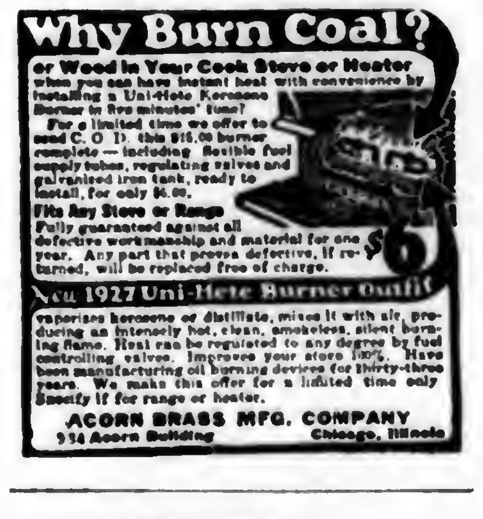
GENERAL MOTORS



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Farmer for............times starting with the ....issue.

Remittance of $.............. enclosed. Copy for Ad as follows:

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All orders must reach us 10 days before date of first insertion desired.

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Be sure to give two references, one of them your banker. If possible send reference letters right with order as it will save delay in inserting Ad.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

The Story Thus Far

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backwoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina. That was horror added to horror to a delicately bred lad like myself.

Some matter connected with the Regulators, rebels against the authority of His Excellency, Governor Tryon, called him back before he could carry out his threat to take me south with him. Yet I knew he would return and that my gay life in that Philadelphia of 1771 would vanish like a bubble. I dreaded the day.

Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave Philadelphia sooner than I had ever anticipated. Within a few weeks from the time of my uncle's unexpected visit I was well on my way to Carolina, with a message to Hunter, Chief of the Regulators. Many and varied have been my experiences on this journey. I have made strange acquaintances and at times it has been difficult for me to distinguish friend from foe. Krafft, a friend, handles me roughly during a narrow escape from the king's soldiers and I become angry.

I finally decided to leave Krafft and travel the remainder of the journey alone. I did not, however, travel any great distance by myself. It was two days later that I came upon Zion Alexander. He was a long, gangly creature with an inordinately long jaw. Of the troubles in North Carolina he talked more freely than any other man I had yet met.

Continued from last week

A FAVORITE trick for the sheriff was to come down on a farmer unexpectedly and demand instant payment in cash of all back taxes. The farmer, of course, could rarely pay at once. While the farmer was looking for a money lender from whom to borrow the cash needed, the sheriff would hurry back to the county-seat, rush thru a sale of the farmer's land in payment of taxes, and for a few pounds turn the property over to one of his friends.

"They rob us blind with fees," Alexander went on with growing wrath. "Men bid for the place of county clerk; maybe they offer the scoundrel at Newbern who has the giving of them a bid of fifty pounds, maybe two hundred. And when a man bids high enough and is appointed, he mounts his horse and comes scurrying out here to rob us of ten times as much. There is a fee for every bit of writing recorded, and they have ways to prove that one document is ten with a fee for each.

"One of my old neighbors in Granville County, poor wretch, borrowed money to pay his taxes. He could not repay in time. His creditor got a judgment against him. Out comes the sheriff. But the poor fellow had no money at all. So the sheriff sees that he goes to work, even tho he has to leave his home and farm. To work he goes, and he works for twenty-seven days. He asks for money. No, that has gone to the clerk to pay the cost of entering his creditor's judgment on the docket. He works nineteen days more; this is to pay a lawyer for getting up in court and admitting that the money is owed. He works nineteen days more; that is to pay the sheriff. Then he goes home, to find that the sheriff has sold his goods and land to pay the original debt."

"Why do men bear this?" I asked.

"Because they must. But a change is coming. What does Governor Tryon, what do all the gentry of the seaboard, care about us here? We are merely bees that gather honey for them to steal. Even Fanning, off in Connecticut, hears of it and comes down to help in the thieving."

He broke off. His eyes were half shut as he strode onward. Suddenly he began to speak again, but this time in a high, strained voice that made his malediction oddly impressive.

"I WILL take for a text," said he, "these words: 'The plowers plowed upon my back and drew long their furrows.' Would you know who first yoked this plow? It was cursed Cain, when he drew his furrows so deep he let out the heart-blood of his brother Abel; and all his cursed seed had, and will design, desire and endeavor to follow his cursed example; and that plow has, and will gang summer and winter, frost and fresh weather till better days come and the wicked are overthrown. And at the sound of the trumpet that calls the men of wrath to their destruction, their single-trees will fall to the ground, plowmen will loose their grips on the plow, and gade men will throw away their gades and then, Oh, the yelling and the screeching that will be among all his cursed seed clapping their hands and crying to hills and mountains to cover them. What a moaning and wailing for Tryon and Fanning and Frohock and all their kin: for the wrath of the Lord will fall upon them and consume them for their malice and hatred toward His people."

For some time I had heard a horse's hoofs pounding on the road behind us. The rider drew up alongside as Alexander made an end.

"THAT sounds like disloyal talk to me, my man," the newcomer declared harshly. He was a middle-sized man, well-dressed for the back country, and with the air of a property holder and a man of substance.

"And who said it was anything else?" demanded Alexander hotly. "Do you take me for one of those lying ministers, those whited sepulchres, that hold for governor and king? Not Zion Alexander!"

The man on horseback was no less emphatic. He spurred his mount over and laid hold of Alexander's collar.

"I have heard of you," he cried, "a mad preacher, wanted for many crimes. Come along. I'll bring you before a magistrate or my name's—"

Alexander did not try to break loose, but he interposed with an utterance surprisingly mild. "I am a man of peace, but dinna provoke me too far." This was his comment, but I noticed he tightened his grip on his staff.

"Here, fellow, catch hold of him," said the representative of the law and order to me. "He's guilty of treasonable practices, associating with known outlaws, foregathering with mobs, assailing the king's majesty by vile language—"

I prudently kept aloof.

The end came more quickly than I expected. Alexander twisted free, dropped his staff, and dragged the rider from the saddle. The fellow fought back furiously for a moment, but those long arms cracked like flails, and in a second the newcomer was on the ground, bleeding from the nose and mouth, and pretty badly winded in the bargain.

Alexander had no mercy. He picked up his staff and hit the fallen man a sharp blow across the back.

"Up, you hound!" he cried. "Up and get gone, before I break every bone in your carcass."

He struck again, and the man's body gave off a dull sound like that of a full sack when you kick it. He staggered slowly to his feet. Alexander prodded him in the rear.

A few feet away the man turned back to shake a fist at us.

"I'll have you in jail for this before the day is over," he cried. His ennunciation suffered somewhat because of the teeth he had spit out. "It's highway robbery, assault and battery—men have been hanged for less. I'll see you whipped till—"

Alexander made at him, and he ran. We saw him ahead of us for the next half hour as he vainly tried to catch his horse. A mile farther on he finally lured it to stand and wait for him. Thereupon he put spurs to the animal and was soon out of our vision.

"He had a tongue like a lawyer," Alexander commented. "The beating he got should be good for his soul."

"How about the whipping he promised us?" I asked. "He looked to me like a man angry enough to ride to Williamsburg to get justice."

Alexander considered. "There's a bit of sense in what you say," he admitted. "It may be well to give the high road the go-by for a few days. There's a trail over along the hills I know. We'll try that."

SO TOWARD the hills we went. I confess that on the way there was a good many times that I looked over my shoulder and expected to see our friend of the road thundering after with a troop of constables in tow.

No harm came near us then, altho as we traveled by devious ways along the edge of the hills, I sometimes caught glimpses of men passing on the main highway and wondered if they sought us. Alexander, I found to be a good companion so far as certain aids on the way were concerned. He knew where the occasional farms were and which held friends; he could find a spring or a creek when we needed water.

These merits were balanced by his constant ranting and by a too heroic unconcern about what he ate. We carried a bag of ground corn each, and when he could get it a pouch full of jerked venison or beef. Many times we ate at a cabin, but often noon or night found us far from any dwelling. At such times, Alexander insisted on pushing straight on and chewing alternate mouthfuls of jerked meat and ground corn as he went. My insistence on stopping to make a fire, mix water with the meal and bake flat cakes before the fire seemed to him a sign of effeminacy.

"TRICKS like these may do for Philadelphia," he told me reproachfully, "but such weak yielding to the demands of the carnal nature is not fitting here. Ah, man, when the time for fighting comes, you will see an army take nothing but a bag of corn and of salt and ride farther and fight harder than your pampered soldiery. We raise that kind of men here in the back country."

All of which sounded quite wild to me, who was not a prophet and who could not be expected to foresee Kings Mountain. Certainly I was sure that a hurried halt to mix meal and water and bake thin cakes before a fire did not come under the head of luxury or vain yielding to my "carnal nature."

Several days later we swung back to the main road again, partly because Alexander was sure that all trouble had blown over, and partly to make sure of a better crossing of the Shenandoah. It was easy to see that the easiest part of the journey down the valley was over. Ahead hills were rising and the rough country on each side pressed down closer to narrow the valley.

"Augusta Court House," Alexander was able to announce a little later. "Here is where you must make up your mind, lad. Will you go east or west? If you are for the Green Brier country and the new over-mountain settlements, the west road is the road to take. If you are still for Carolina, then it is on the south to the Roanoke and east thru the gap."

I told him it was south and east for me, and asked him where his road led. But to this he answered nothing, only frowned and shook his head like one puzzled.

As we came into the town, Alexander pointed out "Fort Lewis," a stout stone house John Lewis had put up years ago and which had served to beat off Indian attacks in many a raid.

"It's an old settlement," Alexander explained. "John Lewis came here close to forty years ago. Some more of our people followed him, and presently some Irish. The Germans have their points, but after all, they're not to be named with the Scotch. And that's why this end of the valley is the best."

Better for breeding fighting men, it might be, but it did not seem to me that the farms were as good. Nor did the town compare over favorably with Fredericktown.

We did find a welcome of a sort. I noticed, tho, that there was a certain pitying condescension in the attitude of those that spoke to Alexander. Even the good man who gave us dinner took me aside after the meal.

"You are traveling far with him?"

I said that was as Alexander pleased.

"Ye'll gang your ain gait, lad, if you're wise," he told me, earnestly. "Alexander's a good man, and at times a mighty wrestler in prayer, but a bit daft all the same."

I found another with the same view shortly after. A tall man, with a cape over his shoulders, came striding across the street to hail Alexander.

"You'll be jailed yet, my friend," said he, "if you don't be more careful. There was a fellow thru here not two days ago, wanting to send you to the whipping post, or have you hanged, or some such matter. You can't beat the king and his governors all by yourself, you know."

"You may be right, Colonel Lewis," admitted my friend, in a voice much milder than customary. "Yet it irks me—"

"You and all of us," cried the colonel. "But the time is not yet. Be still, be cautious, or you'll hang better men."

Alexander seemed to be pondering over this as we went out of town. Eight miles out, we came to an old stone church, and here we sat down, not to rest so much as to talk.

HE HAD a good deal to say about the church at first, how it was built in 1740, and served for a meeting house and a fort for all Presbyterians thereafter. It might be used for a fort again. Folks found it handy in '63 when the settlements on Muddy Creek and Green Brier were wiped out and fugitives from settlements closer in came running to the church at Fort Lewis. It was useful in '65, too, when the Shawnees raided in the Cowpasture. A party of frontiersmen had fought a skirmish with the advance guard of the Shawnees only a few miles east.

All this was told with the air of a man who is really thinking about something else. He had sat and talked for half an hour and I had listened with growing impatience when suddenly he got up and held out his hand to me.

"May your road be good," said he, "and now good-bye to you."

I inquired with some heat if this were another of his foolish tricks, and suggested that I had no time to waste. He took no offense.

"The Lord sent spies into the land of Canaan before the chosen people entered," he explained. "It has come to me that I am to go down along the Clinch and the Holston and spy out new lands for the oppressed in North Carolina. Tell James Hunter that when you see him."

With that he set off, and I let him go without any word. His reference to James Hunter had stunned me. Neither to Alexander nor to anyone else had I told the name of the man I sought.

There were other things to worry me in the days that followed. By all custom, it should have been pleasant spring weather, a fit time for a long tramp. Instead, it began to rain, and poured down day after day. I walked in mud or in high grass that soaked me thru as I brushed thru it. Creeks were hard to ford, and at the James River I had to wait for hours to make a crossing. The road I followed, moreover, led along the side of the Blue Ridge, so that I was climbing hills or going down them all the time. Yet the people were kind, and I was getting hardened to the work, so that in spite of everything I found myself shortly following the trail thru Roanoke gap and down across the foothills on the other side.

The weather cleared finally and I was striding along, trying to pick out landmarks that would tell me where I was, when a traveler came out of a side road and fell in step with me. He was a rangy fellow with a sardonic eye and a long nose that wrinkled like a pointer's when he showed interest.

I told him I was going to North Carolina.

"By whiskers, you're just about there," he commanded. "Lift your feet high, son, or you'll stumble over the line. See yonder?"

He pointed to where a knob-like hill lifted itself over to the southeast.

"THAT'S Pilot Mountain and Pilot Mountain's in North Carolina."

It seemed very near, but he told me there was plenty of tramping ahead for me. Depending on where I wanted to go, of course. If I was going down to court at Hillsboro, then straight ahead and bear to the east after I crossed the Dan. Tho from what he heard, court wasn't holding regular, not since the back country folks had run Slippery Dick Henderson out. But if I was going somewhere else—"

I told him I was bound for Betharaba.

"Oh, the Dutch fort. Well, then, you'll have to swing back west a bit. Good place to go, these times. No trouble there, plenty to eat, no fighting. If I had any sense, I'd go there myself and get converted till the fuss is over."

The Moravians, according to him, were good business men, had more money than anybody else, and held onto it. No fighters tho, didn't believe in it. Had a close rub with the Cherokees once or twice, but the Cherokees figured their palisade was too tough to break thru and went on to easier picking.

"They're loyal, tho," announced my companion provocatively, and squinted into my face.

"Loyal to whom?" I asked in as neutral a tone as I could muster.

"Why to his high and mighty excellence, Governor Tryon. He was out here a year or so back, and they blamed near kissed him to death. And they won't have a thing to do with those dirty villains, the Regulators."

The tone of these remarks established my companion's party. I grinned at him.

"Better come along with me, then, and be safe."

He shook his head. "Nope. I'm just naturally stupid. I'm going down and get in what that gang of hoodlums call their army and help furnish targets for Mr. Tryon and Mr. Fanning and the rest of them to shoot at."

"Will it come to that?" I asked.

"Yes, and mighty quick. The governor's called out the eastern militia and is somewhere on the road now. And we'll walk right up to him and hand him a nice petition and have it blown back at us out of his field pieces."

"And yet you're going?"

"Just naturally stupid. Of course, somebody might happen to get in front of my rifle when I let it off, and there might be a few more sorta careless with their guns, but most of them is like Husband, good at talking, but not quite pert enough for a fight. Husband's a Quaker, even. This ain't no place for a Quaker."

I pressed him to tell me more about the situation. He had much the same story I had heard from Alexander, but added that the struggle had gone on for years now, and this meant the end of it. Either the governor would knuckle down, or the back country folks would move.

"Lots of room over the mountains," he boasted. "This land ain't so much for farming, and the game's mostly run out."

He went on to tell of Fanning, a young adventurer from New England, who had come down to make money out of office-holding in the new counties and had done it. Fanning, I gathered, was worse hated than the governor.

"Howell bit it off in his song. Listen to this." My friend broke into a nearly tuneless song and brought his feet down hard to keep time.

"When Fanning first to Orange came,
He looked both pale and wan,
An old patched coat upon his back,
An old mare he rode on.

"Both man and mare wa'n't worth five pounds,
As I've been often told;
But by his civil robberies,
He's laced his coat with gold."

The song helped us to swing along for the next two days, when we crossed the Dan River, and were really, so my companion Haddock told me, in North Carolina.

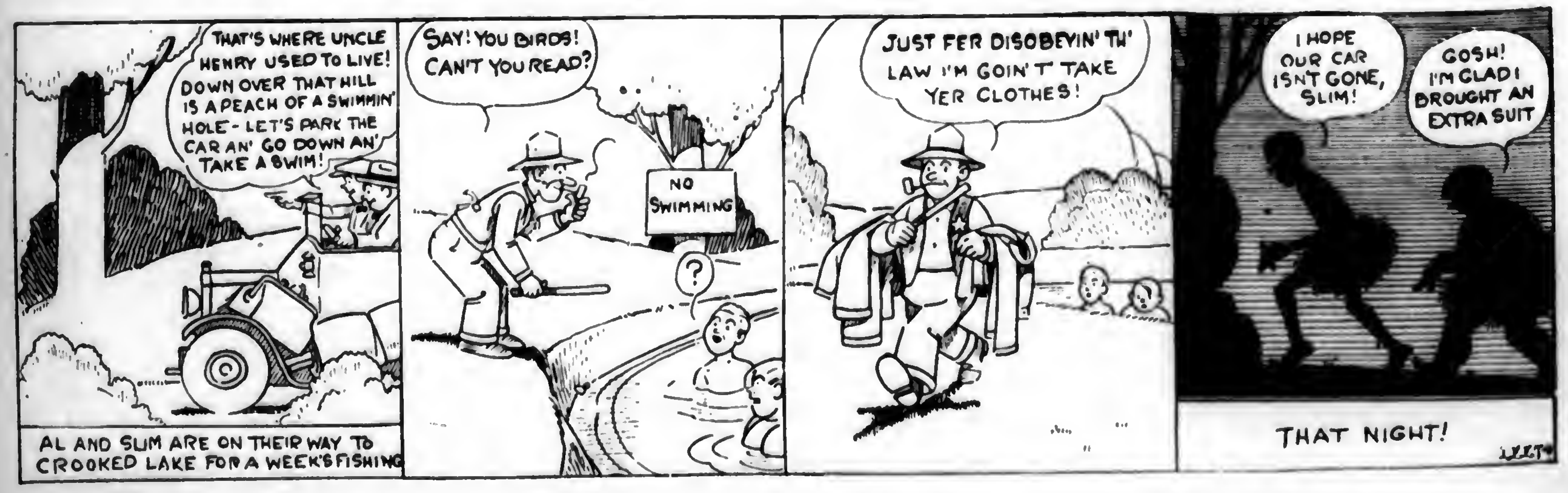
"The road you want is only half a mile or so," he told me that afternoon as the sun was getting low. "Better stop over here with Jim Butler. He'll feed you and me both, even tho you are thinking about turning Moravian."

"BUTLER'S place was no different from any of the hundred I had passed. The back country seemed all of one piece, unlike the coast, where Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and New York, seemed like different countries. Here was the usual log cabin with a shake roof held in place by poles, a chimney of sticks and clay, and half a dozen dogs and almost as many children coming to meet us.

Butler showed interest when we told him of our different destinations.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Help! Help! A couple of barrels, please!* : : : : : : *By Leet*


THAT'S WHERE UNCLE HENRY USED TO LIVE! DOWN OVER THAT HILL IS A PEACH OF A SWIMMIN' HOLE - LET'S PARK THE CAR AN' GO DOWN AN' TAKE A SWIM!
AL AND SLIM ARE ON THEIR WAY TO CROOKED LAKE FOR A WEEK'S FISHING
SAY! YOU BIRDS! CAN'T YOU READ?
NO SWIMMING
?
JUST FER DISOBEYIN' TH' LAW I'M GOIN' T' TAKE YER CLOTHES!
I HOPE OUR CAR ISN'T GONE, SLIM!
GOSH! I'M GLAD I BROUGHT AN EXTRA SUIT
THAT NIGHT!
LEET

They Visited Washington

New Jersey dairymen who, with their families, joined the state-wide dairy tour to the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Washington, D. C., and the Dairy Experimental Farm at Beltsville, Md., August 9 and 10th.

Did you ever hear this one?—

Domestic Philosophy

"That was an excellent paper your daughter read on The Influence of Science as Applied to Practical Government."

"Yes, Helen is the pride of her class, and now that she has mastered the Influence of Science as Applied to Practical Government I hope she will be willing to find out something concerning the Influence of the Vacuum Cleaner as Applied to the Parlor Rug."

Not Lost, but Gone Before

Two farmers met in town a few days after a cyclone hit the countryside.

"Yes, it did quite a bit of damage out our way," said one, reflectively. "By the ways, Hank, was that new barn of yours injured any?"

The other shifted his wad of chewing tobacco.

"I can't say rightly," he answered, slowly. "I ain't found it yet."

A group of workmen were excavating for a large office building. Several passersby regarded them curiously and finally an inquisitive wayfarer stopped and addressed the end laborer of the gang.

"My man," he said, "what are you digging for?"

The workman looked up. "Money," he shortly replied.

"Money," ejaculated the amazed wayfarer. "And when do you expect to strike it?"

"Saturday," was the abrupt answer.

Slightly Nervous

An English barrister, after a particularly trying day, came home with his nerves on edge and at once sought refuge in his own study, well away from the noises of the household machinery.

He sat down by the fire and was gradually getting calmed down when the cat, which had been sitting there, too, got up slowly and walked across the room.

The master turned on her and said indignantly: "Now, what are you stamping around here for?"

Markets

September 17, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEANS, Md, bu hmpr, green, $1@1.50. CABBAGE, N Y, bbl, Copenhagen, $1@1.25; Danish seed, $1.75@2. CELERY, 2-3 crate, rough N Y, $1.75@2; few low as $1.50; Mich, high balls, $1@1.10. CUCUMBERS, N Y, bu bskt, best $1.25@1.50; poor, $1; dills, $1.50@1.75. EGGPLANTS, N J, bu hmpr, 75c@$1. LETTUCE, crate, Iceberg, Colorado, best, $1.75@2; poor, $1; Calif, best $2@2.50; poor, $1.50; N Y, Big Boston, 50@65c; few 25c. ONIONS 100-lb sack, No 1 Indiana and Ohio yellows, $1.50@1.65; Mich, yellows, $2. PEAS, Idaho, 45-lb crate, $6. PEPPERS, bu hmpr, N J, 75@85c; 1½-bu hmpr $1@1.10. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, No 1, N J and Long Island Cobblers, $3.60@3.75; Maine Cobblers, best $3@3.50; poor, $2; Wisconsin whites, $3.25; Penna whites, $3@3.50. SWEET POTATOES, bbl, yellows, Va, $2.50@2.75; bu hmpr, N J, yellows, $1.25@1.50.

Vegetables (home grown supplies)—BEANS, bu bskt, $1@1.50. BEETS, doz bchs 15@20c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 50@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 15@25c. CORN bu white and yellow, best, $1.50; poor, $1. EGGPLANTS, 10-qt chip bskt, 50@75c. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 40@65c. ONIONS, doz bchs, 15@20c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 15@25c. SPINACH, bu bskt, winter, 50@75c. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip bskt, 20@30c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, N Y, Duchess, $1.50; Wolf River, $1.65@1.75; Va, Red Streaks $1.50@1.75; Jonathans, $2; N J, Wealthies, $1.90@2. CANTALOUPES, Colorado, crate, standards, $1.50@1.75; flats, 50@85c; Colorado, honey dews, best, $1.65@1.75; poor, $1. CRANBERRIES, Mass, 25-lb box, $3.25. GRAPES, Calif, table, crate, Tokays, $1.50; Thompson Seedless, $1.40; lugs, Tokays, best, $1.25@1.35; poor, $1; juice, lugs, Zinfandels, $1.40@1.50; Muscats, $1@1.05; Mich, 4-qt bskt, Champions, 25@30c; Del, 2-qt bskt, Moore's Early, 20@23c. PEACHES, bu bskt, Elbertas, N J, best, $1.50@1.75; small and over-ripe, $1@1.50; Penna, $2; medium, $1.25@1.50; Ohio, $2@2.25; medium, $1.50@1.75; small 75c@$1; Mich, $2@2.25. PEARS, N Y, bu bskt, No 1 Bartletts, $2@2.50; No 2, $1.50.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Slow, about steady to 10c lower; good and choice, 150@210 lbs, selling $12.45@12.50; best packing sows around $9.75; all others quotably steady; heavies, $12 downward; light lights and pigs around $11.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 125 head; held for Monday.

Calves—Receipts, 25 head; steady; top veals, $16.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 100 head; steady, fat lambs, $14.75 downward.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $16@16.50; No 2 timothy, $14@14.50; No 3 timothy, $12.50@13.50; No 1 light clover mixed $15.50@16; No 2 light clover mixed, $12@14.

Oats—No 2 white, 52½@53½c; No 3 white, 50½@51½c; No 4 white, 48½@49½c.

Shelled Corn—No2 yellow, $1.04@1.05; No 3 yellow, $1.02@1.03; No 4 yellow, 99c@$1; No 5 yellow, 97@98c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11.50@12.90; fair to good, $10.50@11.50; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; boolgna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls, good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $11@14; Tennessee, choice, $13.50@14.50; fair to good, $10.50@12; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7; lambs, spring, extra, $15@15.50; medium, $12@13.50; common, $8@11.

Hogs—Nearby handy weights, $11.50@12; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18; No 2, $16@17; No 3, $15@16; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $16.50@17; No 3, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator: No 2 red winter, $1.35@1.36; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.29@1.30; lower grades selling at the usual trade discounts.

Corn—Nominal in absence of sufficient business to establish a market.

Oats—Car lots as to location: No 2 white, 57½@58½c; some heavy weight stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 48@51c; extras, 92 score, 47c; 91 score, 44c; 90 score, 42c; 89 score, 40c; 88 score, 39c; 87 score, 38c; 86 score, 37c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 27c; longhorns, round lots, 27c; jobbing, small lots, 28@29c; single daisies, fresh, 27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery butter, 46@52c; fresh eggs, 46@50c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.50 ea; springers, 50c@$1 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 25@40c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 13@15c ¼ pk; lima beans, 12@15c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 15@35c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 1@5c ea; pickles, 50@75c per 100; corn, 20@35c doz; eggplants, 10@20c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, hd, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@8c bch; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk; $1@1.25 bu; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 30@35c ¼ pk; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5@8c bch; spinach, 12@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 8@15c qt box, 45@60c ⅝ bskt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@40c ½ pk; cantaloupes, 8@10c ea; peaches, 10@25c qt; $1@1.25 ⅝ bskt; elderberries, 10c qt; pears, 15@25c qt; plums, 10@20c qt; crabapples, 15c ¼ pk; grapes, Concord, 20@25c qt; Calif, 12@20c lb; watermelons, 20@50c ea.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending September 17, 1927:—Market extremely dull; beef steers tending steady with last week's close; no choice offerings; early top, $12 paid for 3 loads 1390-lb averages; bulk of sales, $10@10.75. Bulls, she stock and all cutters practicaly unchanged; bulk medium bulls, $6.50@7.25; butcher cows, $6@7.25; cutters, $4.50@6. Stockers and feeders steady with Monday's decline; supplies liberal, medium and good quality 750@900-lb weights predominating; most sales $8@8.75; choice kinds up to $9.50@9.75. Calves, steady; top vealers, $17. Hogs inactive, no sales early.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 28 cars; 7 Chicago, 6 Canada, 5 St Louis, 3 St Paul, 2 Tennessee, 2 Kansas City, 2 New York, 1 West Virginia, containing 821 head; 22 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 643 head; 13 calves, 108 hogs, 167 sheep. Receipts for week ending September 17, 1927: Cattle, 232 cars, 59 Virginia, 57 Chicago, 37 Canada, 30 St Paul, 15 West Virginia, 7 St Louis, 6 New York, 5 Penna, 3 Iowa, 2 Kansas City, 7 Tennessee, 2 Mississippi, 1 Michigan, 1 Wisconsin; containing 6806 head, 117 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 6923 head; 141 calves, 815 hogs, 582 sheep. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 278 cars containing 7884 head, 236 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 8120 head; 55 calves, 688 hogs, 775 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$11.75@13.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	11.00@12.75
Good, 950@1100 lbs	10.50@12.50
Medium, 850 lbs up	9.50@11.00
Common, 850 lbs up	8.00@9.50
Cows:—	
Choice	7.50@9.00
Good	6.25@7.50
Common and medium	4.50@6.25
Low cutter and cutter	3.50@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	15.00@17.00
Medium	12.00@15.00
Cull and common	6.00@12.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	10.00@11.75
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	11.75@12.75
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	12.00@13.00
Rough stock	8.50@10.00

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain, Hay and Straw—Wheat, $1.18; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39@40; shorts, $43@44; hominy, $50@51; middlings, $51@52; linseed, $56.50@57.50; gluten, $45.50@46.50; ground oats, $43@44; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 47@47½c; choice, 45@46c; do, good, 43@44c; do, prints, 47½@49½c; do, blocks, 46½@48½c; do, ladles, 35@37c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@34c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 32@33c, storepacked, 32c, dairy prints, 22@34c; process butter, 39@40c.

Live Poultry—Old chickens, hens, 4½ lbs and over, 27@28c; hens, 4@4½ lbs, 25@26c; hens, 3@4 lbs, 18@20c; Leghorns and other light stock, 17@18c; roosters, mixed colors, 16@17c; roosters, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 3 lbs and over, 28c; smaller, 26@27c; Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 24@25c; smaller, 22@23c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 20@22c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 20@22c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 20@22c, all kinds, smaller, 16@18c. Guineas, young, 1¾ lbs and over, 75c; smaller, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 46½@47c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 46c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 40½@45c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 33½c; do, No 2, 32½c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)….	$ .46	$ .47⅞	$ .42⅞	$ .45¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)….	.35½	.32½	.32½	.43¼
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)……….	12.37½	11.62½	11.62½	10.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)……	16.50	18.00	18.00	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)….	1.35½	1.45½	1.45½	1.39
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)…..	.58	.60½	.60½	.52¾

Livestock Market Advances

Review of the Week Ending September 17

BUTTER — The butter markets were firm thruout the week and prices advanced 1c to 1½ per pound. Fancy butter was scarce and in fairly active demand. Medium and lower grades were also in better demand. Shortage of fancy butter and higher prices caused more storage butter to come into the market.

EGGS—The New York egg market was firm with a good demand for the best lots. Receipts were rather light and quite irregular in quality. Nearby white eggs were firm with prices higher on the best. Supplies were scarcely sufficent for trade needs.

POULTRY—Cooler weather toward the close of the week strengthened the New York live poultry market. Fowl were slightly stronger and there was a fair demand for chickens. Leghorns broilers held steady while fowl were very irregular in quality. Dressed poultry was about steady. Fowl were firm under lighter receipts. The Hebrew holidays which fall on September 27 and 28 are expected to bring larger supplies of live poultry on the market. This is the Hebrew New Year and there is a good market for fat fowl, turkeys and geese.

GRAIN—Favorable weather and lighter export demand caused wheat prices to decline. Corn was lower and warm weather improving crop prospects. Oats and rye were about steady with rather light offerings.

HAY—The hay markets were generally steady for top grades. Receipts were light and the demand fairly active. Offerings of timothy were liberal in eastern markets but considerable of this hay was of the poorer grades. Good pastures are still restricting the demand from many sections. Alfalfa hay was in slightly better demand and the quality of the receipts improved.

FEED—Declines in grain price have weakened the feed market and several feeds were sharply lower. Middlings dropped from $2 to $3 per ton but are still $6 to $8 higher than last year. The bran market was weaker but prices held about the same. Linseed meal prices dropped while hominy feed was around $2 to $3 lower. Limited supplies of gluten held the market steady for this feed.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market improved and prices were about 25c higher than last week at the close of the week. Beef steers continued to advance while heifers and cows were irregular. Vealers advanced while stockers and feeders were firm. Fat lambs and yearling wethers were higher while fat ewes and feeding lambs advanced around 15c to 50c.

POTATOES—The potato markets were irregular during the week. Early in the week there was a stronger tendency and prices advanced at most markets but toward the close prices were lower on many markets and trading very slow. Shipments from Maine showed heavy increases running as high as 132 cars a day. The movement from Pennsylvania also increased to around 25 cars daily.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 38@40c; do, firsts, 34@36c, do, seconds and poorer, 28@33c, storage, extra fancy, 35@36c; do, fancy, 33@34c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 58@60c, nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 39@56c, nearby pullets, 37@40c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 45@53c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 55@59c, do, firsts to extra firsts, 48@51½c; do, pullets, 27@30c.

Cheese—Firm; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 26@27c; do, average run, 25½@26c; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 27½@28½c; do, fancy, 25¼@26½c.

Live Poultry—Quiet; broilers, by freight, 25@28c, do, by express, 20@30c; fowls, by freight, 22@27c; do, by express, 17@29c, roosters, by freight, 16c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh 22@39c; do, frozen, 20@33c; fowls, fresh, 19@31c; frozen, 17@30c; turkeys, fresh, spring, 50@60c; frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@13.75; state bulls, $4@7, cows, $2@6.25.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $9@18; lightweight culls, $10@11; fed calves and buttermilks, $6@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@7, culls, $2.25@3.50; lambs, state, choice to prime, $14.75@15.75; medium, $11@14; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $11.25@11.75, pigs, $11.75@12.50; heavy hogs, $11.25@12; roughs, $7.75@8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment: City bran, $35.50; middlings, $39.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $55, nominal, western feed bran, $34, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $38; flour middlings, $45; red dog, $54, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment, white hominy feed, $44.60, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43.75; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $51.80 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay—Old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $23@25; No 2, $22@23, No 3 and poorer, $18@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $24.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.27¾, No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.45¾; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.58, No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, nominal, CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.07½; No 3 yellow, $1.05¾. OATS, No 2 white, 56½c, No 3 white, 55½c; No 4 white, 53¾c; white, clipped, 57@60c; fancy white, clipped, 62@65c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.09⅞. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 90c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Grain-fed steers, 25@50c higher; good and choice kinds 50c up; grassers and plain quality warmed up; natives steady to 25c lower, best western steers with weight steady, she-stock after early decline closed steady; bulls 25c higher; vealers, $1@1.25 higher. Top on strictly choice fed steers, $15.75, 50c over a week earlier, best heavies and yearlings, $15.65, mixed yearlings, $14.65; heifer yearlings, $13.35; Wyoming and Canadian grass steers with weight up to $12.25; most western grassers, $9.25@10.50.

Hogs—Market very uneven; steady to 10c lower on packing sows; better grade hogs mostly 15@25c off; spots more on good to choice 180@225-lb weights; top, $11.50, several loads 190@230 at that price; bulk good hogs, 180@230 lbs, $11@11.50, practically no butchers 240@290 lbs sold, butchers, 300 lbs up, largely $10.25@10.50; few 300-lb weights upward to $10.75 or better, most packing sows $9.75@10; pig market stagnant; estimated holdover, 6000 head.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Fat range lambs, $14; native lambs, $13.50; yearling wethers, $10.50, aged wethers, $8; fat ewes, $6.50, feeding lambs, $14.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, September 19, 1927.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 45½@46½c; ½-blood combing, 45@45½c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; ¼-blood combing, 45c. Michigan and New York fleeces, Delaine, unwashed, 44@45c; ½-blood combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; ¼-blood combing, 45c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England: ½ blood, 40@42c; ⅜-blood, 44c; ¼-blood, 43c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, September 19, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $14.50 bid; October, $16.10 asked; December, domestic, $16.20 asked; December, imported, $14.50 asked; March, domestic, $16.25 bid. Alsike, cash, $14.80; December, $11.90 bid; January, $15.05. Timothyseed, cash, $1.60; December, $1.65; March, $1.85 asked.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, September 19, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$34.50
Spring bran	33.50@34.00
Soft winter wheat bran	35.20@35.10
Hard winter wheat bran	35.00@35.25
Standard middlings	35.00@37.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	41.70@46.50
Flour middlings	44.70@48.00
Red dog flour	51.25@52.50
White hominy	43.20@43.50
Yellow hominy	42.50
Gluten feed	37.60@40.30
36 per cent cottonseed meal	42.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	45.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	47.00
31 per cent linseed meal	51.75

County News and Comment

Gloucester County, Pa.—August has been a trying month for the farmers of Gloucester County. The weather has been too cold for most crops and there has been too much rain. Heavy losses have been sustained by the fruit and vegetable growers. The late tomato crop has been particularly hard hit. The rains have blasted the blossoms and the set. It is now thought that there will not be one-half of a crop this season. Prices have advanced to forty cents a basket for canning house stock and one dollar for table stock. Sweet potato crop appears to be very light. Very few growers have started to dig because the potatoes have not grown to the size that the trade demands. The few that are digging are harvesting less than two baskets to the hundred hills. The peach crop has ripened two weeks ahead of last season. This threw the height of the harvest into the Labor Day holiday which forced growers to place huge amounts of fruit in cold storage. Instead of the high prices that looked certain early in the season, the market melted down to the point where fine fruit could be bought for 35c a basket. Of course, large amounts were sold in solid cars for distant markets at $1.50 and $2 per bushel basket f. o. b. the cars. It is estimated that close to a quarter of a million baskets of fruit have been placed in cold storage awaiting a higher market.—A. K.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—August was a freakish month, being the coldest on record of our local weather bureau. There were only seven clear days and eleven partly cloudy days. Thirteen cloudy days with lights frosts to its credit. Haying lasted well along into August. Oats not all cut yet, some not ripe enough to cut. Very little threshing done yet owing to the rainy weather. Some fall plowing done. The Annual Fair and Flower Show held at the Waverly Community House was a great success. Truck farmers are going to market three days a week. Prices continue good tho lower in price. Pears, $1 per 14-qt basket; tomatoes, $1.50 per 14 qts.; sweet corn, 30@45c doz.; apples, 50c pk.; cucumber pickles, 80c@$1 per 100; honey, 25c lb.; potatoes, 35c pk.; eggs, 45@50c.—E. A. K., Sept. 3.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Harvest is ended. Wheat mostly threshed out of the shocks. Barns filled with hay which was a bumper crop and space for grain in the straw scarce. Some oats threshed yielding above the average. Tractors are buzzing preparing the ground for wheat seeding. Lime and other fertilizers are liberally used. Corn not ripening satisfactory. Garden crops behind time, cool nights are supposed to cause this delay. Preparations for the county fair are being pushed with high hopes of the best exhibit ever. Our county has had an unusual visitation by auto tourists. The fine roads of our state is the drawing card. Our township schools will open Tuesday, September 5th. Wheat selling at $1.30; oats, 52c; ear corn, 55c; country butter, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 40c; dressed chickens, 50c.—M. L. V., August 30.

Lebanon County, Pa.—September commenced with ideal weather, much warmer than month of August. Corn has made rapid growth and with warm weather may yet develop into good matured corn. The threshing season is nearing completion with wheat generally below general average. Oats good in most instances. Plowing for fall seeding is about completed. Soil is in excellent condition for preparation for seeding. Potato stalks that were well sprayed are yet green but unsprayed vines are dead. The outlook for late potatoes is fairly good. Fruit not so plentiful. Apples and peaches not more than 30 per cent of a crop. Silo filling will be later this year than usual. New grass fields are exceptionally good this summer. Many farmers are clipping the young clover, while some fields are so rank that some are removing same for hay. Prices, wheat, $1.35; corn, $1.10; oats, 40c; hay, $17; potatoes, $1; peaches, $1.20@2 per basket, eggs, 38@40c; milk, 10c, retail.—P. L. M., Sept. 5.

Salem County, N. J.—Salem County has about closed the white potato season with one of the best crops ever grown and with prices so low that the growers have about broken even on the costs. Yields have run from 300 to 700 baskets to the acre with an average price of less than $1.50 per hundred weight. Only 1100 cars were shipped by rail from Salem and Cumberland Counties this year. The truck movement made a bigger dent into the total shipments than ever before. More cars went to nearby city markets, like Atlantic City, Wilmington and Philadelphia than ever before. Preparations are being made for filling silos. The corn crop is fine with a heavy tonnage of ensilage to the acre. It is estimated that the barns are better filled with hay, the pastures in finer condition, and ensilage prospects brighter than for many years. Milk production is holding up at a high point and with present prices the dairymen are in an optimistic state of mind. Canneries are busy, but are far from running at full capacity on account of the light crop being harvested. The cold weather is interfering with the proper ripening of the fruit. Farm labor supply is about equal to the demand with indications of a shift in the near future as the silo filling and corn husking season approaches.—E. M. B., Sept. 2.

Union County, Pa.—Not much wheat will be seeded before the 10th of the month on account of the danger from fly and many farmers will treat their wheat seed for smut. The second cutting of alfalfa has been made and a fine second-growth of medium red clover will be ready to cut for hay or for clover seed. A number of farmers are putting lime on the wheat seeding to help keep up a good growth of clover and to keep the soil sweet and friable. Potatoes are being sprayed weekly and unsprayed stalks are dying rapidly either of blight or they have made their growth and potatoes of such stalks are being dug. Corn will need continued warm weather all of this month to mature and it is hoped we will have no frost before October. Apples are being picked and marketed as they are ripening and the crop will be better than a half crop. Of other fruits, pears are the best crop this year. The rains since haymaking have helped the pastures and the stand of clover in wheat stubbles is the best for many years. Most of the rural schools opened last Monday. The Centre County Fair was held at Centre Hall last week with fine displays of fruits, vegetables and grain and the attendance was very good. The Union County Fair will be held the last four days of this month and 12 acres of an adjoining farm have been bought for parking cars. Prices: wheat, $1.30; corn, $1.10, new oats, 40c; potatoes, $1@1.25; apples, 50c@$1; eggs, 32c; butter, 50c.—J. N. G., Sept. 5.

Warren County, N. J.—August was a very wet and cool month. Some meadow and timothy hay yet to make and some oats still in the fields. Pasture has been very good during the entire summer and farmers have fed but little grain to get good production from cows. Milk has been advanced 42c per cwt. and the different receiving stations are paying from $2.25 to $2.37. Cows are selling from $150 to $225 each and are in good demand. Corn is developing slowly but some have started filling silos. Potatoes are not so large as usual but are smooth and clean and are yielding around 175 bushels per acre and are selling at $1.30. Peaches are quite plentiful and are selling from 75c to $1.25 basket. Sweet corn $2 per 100 ears; oats, 35c; wheat, $1.20; rye, 90c; barley, $1.10; corn, $30 ton; eggs, 41c; veal, 14c.—A. S. P., Sept. 3.

Westmoreland County, Pa.—Weather conditions fair but cold and foggy at night. Fall plowing most all done. Wheat crop small in this section this year on account of excessive rains last fall. Oats crop good; some corn making good headway toward maturity but some very poor. The Fayette County Granges held their annual picnic at Dawson Driving Park on Saturday, August 27, with a good turn out. Potatoes turning out well; plenty of apples, no peaches; no pears to speak of, sweet corn scarce; some tomatoes. Prices: eggs, 45c; butter, 55c; corn, $1.20; wheat, $1.10, oats, 52c; timothy hay, $18.—L. C., Sept. 1.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

MANY farm crops, such as peaches or tomatoes, must be sold immediately after harvest, but there are others that may be held for a time for a favorable market. Grain and potatoes are, perhaps, the most important of these in this section of the country.

Farmers are usually hard pressed for cash at harvest time and must sell, even tho prices are unsatisfactory. Wheat is harvested at a time when taxes, fertilizer bills and other expenses fall due and altho the farmer feels reasonably sure that prices will advance, he is forced to sell. This condition is largely responsible for the fact that 85 per cent of the Pennsylvania wheat crop is marketed during July, August and September. It has been determined that about 60 per cent of the demand for soft red winter, wheat for milling and export occurs between August 1 and January. This shows that while the crop may not be exceptionally heavy, there will be a temporary surplus during the months of most active marketing and prices will naturally be depressed. On the other hand, if the grower decided to hold his wheat his capital would be tied up and he would run the risk of damage by fire, rodents and insects.

Potato growers are faced with the same problem but with them it is more difficult as prices show a wider fluctuation. One reason for this is that the wheat market is established by world conditions. Wheat can be shipped long distances at a relatively low cost, as compared with potatoes, on account of its smaller bulk. The country-wide conditions establish the price of potatoes but higher transportation costs make it more of a local problem. This means that eastern markets are chiefly influenced by crop conditions in Pennsylvania, Maine, New York and Long Island.

Potatoes are a more perishable product than wheat and the grower who holds them for higher prices takes a chance. Prices are more erratic and loss from disease, decay and shrinkage are often large. The grower who decides to hold his crop must keep well informed on market and crop conditions. Market reports, shipment figures and crop estimates are an aid in determining when to sell. Market reports show the daily supply of potatoes in the various cities, the condition of the market and the prices at which potatoes are selling. It also shows conditions and prices at shipping points thruout the country. Shipment figures show where the supply is coming from and give an idea of the amount of potatoes left to ship. Crop estimates are a guide to yield and production in your own and competing states.

The prices prevailing at harvest time, the quality and condition of the potatoes, the cost of storage and the prospects for higher prices are points to consider in making the decision as whether to sell or store. A study of average monthly potato prices thru a course of ten years shows that in many years prices decline after harvest and do not advance to any extent until near the end of the marketing season. This means that in such years, the grower will have heavy expenses for storage and will also risk larger losses from decay and shrinkage.

Conditions are Continually Changing

In general, no absolute rules of marketing can be laid down for conditions change from day to day and unforseen developments may arise at any time. Many successful growers realize this and sell a good proportion of their crop at harvest. The balance they market gradually thruout the season.

I have noticed that when prices are advancing growers will hold their potatoes with the hope of selling at the peak. Prices will advance to a point that is not actually warranted by the supply and distant producing sections will begin to ship to those markets, since they can make a profit despite the high freight rate. The additional supply and high prices causes buyers to limit their purchases and the market begins to drop. Then all the growers who have been holding potatoes for higher prices begin to ship as rapidly as they can with the hope of selling before prices drop still further. This forces prices down and results in a slump. The safest and wisest plan is to sell on a rising market and not to hold on in hopes of getting the last penny.

I Learned Many Things

(Continued from page 3)

this for greens. The chickens do not pick all the wheat off, so the field is harvested, after which the young pullets range over the stubble and glean the shattered wheat, also getting plenty of green feed from the weeds and grass in the stubble.

Sanitary conditions are carefully maintained on the farm. The colony houses are whitewashed and cleaned at frequent intervals, and the drops of the laying houses are cleaned off every day. When I visited the farm about the first of August they were getting ready to house some early pullets. The old litter was going out in spreader loads, after which the house was to be sprayed with a disinfectant solution and whitewashed prior to shutting up the young birds. I mentioned the fact that this litter was an excellent source of fertility, and that many farmers could better their farms as well as their flocks by cleaning out the poultry buildings more often, with the idea of working as much straw thru them as possible.

"That is right," agreed Mr. Larsen. "We make a lot of manure here, with the chickens and the cows, and it certainly has brought up the land. We always have enough corn, oats and wheat to supply our needs, and have had wheat to sell."

This is in marked contrast to many poultry farms where every pound of feed has to be purchased. On this farm mill feeds alone have to be bought, and by building a storage building these can be bought to advantage and held against a rise. We went in this building, not quite finished, which was planned so that the feed went in at the second story to be mixed, and was chuted down to the ground floor to be bagged and distributed. Mr. Larsen is a carpenter by trade, and has built all the buildings himself, working at his trade to finance the farm while getting started. This ability is just another of the advantages the farm enjoys.

Feed Fermented Mash

One of the most interesting features of the farm is the method of feeding the layers, in which a fermented mash using germinated oats is used. This is known as the diastase method, from the name of a digestive ferment produced by the germinating oats. A mash of the following formula is the basis of this: 100 each of bran, middlings, ground oats and meat scrap, 150-200 cornmeal. The extra amount of meal is included to maintain body weight. Oats germinated in tubs are mixed with this to form a wet mash. About three pounds of dry oats are taken per 100 birds per day, and after this quantity has been soaked and germinated, a part is set aside to be fed to the hens at 10 A. M. while the remainder is mixed with the mash formula to form a moist mash and allowed to stand in a warm place until 3 P. M. when it is fed in troughs to the hens. Enough is fed so that there is some in the troughs the next morning to start the day. Sufficient scratch grain is fed to keep the hens in good condition. In the winter a brooder stove in the feed house furnishes enough heat to germinate the oats and maintain the fermenting process in the mixed mash. It takes several days, according to the temperature to germinate the oats. Mr. Larsen told me that he plans to add to his long laying house at which time he is going to build a two-story feed house in the center which will contain a small steam boiler to furnish warmth and hot water for the mash. Codliver oil at the rate of a pint per 100 pounds is fed with the mash, and more in cold weather. I understand that roup is almost unknown with this method of feeding, due to the fine condition which the birds maintain. When I was on the farm very few cull hens had been sold, and the layers that I saw were in fine shape, large and heavy with all evidences that they were producing right along.

Sell Pullets in Summer

Some of the outstanding features of this farm are a good strain of Leghorns carefully managed and well fed, suitable buildings economically constructed with everything handy, sanitary conditions carefully maintained, and home supplies of grain and roughage. Then, too, the sale of baby chicks, hatching eggs, broilers and pullets adds a great deal to the income from eggs. Right in the middle of the summer, for instance, when the egg yield is dropping and the growing stock is making extra demands for fed, it is a mighty fine thing to have the money from the sale of several hundred pullets.

When I was about to leave I told Mr. Larsen that I had enjoyed seeing his plant and felt that I had learned something.

"I always like to visit other plants, too," he replied. "Sometimes they are better than my own and sometimes not as good, but I never went on a farm yet where I didn't pick up at least one idea that I could use profitably at home."

That's a pretty good thought, isn't it?

High Finance

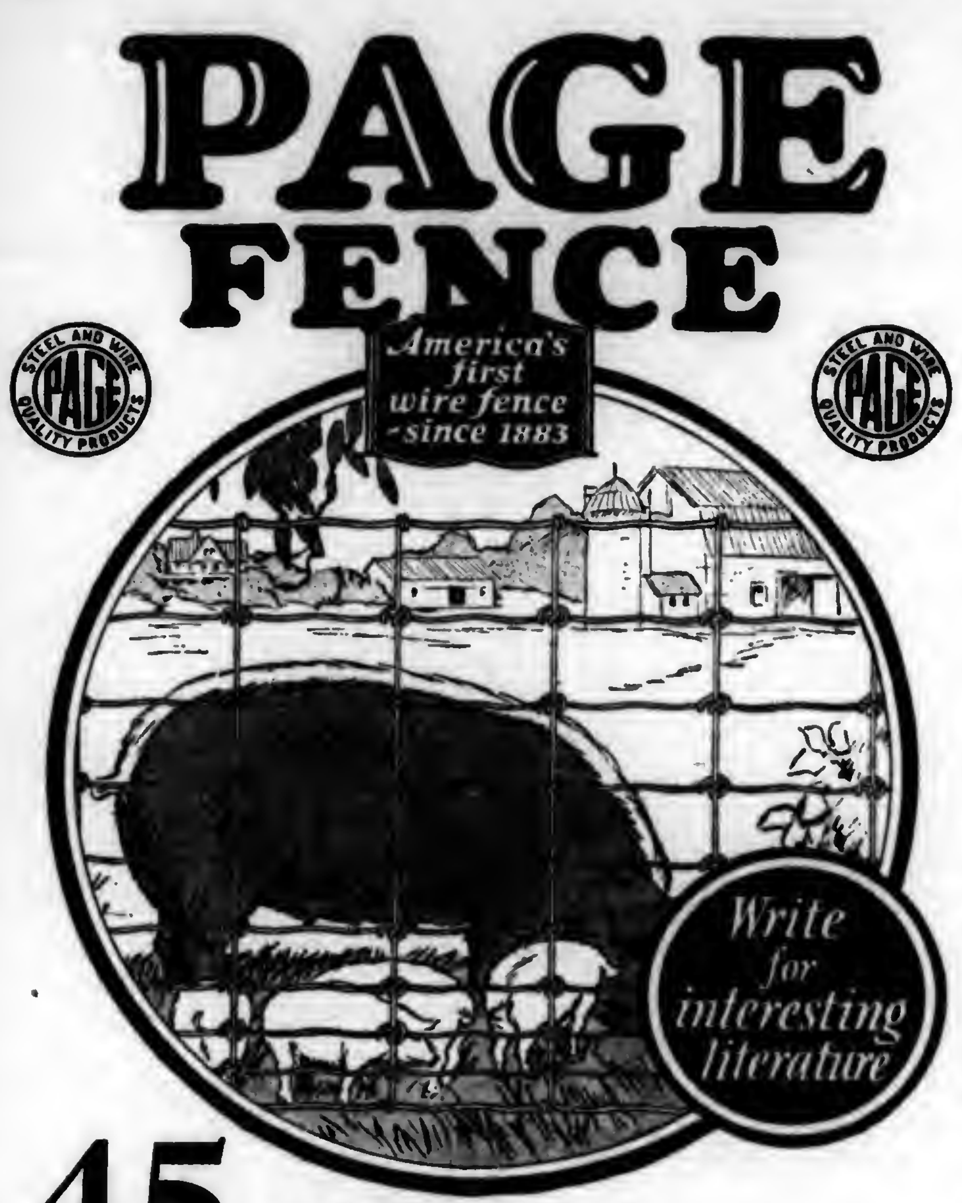
"A dime? what do you want a dime for?"

"What do I want a dime fur? Well, mister, I'll tell yer. I've got nine hundred an' ninety-nine thousan', nine hundred an' ninety-nine dollars an' ninety cents, an' I'd just lowe t' make it a million."

The Meanest Man

Mitzi—I heard that the guy you were out with last night is awful stingy.

Fritzi—Stingy? Dearie, if he'd 'a bought me a bag of peanuts I'd 'a' got shell shock!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For 45 years Page Fence has rendered economical, lasting protection. It was America's first wire fence—and it is still first for quality and proven service.

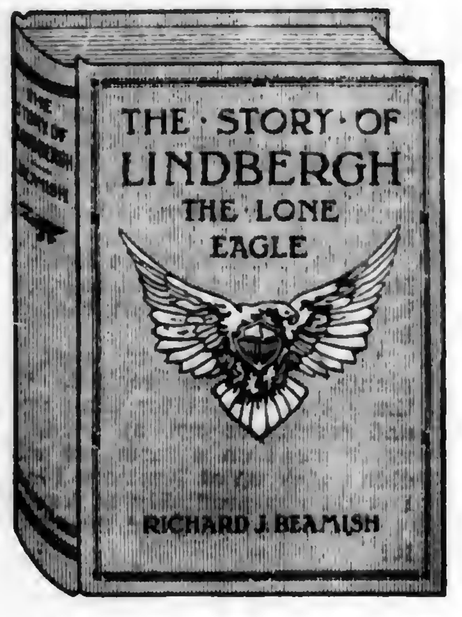
Page Fence is constructed of the best and most uniform of wire. It is covered with a heavy coat of galvanizing to resist rust and may be obtained either in the staple tie or hinge joint type of knot.

Ask your dealer to show you—he carries the pattern you need.

PAGE STEEL and WIRE COMPANY
An Associate Company of the American Chain Co., Inc.
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT
Fence Department
District Sales Offices: Chicago New York Pittsburgh San Francisco
In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, *Limited*, Niagara Falls, Ontario

From the Plow to the Plane

Another farm bred boy gains eminence



You will want to read the story of the "Flying Fool," who was far wiser than his critics knew. His non-stop flight from New York to Paris has enrolled his name among the immortals.

The story of Lindbergh, together with the development of aviation, epoch-making flights, and historic efforts to bridge the distance between the Old and New Worlds, is more thrilling than fiction and every word true.

The complete book measures 6 x 8½ inches and comprises approximately 300 pages, including 32 full pages of pictures. It is bound in rich cloth, with gold and ink stamping on front cover and back. It is written by Richard J. Beamish, whose "History of the World War" had the largest sale, within a given time, of any book ever published.

How to Secure One Free

Send us three yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each—your own renewal will count as one—and we will forward the book to your address postage prepaid. The book will not be given with your own subscription alone. Two other subscriptions must accompany your order.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Self-Feeder Used Extensively

Will you please advise me as to what you consider the most economical ration (at present prices) for steers from 600 to 800 pounds to be fed on self-feeder and hay? (Mostly clover.) My idea is to market these steers in 90 days if market is favorable. I have corn and usually chop it with the cob.—M. G. R.

The self-feeder is quite extensively used in feeding cattle, especially where the cattle are put on a short feed. The results secured seem to justify the practice especially during the summer and fall months when considerable labor can be saved by this method of feeding. There is not only a saving of labor but there is also less danger of getting cattle off feed than by hand feeding, especially if the cattle are to be forced for market.

Since the current prices for feed are not given we will assume that any feed used in addition to the corn must be purchased. If such is the case, the most desirable practice to follow with the use of the self-feeder would be to purchase only a protein supplement in the form of linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal. If oats are available on the farm and the price per bushel is less than half the price per bushel for corn some oats can be used to advantage. The following combination should give good results when used in a self-feeder: Corn shelled or ground without the cob, 65 pounds; ground oats, 20 pounds; and linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal, 15 pounds. If the oats are not available the combination can be made up of corn, 85 pounds, and oil meal or cottonseed meal, 15 pounds. In addition to the grain feed the cattle should have all the clover hay they will consume. The cattle also should have free access to water and salt should be provided.—W. H. T.

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If all the autos in the world were laid end to end, it would be Sunday afternoon.

IN PHILADELPHIA last year 134 children were killed by motor vehicles and 4000 others were injured.

There doesn't seem to be much trouble meeting expenses. One meets them almost everywhere.

"Just when a fellow is doing well in a hospital he gets discharged."

Let's fix up Now!

Don't let the late fall days get by before you fix up your farm buildings for the winter. At your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store — where you will find the "tag" in the window — you can get everything you need for this work. These stores have roofing, roof paper, prepared shingles that they have selected to best meet the conditions in your locality. They can help you with barn ventilating systems, and are headquarters for paints and varnishes that will give your buildings full protection against winter storms.

It pays to keep all of your equipment in good shape, and the easiest money you can make is to keep up repairs constantly so that you do not have the expense of rebuilding.

Fencing, Too

Are your fences tight and in good condition? Don't put it off until spring to put in new posts if they are needed. It is easier to put in a new stretch of fencing now than it will be next spring when the ground is muddy and spring work is piling up. Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man can give you all the information you need about fencing as well as builders' and all other kinds of hardware.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service

Cheviot RAMS
the only IMPORTED FLOCK in Pennsylvania
1 year and over, $50 to $100. Ram lambs, to $35. Jersey Bull Calves, $250 to $400.
enheim Farm, Inc., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

DAIRY

nsey Bull Calves at Farmer's prices Sire's Dam 783 lb. A. ord. Dams of calves all good A. R. records al accredited herd. Write today for full de ion and prices. Frizlyn Farm, Pipersville, Pa.

STERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALF $60.00— Guernsey Bull calf, a grandson of Langwater n King, $50.00. Reg. Spotted Poland China September pigs at $15 each, $28 per pair or $39 . A. M. Kennel, R. D. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

& Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

EAD OF HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY COWS T. B. Tested, due to freshen this fall McCULLOUGH FARMS, White Pine, Pa.

ULL one good registered T. B. tested Jersey Bull, 11 months old. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

UERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or sey dairy calves, write WOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

SWINE

RKSHIRES 12 Bred Sows for fall farrow. These are the that please. Should be shipped soon. Cash or terms. Get them. Be quick. IS BERKSHIRE FARMS, DAGSBORO, DEL.

rkshires—Pure Bred—Registered llent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from litters. F CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs grown on free range with access to growing . INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

ISTERED O. I. C. PIGS $8.75, six weeks old, litters, best blood lines. Northern grown Rosen Rye, vetch mixed, great yielder. Geo. N. cht, Mallory, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITE, Duroc and Berkshire Pigs, eks old, $4.00; 8 weeks old, $5.00. Ready to in Sept., Oct., & Nov. High-grade & purebred $8.00 each. Oaks Dairy Farm, Wyalusing, Pa.

Type Reg. Durocs A few choice bred gilts and pigs for sale. right and shipped on approval. G. C. SAUF- R. D. No. 2, Hummelstown, Pa.

GE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE PIGS—Best Strains. he Breed. OMER REAMS, LUTHERSBURG, PA.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
ER STOCK FARM. FREMONT, O.

H GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. EO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites g boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show and champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

GOATS

UABLE Toggenburg Buck, Nubian Stud, Horn Saanan and Spanish doe soon fresh, $40. World's Milkers Goldsborough Goat Farm, Scranton, Pa.

DOGS

nting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Cat- Kaskaskennels, AW-85, Herrick, Ill.

LIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUP S WANTED—Will buy litters. RGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

n, Skunk, Fox, wolf, rabbit hounds. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. KENNELS, OCONEE, ILL.

t Terriers, Fox Terriers, Police, Rabbit Hounds. Lists, 10c. ER SLATER, Box P.F. PANA, ILL.

UND, RANGER, my coon & o'possum hound. Age four, rabbit proof, extra at tree, $45. COY HICKS, B-106, Sedalia, Ky.

D TEN CENTS for individual description of hunting hounds, photo group. Fur price list. land Fur Hound Exchange, Salem, Mich.

glish Shepherd Pups from real heel working stock. Cheap for ity. ALBERT HERRMANN, Norwood, Minn.

PHERD PUPS—3 males, 3 months old, $4.00 1 female, $2.50. Bred from heel drivers. R. TANGER, YORK SPRINGS, PA.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

GARGET.—I have a four-year-old cow that had twin calves last September. Since then she has come in heat quite often but fails to get with calf. Several weeks ago she gave bloody milk out of one teat and now the milk in that teat is thick and yellow.—L. W. L., Gettysburg, Pa. This is a condition in the interior of the udder which cannot always be corrected. It is a fact that some udders have a decided lack of tone, vigor, and resistance in the internal glandular secreting structure. It is also true that such udders are chronically affected, and are subject to frequent periods of abnormal milk. For a trial give the following treatment—a full dose of Epsom salts (1½ pounds) in two quarts of water as a drench. Follow with a similar dose in five days. Give on the grain feed once daily for a five-day period a full teaspoon of saltpeter. For several days milk out the quarters four or five times a day. Would suggest, also, a highly stimulating grain ration. This is important. A mixture of 100 pounds each of corn and cob meal, ground oats and cottonseed meal is satisfactory. Please bear in mind that there are many such cases with which we cannot cope. Have your cow examined by a veterinarian who probably can determine the cause of failure to become pregnant.

SOW IS PARALYZED.—Please tell me what to do for a sow. She farrowed a litter of nine pigs, her first litter, on January 23 and raised seven. By March 4 she seemed to have no use of her hind legs and her front feet also were paralyzed. She always had dry bedding every day and was out of any draft. Stables were fairly warm. I gave her a dose of Epsom salts but she don't seem to get any better. She has a good appetite and I turn her over about three times a day. The sow is in good shape and is not run down.—A. M., Monroeville, N. J. This condition is probably a rachitic condition due to the ration being inadequate and the added drain on her body because of the little pigs. If milk is available, feed milk, weaning the pigs promptly. A good diet would consist of ground corn, 100 lbs.; oil meal, 5 lbs.; tankage or fish meal, 10 lbs; and ground alfalfa, 5 lbs. In the absence of ground alfalfa, good alfalfa or clover hay could be used. Feed one tablespoonful of cod liver oil per day in the feed. The ration has probably been deficient in vitamins during the nursing period.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER **261 S. Third St., Philadelphia**

POULTRY

SEPT. PRICES on Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks and Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed $8 per hundred; Light Mixed $7 per hundred. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 25 chicks are 2c more and 50 are 1c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $10; Barred Rocks, $10; Heavy Mixed, $8; White Leghorns, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

S. C. BUFF and White Leghorns, $9.00—100. Barred Rocks, $10.00—100. Reds, $10.00. White Rocks, $11.00—100. Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100. Light Mixed, $7.00—100. I pay the postage. Jacob Niemond, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 B. Rocks or S. Reds, $10; S. Leghorns or H. Mixed, $8; Mixed, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

CAPONS—Best large and small breeds. Lowest prices. R. C. MacKley, Broguevllle, Pa.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 27 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 900 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

SELECTED S. C. White Leghorn Pullets—April and May hatched. Raised on free range, from "heavy laying" strain, $1.50 each. C. L. Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

PULLETS 50c each. White Leghorn produced from Ohio Accredited chicks. April and May hatched. Satisfaction guaranteed. Better Poultry Co., Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—10 wk.—75c, 12 wk.—85c. Ed Kroodsma, Zeeland, Mich.

PHEASANTS

GOLDEN, silver, Amherst, Reeves, Silver Seabright, Buff Cochin, Bantams. N. B. Custead, Oliphant Furnace, Pa.

FARM LANDS

SACRIFICE 123-acre dairy, general farm; cows, equipment; $14,000; large barn, tile silo, 10-room house; Baltimore market. Wauwatosa Farm, Woodbine, Md.

31 ACRE FARM on state road, ½ mile to town. Excellent buildings, priced to sell $8000.00. J. K. Benner, Owner, R. D. 2, Quakertown, Pa.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Mills Co., 566 Broadway, New York.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

CIGARS

"THE IDEAL SMOKE"—Box of 25 National Stars Cigars. Sweet to the last puff. $1.00 postpaid. Box of 50, $1.90. C. O. D. orders accepted. J. C. Hildebrand, Red Lion, Pa.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE SUPPLIES—All kinds, globes, lighters, burners, sad-irons, hot-plates, etc. Carbide low price. Trade in your old generator for a "Standard Gas well." Liberal allowance. Circulars free. Chas. A. Brown, Mannsville, N. Y.

PEERLESS CONCRETE MIXER not only mixes concrete but is a practical machine for treating seed wheat with copper carbonate dust for stinking smut. Catalogue Free. A. M. Dellinger, Lancaster, Pa.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester—poor man's price, only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment, easily shipped by express. Illustrated catalogue free. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kan.

REMNANTS for quilts, patchwork, etc., all kinds, all sizes, 4½ lbs., sent C. O. D. $1 plus postage, 11 lbs. $2.00. Warren Remnants Co., Dept D, Group Hall, Mass.

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

WANTED—Ginseng, price high. Mayapple root. Beeswax. Hides. Furs in season. Write, R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

FISTULA—Horses, cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

Daisy Air Rifle

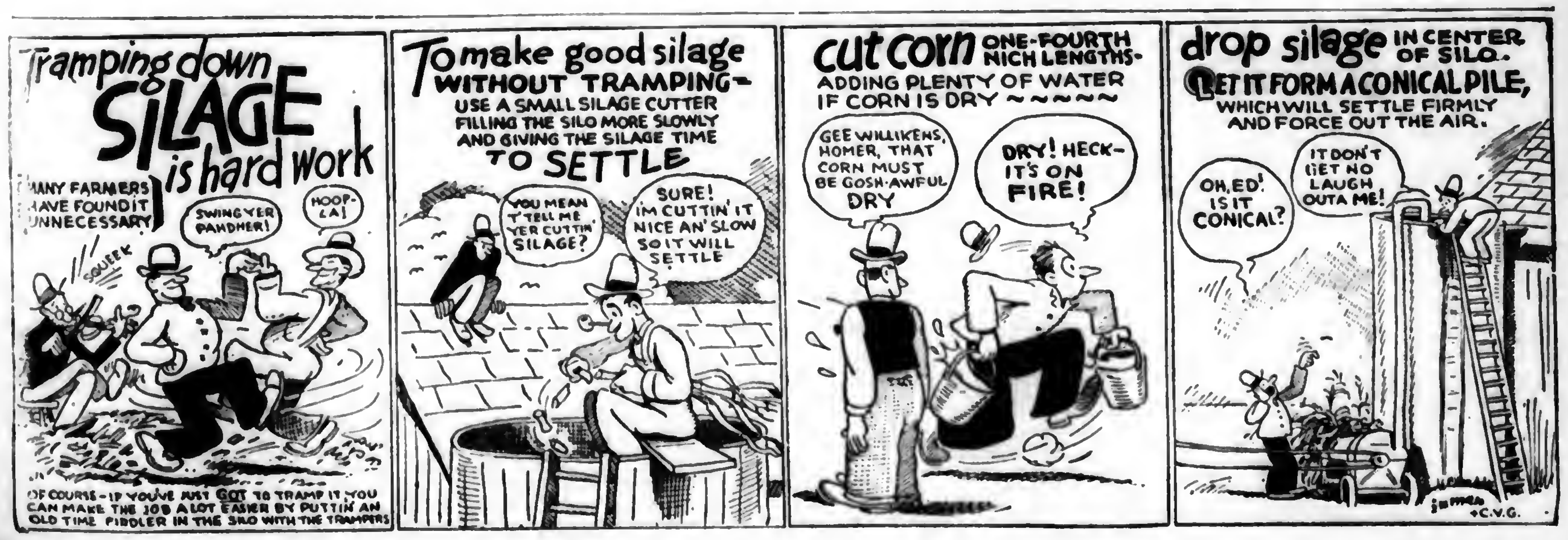
"DAISY" MODEL H REPEATER

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

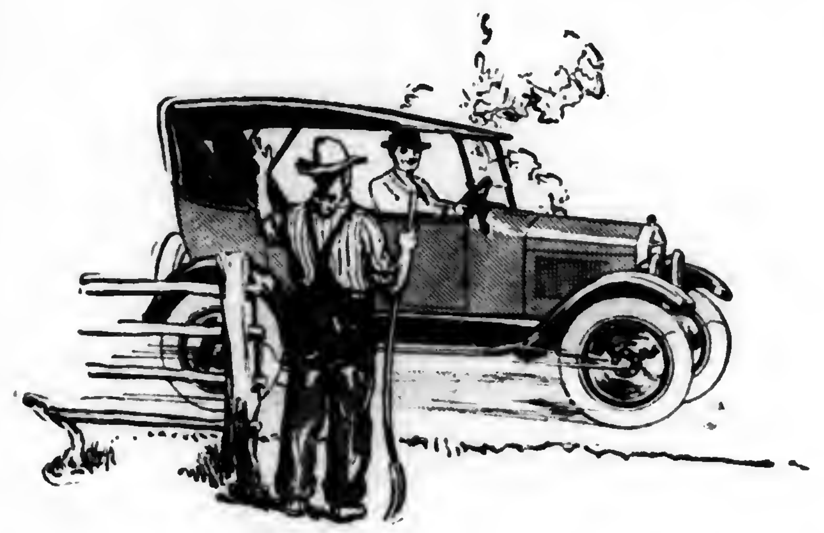
32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER **261 So. Third St., Phila. Pa**

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


Tramping down SILAGE is hard work
MANY FARMERS HAVE FOUND IT UNNECESSARY
SQUEEK
SWING YER PAHDNER!
HOOP-LA!
OF COURSE - IF YOU'VE JUST GOT TO TRAMP IT YOU CAN MAKE THE JOB A LOT EASIER BY PUTTIN' AN OLD TIME FIDDLER IN THE SILO WITH THE TRAMPERS
To make good silage WITHOUT TRAMPING— USE A SMALL SILAGE CUTTER FILLING THE SILO MORE SLOWLY AND GIVING THE SILAGE TIME TO SETTLE
YOU MEAN T' TELL ME YER CUTTIN' SILAGE?
SURE! IM CUTTIN' IT NICE AN' SLOW SO IT WILL SETTLE
cut corn ONE-FOURTH INCH LENGTHS- ADDING PLENTY OF WATER IF CORN IS DRY
GEE WILLIKENS, HOMER, THAT CORN MUST BE GOSH-AWFUL DRY
DRY! HECK- IT'S ON FIRE!
drop silage IN CENTER OF SILO. LET IT FORM A CONICAL PILE, WHICH WILL SETTLE FIRMLY AND FORCE OUT THE AIR.
OH, ED! IS IT CONICAL?
IT DON'T GET NO LAUGH OUTA ME!
C.V.G.

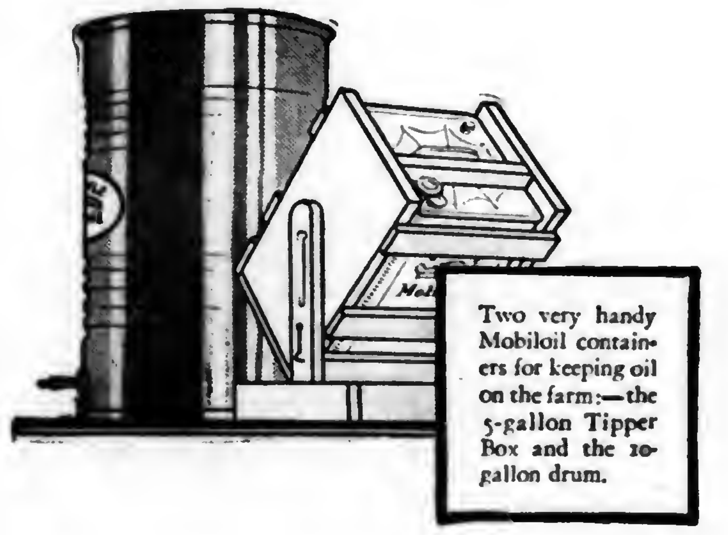
New Ford economy – through quieter, smoother starts – and lessened carbon!



During the past few months countless Ford owners have discovered these two things (1) Today's Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" brings new smoothness, new comfort to Ford starting and stopping; (2) the new Mobiloil "E" leaves *amazingly* little carbon. And no other lubricating oil seems to combine these *two* advantages in such a marked way.

It was only after a way had been found to combine these two qualities in one oil that the new Mobiloil "E" was offered to Ford owners.

Thus the new Mobiloil "E" offers two definite economies in Ford operation



Two very handy Mobiloil containers for keeping oil on the farm:—the 5-gallon Tipper Box and the 10-gallon drum.

It costs money to remove carbon. It costs money to replace transmission bands. With today's Mobiloil "E" you greatly postpone *both* of these expenses. Thus Mobiloil "E" is the cheapest Ford lubricant to use. Its slightly higher price is returned to you many times over by these definite savings.

There are other savings, too. The new Mobiloil "E" has just the right character and body to protect the Ford engine, clutch and transmission. Wear is substantially reduced. Repair bills are held to the minimum. Overheating is a rarity.

Proof in one crankcase full

Four quarts of the improved Mobiloil "E," when poured into your crankcase, will show you new smoothness in Ford starting and stopping.

As the mileage rolls up, the cash savings from the improved Mobiloil "E" will roll up, too. Fewer band replacements, fewer carbon removals, and fewer repairs to pay for. Have your Ford crankcase drained and refilled with one gallon of fresh Mobiloil "E," which can be obtained in original sealed one-gallon cans, or by the quart from reliable Mobiloil dealers. Also supplied in larger cans and drums for home supply.

Use Mobiloil "E" in your Ford car and Ford truck the year round. In Fordson tractor use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. Ask the Mobiloil dealer what grade of Mobiloil to use in cars, trucks and tractors of other makes. All Mobiloil dealers have the complete Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil "E"
***for* Fords**

VACUUM OIL COMPANY MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas*
Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

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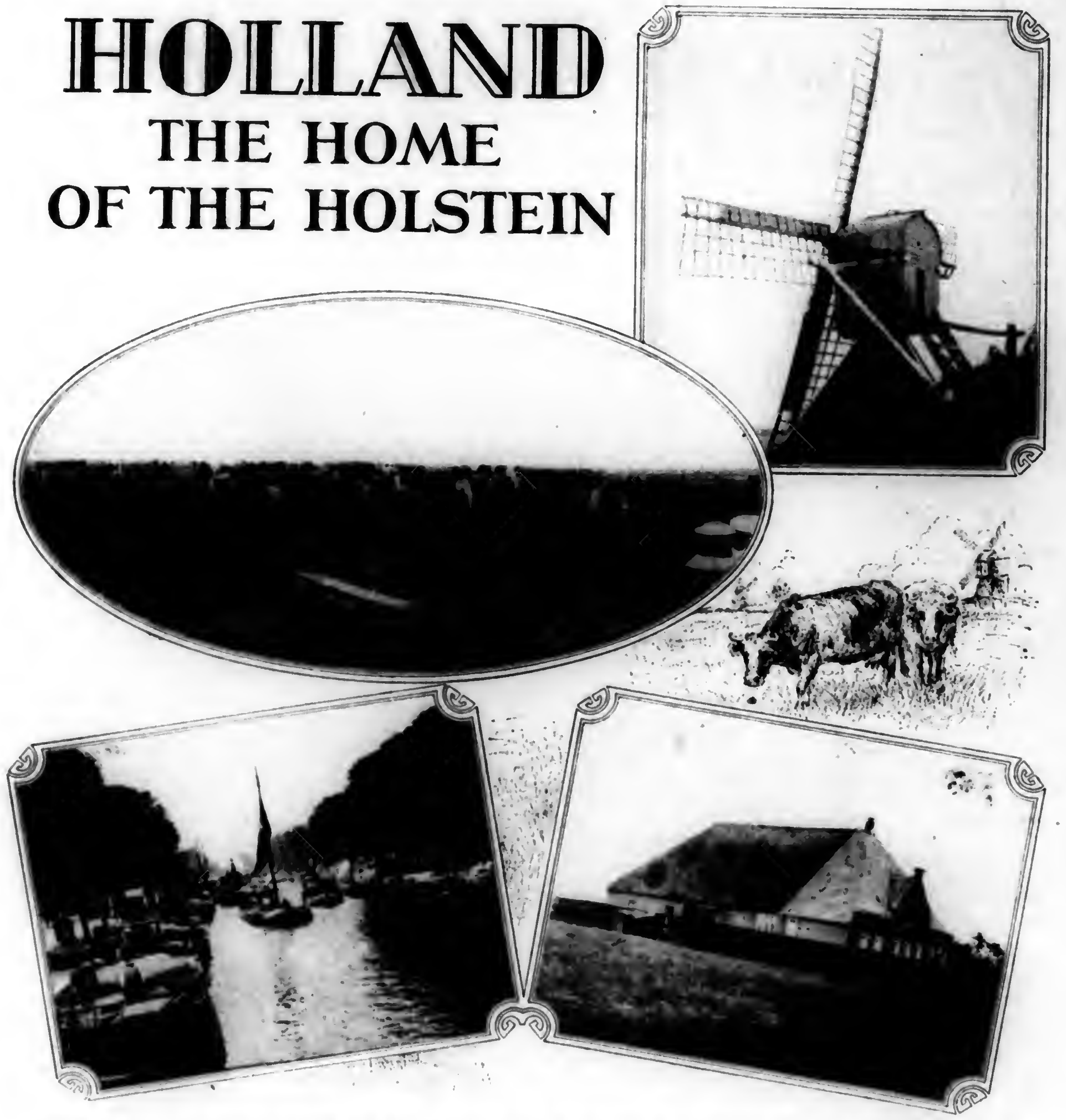
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)
Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1927 No. 14

HOLLAND
THE HOME OF THE HOLSTEIN



Some of the pictures taken by Mr. Niesley on his visit to the Netherlands. See page 3.

Upper right—Windmills and modern electric pumps lift water from the canals of the Low Country into the sea.

Oval—The milkers go to the cows in the Netherlands. Small canals, about 3 feet deep and 3 to 5 feet wide, take the place of fences. Notice the footbridge.

Lower left—Oil cake, cottonseed meal and grain are coming in on some of these canal boats while others are carrying loads of Holland cheese for export.

Lower right—The house and barn are under the same roof on most Dutch farms. This is a typical farmstead.

N. CHICAGO STREET RR

For 55 years Ward's Policy has been QUALITY *first*— *then* LOW PRICE

WARD'S is a house of Low Prices. Ward's Catalogue always offers *lower than market prices*—it always brings you the largest possible savings. But your Ward's Catalogue offers you more than a saving in price.

When you use your Ward Catalogue, when you order from Ward's, you are certain of the greatest possible value at the price. You are sure of a heaping measure of quality—you are sure of a full dollar's worth of value for every dollar.

We never Sacrifice Quality To Make a Low Price

We do not adulterate or skimp quality, to make a low price. We do not put cheap inner soles in a shoe to take ten cents off the price. We do not save in the weight of an automobile tire to meet low prices made on inferior tires. We try to sell only honest, reliable merchandise,—the kind of goods that will stand your inspection and use.

It is easy to make low prices. It is easy to lower a price five cents or a quarter—*by cutting quality!* It takes vast resources and skill to *maintain quality* and *quote low prices.*

Sixty Million Dollars in Cash Made Possible Ward's Low Prices

Your copy of Ward's Catalogue brings you a saving made possible by buying in the largest possible quantities—and paying cash. Cash always buys cheapest. Goods bought by the dozen cost less than goods bought one at a time. We buy by the car load, by the train load and pay cash to secure low prices for you. Ward's savings are therefore real savings. Ward's maintains quality and secures low prices for you through the vast buying power of eight million customers.

Use your Catalogue Save on Everything You Buy

You may as well have the satisfaction of knowing that everything you buy will prove to be of reliable quality. You may as well get a heaping measure of value for every dollar you spend. And you too may as well save on the price of every article you buy. So use your Catalogue. Take full advantage of the savings and the satisfaction that may just as well be yours.

"We have bought in the great cities—the savings are larger at Ward's."
Bringing to you lower prices than even the big city stores can offer, has been our work for fifty-five years. No one store in any city offers you the opportunity of saving on such complete assortments of the things you need.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Catalogue Number 107 Fall and Winter 1927-28

Your orders are shipped within 24 hours

Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. Besides, one of our seven big stores is near to you. Therefore, your letter reaches us quicker. Your goods go to you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.
Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Baltimore Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

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More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey NewYork Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND COPYRIGHTED, 1927, BY
THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY 259-263 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Vol. 96—No. 14 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY OCTOBER 1, 1927 Whole No. 1585

Holland-The Home of the Holstein

Two Pennsylvanians Visit the Land of Wooden Shoes, Windmills and Canals

By H. G. NIESLEY

THAT the quaint old costumes, wooden shoes, wind mills and canals are not the only things of interest in the little country of Holland is quite evident when one reaches the province of Friesland, occupying the northeastern part of the country. Here may be seen the original home of the Holstein cow. It is a province with only about 20,000 farms, all of which are below 100 acres in size, and averaging from 25 to 30 acres.

To enter this province, H. H. Havner, my traveling companion, and I passed thru the Zuider Zee. It may be of interest to note that here a great engineering project is under way, to make available more land for Holland's dense population. (The population of this country is over four hundred inhabitants per square mile.) Dikes are being built and the water will be pumped into the sea to make available dry land. This project is estimated to take 40 years to build. As one passes thru this country a great network of canals may be seen which serve as boundary fences and line fences for fields and farms.

Haul Hay on Canals

Our trip to Leeuwarden, the central city, was made in the midst of the haying season, and we actually saw hay being loaded from the field directly on a canal boat, and moved by boat to the barn. The country is dotted with black and white cattle grazing in the little fields. The practice of turning the cattle on pasture in the early spring, where they are allowed to remain until late in the fall, is quite common. The cattle drink from the canals, and grass is the principal feed. Very little, if any, grain is fed during the summer. This Holland grass seems to be to the dairy cows of Holland what the Kentucky blue grass is to the Kentucky horse in the United States, for they have certainly produced a high strain of dairy animals.

Upon entering Leeuwarden we called at the office of Mr. N. H. Blink, general secretary for the Friesian Agricultural Society, which is a general cooperative federation tying together all the cooperative associations. Among the many associations of which this little province boasts are the Friesian Cattle Herd Book (for registering their animals) and union of cooperative dairies, including 90 local associations. These locals are factories that have an average capacity of about 1,500,000 gallons of milk business per year. A cooperative bank, central buying association (for purchasing feed stuffs and fertilizer), cooperative slaughtering association, butter and cheese export association, poultry association (for selling eggs and poultry), purebred seed association (for selling farm seeds and seed potatoes), and a cooperative farm record keeping association, include some of the cooperative ventures of this province.

Mr. Blink then arranged for our inspection of the Herd Book Association, where we found a unique method of recording the registration and production of their dairy cows. About twenty per cent of dairy cows of Friesland are in the herd book, totaling 30,000 cows in 2000 herds. The average production of milk is 4505 kilograms of milk (9911 lbs.) testing 3.54 per cent butterfat. In addition, there are many cows in the cow testing associations (or milk control associations as they are called). There are 200 of such associations in this little province, and 80 per cent of the cattle are tested in these testing associations.

These round cheeses are brought to the boat for export by means of a two-wheel cart drawn by a dog. Note the dog under the cart resting while the load is lightened. Dogs in harness used as aids in transportation are quite common.

I Copied the Record

Before leaving the office I copied from the herd book a four-year record of the champion Friesian cow of Holland.

	Born 1919			
	1921	1923	1924	1925
Kilograms milk ...	5,030	6,499	7,314	13,164
Butterfat	3.50	3.83	3.60	3.78
Butter	191	271	286	542
No. days lactation	328	326	326	330

(Continued on page 13)

Both Parties Will Toe the Mark

I HAVE not the slightest doubt that the Democratic national convention of 1928 will demand the enforcement of the prohibition law. It is certain that the Republican national convention will. The Republican party has been the unvarying champion of prohibition from the first. Its record of loyalty to law and the Constitution is so complete that the suggestion it might palter with this great reform in its national assembly is preposterous.

Forty-five of the 48 states deliberately ratified national prohibition in the manner prescribed by law. And even the most contentious "wet" must admit that fully three-fourths of the states of the Union are uncompromisingly for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and its enforcement.

The West is overwhelmingly for prohibition. Prohibition is not a party issue in the West and cannot be made one. I doubt if it can be in the South. The sentiment of a comparatively few wet delegates from a few states will not influence the action of the Republican national convention. Nor have I had the slightest doubt that the Democratic national convention will fail to demand the enforcement of the prohibition law.

It is not suggested, as I understand the matter, that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, or its modification, be made an issue, but only the modification or the repeal of its enforcement. That shows the insincerity of the wet objectors.

Modification of enforcement means no enforcement. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits using intoxicants for beverages. The Volstead Act simply translates the Amendment into statutory law. The Volstead Act is the Eighteenth Amendment and the Eighteenth Amendment is the Volstead Act. They cannot be separated. Anybody opposed to the Volstead Act is necessarily opposed to the Amendment. The proposed modification of the Volstead Act is merely a subterfuge for nullification of the Amendment. This is perfectly well known to wet and dry leaders alike. The fact cannot be camouflaged.

You Cannot Make Terms with John Barleycorn

Modificationists and compromisers on a question that is incapable of compromise or of modification, will be in such a minority in the Republican national convention that my prediction is they will not be heard from. If the issue should be raised on the floor of the convention, I do not anticipate it will arouse great interest among the delegates. It will simply be voted down without a roll call and by acclamation.

President Harding in his annual message to Congress on December 8, 1922, called for literal and vigorous enforcement of the prohibition law in these words: "Constitutional prohibition has been adopted by the nation. It is the supreme law of the land. The day is unlikely to come when the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed. The fact may as well be recognized and our course adapted accordingly."

President Coolidge has as strongly upheld the law. He holds that the Eighteenth Amendment not only invites but commands a combined jurisdiction of the federal government with the state governments in enforcing prohibition.

Liquor has never obeyed any modifying law. It will never obey any law but a bone-dry law honestly and vigorously enforced. Every one of the rock-ribbed prohibition states knows you cannot make terms with John Barleycorn.

Whenever the liquor question is raised in an election the candidate who attempts to straddle it goes down to defeat. It is not an issue which may be juggled with. I am certain that neither party, certainly not the Republican party, will trifle with the people by favoring "modification" any more than it will favor the repeal of the Amendment.

Arthur Capper

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"The way to be nothing is to do nothing."

Comments on the Week's News

WHILE the expected was made a fact in the matter of the Philadelphia primary election, the Vare slate being ratified thruout, the result was somewhat staggering to the organization. The vote given to Mr. Moore, the independent candidate, was beyond anything the gang had anticipated. Vare's candidate, Mr. Mackey, had a plurality of only 74,000. This is a hopeful sign of an awakening in Philadelphia citizens which may, mind we only say "may," develop into a real assertion of political independence sometime. If all the "good" citizens of the city had voted their sentiments this time Mr. Moore would have won, hands down. But they didn't.

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News from all sections concerning the condition of the corn crop indicate that an immense amount of soft corn is expected this fall. In all probability frost will come before the belated crop matures. There is one lesson which sticks out as prominently as a sore thumb, however, and that is that wherever fertilizer high in phosphoric acid was applied liberally the chances for ripe corn are 100 per cent greater than where the soil is deficient in this element. Already concern is expressed over the possibility of an insufficient quantity of good seed corn next year. The wise thing to do is to save and properly cure every ear that will provide viable seed.

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The news that 150,000 people have paid two and three-quarter millions of dollars to see two bruisers stand up and punch each other indicates something, but what? Many people feel that P. T. Barnum was either too conservative in his estimate of the American people, or else he was not well acquainted with them. But it must be remembered that he was speaking of conditions as they were fifty years ago, and that we have made great progress in that time. This is an age of speed, and the production of one a minute has evidently been speeded up to about three and two-fifths.

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President Coolidge has nominated D. W. Morrow, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co., of New York, as Ambassador to Mexico. In view of the troublous relations between this country and Mexico over American interests and holdings in Mexico the appointment of a Wall Street man is pretty sure to start a row in Congress. It is said that Mr. Morrow is liberal and progressive in many respects, but the question of his fitness under the present strained relation will no doubt be a question for debate.

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Individually-owned automobiles and public bus lines are gradually putting out of business trolley systems and lessening train service. All over the country trolley companies are giving up their charters and taking up their tracks, and almost every railroad is lessening the number of commutation trains annually. This is not because people travel less, but because they travel over the public highways in gas-propelled machines. What is the economic effect of these changes? The first one is that it is costing the people more to go from place to place than it used to by train and trolley, and that this cost will continue to increase. The second effect will be better understood when and if there should be a decided slump in business and incomes.

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So much is said about farm mortgages that the uninformed sometimes conclude that the whole business of agriculture is on the verge of being foreclosed. But D. T. Torrens, of the Mortgage Bankers' Association told that group the other day that farms are substantial security, and that farmers as a class are far less encumbered by mortgages than industrial and city property holders. In spite of the present unsatisfactory condition in agriculture, the probabilities are that the next few years may see more foreclosures in cities than on the farms, because investors have been over-eager in placing their money on things which may prove to be but temporarily prosperous.

◆ ◆ ◆

Among the numerous menaces on the public highways,—the inexperienced driver, the excitable man or woman, the speed fiend, the road hog, the big bus, and the drunken driver, —the drunken driver is by far the most dangerous and the most numerous. In reply to a question by Governor Fisher to the Highway Department, the Department stated that of the total number of violations, 194, during the week inquired about, one-sixth were chargeable to drunken drivers. The figures indicate that there is a steady increase in such cases. What is to be done about it? Let's have your best, pointed judgment on the matter.

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The press correspondents in Paris report that the French people were somewhat surprised and disappointed over the fact that the American Legion delegates to the convention did not spend money as freely as they anticipated. The provision of gay night life and big stocks of champagne were far beyond the demand. In other words, or at least the inference is, the boys who were boys in 1918 have become staid, sober American citizens, fit representatives of the greatest of all republics.

Need for More Research Work

THERE is an unquestioned need for greater appropriations for agricultural research work. Little of major importance has been developed along new lines of scientific discovery in a generation, altho research in the interests of industry, mechanics and warfare have revolutionized many phases of life. This is probably because the inducements have been greater and more certain. The discovery of scientific truths which affect the production of agricultural products touches every human being sooner or later, hence the search for them should be supported by the state and federal governments. It is because of the universal interest in agricultural research work which the American people have, or should have, that thirteen national associations have joined in a request to the budget bureau to appropriate larger sums for this work.

Research work requires time and patience, as well as the application of trained, scientific minds. It differs from testing and experimentation in that it is a quest for the unknown, while experimentation is merely using the known in different ways and quantities to determine what are the reactions under the varying conditions. We need further knowledge on soils and fertilizers, the principles of plant and animal breeding, the treatment of diseases, the control of pests, and the application of mechanics to the heavy work of farming. True, great strides have been made in the last hundred years, but there is without doubt still a great unexplored field in the agricultural industry awaiting the hand and mind of the true research worker. There should be no parsimonious hand holding the strings of the public purse when the advancement of research work is being considered.

Editorial Sidelights

RECENTLY we mentioned going to register in an alley saloon, so that we could vote in the recent primary election. When we reached the saloon it was closed, with a sign directing us to the new polling place,—the front parlor of a rooming house on a none-too-respectable street.

Inquiry revealed that the saloon had been raided by the prohibition officers several times and finally was padlocked. We cannot imagine why the officers should put the persecuted saloon owner to all that trouble. The customers had to be served, so someone opened another joint, evidently of the same kind, in the next building.

Probably the idea is to alternate, one building wearing the padlock while the other does business. Thus both the law and the thirsty customers are satisfied.

IF WE hadn't come to the bottom of the page before we finished last week we might have gone on somewhat as follows in regard to the article by Mr. Niesley on Page 3 of this issue:

The land ruled over by Queen Wilhelmina should be called "the Netherlands," not "Holland." To speak of the country as Holland is like calling the United States "Carolina." For North Holland and South Holland are only two of the eleven provinces of the Netherlands.

Mr. Niesley's article on the Netherlands, called Holland out of deference to the American way of speaking, will be followed in a later issue by a story of his visit to Switzerland together with more interesting pictures.

Readers will recall that Mr. Niesley was appointed Assistant Director of Agricultural Extension at the Pennsylvania State College shortly after he returned from Europe this summer. He succeeds Mr. Bell who resigned some months ago to become head of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Harrisburg.

The new Assistant Director was County Agent in Dauphin County preceding Mr. Burtner. From Harrisburg he went to the University of Wisconsin for his Master of Science degree, returning to become Professor of Agricultural Economics Extension at Penn State. A grant of several weeks leave of absence permitted the European trip.

FORECAST DANGEROUS

Most Flood Sufferers Provide for Themselves—Consolidate Rural Routes—Oppose Appointments.

Washington, D. C.

FORECASTING of prices of farm products is a dangerous business, as economists in the Department of Agriculture have found out in the last few days. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics on September 15 issued a statement on cotton in which it was predicted that under normal conditions prices are likely to decline in the next few months. The cotton buyers on the New Orleans market immediately took advantage of this forecast to bear down the price of cotton to $6.50 a bale, which brought a loud storm of protest. Senator Harris, of Georgia, declared that the forecast has cost southern cotton planters $100,000,000 by the break in the market.

Some Flood Sufferers Still Dependent

All the Mississippi Valley flood sufferers have now been returned from concentration camps to their homes, says Secretary of Commerce Hoover in his report to President Coolidge on the present situation in the devastated regions. There are about 46,000 still dependent for food supplies. Therefore, of the 614,000 at one time dependent on public support, 92 per cent are now providing for themselves.

Owing to the second flood and other causes probably 2,000,000 acres of crop land will make no substantial money returns this year. Between $27,000,000 and $28,0000,000 has been given for flood relief by the American people.

Thirty Millions Served by R. F. D.

When the Postoffice Department put into effect the rural free delivery service it created a market for the business of the country which today extends to nearly 7,000,000 families and over 30,000,000 individuals, says Postmaster General Harry S. New. The vast increase in the parcels of merchandise carried in the mails is due largely to the new markets which were created by the rural free delivery service. Approximately 66 carloads of parcel post matter in the mails move out of New York City every day; 32 carloads from Philadelphia, and 90 carloads from Chicago.

Economy Is the Rule

The cost of city and village delivery per person served is approximately $2 and the cost of rural delivery per person is $3.50 per annum. In the fall of 1925 the Department began the policy of consolidating routes where conditions were favorable without injuriously affecting the facilities offered the patrons. In the fiscal year 1927, 642 routes were discontinued as a result of such consolidations, at a saving in annual rate of cost of over $730,000.

To Fight Loan Board Appointments

It is definitely settled that there will be a strong opposition to the confirmation by the Senate of Eugene Meyer, Jr., George R. Cooksey and Floyd R. Harrison as members of the Farm Loan Board.

Senator Fletcher, of Florida, who had a prominent part in the creation of the Farm Loan Board, says he will oppose any action that would eliminate independent functions of the board, and he objects strongly to the forced resignations of three members, including Edward E. Jones, of Pennsylvania, who were in accord with the interests of the farmers, to make way for the appointment of men not identified with the farming interests.

Lowell and Brossard Return

The two representatives of agriculture on the United States Tariff Commission, Sherman J. Lowell and Edgar A. Brossard, have returned to Washington to take up their work on the commission, Mr. Lowell from a vacation on his farm in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and Mr. Brossard from a visit to several European countries.

Mr. Brossard says he talked with European government officials and economists who would be pleased to have the United States tariff rates reduced, but all who understood the United States Tariff Commission's methods of adjusting the rates to equalize domestic and foreign costs of production in the markets of the United States, thought that it was a liberal and fair policy for a protectionist country.

Farm Price Index Higher

The index of farm prices on August 15 at 132 was two points higher than on July 15, one point lower than on August 15, 1926, and 20 points lower than on August 15, 1925. The two-point advance was due mainly to the considerably higher cotton, corn, hog and egg prices, say economists in the Department of Agriculture.—E. E. R.

ASK HIGHWAY BIDS

State Buys Forest Area—Halt Corn Shipments—Continue Cattle Testing—Inspectors Make Arrests.

Harrisburg, Pa.

PRELIMINARY studies of the state's highway building authorities for the season of 1928 indicate the construction operations will be on a larger scale than this year owing to a certain extent to the acceptance of offers to participate with counties on the "fifty-fifty" basis. Most of the so-called "links" between existing improved roads and towns where there are paved streets will be under contract this year and calculations are being made on several longer stretches which will go toward making routes to relieve the present much congested main highways. The departmental officers plan to ask bids for construction until late this year so that contractors can get started during the winter on assembling of plant and placing orders for materials.

After Interior Lands

According to what is heard about the State Capitol the policy of State Forest authorities in buying lands will be to secure a considerable percentage of forest areas now within state lands, but privately or corporately owned. These "islands" of forest have been looked over and in many instances it is thought can be acquired for low figures. It is said state officials have turned down lands which were badly burned over holding that in the present state they would not be valuable and there is small chance of burned area of any type being bought. Thousands of acres of land, some in tracts of over 10,000 acres, have been offered.

Corn Shipments Halted

Some interesting stories of how corn has been kept within the borer quarantined district are coming here. One shipment was halted at a state line when it was on its way to a distant part of the country, while in another instance a truck got almost to a town many miles from where the borer exists. Photographs of fields ruined by the borer have been effectively used in some eastern counties where there has been trouble enough getting the usual crop of corn and a wholesome dread of the pest now exists.

Nine Counties Lined Up

Nine more counties are likely to be added to the nine declared free from tuberculosis within a short time. State Animal Bureau authorities have certified to completion of the tests in their limits and official action is to be taken soon. This certification will materially advance the standing of Pennsylvania in the list of states. Over 250 townships await tests, it is now estimated.

Shells in "Meal"

State inspectors have turned up ground oyster shells in stuff advertised as "pure bone meal" and arrests have been made on the charge of violating the fertilizer law. This is one of the rawest instances found, altho in probably a score of other cases the guarantees were too high for the mixture. Metal fasteners are still being used on sacks in spite of law and the infliction of fines.—C.

PROFIT ON PEACHES

Rise In Prices Brings Storage Peaches On Market—Set Date For Show—Tomato Market Is Slow.

Trenton, N. J.

A SHARP rise in the peach market in mid-September brought large blocks of New Jersey peaches out of storage. The turn was not altogether anticipated and growers who gambled on storage this season profited nicely. The fruit was stored when peaches were selling at 30 to 40 cents a basket at country loading point prices. They sold on the mid-September rise at $1 a basket at the country storage plants. One of the leading South Jersey fruit operators, handling the fruit for the growers' account estimated that the break in the producers' favor this season was worth $100,000 to the growers. New York State peaches did not get on the market in quantity to interfere with the Jersey storage movement until the last week of the month.

"Agricultural Week" Set

Twelve agricultural organizations sent representatives to the meeting of State Department and college executives recently, when the dates of January 10 to 13, 1928, were approved for the annual Agricultural Week exhibits in Trenton, and plans were mapped out for the displays and meetings. The Farm Products show will have an innovation this season in a display of certified chicks. Last year New Jersey shipped 4,600,000 chicks known to be from healthy flocks and true to type. The importance of this branch of the poultry industry warrants special attention from now on, the association men stated. A local business house has offered $100 to encourage this feature of the show. The machinery and corn show divisions will also receive special attention and inducements offered to bring out larger showing in these departments.

Tomato Market Unsettled

Late September found the tomato growers in South Jersey largely in the position of waiting to see what the market would do next. The largest movement of tomatoes to the canhouses on record in mid-September took the soup and canhouse buyers off the open market. Prices reacted accordingly, and growers who were not under contract ceased picking operations entirely until the canners were back on the market. The open market at South Jersey points went as low as 10 cents a basket for a short while. One large plant making soup, handled 236,000 baskets of tomatoes in one day. This represents the yield of 800 acres. Favorable weather resulted in the large production under contract being ready for harvest at one time more than satisfying canners' capacity to handle. It is said that only two canners in all South Jersey had salesmen out during the rush.—W. H. B.

NEED RURAL DOCTORS

Investigate Rural Situation In Regard To Medical Attendance—Plan Intensive Corn Borer Drive.

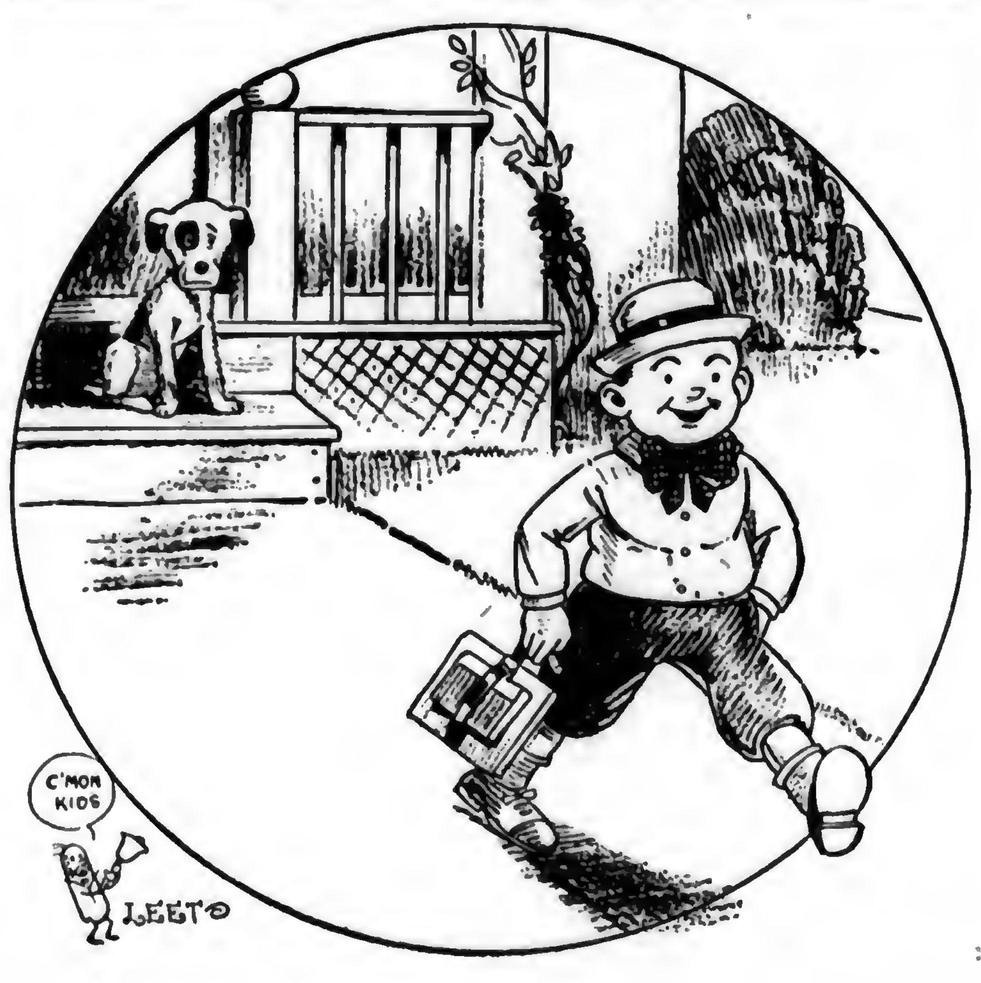
Ithaca, N. Y.

SOME months ago the Stafford Grange of Genessee County complained that medical services were not available to people in rural districts in this region, addressing the statement to the county medical society. The chief point in the complaint had to do with the refusal of physicians to responding to night calls, even on emergencies. The New York State Medical Society has now taken a hand in the matter and has sent a member to consult with the county society to discuss the situation. Dr. James A. Lawrence, executive officer of the state association says the complaint brings out points that have many comparable situations in other parts of the state. The result of Dr. Lawrence's study of the Genessee County situation will be reported to the state body at its annual meeting late this month.

More Intensive Borer Drive Needed

Unofficial reports from counties affected by the corn borer in this state indicate that the borer is more than holding its own. The State Department of Agriculture is planning a more intensive drive against the pest and is sending out appeals to farmers to start next year's corn borer control now. The borer cannot be reached by poison and all corn should be ensiled or the stalks and cobs burned or buried deeply along with all other plants known to harbor the pest. Future control of this destructive pest must depend on the individual farmer to a great extent.—M. G. F.

THE BEST OF PALS MUST PART



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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

THE cantaloupes are ripening at last! We have had a hard time bringing them thru the unfavorable season with its cool, wet weather and the persistent attacks of disease and insects. But we coaxed them along with nitrate of soda and kept them copper-plated by spraying seven times with Bordeaux. Some of the vines died in spite of it all,—notably the Milwaukee Market, —but we have a fine lot of luscious melons now, altho it's too cold to ripen them rapidly.

✦ ✦ ✦

ONE of our Leghorn pullets began laying at the age of eighteen weeks. I never had much experience with Leghorns, our poultry raising heretofore has been chiefly Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Reds, and to raise a chicken that lays at that age is a unique experience. Most of the 240 pullets seem to be on the verge of laying, altho we would prefer to have them wait until the middle of October at the earliest.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE are pleased at the color and quality of the few peaches and apples on our young trees. In spite of the season, the J. H. Hale and Elberta peaches and the Stayman apples are finely colored. I have always noticed that the color as well as the quality of fruit depends upon the kind of soil it grows upon, and that soil quality must be natural. One may lower the quality and color of fruit by fertilization and cultural methods, but cannot do much towards raising them.

✦ ✦ ✦

I AM serving on the federal jury for the eastern district again and this will account for the short and listless notes this week. Being a juror may be a patriotic service to one's country, but it is a monotonous and tiresome service. Of course, it would not become me to make public the comments which spring up readily in my mind. But one cannot be criticized for wondering why it seems so hard for some people to go straight; why it is that some cannot pass up an opportunity to take what does not belong to them, or to trade in that which is forbidden. Nowhere is there a better exemplification of truth of the saying, "The love of money is the root of evil" than is seen in a criminal court. But nine o'clock draws near and I must go and witness more of it.

Why Does Concentrate Cost More Per Unit?

ONE of the New England correspondents has inquired about the relative cost of available phosphoric acid in concentrated and standard acid phosphate. The question submitted and the answer to it are herewith given.

> "What in your opinion is the reason for so-called double or triple super-phosphate costing more per unit of available phosphoric acid than standard 16 per cent acid phosphate, and is it probable or possible that this difference will be eliminated in time and how?"

The manufacturing costs of so-called double or triple super-phosphate are relatively higher than those of ordinary acid phosphate. In the case of the latter, a mixture of equal parts of high grade phosphate rock and commercial sulphuric acid will furnish the standard acid phosphate. In the case of the more concentrated product that is double or triple super-phosphate enough sulphuric acid must be mixed with the phosphate rock to release the phosphoric acid which could then be used for treating phosphate rock. Hence, the savings made in the handling and transportation of the more concentrated product is offset partly or largely by the high manufacturing costs. With the development of improved methods for volatilizing the phosphoric acid, the cost of making double super-phosphate should become substantially lower. Even now some of the manufacturers should be able to sell double super-phosphate at a unit cost of available phosphoric acid that would be somewhat lower than that of phosphoric acid of standard acid phosphate.—J. G. Lipman.

Father (after half-an-hour's search)—Do you know what I have done with my box of nails, Bobby?

Bobby—Yes, father.

"Well, what have I done with them?"

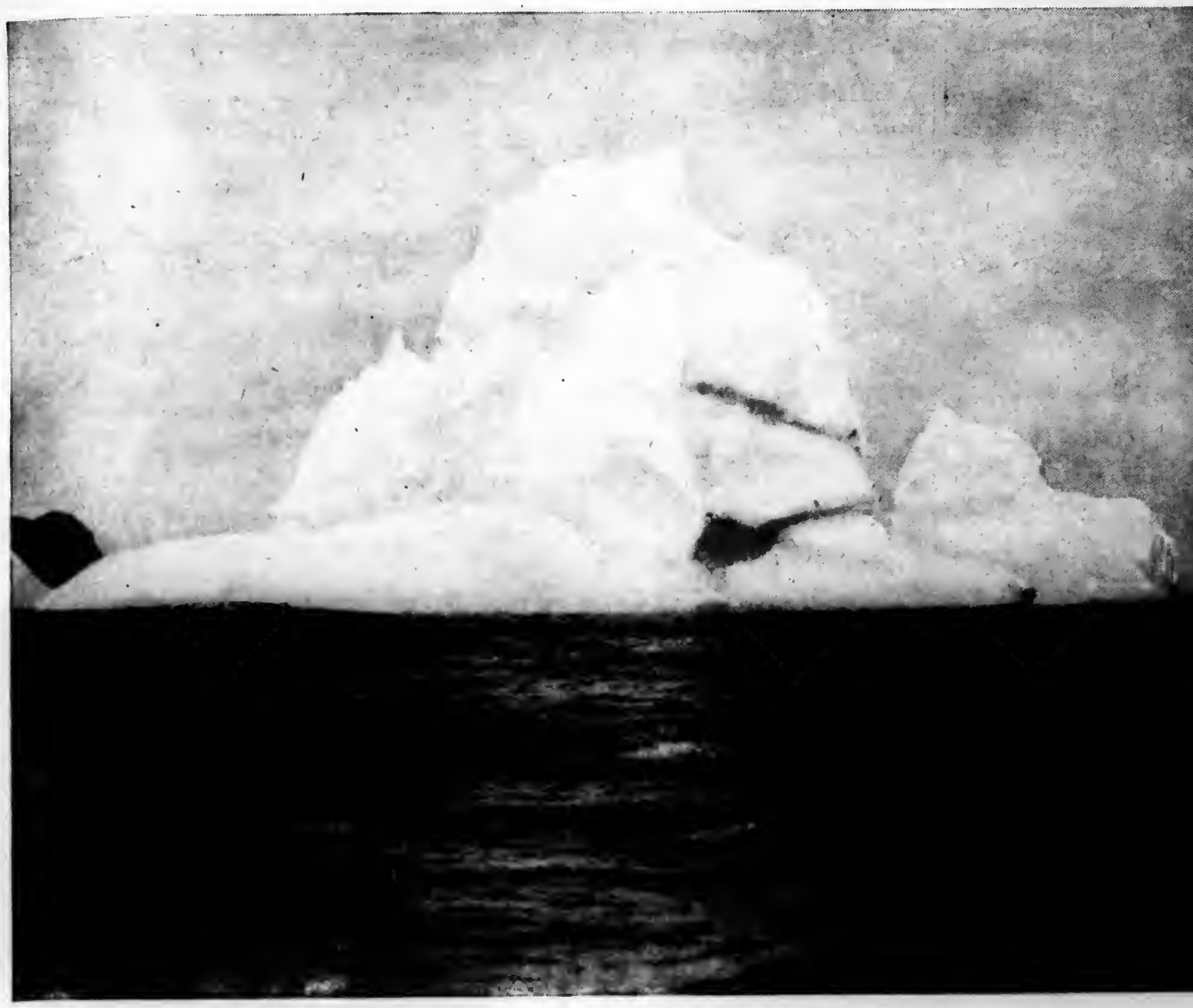
"You've lost 'em!"

The Cheerful Plowman

A Hot Day in Autumn

BY JOVE, it's hot! This cock of hay will catch on fire and blow away! The handle on this fork, I know, will soon begin to flare and glow! The hair is curling on my head, the buckles on my shoes are red! My whiskers singe upon my chin, a prairie fire consumes my skin! The metal on my overalls is melted down in tiny balls, the stubbles crumble all around, the crickets cook upon the ground! A mouse, well done, lies on his side with tail baked until it's curled and dried! A parboiled locust on a weed died as he munched a frying seed! I smell the feathers of the birds as they fly by in sizzling herds! Hot grease is bubbling from a toad that tried to hop across the road, while lard is dripping from the hair of those fat porkers over there! The beef upon that wilting cow is nothing but a pot-roast now, while those poor lambs out in the sun are tender mutton nicely done! The bread I carried out for lunch is toasted now, too hard to munch; cold coffee, cold at nine today, I find has mostly boiled away! That gurgling sound that comes to me is sap that's boiling in a tree! And look, by all that's good and great, this is the first time up to date that I have ever seen around this ranch roast apple hanging on a branch! Yes, it is hot, tho summer's past and autumn's here, or coming fast, yet heat is heat, and hot is hot, and Sol is Johnnie on the spot! June has no hotter days I'll say, (July and August not a day) then autumn brings sometimes, I vow—gosh, all my ribs are broiling now!—J. E. T.

AFTER SHAVING



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We are so certain of this that we are willing to risk the cost of this page (more than the average man's yearly income) to tell you about it.

After your next shave, just douse Listerine on full strength and await results. Immediately, your skin will tingle with new life and vigor. Then, over your face will steal a lingering and delightful sense of coolness such as you have never known before.

And as it cools, Listerine also heals—takes the smart and burn out of tiny wounds left by the razor and lessens the danger of infection. Go ahead and try Listerine this way. We dare you. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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Everybody's talking about the marvelous whiteness of teeth after using Listerine Tooth Paste a short time. You will be delighted. Large tube, 25c.

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Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

We will mail a 5-lb. package of Reading Plant Food to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

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A MINE OF WEALTH TO FARMERS
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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Inspected Potatoes Bring Premium

A PREMIUM of 15 cents per sack was paid to the New Jersey potato growers this season for stock that passed the U. S. inspection. It was not because the dealer could get 15 cents per sack more for the potatoes, but it was due to the narrow margin on which the dealer was able to sell.

In 1926, 423 cars of potatoes from the Central Jersey belt rolled to market with a U. S. certificate tacked on the door. This season saw 756 cars from the same district rolling to markets in a score of states, many of which had not seen a Jersey potato in years.

A visit was made to several of the biggest dealers in Mercer and Monmouth Counties the first week in September to learn first hand of this fine method of merchandising potatoes.

Inspected Stock Sells More Easily

It was in the office of Barclay and Chamberlin, Cranbury, that we were told about the 15-cent premium. This firm of potato buyers handled one-third of the entire carlot shipments from the state this year and their views were corroborated by other dealers who used the inspection service. Mr. Barclay admitted that the trade this year would not pay any more for potatoes that had been inspected than a car which had not been inspected, but it would sell much easier, as it had an inspection certificate and there would be no adjustments to make later in the season. It was on this latter problem that this dealer based the premium for inspected stock.

"We found," said Mr. Barclay, "that we could operate on a very narrow margin on those cars that had passed inspection. We knew that we would have no losses to meet on them because they left us in the best of condition and we passed this saving on to the growers. This, of course, applied only to cars loaded by individual growers who stood back of their goods and whom we knew put up good potatoes."

Dealers Had Wider Distribution

This firm had but little difficulty in getting their potatoes graded so that they would pass inspection, except the latter part of the season when the quality began to decline. The first 98 cars loaded passed the inspection which speaks well for the type of grading done in central New Jersey.

Rooney and Ely, a firm at Englishtown, also corroborated the views of Barclay and Chamberlin. They, too, had found the potatoes sold more easily when inspected.

An interesting point brought out in our trip was the wide expanse of the 1927 white potato market. Those dealers who were using inspection had a much wider distribution of potatoes this year than for many seasons, while the dealers who did not use the service were complaining over the gradually narrowing outlet for potatoes. We found a group of five farmers who loaded 74 cars of potatoes this year all of which passed inspection. In a year of low prices, the premium of 15 cents added a tidy sum to the final accounts of the central Jersey growers. That small sum represented the value of 40 cars of potatoes at existing prices in the middle of the season. It meant that the growers would have had to produce 40 cars of ordinary potatoes to equal the premium paid on the cars that passed the U. S. inspection requirements.—A. K.

Fair Season Closes

THE county and local fair season in Pennsylvania will draw practically to a close next week with the holding of the following fairs, according to dates reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture:

Place	County	Date
Doylestown	Bucks	Oct. 4-8
Bloomsburg	Columbia	Oct. 3-8
Burgettstown	Washington	Oct. 4-6
York	York	Oct. 4-8

Only two fairs are scheduled for later dates. These are:

Place	County	Date
Hughesville	Lycoming	Oct. 11-14
Oil City	Venango	Oct. 13-15

A lady went into a hardware store to buy a drinking dish for her dog.

"Would you like one with the words 'For the Dog' printed on it?"

"Oh, no thank you!" replied the customer. "You see, Fido can't read, and my husband never drinks water!"

Jersey Farmers Build Market

TWO summers ago if any farmer in Monmouth County, New Jersey, had said that farmers could own and operate their own market to advantage, he would be ridiculed. Yet, those two summers have passed and with their passing Monmouth County farmers are boasting of one of the biggest and best farmer-owned and controlled markets in the state. This market is a little over a year old, having opened in the spring of 1926. It is known as the North Shore Co-operative Association and is located in the heart of New Jersey's seashore district, just outside of Asbury Park in Neptune City.

More than 150 loaded trucks faced head on in the market each day with over 200 tons of perishable produce help to feed at least a portion of the consuming public.

Previous to 1926 farmers had to sell their produce in a privately owned and operated market. Here they were charged exhorbitant fees and sold their produce under conditions that were far from ideal from a farmer's market standpoint. Facilities for displaying and selling farm produce were poor. The privately-owned market was too small for the volume of busines. The lighting system was inadequate. The market grounds were dirty and after a shower were ankle deep in mud.

Covered stands for the right type of speculator can be made an asset to the farmer's market. Additional buyers have been attracted by these men. Often these speculators buy up the surplus produce from the farmers in the market and sell it later in the day to the retail trade.

When farmers and buyers met everything was in a turmoil.

In the winter of 1926 a group of farmers met with County Agent Ellwood Douglass to discuss the possibility of making changes. With the cooperation of the Monmouth County Extension Service and the State Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture, plans were formulated. A two-acre lot was purchased with the money secured from the sale of shares to farmers. Grading of land and building operations started immediately. By the middle of June of last year the market was open for business.

Aim Is to Sell Quality Goods

Today the North Shore Cooperative Association market is the center of produce trade along the shore as well as catering to buyers from metropolitan buying centers. It attracts a class of trade that is of the highest type. The market converted a barren waste into an up-to-date $50,000 project in which over 150 farmers have invested their money and with more than 300 farmers using the new trade center. Last year the cooperative market showed a profit of over $5500 paying six per cent interest on its shares and applying the remainder on the mortgage. It is not, however, a money-making proposition. The profits have been and will continue to be put back into the business as the directors have dreams of making this market one of the finest in the country.

"To serve the consumer and buying public in a hundred per cent efficient manner with freshly-grown, honestly-graded and packed fruits and vegetables," is the aim of the market. At the same time every effort is being made to reduce the spread between the price the consumer pays and what the producer receives for his products. What better goal for successful and substantial business can a farmer-owned and operated organization have?—N. K.

$15,000.00 *in cash prizes for a slogan about* WOOD

Read the fascinating story of Nature's most friendly and useful material. Know more about its beauty, durability and economy. Learn the truth about America's vast and permanent supply of timber. Then send us your slogan!

This message may mean $5,000 added to your bank account. And remember that these slogan contest prizes are seldom won by professional writers or technical experts. Nearly always the winners are people who never expected to win. So do not skip anything—not one word.

No timber shortage

Almost everyone has been induced to believe that this country is confronted by an acute shortage of timber. This is not true.

In fact, Col. William B. Greeley, U. S. Forester, urges the nation to "Use wood, and conserve the forests." For timber is a *crop*. It needs to be cut when ripe. Failure to do so means *waste*.

There is enough standing timber in the United States today to build a new six-room house for every family in this country, Canada, South America, all of Europe and the entire British Empire! And the *additional* lumber supplied by the *yearly growth* of standing trees would build a continuous row of these houses along both sides of a street reaching from New York to San Francisco.

These are not "opinions"—but *facts* backed up by extensive investigations and published reports of the United States Forest Service.

Better lumber than ever

Not only plenty of lumber—but *better* lumber! Today, *American Lumber Standards*, adopted by the industry and endorsed by the U. S. Government, give the purchaser protection he never had before.

Universal adoption of reliable standards has won for the Lumber Industry high praise from Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover.

Wood built America

Without wood there could have been no America!

Stout wooden ships brought the settlers of America across the wide stretches of the stormy Atlantic. Wood sheltered them in sturdy log cabins and wood housed their descendants in colonial mansions—many of which endure today.

Throughout the Thirteen Colonies wood built the homes, the churches, the town halls, the schools. Wood built the wharves, the warehouses, the stockades, the barns, the corn cribs, the bridges.

Later, the Forty-Niners battled their way over the long cruel trail to California in covered wagons made of wood. On ties of wood the railroads advanced unceasingly, West, East, North and South.

Uses constantly increasing

Twenty years ago there were less than 2600 commercial and industrial uses for wood. Today there are more than 4500. Radio alone uses more lumber than some states use for buildings.

From the staunch timbers in mine shafts to the buoyant strength of Lindbergh's immortal plane, wood serves mankind in countless and ever-increasing ways.

Wood endures

The oldest and most beautiful homes in America are houses built of wood. Many of them stand today, as sound in timber and beam, and *as livable*, as they were before the Revolution.

Wood endures—and the supply is enduring. For it is the only one of our natural resources that *grows*. The mine becomes a gaping hole—the forest forever renews.

Wood is beautiful

Wood possesses a pleasing natural beauty of grain and texture that mellows and deepens with age and defies imitation.

Wood can be fashioned and carved and fitted into thousands of charming designs.

And surely it is significant that the American architect prefers lumber for his own home!

Wood is friendly

Of all materials there is none so *friendly*, with such a sense of human companionship, as wood. Wood is warm and alive to the touch. The handle of a tool, the steering wheel of your car, the arm of your chair, the bowl of your pipe—you like the feel of them because they are wood.

Wood is economical

Wood is stronger, pound for pound, than any other material. It is easily and cheaply fitted to special forms for special needs.

Its moderate cost is due today, in no small measure, to the elimination of waste. There is a grade of lumber for every purpose, a right wood for every need.

* * *

To inspire renewed and greater appreciation of wood, and to make more widely known its almost endless variety of uses, manufacturers of American Standard Lumber in the National Lumber Manufacturers Association are preparing an extensive educational campaign. The first thing the Association wants is a "slogan." Send your coupon *now!*

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MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
Washington, D. C.
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This free Booklet may mean $5,000.00 to you

Send today!

Mail coupon below and booklet will be sent you postpaid. It contains the *Official Blank on Which Your Slogan Must Be Submitted.*

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First Prize	$5,000
Second Prize	2,000
Third Prize	1,000
Four Prizes (each)	500
Fifty Prizes (each)	100
Total,	$15,000

In case of tie, the full prize will be paid to each tying contestant.

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Contest closes December 15th

National Lumber Manufacturers Association 1927
P. O. Box 811, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:—I want to enter your $15,000 Prize Slogan Contest. Please send me free copy of your booklet, "The Story of Wood," so that I may qualify.

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NOT A POISON

Severe tests have proved that K-R-O is harmless in any quantity to human beings, livestock, pets or poultry but kills rats and mice every time. Does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any other deadly poison. At your druggists 75c—large size (4 times as much) $2.00. Or sent direct from us postpaid if he cannot supply you. Satisfaction guaranteed. K-R-O CO., Springfield, O.

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MAKES your hens lay more eggs—you make more money—it's a wonder.

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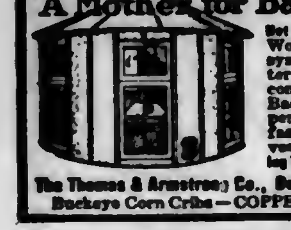

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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Poultrymen Meet at Atlantic City

THE New Jersey State Poultry Association will hold its annual convention October 12, 13 and 14 at the Hotel Chalfonte, Atlantic City.

The educational program for the convention includes speakers of national and international repute. Among them will be Dr. James E. Ackert, Manhattan, Kansas; Prof. James E. Rice, head of the poultry department of Cornell University; Dr. M. A. Jull, federal poultryman of Washington, D. C.; Harry R. Lewis, minister of agriculture in Rhode Island; Prof. W. R. Graham, head of the poultry department at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, and A. O. Schilling, noted judge and poultry artist of Rochester, N. Y.

The program has been enlarged to include a wider range of topics than has been handled in previous years and, in addition, an exposition will be held to call attention to the quality of poultry and eggs produced in the state. The exposition will include an exhibit of best poultry in the state, an egg show, commercial manufacturers' exhibits, and ringside judging. It is believed by those in charge that these will furnish interesting and valuable information to consumers of poultry products as well as to producers.

The annual banquet of the association will be held on Thursday evening, October 13th.

Throat Canker May Be Trouble

Until about a week ago my hens seemed to be laying good. All of a sudden they started coughing and choking. Two have already died. Could you please tell me what is the matter and what could I do for them?—Mrs. O. S., Sullivan County, N. Y.

The coughing and choking you describe in your chickens may be the result of scratching in dusty or musty and moldy litter, in which case the cause must be removed and clean sound straw supplied. There is also a disease known as throat canker in which a growth appears around the entrance to the windpipe causing the chicken to strangle. This yellowish growth can be removed with the quill end of a wing feather and the parts painted with iodine or a 12 per cent solution of nitrate of silver. In many cases the bird will recover if treated in time. Sometimes this growth occurs lower in the windpipe in which case no treatment will avail. Be sure that the birds' quarters are dry and clean and the litter sound. I think it would be a good idea to add a quart of codliver oil to each 100 pounds of mash, which can be reduced to a pint later. Be sure that your birds are well fed on proper rations, as chickens are able to throw off most diseases if vigorous and healthy.—R. L. S.-H.

Young Birds Dying

I have lost several young roosters and one or two pullets lately and wonder if you could tell me the trouble from the following facts: The neck protrudes and looks like an "S", they have no strength in legs; wings spread out and they just squat on the ground. They weigh practically nothing, altho appetite is good.—G. B., Bucks County, Pa.

If you had not stated in your letter that the sick birds you describe are extremely emaciated, I would be inclined to think that they had the limberneck, an ailment that comes from eating decaying flesh, and causes loss of control of the muscles and often death. The remedy for this is to give a dose of one pound of Epsom salts per 100 birds in the drinking water to physic them, and, of course, to discover and bury whatever carcass is causing the trouble.

I wish you would cut open one of the ailing birds and slit the intestines in order to see if you can find intestinal worms present. The roundworms are from a half-inch to several inches long and their presence causes in some cases weakness, paralysis and death. They may be controlled by adding tobacco powder to the dry mash at the rate of two pounds to 100 of mash, and this can be fed for several successive weeks. It is a good plan in combating these worms to move the stock to a clean range.—R. L. S.-H.

Nest Box Notes

WE HAVE been remodeling the front of one of our long laying houses by putting in several five-foot windows so as to admit more light.

These windows are made of an artificial glass composition tacked on a light wooden frame. The house has never been lined in front but we put in a lining of composition board made of waste sugar cane fiber. This lining will not only make the house warmer, but will give a nice surface to whitewash, and also make the house easier to clean, as we now have a smooth wall where formerly we had to sweep out a lot of odd corners formed by the studs.

• • •

There are several composition boards on the market these days which are much better than lumber for use as lining. They come in large sheets, making few joints and cracks to serve as hiding places for vermin or admit drafts, and are easily handled. They can be put up quicker than matched boards, also. Some builders have used them for outside work, and if painted soon after erection, before the rain causes them to swell or buckle, are said to be very satisfactory.

• • •

Some poultrymen are using a glass composition in place of muslin or burlap for curtains, providing ventilation in other ways on extremely cold or stormy days. This affords more light on dull days, and helps to keep the house warmer. This material comes in three-foot width, and in using the full width on a frame, we think it best to put in a center division, as the material not being stiff, will slap and tear in a high wind.

Pullets Go Blind

A number of my pullets have become blind and in a short time die. On examination I find spots on the liver. Please advise me as to what this is and how to cure it?—Mrs. W. V., Orange County, N. Y.

In case the chickens that are going blind have an offensive odor about the head, they probably have roup, especially if there is any cheesy material present in the eye socket or nostrils. The best thing to do is to give the flock a dose of Epsom salts in the drinking water at the rate of one pound per 100 birds at once, and then clean out, disinfect and whitewash the houses. It is also advisable to add two pounds of tobacco dust and a quart of codliver oil to each 100 of mash. The tobacco will eliminate any intestinal roundworms that may be present, and the oil will maintain the bird in a vigorous condition. Probably the best method of combating poultry diseases is to keep the birds as vigorous and healthy as possible. This means as a beginning clean, dry quarters free from drafts, liberal feeding of suitable rations, and freedom from all parasites.—R. L. S.-H.

Show Birds Need a Bath

Here is How to Prepare Them for Exhibition

PROBABLY not many readers of Pennsylvania Farmer are owners and exhibitors of fancy poultry or show birds, but with the growing interest in poultry shows from the farmers' standpoint, that is, the production classes which are forming an increasingly important part of our poultry shows, many practical poultrymen now enter birds, and some knowledge of how to prepare birds for a show is a good thing to have. I recently heard a very well-known breeder and exhibitor give a talk on washing birds for the show, and I am going to describe the process as he outlined it for the benefit of those who are going to enter birds in poultry shows this season.

Must Coop-train Birds Selected

The first step in the process is to look over the birds in the yard a few weeks before the show to make sure that the individuals to be shown are in proper feather, and to make any substitutions or replacements that this examination may show to be necessary. It is usually desirable to coop-train selected birds; that is, accustom them to confinement in the exhibition cage such as is used in shows, and to being handled without making a fuss. Experts are able to correct many faults of carriage during this time by the exercise of skill and patience. I remember seeing a Leghorn cockerel at the Sesqui show which the owner had trained to jump back into the cage when placed on the floor in front of it, which shows what can be done.

The actual washing should take place about four days before the show. This makes a little extra trouble in keeping the bird clean during the intervening period, but the plumage fluffs out and the bird is in better shape when the exhibition starts than if washed one day and shipped the next. On the morning that the birds are to be washed, they should receive a light breakfast on the principle that one should not go in swimming after a hearty dinner. Three tubs are provided on a bench, partly filled with warm soft water. The first should be 110 degrees, the others slightly cooler. The room, of course, should be very warm and a stove is commonly provided in front of which to dry the birds.

A good suds is made in the first tub with soap flakes, and the bird is thoroly lathered in the same fashion that one employs in washing the hair. When the lather is well rubbed into the feathers the bird is rinsed in the second tub. The feet, legs and face are scrubbed clean, and if the bird is very dirty it may be lathered and rinsed again, and then rinsed in the third tub. The bird is then placed in a coop with a slatted bottom to drain and dry. This can be helped somewhat by patting with a towel.

Dried and Fanned with Care

As the birds dry they are moved back from the heat. When nearly dry they can be fanned or dried with a hair dryer borrowed from the local beauty parlor; or the blowing attachment of the vacum cleaner may be used. The whole process of washing is pretty tough on the birds, and every care must be taken to keep them warm and out of drafts. A little direct sunlight is very good for them, and helps not only to put pep back into them, but also helps to fluff out the feathers and restore or bring out the natural sheen.

During the time elapsing between the washing and shipping to the show, the birds should be kept in a pen or cage littered with clean cut straw or planer shavings, and every effort made to avoid soiling the plumage in any way.—R. L. S.-H.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XXIII California Grapes.

THE most distinctive and certainly the most cosmopolitan fruit of California is the grape. It is to California what the apple is to Pennsylvania. It is grown everywhere, at high altitudes and low, and it is trained in a great variety of ways, from the remarkable arbor vine near Los Angeles which covers an acre, to closely planted and closely pruned stump vines. The California grape of commerce is invariably a variety of vitus vinifera, the wine grape of Europe. This is seldom grown in the East, being too tender.

One of the most important centers of grape production in California is the Lodi district, in the Great Valley, forty miles south of Sacramento. The Lincoln Highway signs on the way to Lodi look familiar and homelike, but the country round about, tho attractive enough in its way, is far from homelike—if the home happens to be in Pennsylvania. It is flat, dry, sere, intensely sunny, with the Sierras looming faintly on the eastern horizon. The valley has a rainfall of ten to twenty inches, a cloudless summer, and irrigation is necessary on many crops. Water is developed from deep wells. Grapes are irrigated only two or three times a year, sometimes but once. The soil of the Lodi district is a mellow sandy loam, free from stones and so easy to work that no farmer from the East, say from Pennsylvania, can look upon it without breaking the Tenth Commandment.

A California vineyard. The trunks are self-supporting; no trellis is used.

Grapes still are grown to drink as well as to eat. When the prohibition amendment went into effect some California vineyardists, panic stricken, sold out at sacrifice prices. They repented at leisure. More than half of the 8363 cars of grapes shipped from the Lodi district in 1926 were "juice" grapes, formerly called wine grapes. The ultimate destination and use of these grapes is a matter for conjecture, and thereby undoubtedly hangs many a vivid tale, but this is a story of grape production, not of grape utilization. The dominant variety of juice grape is the Zinfandel. Yields of ten or twelve tons an acre are not uncommon but the average is nearer six. In 1926 the price was $50 to $60 a ton f. o. b. Lodi; in 1922 it was $130. Before the war Zinfandels sold for $10 to $15 a ton.

Some Soils Make Tokays Blush

The fame of Lodi as a grape district, however, rests fully as much on its production of table grapes as of juice grapes, especially the Flame Tokay. The Tokay is one of the most delicious of commercial dessert varieties. As grown in most parts of California it is green, with scarcely a vestige of color. As grown in some sections of the Lodi district, and a very few other favored spots, it is richly suffused with pink.

In 1926 the Lodi district shipped 3562 cars of Tokays, not all Flame, however, and several hundred cars of other dessert varieties such as Cornichon, Emperor and Almeria. Tokays yield eight to fourteen tons an acre, averaging around twelve tons. The price last year was $60 to $70 a ton, the lowest since the war. Some of the best Tokay vineyards have netted $400 an acre even during the last few years and today are held at $2000 to $3000 an acre.

The day I was in Lodi, May 31, grapes were in full bloom. The air was heavy with fragrance, reminding me of orange groves of Florida and southern California. The vineyards are well kept and have been clean tilled until recent years; now the annual melilotus has come into favor as a cover crop. If the winter rainfall is normal there is a good cover of native vegetation. No fertilizer is used. The vines are dusted with sulphur for mildew, and occasionally a five per cent nico-sulphur dust or a calcium cyanide dust is applied for thrips or leaf hopper. There is no spraying. The pest problem is much simpler than in most of the grape districts of the East. There is practically no phylloxera, or root louse, and most of the vines are rooted cuttings.

Trained to Be Self-supporting

The most interesting feature of California grape growing to an eastern observer is the training of the vines. A few varieties are pruned to renewal canes four to six feet long and tied to wire trellises, as in the East, but most of the vines are trained to a low trunk, and are self-supporting. The first two or three years the vines are tied to stakes and are cut back very heavily each season, so that the trunk becomes thick and strong enough to support the canes without stake or wire. Thereafter close spur pruning is practiced, the canes being cut back each year to one or two buds. The bearing canes that spring from these buds grow upright at first and then droop toward the ground, the great bunches of grapes being held well above the ground. As the vine gets older, some method of renewal is necessary as spur pruning carries it higher and higher. Some of the black, gnarled old vines, with trunks six inches or more in diameter, look like miniature fruit trees.

The Lodi grape harvest begins about August 20 and extends into November. Juice grapes are shipped in lugs of several sizes, commonly holding thirty-two pounds. Many table grapes are shipped in crates holding twenty-six pounds. The usual floating fruit harvest labor of the Pacific Coast is all that is available and is far from satisfactory. It costs $4.00 a day and keep. There is very little cooperation; most growers sell direct to dealers or consign. The California Grape Growers' Association has just been organized with a membership of 1000; it will attempt to do for table and juice grapes what the Sunkist organization has done for oranges.

Lodi grape growers still have confidence in their industry, in spite of diminishing returns the past few years, if we are to judge by the values they place on their vineyards. In 1922 and 1923 good vineyards sold for $2000 to $3000 an acre. Today these vineyards can be bought for $1200 an acre. This shrinkage is not as great as in some other fruits, the apple, for example. Lodi growers seem to be in a fairly optimistic frame of mind, and are not looking for purchasers. Is this, by any chance, a commentary on the outlook for complete prohibition enforcement?—S. W. Fletcher.

PAN-A-CE-A

your breeders at mating time

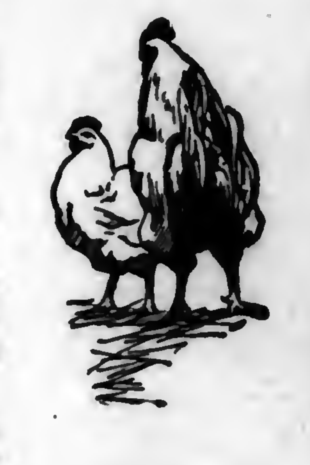
YOU WANT fertile eggs for hatching—eggs that will hatch into strong, livable chicks.

See to it that your flock, your hens and roosters, are in the pink of condition at the time the hatching eggs are laid.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic—not a stimulant.

A tonic that imparts to the parent stock that spark of health and vigor that means fertile eggs for hatching.

Eggs that will hatch strong, livable chicks—not dead in the shell—not puny and weak.



Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
200 hens the 25-lb. pail
500 hens the 100-lb. drum
For 25 hens there is a smaller package

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Beacon Poultry Feeds

NET WEIGHT 100 POUNDS
BEACON
CAYUGA, NEW YORK
EGG MASH
WITH BUTTERMILK

Look for the BEACON Trade Mark! It is your guarantee of better feed for Poultry and Livestock. Thousands of Poultrymen and Farmers endorse BEACON FEEDS by year after year patronage.

Contains the Finest Colorado (irrigated) Alfalfa Leaf Meal low in fibre, high in the essential vitamins and minerals.

Concentrated Sunshine and the Finest Form of readily available Minerals

No mash is complete without Alfalfa Leaf Meal

Buy Beacon

Our FREE booklet "Profitable Poultry Management" by Prof. C.E. Lee and your dealer's name sent on request.

BEACON MILLING CO.
CAYUGA, N. Y.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertiser

NEY

Make Your Milk Preferred

HAPPY, healthy cows require good feed, good housing and sanitary dairy barn equipment—Ney Equipment.

Preferred milk commands better prices and prompt remittances. That means more profits for you. And the added profits soon pay for the Ney Stalls and Stanchions. They reduce dairy barn chores to a minimum, save time and labor.

Sold by reputable dealers everywhere. Write us today for your copy of the Ney Catalog No.——— and name of dealer ready to serve you.

Complete Dairy Barn Equipment including stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, "King" ventilators, etc.

THE NEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Established 1879 · Canton, Ohio · Established 1879
Minneapolis, Minn. · Council Bluffs, Iowa
Complete line of Haying tools including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, etc.

Butter Color Depends on YOU

Don't blame the feed or the condition of your stock if market men grade you low and customers complain on account of the color of your butter. You can keep your butter always that golden June color which brings top prices by using Dandelion Butter Color. It's purely vegetable and meets all State and National Pure Food Laws—used by all large creameries for years. It's harmless, tasteless and doesn't color buttermilk. Large bottles, 35c at all drug and grocery stores.

Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE
Wells & Richardson Co., Inc
Burlington, Vermont

A new JUNIOR Pasteurizer

A very practical outfit for the dairyman who wants an economical means of pasteurizing and cooling. Retards bacteria and keeps milk sweet longer. Just as efficient as larger and more expensive units.

A Super-Clarifier

Put your milk through a Sharples Clarifier and have more customers using more milk. A sure and easy way to avoid sediment, to have clean, better-appearing, better-tasting, better-keeping milk.

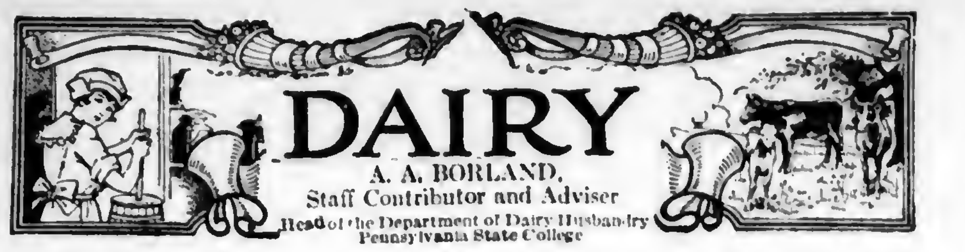
Complete line of dairy milk coolers.
SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Dept. 8, West Chester, Pa.

Sharples

CORONA WOOL FAT **FREE**

Wonder Ointment From Sheep's Wool Works Like Magic

The base of Corona is extracted from the Wool of the Sheep. An amazing ointment for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Teats and Caked Udder of Cows, or any flesh wound on man or beast, also for Eczema. FREE SAMPLE. If you are not a user of Corona send for free sample and our 24-page booklet of uses today and at our expense. Sold by reliable Druggists and Harness dealers. OUR MOTTO—"Service First—Then Profit." THE CORONA MFG. CO., 261 Corona Bldg., Kenton, Ohio



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Waterford C. T. A. Finishes First Year

THE Waterford C. T. A. finished its first year July 1, 1927, with 18 whole-year members. In addition there was one member in the association only part of the year. There were 431 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The result for the whole-year members is as follows:—

Average per cow:—

Number of cows in the association	311.42
Pounds of milk	7281
Pounds of butterfat	271.6
Percentage of butterfat	3.7
Value of product	$186.99
Cost of pasture	9.36
Cost of roughage	22.83
Cost of grain	47.19
Total cost of feed	79.38
Value of product above feed cost	107.61
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.36
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	1.09
Feed cost per lb. butterfat	.29

The following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat. These are grouped as follows: Group 1, above 400 lbs. butterfat, 7; group 2, between 300 and 400 lbs. butterfat, 76. Total, 83 cows.

Seven cows produced over 400 pounds of butterfat during the year.

R. H. Engle, county agent; O. C. Tritt, assistant county agent; James Glover, cow tester in charge; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelman.

Four herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge. no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
Harley Osborne, Waterford	11.08	R. & G. H.	10,883	372.3
H. H. Marsh, Waterford	11.33	R. H.	9881	327.2
H. G. Mallory, Waterford	9.75	G. H.	9061	321.2
Mark Potter, Mill Village	18.42	R. & G. J.	5917	306.4

Exhibit Fine Cattle at West Virginia State Fair

THE West Virginia State Fair at Wheeling, September 3 to 10, was marked by one of the finest dairy cattle exhibits that has ever been assembled on the fair grounds and one of the best in eastern United States, several hundred head of dairy cattle being included in the exhibit.

The Jerseys ranked highest in numbers, several of the classes containing from twenty to thirty entries. The outstanding show herd among the Jerseys was that of R. L. Willmoth, Rineyville, Kentucky, this herd winning senior, junior and grand championship on Jersey bulls; senior, junior and grand championship on Jersey cows, first prize on produce of dam and first, second and third prizes on get-of-sire. The grand champion bull, Glen's Raleigh Lad, was the sire of the junior champion bull and his appearance in the show ring with eight of his sons and daughters made a very impressive sight. Seaside Lassie the Third, grand champion cow, was a wonderfully handsome individual. Her type was almost ideal in conformation with a slight exception as to the shape of her udder.

The Holstein show was also excellent in quality. Echo Farms, of Long Run, Kentucky, won the grand championship with Lyon Mutual Burke, an excellent bull with deep middle, straight top line and an unusually level rump. The Centerville and Fair Valley Stock Farms of Fredericktown, Pa., won the grand championships in the female classes with a nice straight Holstein cow outstanding in dairy temperament and top line. Her name was Lady Wickums Energine.

Guernseys Made Fine Showing

Guernseys were well represented. Charles J. Wheeler, Wapakoneta, Ohio, won the grand championship in the Guernsey male classes with Lohiers Sequel of Myrna Marie. This bull was a handsome individual of Border Raider breeding and was clearly entitled to the purple ribbon. The grand championship Guernsey cow was Amadi Charity, owned by Centerville and Fair Valley Stock Farms, Fredericktown, Pa. The wonderful Guernsey udder on this cow was her outstanding feature.

Ayrshire honors, both in the male and female classes, went to T. T. Hileman, Altoona, Pa. His Ayrshire bull, Favorite Crusader, is an exceptional individual and would attract attention in any large show. His immense size, straight top line and attractive appearance won for him the purple ribbon while an attractive Ayrshire cow, owned by the same breeder, won the grand championship ribbon in the female classes.

There was an unusually large number of Brown Swiss cattle entered. D. N. Boyce, of Churchville, N. Y., won most of the honors, including the grand championships with a handsome two-year-old bull, Carl's Forest Boy of Lakeview, and a fine three-year-old cow, Reubens Venture of Orleans. The Boyce herd contains a number of very attractive animals and should be a winner in keen competition thruout the fair season.

The infantile paralysis epidemic kept the children at home but the attendance was still quite liberal and the show, as a whole, was perhaps the best one ever put on by the state fair association.—A. A. B.

Herd Honor Roll Grows

THE National Herd Honor Roll, created by the National Dairy Association, to stimulate interest in increased milk and butterfat production and the keeping of better herds is greater by nearly a thousand herds than ever before.

Herds of five or more cows which have produced at least 300 pounds of butterfat per cow per year "make" the honor roll which now includes more than 6000 herds.

Wisconsin again leads the nation this year with approximately 1400 herds, an increase of more than 175 herds. Michigan has 1078 herds. Pennsylvania jumped from 335 to 426 herds.

Virginia predominates among the southern states with 105 herds, an increase of nearly 100 per cent over last year.

Cow testing associations fostered by the National Dairy Association have been responsible for the growth of the herd honor roll. The "C. T. A.'s" principal function is to keep an accurate check on the milk and butterfat production of herds owned by the dairymen who make up the test associations. The number of these organizations is expected to increase rapidly in the South, with the coming of the milk-consuming industries and the increased demand for dairy products, according to S. H. Anderson, executive secretary of the National Dairy Exposition which will be held at Memphis, Tenn., October 15-22nd.

New Power Sprayer Chases the Flies

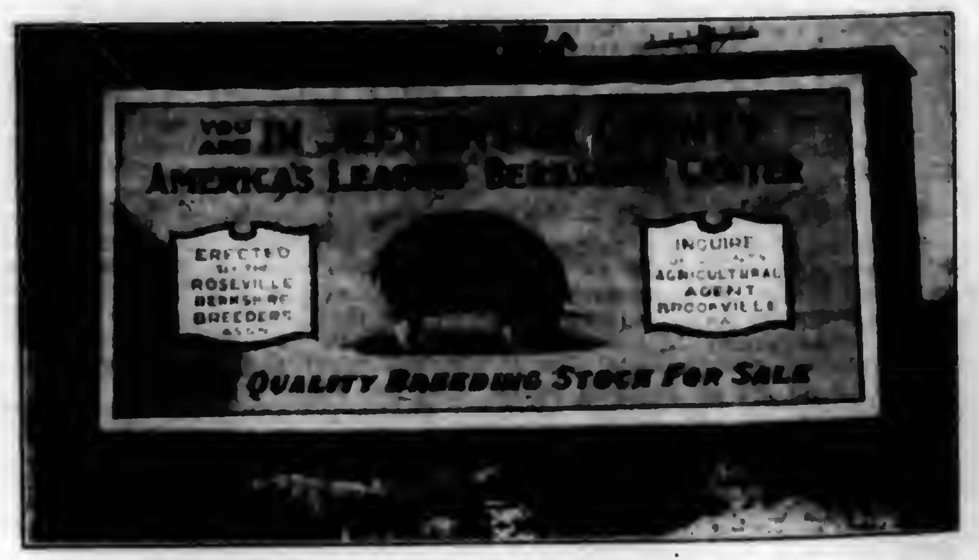
DAIRYMEN whose right arms are exercised to the point of exhaustion in pumping fly spray onto the cows at milking time will welcome a new electric power sprayer that has been developed for this purpose. The new sprayer creates a fine mist which can be thrown fifteen feet. The highly atomized vapor produced by this power sprayer makes a little of the fly dope go a long way, resulting in a saving in both material and labor.

The outfit is compact and portable and weighs about eight pounds. It will operate on either direct or alternating current and thru its use a large number of cows or a large dairy barn can be sprayed very quickly with no waste of the fly killing material.

If the cows and milking stable are sprayed as soon as the cows come in and before the udder is washed, there is no danger of a non-poisonous insect spray getting into the milk or imparting to it any objectionable odor or taste. This type of material is harmless to man but fatal to insects.

The usual method is to spray the cows first, with a light application, starting just back of the head and working backward, omitting the udder. Then the entire stable may be sprayed. A sufficient volume of the material in the air kills the flies in from three to five minutes.

Berkshire Breeders Advertise



AMERICA'S LEADING BERKSHIRE CENTER
ERECTED BY THE ROSEVILLE BERKSHIRE BREEDERS ASSN
INQUIRE OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT BROOKVILLE PA
QUALITY BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

IF BILLBOARD advertising pays commercial organizations why not try it ourselves, philosophized Jefferson County Berkshire breeders. The above-pictured board, well constructed and painted in attractive colors, is the result. It was erected by the Roseville Berkshire Breeders' Association. Buyers interested in Berkshire swine are directed to inquire of the county agent at Brookville, J. P. Winslow. The billboard is V-shaped, with the same advertisement on each side. It cannot be missed by travelers in either direction on the Lakes-to-Sea Highway between Brookville and Clarion.—W.

Holland—The Home of the Holstein

(Continued from page 3)

We were sorry to miss the big dairy shows which they hold in the fall. In the spring exhibits are limited to bulls only and usually there are about one hundred and sixty entries. In the fall exhibitors show about six hundred head of both bulls and cows.

One of the inspectors for the Record Association served as our guide and interpreter on a trip thru the country. The farm buildings have a unique architecture, with large flat roofs, and barn and house attached. The difference in type of roof sometimes aids one in distinguishing the barn from the house. Wind mills at one time were quite common in this part of Holland but are gradually becoming extinct. They are being supplanted by electric power for pumping water from the canals to the sea, altho many little wind mills can be seen dotting the country.

One of the interesting homes we visited was that of Y. S. VaWonde, a breeder of Holsteins. Here we saw cows that were producing 4420 kilograms of milk, testing 3.81; and Mr. VaWonde was quite proud of a two-year-old that last year produced 5194 kilograms[*] of milk testing 3.44. On this particular farm I was interested to learn that altho only 28 hectars (70 acres) in size a tax of 1200 guilders ($480) was paid last year.

Cows Are Milked in the Field

The milking is done usually by the men right out in the field or in a small paddock, in which the cattle are driven during the milking period.

Generally the milk is disposed of by hauling it to the cooperative dairies, where it is made into Holland cheese. The marketing is very different from that in America, because the transportation facilities are almost entirely by water, and one sees large boat loads of cottonseed meal and oil meal going into the country and cheese loaded for export going out.

Yields of milk on the average may not seem so high to an American dairyman. The Hollander emphasizes more than milk production. The program consists of:

1. Constitution.
2. Production and fat.
3. A calf each year.
4. Conformation, breed, type, markings, etc.
5. Freedom from disease.

To our surprise, black on the Holsteins of Holland is by far the predominating color.

As one travels thru the country one is impressed by the uniformity in the high grade of cattle, the well-kept farm homes and general optimism of the farmer.

---

[*] A kilogram is slightly more than two and one-fifth pounds.

Penna. Poultrymen Visit Farms

UNDER the leadership of John Vandervort, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, poultrymen of northeastern Pennsylvania spent two interesting days, September 6 and 7, visiting outstanding farms of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and Orange County, New York.

Starting from Honesdale the touring chicken men stopped first at the Sands Poultry Farm at Hawley. Here they saw 6500 birds. Hens are kept in small units of about 100 birds. Early chicks are raised in close confinement for 10 weeks and the pullets are placed on free range.

Homestead Poultry Farm, near Honesdale, was next visited. Five thousand birds are kept here and 1200 are trapnested. The long, continuous type of laying houses is used and yards are rotated for mature hens as well as for chicks. Corn and clover are used in the rotation on ranges for growing stock.

The tourists saw 1200 birds on the H. M. Blake farm, also near Honesdale. Several broods of chicks are grown here during the entire season on a board platform, without ever being on the ground. The birds showed good body weight and yellow pigment. On the Blake farm it is impossible to provide a satisfactory system of rotating yards because the land is hilly and rough.

Dairy Barns Now Poultry Houses

Tuesday evening 65 sat down to a banquet in Honesdale. On Wednesday nearly one hundred were in attendance on the tour. Fairmount Farm, J. Arfmann, owner, Middletown, New York, was visited first. Here were seen 3000 birds, but of special interest were the dairy barns converted into poultry houses. Different types of ventilation systems are being compared.

The Mapes' Poultry Farm which is owned by W. S. Mapes, Middletown, New York, is a one-man farm. Formerly it was a dairy farm, but now the barns are used as poultry houses. This has made it possible to work with a low investment. Complete records have been kept on the Mapes farm for three years. A diversified income is enjoyed from market eggs, pullets and baby chicks.

On the Ace Farm, A. C. Etzel, owner, Monroe, New York, 2500 birds were inspected. Several hundred of these are being trapnested. Here a long, continuous two-story house for the layers and a long, continuous brooder house with concrete slab in front are used. There is one Missouri straw-loft house on this farm.

White Cloud Farm, owned by Bacher Brothers, Rock Tavern, New York, was next visited. This is a combined fruit and poultry farm. There are 50 acres in fruit and the Bachers have 2000 laying hens. They use a large two-story tile house 100 feet long. Artificial heat was employed last winter in one end of the house with excellent results. An old barn is utilized in housing the remainder of the pellets.

Take First Place

PENN STATE'S livestock judging team took first in horses, sheep and swine, and second in beef cattle at the intercollegiate judging contest at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Massachusetts, held September 18-24th.

In individual scores R. K. Hamilton, Pittsburgh, was first; S. W. Earle, Philadelphia, second; Minor Day, Tamaqua, fourth; H. R. Larson, Ridgway, sixth, and C. R. Koch, State College, seventh.

Hereford steers exhibited by the college in the beef cattle show won three first prizes and one second.

Beats the Record

SOME few weeks ago a man had a record of his sow in your paper. In six months' time she farrowed 26 pigs in two litters. I can beat that. I have something better, I'll tell the world I have. Our sow, Lady Rose, farrowed April 12, 1927. She had 16 pigs. When they were four weeks old I sold them for $12 a pair. September 9, last, she farrowed again,—14 pigs,—a total of 30 pigs in five months.

Lady Rose is six years old in May and has had nine litters of pigs making a total of 121 all told and has raised 102 of this number so far. Come to the front, Mr. Farmer, if you have anything better. She is one-half Poland-China and one-half Chester White.—W. J. Miller, Clarion County, Pa.

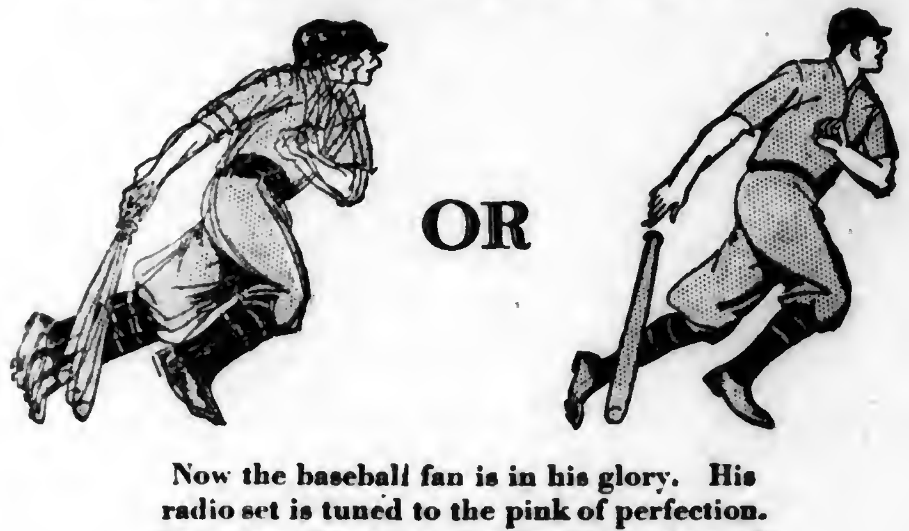
Hardware Man—Have you plowed your ten-acre field yet?

Farmer—No; I only said I was thinking about plowing it.

Hardware Man—Oh, I see, you've merely turned it over in your mind!

FADA Radio

Which do you want for the World's Series?



OR

Now the baseball fan is in his glory. His radio set is tuned to the pink of perfection. He is eagerly waiting for the "first man up". And there is still time to have a Fada in *your* home for the big games. If you have never heard the World's Series on a Fada you have a rich experience ahead of you. You will be astonished at the thrilling realism of Fada reception. You will realize how far Fada has advanced over old-type radio. There is no more need, now, to suffer the slipshod in the radio sound picture than there is to endure the blurred in moving pictures. Ask any Fada dealer to demonstrate Fada sets and Fada speakers to you. He will explain the exclusive Fada principle of Harmonated Reception, which makes possible this better, clearer radio.

F. A. D. ANDREA, INC., Long Island City, N. Y.

Licensed under Hazeltine, Latour, R. C. A., Gen. Elec. Co., Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co., patents only for Radio Amateur, Experimental and Broadcast Reception

There are five Fada models—all NEUTRODYNE receivers—priced from $95. to $400.

The Fada Special
6 tubes—3 radio frequency stages—detector—2 audio amplification stages. Shielded. Equalized amplification.
$95 (For battery or A. C. operation direct from light socket.)

The Fada 17" Cone
17-in. free-floating cone—permanent Parkerized magnet. Antique bronze-finished tri-foot.
$25

LOOK FOR THE NAME FADA

Cleans Your Hands at Milking Time

GRANDPA'S WONDER PINE TAR Soap is antiseptic—kills germs, cuts grease, heals sores, chases odors. Mild—best for hands and udders. At Dealers' or send 10c for big cake.
Beaver-Remmers-Graham Co.
Dept. PF-101 Dayton, Ohio

Since '78

You can be quickly cured, if you **STAMMER**

Send 10c for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogue, Bogue Bldg., 1729 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis.

LIGHTNING, FIRE & RUST PROOF

EDWARDS METAL ROOFING

We own our own sheet mills, roll our own sheets, control every operation from the raw material to the finished product. EDWARDS "REO" METAL SHINGLES look good, outlast three ordinary roofs. No painting or repairs. Guaranteed fire-proof, rust-proof, lightning-proof. Easy to put on. We also sell V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, Ready-Made Steel Garages, Farm Buildings. GET OUR FACTORY PRICES By buying direct from us you save money, get better value. We are the largest manufacturers of metal roofing in the world. Thousands of satisfied customers every year are our best advertisement. Write today! Get our wonderfully low prices, lasting satisfaction. Ask for Roofing Book No. 1301 or for Garage Book.

FREE SAMPLES & Roofing Book

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO. 10341-10391 Butler St., Cincinnati, Ohio

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Express Charm by Flowers

Bulbs Planted Now Will Bring Delight Next Spring

WHAT a beautiful yard! What a wonderful place for children to play! What ideal surroundings where to teach of the wonders of creation, the daily miracles of life, the love and peace that may be ours! I see trees, vines, shrubbery, a splendid stretch of grass, a well-kept fence, an inviting gate, a sunny walk, and flowers, flowers, flowers! And if we saw the colors, it would be even more enchanting. Then if we could see the bright array of butterflies hovering near, could hear the quick flutter of humming wings, and the songs of many birds that always abound in just this kind of spot, another delight would be added to the charm of such a garden.

Have you had lovely flowers this summer? Have you had the thrills that come with working at dawn and again until dusk among your floral beds? If you have you know exactly what I am talking about. If you have neglected flowers, you have missed a big joy that goes with summer, and do not let another chance slip.

Carry Them with You if You Move

So often the tenant farmer's wife laments that she cannot spend time when she knows not how long she will enjoy what she plants. Even she is pretty sure where she will be in the early days of spring, and no flowers give greater delight than the bulbs planted in October. You may tuck under your soil a few iris roots from your next-door neighbor. You may secure several gorgeous tulips and fragrant hyacinths for a few coins from any florist. All will reward you in the early spring with blooms which gladden the children and old folks, too. If you should happen to move, you may safely take the tubers with you and insure blossoms in the next home.

Now is the time to plan and plant the bulbs. Careful directions are given with different varieties wherever you buy. If you are afraid the children will not be careful in their play, just turn the flowers over to them, let them do the planting and there will be happy interest. A whole dozen crocus and snowdrop bulbs can be bought with less money than the average child spends weekly for candy. If the venture is new to you, talk it over with your county agent, and he will help you. You can have just as lovely a yard as this Pennsylvania one we have pictured —G. S. S.

House Plants Do Not Thrive in Cans

DEAR EDITOR:—Can you tell me what to do with my house flowers? I have trouble with maggots in the cans, and they kill the flowers.—Mrs. J. S., Pa.

At this time of year when we are planning for house plants to bring winter cheer, it is a fine idea to remember that many kinds of pests live in soil. The various stages of animal life that exist in the ground we are using for our plants are easily destroyed if we put the ground in a large pan and set it in the hot oven for an afternoon. Then moisten the soil again and enrich it if necessary.

Perhaps the trouble above comes from the use of cans. Many house plants do not thrive in cans. Special pots such as florists use are better as they are porous and allow circulation of both air and moisture.

Note: Will all readers please give full name and address when making inquiries? Often the question does not interest enough readers to justify using space on the page for an answer. We can answer you direct thru the mails, and that service is always quicker, too. Thank you.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

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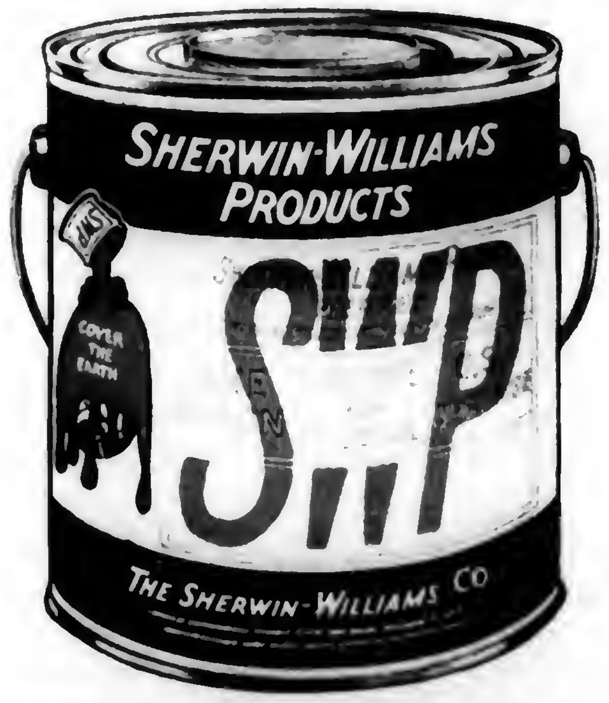

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS · VARNISHES · LACQUERS · INSECTICIDES

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Express Charm by Flowers

Bulbs Planted Now Will Bring Delight Next Spring

WHAT a beautiful yard! What a wonderful place for children to play! What ideal surroundings where to teach of the wonders of creation, the daily miracles of life, the love and peace that may be ours! I see trees, vines, shrubbery, a splendid stretch of grass, a well-kept fence, an inviting gate, a sunny walk, and flowers, flowers, flowers! And if we saw the colors, it would be even more enchanting. Then if we could see the bright array of butterflies hovering near, could hear the quick flutter of humming wings, and the songs of many birds that always abound in just this kind of spot, another delight would be added to the charm of such a garden.

Have you had lovely flowers this summer? Have you had the thrills that come with working at dawn and again until dusk among your floral beds? If you have you know exactly what I am talking about. If you have neglected flowers, you have missed a big joy that goes with summer, and do not let another chance slip.

Carry Them with You if You Move

So often the tenant farmer's wife laments that she cannot spend time when she knows not how long she will enjoy what she plants. Even she is pretty sure where she will be in the early days of spring, and no flowers give greater delight than the bulbs planted in October. You may tuck under your soil a few iris roots from your next-door neighbor. You may secure several gorgeous tulips and fragrant hyacinths for a few coins from any florist. All will reward you in the early spring with blooms which gladden the children and old folks, too. If you should happen to move, you may safely take the tubers with you and insure blossoms in the next home.

Now is the time to plan and plant the bulbs. Careful directions are given with different varieties wherever you buy. If you are afraid the children will not be careful in their play, just turn the flowers over to them, let them do the planting and there will be happy interest. A whole dozen crocus and snowdrop bulbs can be bought with less money than the average child spends weekly for candy. If the venture is new to you, talk it over with your county agent, and he will help you. You can have just as lovely a yard as this Pennsylvania one we have pictured —G. S. S.

House Plants Do Not Thrive in Cans

DEAR EDITOR:—Can you tell me what to do with my house flowers? I have trouble with maggots in the cans, and they kill the flowers.—Mrs. J. S., Pa.

At this time of year when we are planning for house plants to bring winter cheer, it is a fine idea to remember that many kinds of pests live in soil. The various stages of animal life that exist in the ground we are using for our plants are easily destroyed if we put the ground in a large pan and set it in the hot oven for an afternoon. Then moisten the soil again and enrich it if necessary.

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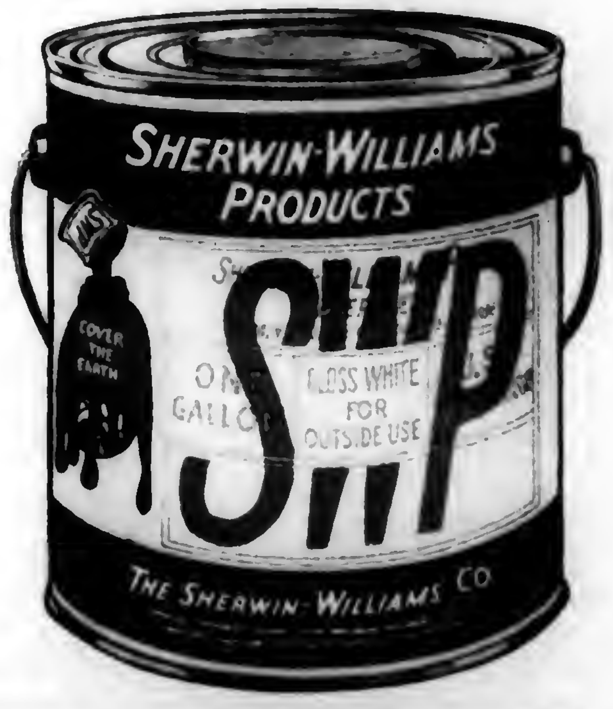

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Good old P. A.!

THEY say that "no other tobacco is like it." I want to go a step further and say "no other *experience* is like it!" And I'm ready to prove *that.* Just get yourself a tidy red tin of long-burning Prince Albert. Throw back the lid and release that tantalizing aroma.

No more appetizing fragrance ever floated out of a package, you'll agree. Then tamp a load into your old jimmy-pipe and light up. Here is the supreme test—that *taste*—that Let-me-at-it, Gee-how-I-like-it taste! Never have you experienced anything like this, Men.

Cool as a drink from an artesian well. Sweet as a pear, ready to drop from the tree. Mild and mellow as October sunshine, yet with that full, rich tobacco-body that bangs your smoke-spot in dead center on every fire-up. A thrill you can repeat from morning to midnight.

Not the least of Prince Albert's many virtues is that it doesn't bite your tongue or parch your throat, no matter how swift your pipe-pace. I could tell you a lot more, but I want P. A. to tell you *in a pipe*. For that is testimony no seeker-after-truth can question. Get some Prince Albert now and find out!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

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—the national joy smoke!

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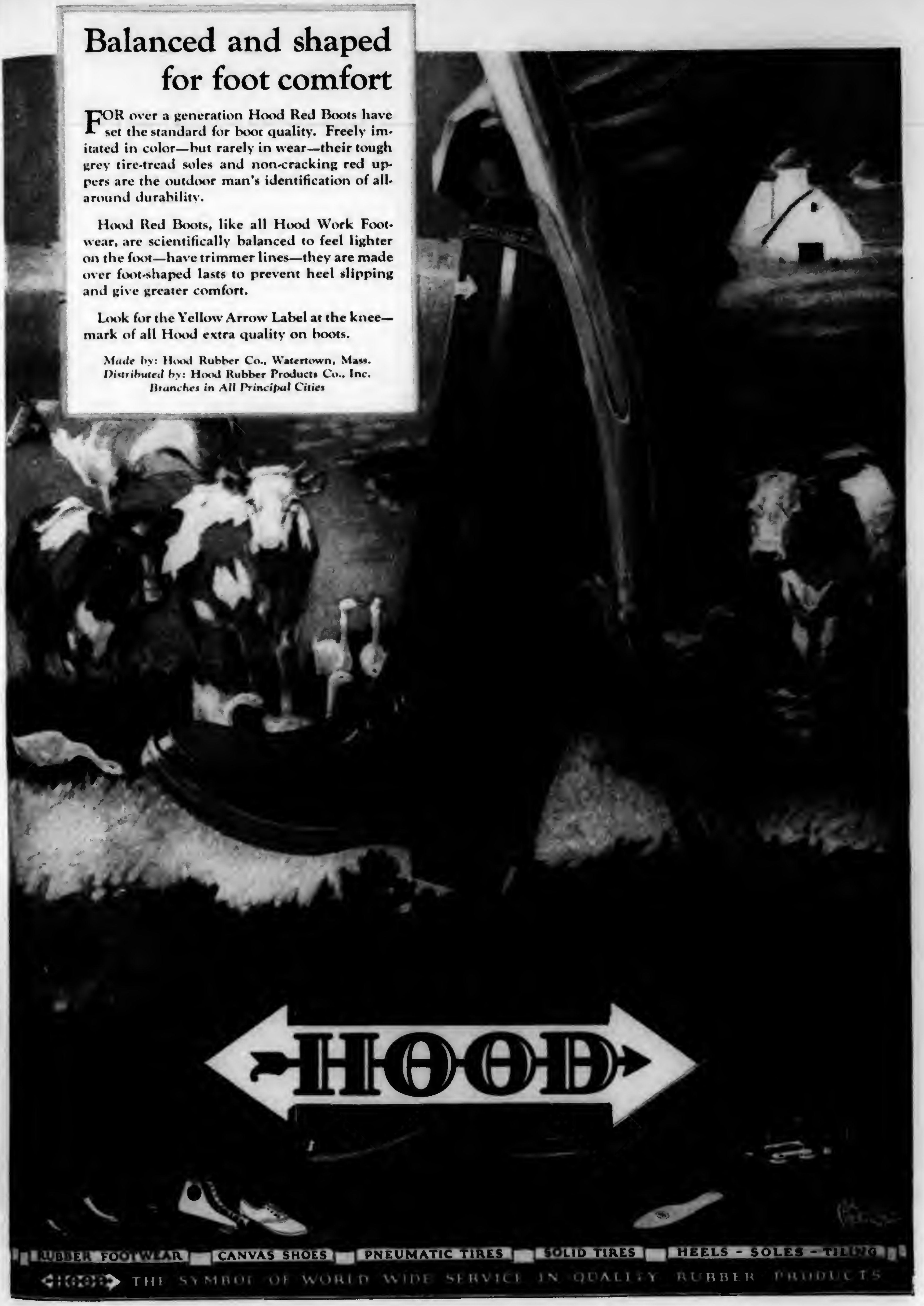

Balanced and shaped for foot comfort

FOR over a generation Hood Red Boots have set the standard for boot quality. Freely imitated in color—but rarely in wear—their tough grey tire-tread soles and non-cracking red uppers are the outdoor man's identification of all-around durability.

Hood Red Boots, like all Hood Work Footwear, are scientifically balanced to feel lighter on the foot—have trimmer lines—they are made over foot-shaped lasts to prevent heel slipping and give greater comfort.

Look for the Yellow Arrow Label at the knee-mark of all Hood extra quality on boots.

Made by: Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
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This amazing Radiola 16—
the widest musical range ever achieved with one-dial control

In the new, complete line of RADIOLAS that has just come from the famous research laboratories of RCA, Westinghouse and General Electric, the marvelously compact RADIOLA 16 is an outstanding achievement.

Particularly adapted—like the popular RADIOLA 20—for use on the farm, its simplicity of operation, perfection of tone and high selectivity and sensitivity make it a worthy companion of the more costly sets that carry the well-known RCA mark. The only rival of this new model in the low-price field is the RADIOLA 20.

When used with one of the RCA Loudspeakers, this storage battery set brings into your home the programs from the great broadcasting stations—the finest music, university extension courses, crop and weather bulletins, and the latest news of the world.

Like RADIOLA 20 this expertly designed 6-tube receiver can be adapted for alternating current operation from the house lighting circuit by the addition of socket power devices.

. . . .

You have not really heard radio until you have listened to a RADIOLA and RCA Loudspeaker. Ask any RCA Authorized Dealer for a demonstration of these marvelous instruments.

RADIOLA 16—Storage battery receiver of great compactness. For selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality, it sets a new standard for receivers in its price class. The cabinet is finished in mahogany.
Less accessories $69.50 . with Radiotrons $82.75

RADIOLA 20—Dry-battery-operated receiver, with amazing sensitivity and many times as selective as the average antenna set. Ideal for distant reception. Can readily be adapted to socket operation. Ideal to use with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A.
Less accessories $78 . with Radiotrons $89.50

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OF AMERICA

RCA-Radiola
MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · THE · RADIOTRON

NEW YORK · CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

The Kitchen Cabinet

Coffee Bread

HERE is a recipe, rich in milk, butter and fruit. I like to make it particularly because part of the dough may be rolled, cut with doughnut cutter and set to rise. When frying in deep fat, the doughnut is put in the fat with raised side on top. The heat causes the top side to rise by the time the doughnut is ready to turn. The remainder of the dough is rolled flat and topped with a mixture of brown sugar, butter and nuts melted in the frying pan a few minutes. Then I make part of the dough into crusty sweet rolls.

1 yeast cake
½ cup lukewarm water
1 cup hot milk
½ cup shortening
Flour (about 6 cups)
½ cup sugar

Scald the milk, add shortening, sugar and salt, let cool to lukewarm and add dissolved yeast, beaten eggs, flour gradually. Let rise till doubled, cut down, let rise again, shape into flat loaves, not too thick, let double, bake at 350 degrees, a moderate oven, thirty-five minutes. This must be a softer dough than for ordinary bread, and it is kneaded simply long enough to blend the ingredients.

Topping for coffee bread consists of ½ cup raisins, ½ cup brown sugar, ½ cup English walnuts and ½ teaspoon cinnamon, spread over when shaping the loaves, being careful that it does not burn during baking. This mixture is suitable for buns or any sweet bread.—Doris W. McCray, Iowa.

Quick Breads

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

5 cups flour
3 heaping teaspoons baking powder
½ cup shortening
1 tablespoon salt
2 cups lukewarm water or milk

Add baking powder and salt to flour before sifting. Mix the shortening in thoroly, then add water or milk gradually, mixing well. Turn out on floured board and roll. Cut with biscuit cutter and bake in quick oven, pricking each round with a fork just before slipping biscuits into oven. Cover closely with cloth until serving time. This recipe yields 30 good-sized biscuits. Frequently I cut the rolled dough with a sharp knife, slashing each direction — making square biscuits.

PLAIN MUFFINS

2 eggs
2 cups milk
2 rounding tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon salt
2 heaping teaspoons baking powder
2 tablespoons melted lard or butter
3 cups flour

Beat eggs thoroly. Add milk, then melted fat. Sift in the dry ingredients, and beat until smooth. Pour into hot well-greased muffin pans and bake in rather hot oven—about 15 or 20 minutes. Recipe yields 12 large muffins.

CORN MEAL MUFFINS

Follow above recipe, substituting 2 cups corn meal and 1 cup flour for 3 cups flour used in plain muffin recipe.—E. M. W., Md.

Do You Know That—

ORANGE juice over stewed raisins is a delicious dessert?

A little allspice and bacon drippings improve the taste of string beans?

A spicy meat loaf is made from a pound of beef, a pound of veal and a half pound of home canned sausage, to which is added an egg, onion and seasoning?

Three tablespoons of cream or evaporated milk have the same adhesive quality as an egg when used in such dishes as cottage cheese pudding, meat balls, etc.?

J.C.PENNEY CO.
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- Martinsburg
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MEN'S UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY
Express the Savings Effected by Our Co-operative Buying

MEN have not been forgotten by the J. C. Penney Company, for at any of the 885 Department Stores in this Nation-wide Institution you will find everything the man wears—outer things and underthings, from head to foot—for work, for dress, or for rest and sleep.

As in all our other departments, here full VALUE for every dollar is our dominant thought. Here, too, you will find the reflection of the important savings effected by our tremendous co-operative purchasing resources—*savings made by us and then passed on to you!* The underwear and hosiery savings named here are typical examples of the values to be found in Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Haberdashery and in every other item of merchandise that either men, women or children wear.

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VALUES THAT ARE THE TALK OF THE NATION

Men's "4-for-1" Lisle Sock
Fine gauge, full mercerized, double sole, extra heavy heel and toe with our new feature "Two Toe," extra reinforcement. Black and colors. Pair 25c; 4 for $1.00

Men's 701 Silk Sock
With mercerized sole, heel and toe, also with "Two Toe" feature. Black and colors. Pair 49c

Men's 1006 Grey Random Union Suits
Flat fleeced; full length, long sleeves; warm, well shaped, cut full. 98c

Men's 101 Heavy Grey Ribbed Union Suits
Part wool, ankle length, long sleeves $1.98
Sizes for all builds.

Experienced Young Salesmen wanted to train for our Store Managers.

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A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

Write today for our illustrated "Store News Fall Catalog." It will save you money.

Double the Value of your Wool!

Exchange your wool for beautiful warm bed blankets or auto robes of superior quality.

Our extra profit plan enables you to double the value of your wool. Obtain these blankets, either by making a nominal payment in cash or entire payment in wool.

Satisfaction guaranteed or costs refunded. Thousands of satisfied customers heartily endorse this plan.

Mail coupon for booklet giving details of plan today.

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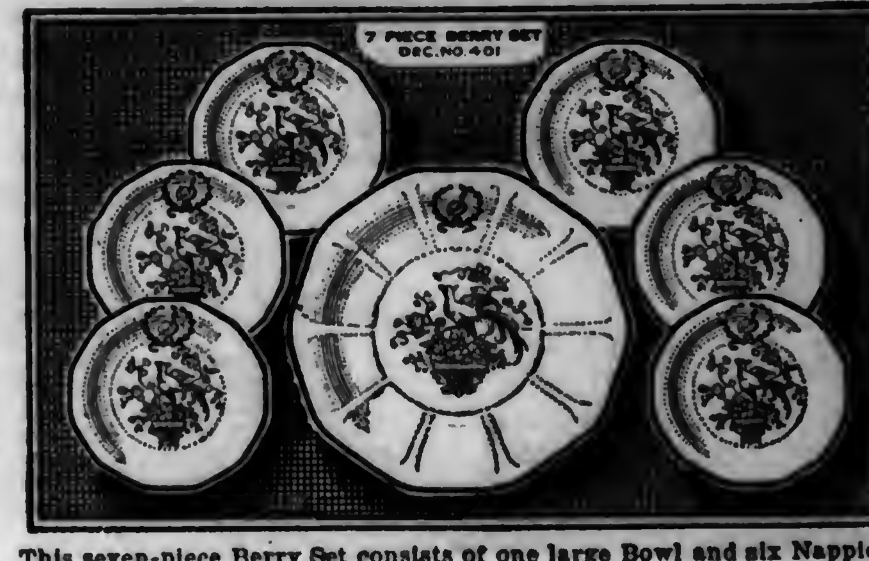
Gold Initial Berry Set



This seven-piece Berry Set consists of one large Bowl and six Nappies, decorated in rich color design, with your initial in gold on each piece.

Send us 6 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each, either new or renewal, and we will forward this 7-piece Berry Set to your address by insured parcel post, prepaid. Be sure to state initial desired.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

This amazing Radiola 16—
the widest musical range ever achieved with one-dial control

IN the new, complete line of RADIOLAS that has just come from the famous research laboratories of RCA, Westinghouse and General Electric, the marvelously compact RADIOLA 16 is an outstanding achievement.

Particularly adapted—like the popular RADIOLA 20—for use on the farm, its simplicity of operation, perfection of tone and high selectivity and sensitivity make it a worthy companion of the more costly sets that carry the well-known RCA mark. The only rival of this new model in the low-price field is the RADIOLA 20.

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Like RADIOLA 20 this expertly designed 6-tube receiver can be adapted for alternating current operation from the house lighting circuit by the addition of socket power devices.

. . . .

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The Kitchen Cabinet

Coffee Bread

HERE is a recipe, rich in milk, butter and fruit. I like to make it particularly because part of the dough may be rolled, cut with doughnut cutter and set to rise. When frying in deep fat, the doughnut is put in the fat with raised side on top. The heat causes the top side to rise by the time the doughnut is ready to turn. The remainder of the dough is rolled flat and topped with a mixture of brown sugar, butter and nuts melted in the frying pan a few minutes. Then I make part of the dough into crusty sweet rolls.

1 yeast cake
¼ cup lukewarm water
1 cup hot milk
½ cup shortening
Flour (about 6 cups)
¼ cup sugar

Scald the milk, add shortening, sugar and salt, let cool to lukewarm and add dissolved yeast, beaten eggs, flour gradually. Let rise till doubled, cut down, let rise again, shape into flat loaves, not too thick, let double, bake at 350 degrees, a moderate oven, thirty-five minutes. This must be a softer dough than for ordinary bread, and it is kneaded simply long enough to blend the ingredients.

Topping for coffee bread consists of ½ cup raisins, ½ cup brown sugar, ¼ cup English walnuts and ½ teaspoon cinnamon, spread over when shaping the loaves, being careful that it does not burn during baking. This mixture is suitable for buns or any sweet bread.—Doris W. McCray, Iowa.

Quick Breads

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

3 cups flour
1 heaping teaspoons baking powder
½ cup shortening
1 tablespoon salt
2 cups lukewarm water or milk

Add baking powder and salt to flour before sifting. Mix the shortening in thoroly, then add water or milk gradually, mixing well. Turn out on floured board and roll. Cut with biscuit cutter and bake in quick oven, pricking each round with a fork just before slipping biscuits into oven. Cover closely with cloth until serving time. This recipe yields 30 good-sized biscuits. Frequently I cut the rolled dough with a sharp knife, slashing each direction — making square biscuits.

PLAIN MUFFINS

2 eggs
2 cups milk
2 rounding tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon salt
2 heaping teaspoons baking powder
3 tablespoons melted lard or butter
3 cups flour

Beat eggs thoroly. Add milk, then melted fat. Sift in the dry ingredients, and beat until smooth. Pour into hot well-greased muffin pans and bake in rather hot oven—about 15 or 20 minutes. Recipe yields 12 large muffins.

CORN MEAL MUFFINS

Follow above recipe, substituting 2 cups corn meal and 1 cup flour for 3 cups flour used in plain muffin recipe.—E. M. W., Md.

Do You Know That—

ORANGE juice over stewed raisins is a delicious dessert?

A little allspice and bacon drippings improve the taste of string beans?

A spicy meat loaf is made from a pound of beef, a pound of veal and a half pound of home canned sausage, to which is added an egg, onion and seasoning?

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MEN'S UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY
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Mail coupon for booklet giving details of plan today.

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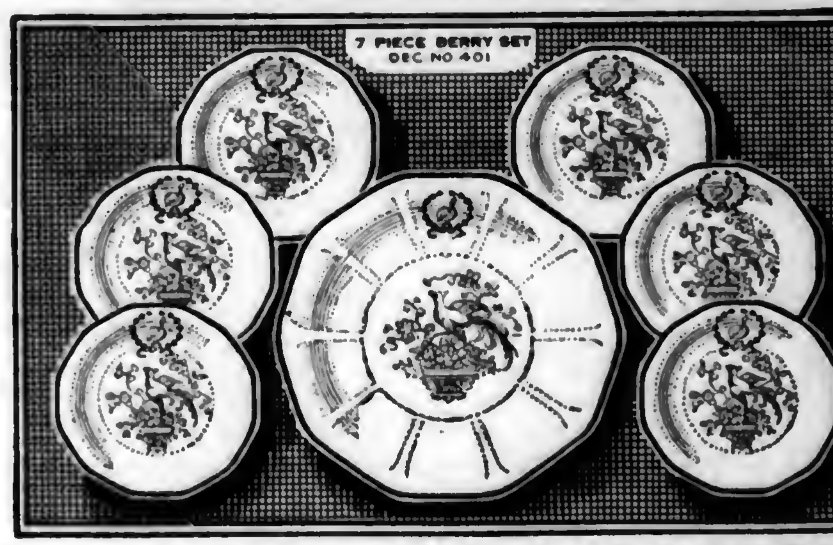

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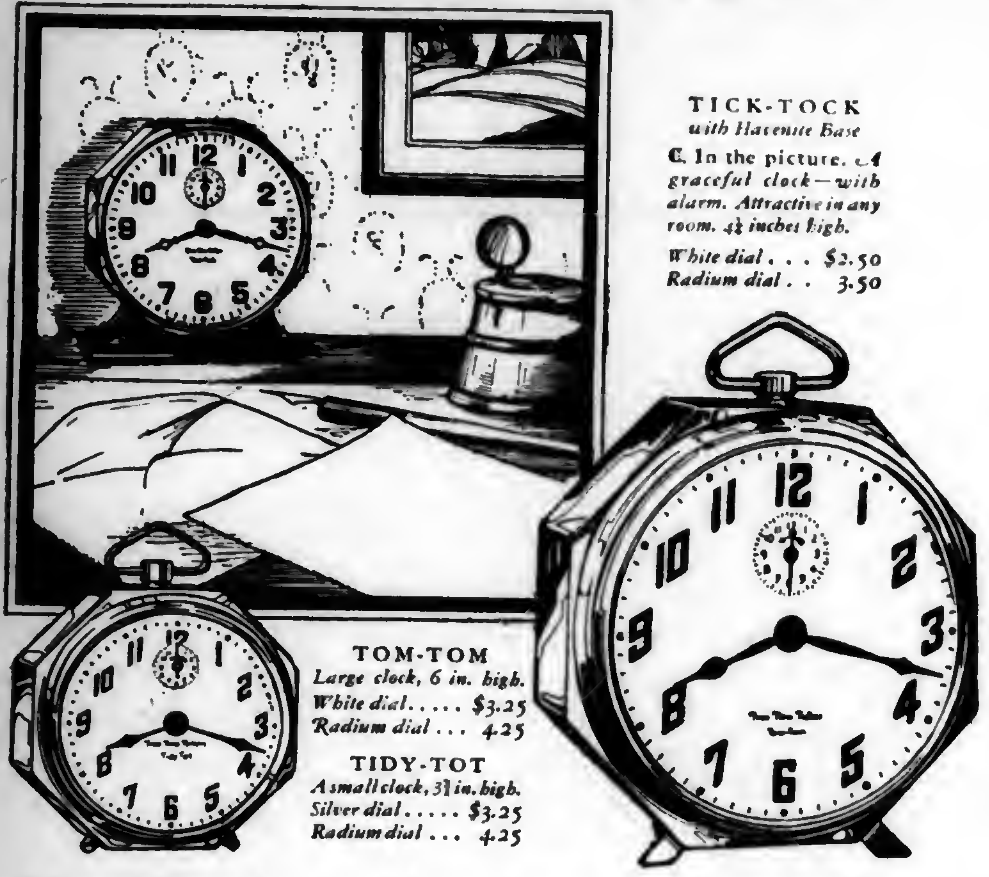
INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE



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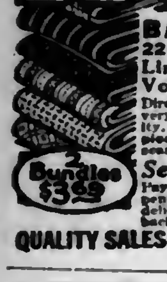

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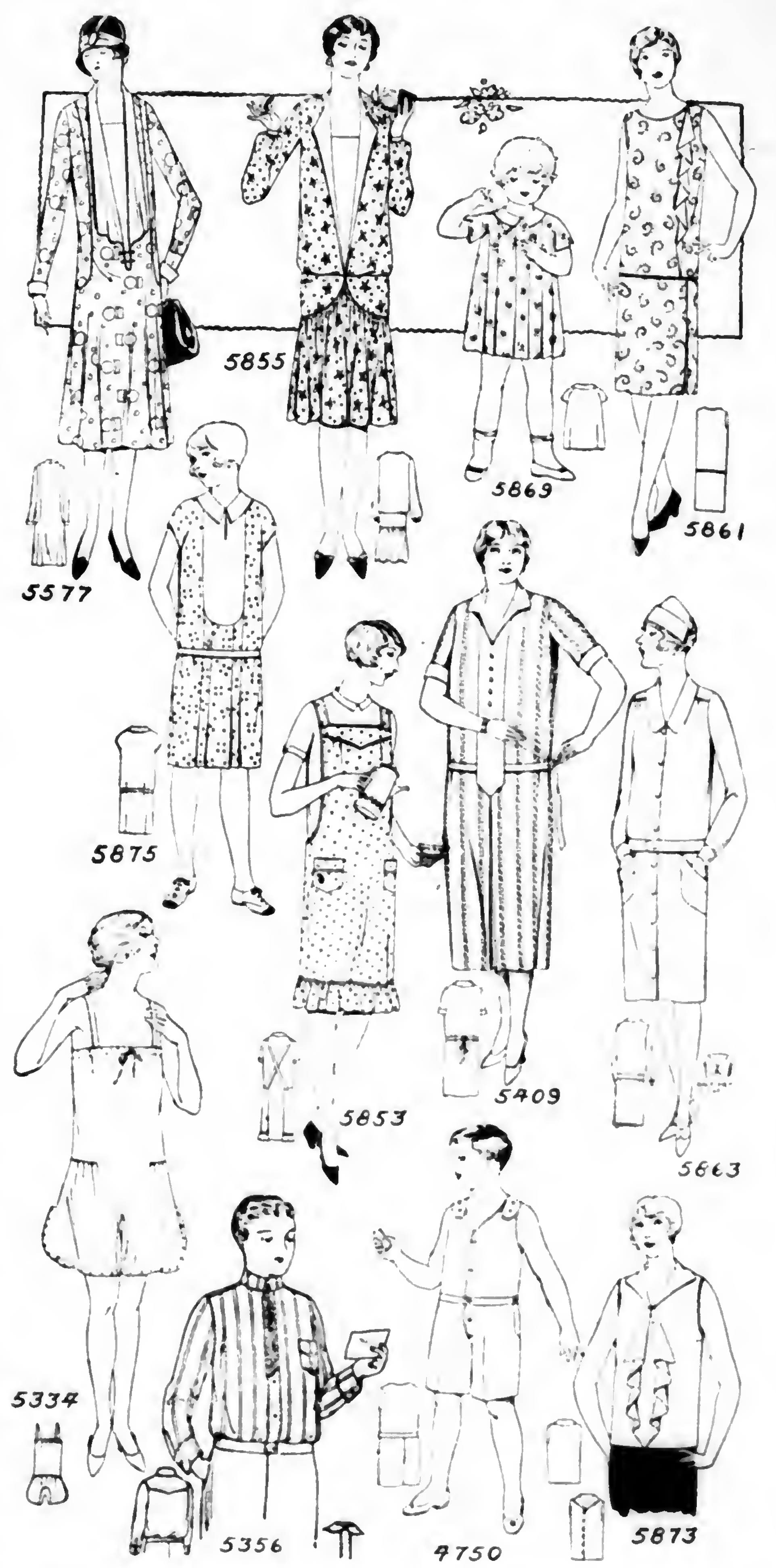

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5577.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅞ yards of one material 40 inches wide with ½ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

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5873.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2 yards of 40-inch material if made with the jabot. Without the jabot 1⅜ yard is required. Price 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927 Book of Fashions.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

I AM writing this on Labor Day, and according to the generally accepted notion, instead of being here talking with the big Pennsylvania Farmer family, I ought to be off somewhere celebrating, risking my life on the road and tiring myself out so that it would take me a week or two to rest up.

The most of the farmers I know, however, are doing just what I am doing, pursuing the even course of their lives, leaving it to the hired men and others to whom holidays mean more than they do to the man of the farm to do the celebrating.

And I am thinking this morning what a splendid thing work is. Now, when I say that I imagine I see a good many lips curl and I hear some sarcastic voices saying, "Yes, work is a great thing! The farmer knows all about that. Every day of his life he wears his fingers down to the quick and uses up last bit of strength he has, and even at that he cannot keep within sight of his work; and he gets nothing for what he does. Oh yes! Work is great!"

Work Is a Blessing to Us

And still I shall maintain that work is one of the greatest blessings we have. The most miserable men I know anything about are those that have nothing to do. They are just rotting down to death; no comfort to themselves, no help to the world.

I can count on the fingers of my hands a little army of men who are going this way. Some of them used to be farmers. They got tired of the steady work of the old home place. The grass over the fence looked so much greener, so over they jumped, and now they have no strength left to jump back again. They are poor, disappointed, unhappy men, wandering about town like lost sheep without a shepherd.

Nobody can tell me anything about it. I have done every kind of work that comes to the farmer. I have been tired as a dog at night. My hands have been blistered in many places and I have kept my nose down to the traditional grindstone just as tightly and just as long as any man of my age. I have also tried other kinds of work, a number of them; and this is my testimony, that I never was happier and never felt that my work was counting for more than when I was living with my heart right down close to the heart of the farm.

For when that was so I felt that my heart was nearest to that of God, too.

Man Is Working Partner with God

For He is the most untiring worker in all this universe. From the beginning He has been working; He is working now; He always will work; and when He gave man a job, all he did was to take man into partnership with Him. If we only realized this as we should, it would take all the irksomeness out of these days we are living on the farm.

And the man who gets this thought of being a working partner with God in the business of making the world more beautiful, and of caring for the needs of humanity, is the man who can whistle and sing about his task and thank the Almighty for giving him such a fine job. This makes him happy and contented, even tho he may not lay up as much money as men do in some other lines of business.

And there is this other thing about it, and it counts for much. The farm worker is in a position to make the most possible out of himself just where he is. Sometimes we think if we had some other job, away off somewhere, we might make more of our lives than we can on the farm. No greater mistake ever was made. Everything any man needs for the making of a perfect manhood is close at hand, out where man and nature meet every day. All we require is a seeing eye and a heart in tune with God to make this come true. God help us all to do it!

Don't Buy BLINDLY!

There is no economy in buying work garments of doubtful origin and risk the possible contamination of prisons and sweat shops, when you can get more value, greater satisfaction and absolute protection in products that are UNION MADE.

Your Unquestioned Guarantee of Clean, Long Wearing and Economical Work Garments is this
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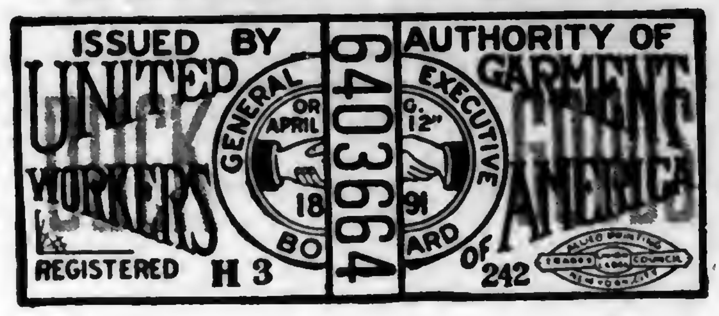

This Union Label is positive proof that the garments were produced in clean, bright, sanitary plants by highly skilled operators working under ideal conditions.

This Union Label identifies the utmost quality in work garments. It is used exclusively by reputable manufacturers who are proud of their products.

When you buy Overalls, Trousers, Work Shirts, Combination Suits, and Play Suits, be sure that they bear the Union Label as it guarantees big, full, comfortable cut, skilled workmanship, longest wear and greatest economy. In addition, the Union Label is your protection against prison-made work garments and those of doubtful origin.

In every locality there are dependable stores that sell Union Made work garments which bear the Union Label of the United Garment Workers of America. These merchants deserve your patronage and confidence because they are protecting you from inferior merchandise and prison filth by selling garments that are

UNION MADE

BEWARE OF PRISON-MADE WORK GARMENTS

For a few cents a day, convicts are sold to prison labor contractors and forced to make work garments, by the contractors' henchmen. They must produce a certain number of garments daily, regardless of their health or ability. Prison work rooms ofttimes reek with disease and odors, but this is of no concern to the prison labor contractor. The garments made in these prison pens are dumped on the market, and sold under fake and misleading labels. Prison labor contractors do not want you to know the truth.

Prisoners should be used in making goods for state purposes only. They should also be used in occupations that will train them to properly fit into the economic system after they have been freed. Some states have reconized the injustice of the contract prison labor system and do not permit prison-made goods to come into open competition with the products of free labor and enterprise. All other states should follow this leadership.

PRISON LABOR for PRIVATE PROFIT

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From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am thirteen and in the eighth grade. I go to Logan school. Do any of the Forum members raise little chickens? I set an old hen with 21 eggs and she brought out 15 chicks and one of them got caught in the door and was killed.

For pets we have three dogs, Prince, Sport and Rex and six cats. Dirty-chin, Pretty Kitty are one age. Timmie and Lizzie are a few months younger. Then we have two small kittens just a few weeks old. We have two horses and some cattle, also some hogs.—Lois Callen, Butler County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth, Forum Members and Friends:—I spent my vacation this summer in Ohio. My father, mother and small brother drove to Ohio in the later part of June. I saw many interesting things while I was there. I had the pleasure of going into a coal mine as there is no coal mine where I live it was an exciting experience.

On our way home we saw a lot of oil wells. I wish that all Forum friends could have been with me.—Nellie Keemer, Juniata County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I have enjoyed reading the letters of the Forum page. I go to Cherry Grove School. I am 12 years old and am in the seventh grade. My brother and I have two ponies, one is Pansy and the other is her little colt, Lindbergh. We have two large dogs, their names are Ned and Bingo. I am enclosing a picture of Lindbergh and me.—Elma Wilson, twelve, Chester County, Pa.

MY LITTLE CHARGE
Elma Wilson, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—How many of the boys and girls like to go to school? I do.

I do not get much time to write letters as I have to help mother. I read the Forum page every week and would like to be some of the girls and boys that have had such nice trips to tell about. The only two trips I have taken were over the Jacob Ladder and from Stockbridge to Gladestone, New Jersey. The Jacob Ladder trip was very nice but there were very dangerous curves in the road. We went to the top of the tower and we saw a very long distance and I also saw a mountain made of rocks and not a tree or anything but rocks.

On my trip to Gladestone I went over the Bear Town Mountain Bridge. We had to pay because it had not been open very long.—Virginia Opperman, (X), Berkshire County, Mass.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am going to tell you of my trip to Blairsville to my aunt's and from there we went to Johnstown. We went thru the cemetery and we saw where the people of the Johnstown flood were buried.

Then on the Fourth of July we all took our dinners out in the country. We went down an old road that looked as tho it hadn't been traveled for about ten years.

When we finally got out on to a good road it didn't take us very long to hunt a nice place to eat our dinner for we were all hungry.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

The Old Witch and Her Cat Are Invited Too

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND AND GIRLS:—How would you like to have a Hallowe'en party? Wouldn't it be fun to have a party October 31st? (That's Hallowe'en, you know.) I don't see how we could possibly arrange a regular party but I'll tell you what we can do. We can have a Make-Believe-Party. Did you ever attend a Make-Believe-Party? Well, there's a treat in store for you. I'm extending this invitation to every boy and girl who reads our page and I'll be dreadfully disappointed if you don't accept.

Spirits! Assemble at the stroke of 8,
In Marlow's attic and don't be late.
Dress in a garb that none will know,
Utter no word as you come and go.

The Forum page in the October 22 issue will be devoted entirely to our Make-Believe-Party. Suggestions for party decorations, games, etc., will be published. In addition to our Make-Believe-Party I think it would be nice if each one would arrange a real party at home. You can follow the suggestions I'll give you for the decorations, play the spooky games and dress up in all sorts of weird costumes.

I'll take care of the decorations and the games but I can't possibly arrange your costumes. I'll leave that to you. Decide what you're going to wear, then write and describe your costume to me. I'm going to award prizes for the costumes just as tho it were a real "honest-to-goodness" party. There's going to be a prize for the most original, one for the most popular and one for the funniest costume.

If you are able to have your picture taken in your Hallowe'en dress or suit so much the better. Send it to me and if it's clear enough I'll find room for it on the page.

You can begin sending your letters along right away—just as soon as you decide what you're going to wear. All letters must reach me by October 12th. In the October 22nd issue I'll print a list of all those who are going to come to our Make-Believe Party. In addition to giving your name and county I'll announce also the costumes you'll wear. Won't we have lots and lots of fun?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

After we finished our dinner we drove around a little and then we started home. In the evening we went to Griffiths Park and we stayed for the fireworks.—Beatrice Rupert, Armstrong County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I enjoy the Forum page very much. For my pets I have a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Shep and the cat's name is Stubby. Every night when I am coming home from school Shep meets me and walks home with me. He likes to carry sticks and packages home. Stubby is very fat and walks very slowly. When my mother opens the bedroom window, or any window, she will jump in and sleep on chairs or on the bed till someone comes and chases her.—Mary Slovinsky, Crawford County, Pa.

Dear Forum Members:—I am anxious to join this club and hope you will accept me. It's very interesting to read the items.

It was a shame about Clarabelle Chamber's Blackie. It really is a mystery where he went. I have a kitten that does all sorts of tricks. He calls me in the morning. You would be surprised how he knows it is time for me to get up. He eats corn off the cob, sits up and begs. He will not eat unless he sees I am eating the same thing. He eats candy. He mews to be let in or out. I pity all poor animals. Alley cats and dogs I feed and always wish I could give them a home.

My cat is named Boots. He won a prize at the age of three weeks.—Mildred Singleton, Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—The kittens you see on the picture are my playmates and they are dandy ones, too. We have the best fun frolicing about the yard. They climb trees, turn tumblesaults and play catcher just like boys and girls do.

FAITHFUL FRIENDS
Pauline Trimmer, Cumberland Co., Pa.

Maybe you would like to know their names—Spotty, Grey Nose, Timmy, Tommy and Black Beard. Tommy liked best to have his picture taken for he sat very still and you can see he is looking right at you.

I hope you like my playmates. I'm sure I do.—Pauline Trimmer, (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am so sorry that I waited so long to write again but I have been kept busy with my garden and roadside stand.

I had my tonsils taken out and got over the chickenpox, so feel pretty good.—Margaret Busch, nine, (X), Morris County, N. Y.

I'm sure your Forum cousins would like to hear more about your roadside stand, Margaret.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Two Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County, Marian Hunter (X). **Armstrong County,** Beatrice Rupert, Edith Rupert. **Bedford County,** Elizabeth Fetters, Rozella M. Koontz (X). **Berks County,** Mary Weller. **Bradford County,** Dorothy Varney (X). **Clinton County,** Gladys Knarr (X). **Fayette County,** James Watson. **Indiana County,** Agnes Risinger. **Lackawanna County,** Lucille Post. **Lancaster County,** Ruth Mae Mellinger. **Lehigh County,** Earl Haldeman (X). **Monroe County,** Lulo Shotwell. **Snyder County,** Dorothy Stump.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Linnie Neff. **Gloucester County,** Charles Trimnell. **Salem County,** Gertrude Bogar.

NEW YORK

Sullivan County, Ethel Eberle.

PENNSYLVANIA

Blair County, Rosella Burwell. **Centre County,** Olive Walker. **Fayette County,** Ethel Richards (X). **Lancaster County,** Ora S. Shaffer. **Lebanon County,** Anna Ruth Kreider, Myrle Light (X). **Mercer County,** Anna Mae Forbes (X). **Montgomery County,** Mildred Singleton (X). **Schuylkill County,** Reba Kintzel (X). **Union County,** Dorothy Crouse, Edith Hoffman, Merlyn Harrison Hoffman (X). **Warren County,** Margaret Morrison. **Washington County,** Mary Thomas, Violet A. Stewart (X).

NEW JERSEY

Somerset County, Daniel Blazier

NEW YORK

Sullivan County, Caroline Bivvins.

DELAWARE

New Castle County, Rosalie Poteet.

MARYLAND

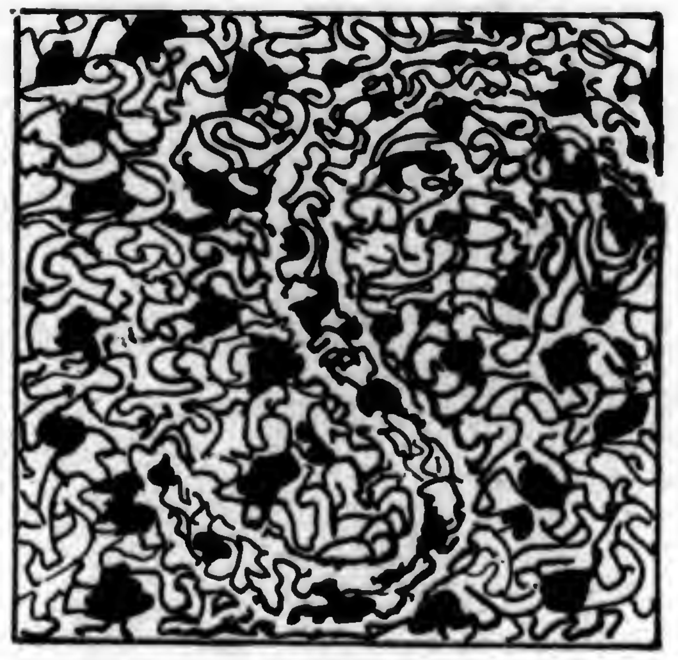
Carroll County, Reginald Rippeon (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—"This is the way we wash our clothes so early on Monday morning." The "Mulberry Bush" game goes on until all the days of the week had certain things which belonged to them. Well, I don't believe you ever knew this, or if you did, you probably hadn't thought much about it. That there is something which every day in the week has—every day, that is, except Monday and Friday. You can find out what this strange thing is by working your way thru the tangle of leaves or vines or whatever it is in the square below. Begin at the opening in the right hand side and follow a path which you can find if you look carefully, and you will come on out at the same opening again. If you do this correctly you will draw what it is that belongs to every day in the week except Monday and Friday. When you have found out what this is send me your answer so that it reaches me by October 8th. PLEASE TELL ME HOW OLD YOU ARE, THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY AND WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer on a postcard or in a letter, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle in the September 10 issue is: THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM.

The prize winners are: Ina Bard, age 10, Shippensburg, Pa.; Earle F. Bolton, age 13, Export, Pa.; Mary Agnes Brittain, age 12, Danville, Pa.; Florence Chase, age 12, New Albany, Pa.; Anna A. Hexamer, age 12, Franklin, Pa.; Hattie A. Kramer, age 11, Allentown, N. J.; Joseph Marcy, age 8, Pittston, Pa.; Clara Szczepanski, age 10, Ottsville, Pa.; Anna Van Vorst, age 10, Petersburg, N. J.; John Willig, age 11, Fork, Maryland.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

1.—The east entrance of the White House as it appears from between the great marble columns of the Treasury across the street.

2.—Four hundred feet above the city street, on the roof of the Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R. I., L. Duane Wallick, the hotel manager, has a farm with a thousand chickens, 275 ducks and vegetable and flower beds. He sells the products from this roof farm to his guests.

3.—Some of the radio cabinets built by Boy Scouts to house sets for exhibition at the Radio World's Fair at New York City. There are many interesting designs.

4.—The United States battleship "Texas" as she sailed to take her place as flagship of the United States fleet, replacing the "Seattle." The "Texas" has been converted from a coal burner to an oil burner and undergone other alterations at a cost of more than $2,000,000.

5.—Mrs. Adelin Wright Macauley, national president of the auxullary of the American Legion, who will lead the wives, daughters and sweethearts of the American Legion to Paris for the annual convention.

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THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

The Story Thus Far

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backwoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina. That was horror added to horror to a delicately bred lad like myself.

Some matter connected with the Regulators, rebels against the authority of His Excellency, Governor Tryon, called him back before he could carry out his threat to take me south with him. Yet I knew he would return and that my gay life in that Philadelphia of 1771 would vanish like a bubble. I dreaded the day.

Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave Philadelphia sooner than I had ever anticipated. Within a few weeks from the time of my uncle's unexpected visit I was well on my way to Carolina, with a message to Hunter, Chief of the Regulators. Many and varied have been my experiences on this journey. I have made strange acquaintances and at times it has been difficult for me to distinguish friend from foe. Krafft, a friend, handles me roughly during a narrow escape from the king's soldiers and I become angry.

I finally decided to leave Krafft and travel the remainder of the journey alone. I did not, however, travel any great distance by myself. It was two days later that I came upon Zion Alexander. He was a long, gangly creature with an inordinately long jaw. Of the troubles in North Carolina he talked more freely than any other man I had yet met.

Alexander quarreled with one of Governor Tryon's men and for several days after we kept to the side roads. After parting from Alexander at Fort Lewis, I met another traveler, Haddock by name, who was in sympathy with the Regulators. From him I learned more about the situation in Carolina. That night we stopped over with Jim Butler, a friend of Haddock.

Continued from last week

"I'M BOUND to go with the Regulators," he declared. "But it goes hard to leave the woman and the children alone. Some skunks'll come along and burn me out sure as you're born."

We ate supper while Butler and Haddock talked. Butler's wife set a big dish of stew in the middle of the table, and the rest of us, equipped each with a wooden trencher and a spoon, pulled up a long bench to each side and fell to. The dogs nosed us and begged, and a good part of the children's share, I noticed, was passed back to the hounds. Butler rose and kicked one or two outside when they got especially noisy, but it was done as a matter of habit, much as I had seen negro servants lazily pretending to brush flies from the table at a Philadelphia dinner table in summer.

After supper the children went scrambling up the ladder to the loft and to bed; Mrs. Butler followed. I put the blanket down before the fire and dozed, while the two men went on talking in low tones.

A sudden barking of dogs awakened me. There was a shout outside. Haddock slid over and grabbed his rifle. Butler ran to the door and dropped the bar across it.

"Come on out, Jim Butler," came the challenge. "We've got a warrant for you, and enough men to burn the place down if you start a fight."

"Who's talking?" Butler called back, and without waiting for the answer spoke hurriedly to Haddock.

"Get upstairs you and your truck, and have the woman pile skins over you. They don't know your friend, and he's safe enough. I'm going to let them in. They'd burn up the place with all of us with it."

Haddock was half way up the ladder. He looked back.

"I'd say fight if we could get shet of your brats. But you're right; they'd roast 'em as quick as they would us."

Butler fumbled with the door, argued with the men outside a minute or two longer, and then swung it open. Six men came in. Butler fell back before them. I held my place by the fireplace.

"TREASON and rebellion is the charge," threatened the man at their head, a pounchy fellow with a bulbous nose. "Colonel Fanning is making a little collection of rebels to present to His Excellency when the army gets here."

"I'll go with you," said Butler, "but you'll have to let me go again. You can't find a jury in this county to convict me."

The deputy laughed. "No juries now," he cried, "it's martial law and courts of officers. See how you like that."

"Another Regulator?" he exclaimed. "We'll take him, too."

"He's a Moravian, on the way to Betharaba," Butler explained "Take him if you want to, but you may have to explain to the governor."

The deputy stared at me. "He doesn't look like a Dutchman to me," he declared. "Too mean a look. I'll take him along and hang the risk."

Butler had given me a chance for safety. I tried to follow his lead, altho I was very conscious that I hardly looked the part.

"DUMMKOPF, was willst du?" I asked gruffly. "Here I stay tonight; tomorrow I go to Betharaba. Colonel Fanning is mine freund; shall I tell him vat a donkey his under officer iss?"

It was a poor imitation, but it served to make the deputy pause. He studied me for a minute and looked puzzled.

"Jack, see if this fellow has a pistol or a knife on him." he ordered suddenly. "Do you see an extra rifle?"

I was searched and so was the room. It was reported that I had no weapons and that Butler's rifle was the only one in the room aside from those brought by the posse. The deputy frowned again.

I spoke to Butler.

"For the supper, dankeschen. When this donkey takes you to the Colonel, tell him that you are a freund of Peter Voorhees."

Then I spread my blankets out on the floor again, rolled up in them, and pretended to go to sleep. The deputy was stumped. Twice he started to say something and twice stopped.

"I guess we can get him if we want him," he declared finally. "Come, Butler, we've got a ride before us tonight."

If they left before the deputy changed his mind again, I was a free man. Yet what a time it took to get the party off. Butler had to get a pack together, get his saddle horse out and finally say good-bye to his family. And all the time the deputy walked up and down beside me, and paused at every turn to give me a look that was still dissatisfied.

But at last they were off. The sound of hoofs grew steadily fainter. Mrs. Butler, sobbing quietly, leaned against the door and looked after down the lane.

Then there was a flash of buckskin down the ladder and Haddock was in the room.

"Shet that door, woman," he ordered. "Younker, get out of there, there's riding to be done tonight."

Mrs. Butler turned and there was a little hope in her face, but more fear. "They'll hang him sure," she cried. "You heard what they said. Court martial."

"Hang nothing," snorted Haddock. "Any more horses? Where are they? Pasture? All right. Get the little tikes out hunting for them. Peter and I"—he grinned at me—"will look too."

The two oldest boys came running out, in shirts and bare feet. We followed. The stars were out, but no moon, and the woods were dark. Wet branches slapped my face. I kept my eyes on the boys' shirts and followed as fast as I could.

Presently the gloom lightened The branches above broke away to show gray blue sky. Before us opened a little pasture. Brush studded it. It seemed empty.

Then something moved to the right, shook itself, and took form.

"Bess," cried one of the boys, "come Bess, good Bess."

STUMBLING thru the long grass, the mare approached. Behind came another. In an instant the two boys had them by the mane. Haddock produced bridles. We led them back thru the wood to the house and the road in front.

"Don't bother about saddles," ordered Haddock. "Butler's got the only good one anyway—and the only good horse. These aren't worth stealing but they'll carry us to the next farm Come on."

He slid onto his mount's back, and, still carrying his rifle in one hand, urged it forward to the road. I followed. My pack was in the house and I was bare-headed, but there was no time to get either pack or hat.

"We'll bring him back," cried Haddock to Mrs. Butler as we broke into a trot, but when he comes, pack up and git. There's better places for you than North Carolina."

We kept at a trot until a smooth stretch of road showed itself.

"Now let 'em go," cried Haddock.

We thumped heels into our mounts and tried for a gallop. They kept it up for a brief stretch and then fell off. As we pulled down, at Haddock's signal, he said:

"They're gaining on us every second, of course, but we've still a chance. They daren't ride south thru Hillsboro; too many Regulators out. They'll go east and then south and that means most probably they'll stop for sleep and fresh horses some place before morning."

"They don't know anybody's after them," I added.

"They'll know it before morning," said Haddock between his teeth, "but it helps our chances now. Kick that mare of yours again and let's see if we can go faster."

We pounded on thru the night. Presently we were out of the shadow of the woods with star light around us. A cabin made a dark blur on the far side of the clearing.

HADDOCK let out an Indian yell and rode up to the door. Before the bars came down, he had poured out explanations and orders and was back with me.

"He'll take the crossroad and call out the men there," he explained as he went on.

Twice he repeated this, but at the third clearing, he slid from his mount's back and gave a sigh of relief.

"This man has good horses and saddles to go with them," he confided. "Now we'll get after them."

It was only a few minutes before four of us, the farmer and his oldest boy being the reinforcement, were on the road again and with fresh mounts. At the next cross roads, the boy was sent one way and the farmer another. We pressed on, and left a roused countryside behind us.

There was little talking, and little explanation. I marveled to see how little. It showed how accustomed the people were to a condition of civil war. Haddock would rouse the man and say briefly:

"A gang of Fanning's has got Butler. Get your rifle and come on. They're heading straight east now. Watch for a turn at Mobery's."

Then a light would flare in the house, and as we rode away, we could hear folks scurrying around within. Presently if the road was rocky, there would come the "clip, clip" of a horse's hoofs far behind and we would know there was another rifle on the way.

By now six men rode with us and more came behind. To one of the six, Haddock observed, as we let our horses breathe:

"Peter here needs something to shoot with. Know anybody along here with an old trade gun or a blunderbuss or something to spare?"

One of them did. And after the next halt, a long horse pistol was thrust into my belt. Thereafter we rode without a pause and left other members of the group to stop and give the alarm.

The dawn was grey when Haddock motioned us to a stop. We were in a sandy lane, with a thicket of pines on each side. Ahead the road turned sharply.

"Jackson's place is ahead," he warned, "and Jackson's a good Fanning man. If they stop at all, they'll stop here. Gus, you stay with the horses and keep the rest from galloping up in front of the house. The rest of us will do some prowling around."

We followed him in single file. Where the pines thinned, he split the party and set half to watch the stables and half to guard by the road. He and I went straight on.

Peering thru the brush-grown snake fence, we saw a log house, of three or four rooms. Smoke was coming out of the chimney. A couple of saddle bags lay by the door.

"I believe we've got them," whispered Haddock.

An inquisitive hound veered toward us, sniffed the air and began to bark. Out of the front door a man popped A rifle crashed at my ear, and the man dodged back. Things began to stir within.

"Keep them where they belong, boys," shouted Haddock and a shot came from the brush across the road to answer. Some one answered from the house. Another rifle from the circle hidden in the brush spoke. The fight was on.

For an hour there was desultory firing. The posse tried one dash for the stables, but came back pell mell and dragging a wounded man with them Haddock was putting man after man into position until we had forty around the house.

"SHALL we burn you out or will you give up Jim Butler peaceful?" called Haddock finally.

No one answered, but presently Butler stood alone outside the door. He walked to the shelter of the woods while both sides held their fire.

"Now, you Fanning pets, take your choice," called Haddock again. "Come out without weapons, with your hands up, and start off on foot down the road. Or stay where you are and we'll make you buzzard meat."

A volley answered him, but an hour later when blazing arrows began to drop on the roof of the house, the deputy changed his mind A white flag waved out of a window and a minute later, six dejected looking men with their hands in the air stepped outside the door. On the instant the woods vomited men. Running beside Haddock, I saw the members of the posse shrink visibly as we came toward them. Haddock reached them first and swung around to face the farmers who swarmed in.

"Stand back," he roared. "This is no whipping party."

"Let's tie 'em up to some trees," suggested a big fellow with a broken nose. "Just a few licks across the back wouldn't hurt 'em much"

Haddock shook his head.

"I said I'd turn 'em loose and I'm going to. Stand clear."

There was some muttering, but the men drew back. Haddock ordered the posse to the road As they passed, the deputy's eye fell on me and lit with a sudden understanding.

"I'll see you hang yet," he told me under his breath, and then was gone with the rest running down the road. Rifles banged around me. I thought at first the men were out of hand and were shooting to kill in defiance of Haddock. Then I saw dust spurting at the runner's heels. The bullets were merely jocular aids to speed.

A tall man pushed his way thru the crowd.

"See here, Haddock," he declared "all of us ought to be over by Hillsboro or Salisbury. The governor is on the march and Waddell is bringing up the militia from the south. Let's organize a company right here and start."

His words brought me down to earth again. If armed conflict was that near, then the Regulators needed the powder badly. My job was to find Hunter at once. Perhaps I could ride straight to him and not have to go back to Betharaba.

"Where is Hunter now?" I asked.

He shook his head.

"I don't know, don't even know for sure where the muster is. And Hunter may not be there. He's traipsing all over the back country these days."

"Then I've got to get back to Betharaba at once," I cried. "Get me a fresh horse."

Haddock gave me a sharp look and then nodded. He spoke to the tall man.

"This boy has got word for Hunter. He's going to Betharaba, to you know who Take a look in Jackson's stables and see if you can't find a good horse for him to ride."

We worked our way out of the crowd. Haddock growled to himself as we went When we came to the road and the nearest knot of men was some distance away, he broke out to me:

"You young idiot, why didn't you tell me this last night? Here you're miles out of the way and time lost. Now you've got to make up for it. If you go at a good pace, you'll reach Hastings about noon. Stop there to eat and rest. Change horses. Then straight on and you ought to make Betharaba by night. But you may have to dig your spurs in."

He told me how to recognize Hastings. It was a big white house, on a hill by the right hand side of the road. You crossed a creek half a mile this side of it. I was to mention Haddock's name and my errand

THE tall man brought out a beautiful bay gelding, long limbed, with open nostrils, clear eyes, and that suggestion of driving power in hips and shoulders that goes with speed.

"You said he was looking for Hunter," explained the tall man.

"It's lucky he is," Haddock commented. "If he warn't, I'd take after him and steal this hoss offen him myself."

I mounted. Haddock stepped close to me.

"If what you've got to say to Hunter has anything about powder in it," he whispered, "you've got my leave to ride that horse to death."

The bay, I thought, might last longer than I. There was a day's walk behind me, a night's ride and no rest to speak of. And here I was just starting on a ride that would have tested my endurance had I been fresh.

Aches in back and thighs that I had not noticed in the excitement of the night chase began to develop as we went on. I put the bay to a gallop on every level spot, slowed down to a walk for hills and to a trot on uneven ground. Consequently there was a good deal of trotting to be done, and I groaned every time that jolting began. For my own sake, I eased him into a single foot occasionally but my conscience hurt me lest I should tire the horse unnecessarily; and so I came back to the trot, which was easier for him but otherwise for me.

EVERY mile we covered I became a better King's man. I cursed the errand that had brought me here to the world's end and sent me riding like mad for the benefit of a gang of backwoodsmen. Moreover, I promised myself that once the message was delivered, I should strike back to the east, return to Philadelphia, and lead a civilized life again.

This picture pleased me so much that I almost forgot where I was and ambled along, grinning for more than a mile. I pictured the new clothes I would get—I who wore rags now—what plays, what dances I should attend, what horse races, what—.

What of Major Dunston? Him I had forgotten totally for the moment. That unlucky hour barred me absolutely from all but outlaws. And what of my present treasonable work? No doubt if I were caught, the governor would hang me out of hand.

It seemed I was beaten and for a time I felt nothing but despair over my fortunes. But as the morning passed and I grew more and more tired, that dream of a safe return to Philadelphia and my old life changed to another and nearer vision. I began to think of the bed at the inn ahead, and how good it would feel. The Moravians I had heard kept a good house. The governor had stopped there. I pictured even clean sheets, thick mattresses, I looked wearily thru the dust of the highway, and wondered if I should ever see the welcome walls of that inn.

It was past noon when I crossed the creek of which Haddock had told me and walked my tired horse up the hill beyond. There was the white house on the hill and a gentleman sitting on the front porch. He took a long pipe out of his mouth and greeted me with the utmost courtesy but with very evident curiosity.

I was too tired to be cautious.

"Haddock sent me," I murmured, as I slid from the saddle. "I'm going to the Dutch fort—message for Hunter. Get me a fresh horse and wake me up in two hours."

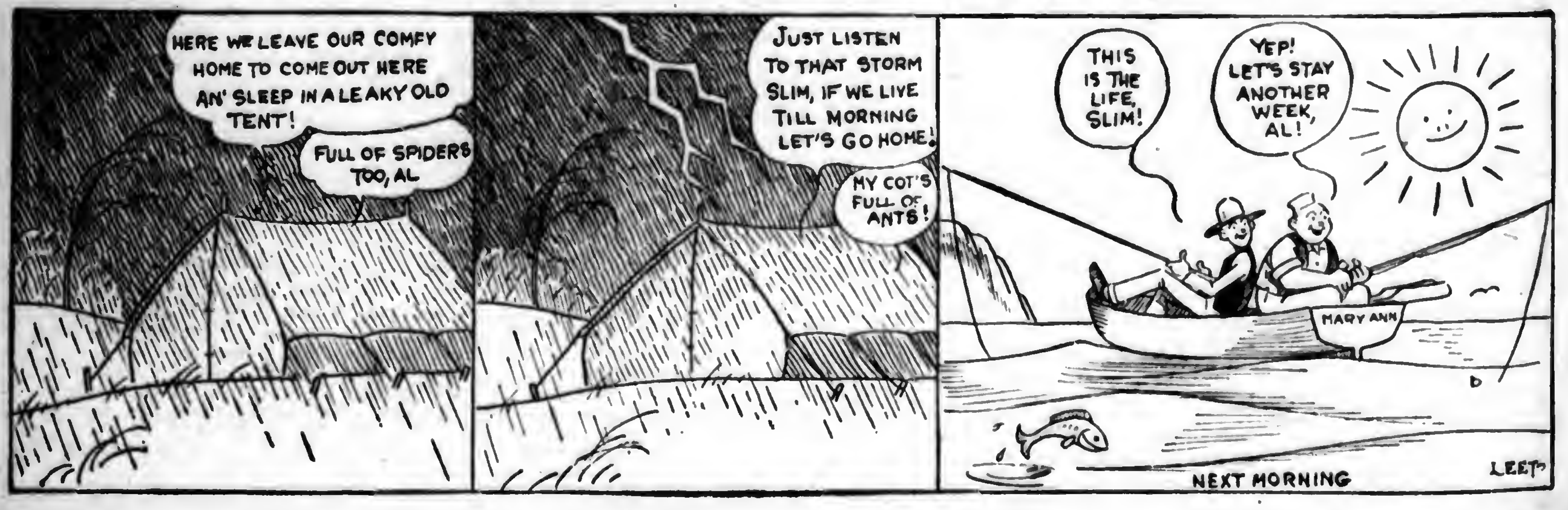
(To be continued next week)

What Are They Doing?

WE WON'T keep you in suspense. These farmers are harvesting their potato crop. But this is a picture of a corn field, you say. Exactly. Just after farmers of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Peninsula cultivate their early potato crop for the last time they plant corn between the rows. The corn may be nearly shoulder high when the potatoes are dug

A year ago we visited the southern counties of the Eastern Shore for the first time just after the farmers there had dug many million dollars worth of early potatoes. But we didn't see a sign of a potato field,—only corn everywhere. "Where did you grow the potatoes?" we asked a native. His amusement at our expense led us to resolve to see for ourself at the first opportunity. This picture is the result of that resolution. It was taken in July on the road between Pocomoke City and Princess Anne.—C. L. W.

Activities of Al Acres: *But Oh, What a Difference in the Morning!* : : : : : By Leet


HERE WE LEAVE OUR COMFY HOME TO COME OUT HERE AN' SLEEP IN A LEAKY OLD TENT!
FULL OF SPIDERS TOO, AL
JUST LISTEN TO THAT STORM SLIM, IF WE LIVE TILL MORNING LET'S GO HOME!
MY COT'S FULL OF ANTS!
THIS IS THE LIFE, SLIM!
YEP! LET'S STAY ANOTHER WEEK, AL!
MARY ANN
NEXT MORNING
LEET

Did you ever hear this one?—

The Commonplace

Suburbanite—Your hens have been over the wall and scratched my garden.

Neighbor—Well, there's nothing queer in that. It's the nature of hens to scratch. Now, if your garden had come over the wall and scratched my hens, you'd have something to talk about.

A Speed Record

"That customer could talk!"

"Yes, I think she must have been vaccinated with a phonograph needle."

A Philadelphian committed suicide and left the following note:

"I married a widow with a grown daughter. My father fell in love with my step-daughter and married her—thus becoming my son-in-law, and my step-daughter became my mother because she was my father's wife.

"My wife gave birth to a son, who was, of course, my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother.

"My father's wife became the mother of a son. He was, of course, my brother—and also my grandchild for he was the son of my daughter.

"Accordingly, my wife was my grandmother because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time—and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather. I AM MY OWN GRANDFATHER!"

You, Josie, that snappin' is drivin' me wild,
An' sure as my name is O'Grady
I'll be givin' yer gum to the Hooligan child
If you can't learn to chew like a lady!

Holding His Own

"Whatever you tell a man goes into one ear and out of the other," angrily snapped the wife because her husband had forgotten to mail a letter.

"Yes," he retorted, "and whatever you tell a woman goes in at both ears and comes out her mouth."

Wife—Mrs. Jones has another new hat.

Hubby—Well, if she were as attractive as you are, my dear, she wouldn't have to depend so much upon the milliner.

Too Expensive

"Did you ever hear of the Scotchman who never would get weighed?"

"No. What was his reason?"

"Oh, he was afraid he might tip the scales."

He—When I was young, the doctors said that if I didn't stop smoking I would become feeble-minded.

She—Well, why didn't you stop?

Just the Man

Mrs. Brown—When are you going to get that fence mended?

Mr. Brown—Let's wait till George gets home. He wrote the other day that he's taking fencing lessons this term.

No Profiteer

Small Brother—Ha, ha! I saw you kiss Sis!

Suitor (hurriedly) — Er — ah — here's a quarter!

"And here's 10c change. One price to all, that's the way I do business."

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GLOBE BRAND
The Serviceable Sheet Steel

PROTECT—your barns — houses — sheds — silos — corncribs — grain buildings—tanks, etc., with old reliable "Globe" Brand Galvanized Roofing and Siding.

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Name
Address

How much material will you require, or give us the size of your building for us to estimate.

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A New Holland Hammer Mill will grind your feed at low cost and save you many dollars a year. Its swinging hammers grind corn, oats, alfalfa, fodder, etc. quickly and uniformly with lightest power.

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261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

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The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

Time for Eastern Farmer to Wake Up

Editors' Note:—Recently we had occasion to write to Clifford V. Gregory, able Editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, in reference to an article scheduled for publication in his paper. The article intimated that the corn and wheat growers of the Middle West would benefit if they produced less grain and more vegetables and dairy products. We concluded our letter to him by saying: "I am wondering what will happen to the markets when your midwestern corn and wheat growers increase still further their production of the vegetable and dairy products that are now the mainstay of eastern agriculture." Mr. Gregory replied in part as follows:

I HAVE wondered how soon some of the eastern farmers, who have been opposed to the McNary-Haugen bill, would wake up and realize what will happen to them in case some legislation is not adopted. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. A continuance of present conditions is bound to result in western competition with eastern farmers, which will make conditions very difficult for them.—C. V. Gregory.

Mistake Ear Worm for Corn Borer

EDITOR Pennsylvania Farmer:—We read so much about the fight about the corn borer, and I believe I read an article stating it was first brought to this country from Europe only a few years ago.

My father lived near Medford, Oregon, at one time and he says they had a worm there which bored thru the husks and into the ears of corn and nearly destroyed the crop on 20 acres they had. This was in the years 1906 and 1907. He did not report it, and did not hear anyone else mentioned it.—Mrs. W. B., Tioga County, Pa.

Note:—The corn ear worm is sometimes mistaken for the European corn borer altho the habits of the two insects are entirely different. The former may have caused the damage described above.—The Editors.

THE European corn borer was first discovered in the United States during the summer of 1927, but is believed to have gained a foothold in Massachusetts several years prior to that date.

The insect's method of attack upon the corn plant is described as follows in Farmers' Bulletin 1046:

"The larvae or borers of the European corn borer tunnel thru all parts of the corn plant except the fibrous roots. They even feed within the midrib and upon the surface of the leaf blades. They cause their most serious damage, however, by their work in the stalks and ears, which they partially or totally destroy. Generally, they enter the stalk at its upper end near the base of the tassel and at first tunnel upward. This damage so weakens the tassel stalk that it breaks over before the tassel matures, resulting in loss of pollen and the lack of normal grain formation on the ears. These broken tassels, with extrusions of sawdust-like material at the breaks, are the most conspicuous signs of infestation in a field. Field counts in badly infested areas have shown as many as 60 per cent of the tassels broken over in this manner.

Borers Tunnel Thru the Stalks

"After destroying the tassel the borers tunnel downward thru the stalk gradually increasing the size of their tunnels as they develop. Instead of entering the stalk near the tassel many of the borers enter between the leaf sheath and stalk to a point lower down and tunnel upward or downward according to their individual preferences. Small holes in the stalk with sawdust-like extrusions indicate where the borer is at work. When several or many borers are present within the same stalk, as is frequently the case, the stalk becomes reduced to a mere shell, filled with fragments of the frass or castings of the borers. This injury cuts off the supply of nutriment to the developing ear and greatly weakens the stalk, which eventually breaks over.

"Some of the partly-grown borers leave the stalk and enter the ears thru the husk and also thru the stem and cob. Here they feed upon the immature grain and tunnel thru all parts of the cob. During July and August many of the moths deposit their eggs directly upon the newly developed ears of late corn.

"The resulting borers feed at first upon the silk and then enter the ears directly, where they feed voraciously upon the grain and cob. As many as 15 full-grown borers, each about an inch long, have been found feeding upon and within a single ear of corn. This extensive injury to the ear results in its complete destruction."

Energy Is Spent in Useless Criticism

OUR township has, doubtless, as many dissatisfied citizens as do other localities, but instead of using their energy to change conditions much of it is spent in useless criticisms. At a recent town meeting, or "caucus," only a very few voters came and in November the election will bring out, I believe, only about two-thirds of the voters, (or rather those that should be voters.)

But when we have a chance to vote for hard-surfaced roads the attendance at the polls is nearly one hundred per cent perfect. The result mostly in favor of bonding the township—with the blue sky as the limit—for roads that, in a short time, would have been built by the state. We are in favor of good roads. We confess that we are also in favor of not going if we have to go (too deeply) in debt.

But it seems obvious that in the interest of good roads the election of able, honest supervisors is very important. We have many more miles of dirt roads than of hard-surfaced highways and the condition of these secondary roads depends largely on the supervisors.

Efficiency Depends Upon Voters

We hoped that there would be more income from taxes to be used on the township roads after the state took over the primary system but in many cases farmers and others have donated much labor to make the roads passable. This is only one department of the business that depends on the voters for efficient foremen.

When will some prophet arise, some system of education be adopted, or some realization of the relation of their civic condition to their civic inertia awaken people to the fact that government of the people by a few of the people is ever unsatisfactory?—M. C. S., Potter County, Pa.

How Did They Plant Them?

TO THE EDITOR:—Isn't there a mistake in the recent article referring to the potato field of Ray Briggs and Son where it is stated that 400 bushels of Michigan seed were used per acre? I cannot understand how they can find room for that amount of seed on an acre.—T. S. James, Lehigh County, Pa.

We are not surprised at the wonderment of Reader James. We were amazed too when we saw the sentence in which a typographical error multiplied by ten the amount of seed used per acre by the state's champion potato grower. The statement in question should have read: "About 40 bushels of Michigan seed per acre are used, the seed pieces weighing from two to three ounces each."—The Editors.

Gas Heat Wherever You Live

HERE'S the Coleman Radiant Heater—a complete, portable heating unit that gives you gas heat no matter where you live. Like Coleman Lamps and Lanterns, it works on the safety-pressure principle:—makes and burns its own gas from any good grade of gasoline—no piping, no cost of installation. Starts quickly—easy to operate—use it anywhere.

Just the thing for the cool spells of fall and spring and for extra heat needed on severely cold days of winter. Radiates a penetrating fan-like zone of clean, live heat—like sunshine. Instant regulation. Steady even temperature. Hotter than city gas; no smoke, no soot, no ashes. Prices in the U. S. A.: Model No. 2, $27; Model No. 4, $30.

Ask Your Dealer to show you the Coleman Radiant Heater. If he is not supplied, write us for full particulars. Address Dept. PA 1

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Just write us a letter or postcard, stating size and color. Dress shipped in 24 hours by Parcel Post, delivered by your mailman to your door. Simply pay $1.95 or two (2) Dresses for $3.75, plus postage. If, after trying on in your home you don't think it's a bargain, send it back and your money will be returned at once. All sizes 16 to 54. COLORS: Copen, blue, Dark Green, Sand, Wine and Brown.

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Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

BORERS MULTIPLY

They Also Can Add But You Have to Make Them Subtract

"PIGS is Pigs" is not in it with the corn borer. Figure it out for yourself. Taking a hypothetical case, if 96 per cent of the borers were destroyed in the clean-up campaign, there would be 4 out of every 100 borers still at large.

Of these 4 borers, 2 will normally be females laying 400 eggs apiece, or 800 eggs. Only about 120 or 15 per cent will become established, as the infant mortality among borers is, fortunately, very high.

If these 120 borers survive the many pitfalls and dangers of a borer's life, the possible rate of increase will be one and one-fifth borers this year for every borer last year as compared with a possible increase of 30 without the clean-up, or last year's increase of five, or yet again Michigan's last year's record of seven borers for each borer of the previous year.

Do you get it?

$2,740,116.68 Paid to Farmers

Vouchers for payment of the extra-labor fees are still being received at Washington, thu the heaviest rush is over. A total of 174,760 vouchers has been received from farmers who performed extra labor in cleaning up their cornfields, and nearly $3,000,000 has been paid to 110,600 farmers to whom checks have already been mailed.

A slight infestation has been found in the following townships. In these cases of extremely light infestation, in new territory, there is practically no danger of spread until another season. It is, therefore, not necessary that these townships be immediately included in this quarantine.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bedford County, Liberty. **Columbia County**, Jackson, Sugar Loaf, Benton, Greenwood. **Fayette County**, Salt Lick. **Greene County**, Cumberland. **Huntingdon County**, Walker, Logan, Oneida, Miller, Hopewell, Franklin, West, Spruce Creek, Warriors Mark, Morris, Porter, Henderson, Brady. **Lackawanna County**, Newton Ransom. **Luzerne County**, Exeter, Dallas, Lehman. **Montour County**, Limestone. **Northumberland County**, Turbut, West Chillisquaque. **Somerset County**, Paint, Conemaugh. **Union County**, Whitedeer, East Buffalo. **Wyoming County**, Meshoppen, Washington, Mehoopany, Windham, Tunkhannock, Eaton, Overfield, Forkston, Falls, Monroe.

NEW YORK

Delaware County, Deposit.—Corn Borer Control, Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

Have You Overhauled Your Harness?

Would like to know if crank case oil is injurious to leather when used for oiling harness?—H. H., Crawford County, Pa.

Yes, crank case oil is injurious to leather and should be kept away from harness, belting and other leather goods. Since at this time many of our readers will want to overhaul their harness and put it in shape for next season, perhaps the following suggestions may be helpful.

The job of overhauling the harness is usually done in the following order:

1. Take all the harness apart, taking off all the buckles, snaps, loops, dees, cockeyes and other parts which can be taken off without cutting rivets, stitching or straps.
2. Do all repair work which needs to be done on the harness.
3. Having filled an ordinary washtub about three-quarters full of warm water and thrown into the water a handful of sal soda or washing soda, place all parts of the harness in the tub.
4. Place one end of a scrubbing board in the tub in a position similar to a washboard and support the other end of the board on a bench, stool or other support so that the water will drain from the board back into the tub.
5. Having left the harness parts in the water long enough to thoroly soak, place each piece on the board and scrub it with the scrubbing brush.
6. Spread paper on the floor and as each piece is clean lay it by itself on the paper.
7. The harness oil should be warm and may be applied with a rag. It is not necessary that the harness be thoroly dry before the oil is applied. As the water is drying out the oil will draw in.
8. Having applied the oil and allowed overnight to dry, wipe off all grease with burlap, then hang the harness up. Apply one, two, three or four coats of oil depending on the condition of the harness. The room where the harness is drying should be warm.
9. Put soap in a wash dish of water and with a damp sponge apply soap same as when greasing. If harness dressing is used follow carefully the directions on the container.
10. Assemble the harness.

So far as the oil is concerned, any harness oil put out by a good reliable firm and recommended by the manufacturer of your harness or by a good harness man is very likely to be as good as anything you could make up yourself. Neat's foot oil is considered to be the most satisfactory oil for harness leather, to which enough lampblack can be added to color the harness black. If soft grease is preferred, equal parts of beef tallow and neat's foot oil can be melted together, with enough lampblack stirred to make it black.—I. W. D.

Violate Dog Law

VIOLATORS of the Pennsylvania dog law who have been prosecuted during the first eight months of the year numbered over 5000. Two hundred and ninety-six were prosecuted during August. Cameron is the only county from which no violations have been reported this year. Luzerne County leads with 392 arrests.

The number of individual dog licenses issued to August 1 was 470,987, over 10,000 more than for the same period a year ago.

The Glendola Grange Dedicates Hall at Meeting

AT THE summer meeting of the Monmouth County Pomona Grange, on September 3, Glendola Grange dedicated a new hall, State Master David Agans, Three Bridges, performing the ceremonies. About 250 enthusiastic Grangers from many parts of the state attended the meeting. The new building, a one-story frame structure, was built to serve the needs of the entire community as well as the Grange. It is 40 feet wide and 60 feet long with a basement which will be used for dinners and other affairs.

State Master Agans emphasized the point that the abuse for such a building would be largely in not making it the community center for every activity of the members of Grange, their friends and the people of the community.

In the evening a class of 40 was initiated in the fifth degree. The ceremonies of the day were in charge of Pomona Master Stillwell who also gave the unwritten work of the degree at the evening meeting. Monmouth County took steps to place a Grange exhibit, displaying the products of the county at the state fair, Trenton, during the week of September 26th.—A. K.

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Old Hickory SMOKED SALT

"Nothing takes the place of Old Hickory"

"I have cured my own meats for twenty years. Old Hickory Smoked Salt is the most practical, economical and satisfactory method I have ever used." — *C. H. Mannon, Route 2, Kewanee, Ill.*

Mr. Mannon uses his regular curing formula, merely substituting Old Hickory Smoked Salt for ordinary curing salt. Old Hickory is nothing in the world but pure table salt with hickory wood smoke added by the Edwards Process, — *nothing* else. This explains why you get the exact flavor you desire, a beautiful brown color, uniform smoke-cure from rind to bone and no smoke-house shrinkage when you cure your meat with Old Hickory. When the meat comes out of the cure it is ready for immediate use or to be kept indefinitely.

But the secret of meat-curing success is to be very sure that you get the genuine Old Hickory. Examine the package carefully before you buy. The air-tight, 10 pound drum with the yellow and blue label must carry the Old Hickory Smoked Salt trade-mark exactly as it appears here. At the better stores generally. If not at your regular trading place, write to us direct.

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When you see this trade-mark you are getting the genuine

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Gentlemen: Please send me *free* sample of Old Hickory Smoked Salt and booklet No 465 of suggestions for better methods of curing and cooking.
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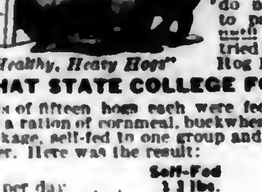

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Two lots of fifteen hogs each were fed for ninety days on a ration of cornmeal, buckwheat, middlings and tankage, self-fed in one group and hand-fed to the other. Here was the result:

	Self-Fed	Hand-Fed
Gain per day	1.3 lbs.	.88 lbs.
Cost per cwt. gain	$8.74	$7.17
Profit above feed cost	$7.41	$3.18

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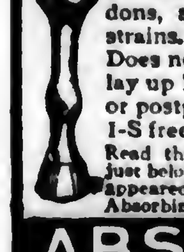

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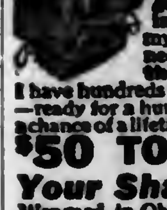

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261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer"

Markets

September 26, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, 50c@$1. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, $1.50@1.75; Penna, full crate, $3; Mich, Highballs, crate, 75@90c. CUCUMBERS, N Y, bu bskt, $1.90@2. EGGPLANTS, N J, bu hmpr, 75c@$1. LETTUCE, Iceberg, crate, Colorado, best, $2.50@3; fancy, $3.50; poor, 50c. PEPPERS, N J, bu hmpr, 75@85c; Ohio, bu bskt, $1. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, N J, Cobblers, $3.50; Penna, whites, best, $3@3.25; few, $3.50; poor, $2; Maine Cobblers, best, $3@3.25; poor, $1; Ohio, whites, $3@3.25; Mich, Rurals, $3.25; W Va, Cobblers, $3.35@3.50 sack.

Homegrown Vegetables—BEANS, bu bskt, $1@1.25. BEETS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 50@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CORN, bu, white and yellow, $1@1.50. EGGPLANTS, 10-qt chip bskt, 50c. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 40@50c. ONIONS, doz bchs, 15c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 20@25c. SPINACH, bu bskt, winter, 50@75c. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip bskt, 35@50c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Virginia, Baldwins, best, $1.40@1.50; poor, $1; Grimes Golden, $1.50@1.65; N Y, Wolf Rivers, $1.25@1.50; Wealthies, $1.75@1.85; Maiden Blush, $1.75@2.25; Duchess, $1.25@1.35; Gravensteins, $1.50; N J, Winter Banana, $1.50; Smokehouse, $1.50; West Virginia, Jonathans, $1.65@1.75; Penna, Wealthies, $1.75; Maiden Blush, $2. GRAPES, Del and N Y, 2-qt bskt, Moore's Early, 20c; Penna, 2-qt bskt Concords, 20@22c. PEACHES, bu bskt, Elbertas, N Y, $2.40@2.65; medium, $1.75@2. PEARS, N Y, bu bskt, Bartletts, $2.75@3.25; Seckels, $2.75@3.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Steady to 5c higher; butchers, 260 lbs up, $11.50@12; 210@260 lbs, $12@12.15; bulk, 180@210 lbs, $12.15@12.35; 150@180 lbs, $11.25@12.15; lighter weights, pigs included, $10.75@11.25; packing sows mostly $10.

Calves—About $1 lower; bulk choice veals, $17.50.

Sheep—Steady to 25c lower; top fat lambs, $14.25; culls and common, $8@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15.50@16; No 2 Timothy, $13.50@14.50; No 3 timothy, $12@13; No 1 light clover mixed, $15@15.50; No 2 light clover mixed, $13@14; No 1 clover mixed, $15@16; No 2 clover mixed, $12@14.

Oats—No 2 white, 55½@66½c; No 3 white, 53½@54½c; No 4 white, 51½@52½c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow, $1.04@1.05; No 3 yellow, $1.02@1.03; No 4 yellow, 99c@$1; No 5 yellow, 97@98c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers—Good to choice, $11.50@12.90; fair to good, $10.50@11.50; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls, good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $18@18.50; fair to good, $15.50@17; common, $11@14; Tennessee, choice, $15@16; fair to good, $12@14; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6.50; lambs, spring, extra, $14.25@14.50; mediums, $12@13; common, $8@11.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weights, $12@12.25; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $10.50@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18; No 2, $16@17; No 3, $15@16; timothy, clover-mixed, No 1, $16.50@17; No 3, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.39 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.34½ bid; lower grades selling at the usual trade discounts.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots as to location: No 2 white, 60@61c; some heavy weight stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 50@52c; extras, 92 score, 49c; 91 score, 47½c; 90 score, 43c; 89 score, 41c; 88 score, 40c; 87 score, 39c; 86 score, 38c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 27½@28c; longhorns, round lots, 27@27½c; jobbing, small lots, 29@30c; single daisies, fresh, 27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 46@52c; fresh eggs, 46@50c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.25 ea; springers, 50c@$1 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 13@15c ¼ pk; beans, lima, 12@15c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 20@40c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 3@5c ea; pickles, 50@80c per 100; corn, 20@25c doz; eggplants, 10@20c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; Spanish, 5@10c ea; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk; $1.10@1.25 bu; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 30@35c ¼ pk; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 8@12c qt, 50@60c ⅝ bskt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@40c ½ pk; cantaloupes, 8@15c ea; peaches, 15@25c qt, $1@1.25 ⅝ bskt; elderberries, 10c qt; pears, 15@20c qt; plums, 10@20c qt; crabapples, 15c ¼ pk; grapes, Concords, 15@20c 3-lb bskt; watermelons, 25@50c ea.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending September 24, 1927: Market slow, beef steers steady with last week's close, no choice kinds here; top, $11.50 paid for 3 loads 1290-lb Virginians; bulk of sales, $10.25@11. Bulls, steady; cows, choice butchers, steady; lower grades and cutter kinds weak to 25c lower; bulk medium bulls, $6.50@7.50; butcher cows, $6@7.25; cutters, $4.50@6. Stockers and feeders, steady to weak; bidding lower on plain stale offerings, yards show fair clearance. Calves, 50c higher for week, choice vealers, $17.50. Hogs strong, 25@50c higher than week ago.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 22 cars; 9 Canada, 4 Virginia, 4 Tennessee, 2 St Paul, 2 Chicago, 1 Ohio, containing 660 head, 9 head trucked in. Total cattle, 669 head, 10 calves, 67 hogs. Receipts for week ending September 24, 1927: cattle, 229 cars; 70 Virginia, 53 Canada, 37 Chicago, 21 St Paul, 20 West Virginia, 9 Tennessee, 4 St Louis, 3 Kansas City, 3 Kentucky, 2 Penna, 1 Omaha, 1 Iowa, 1 Indiana, 1 Ohio, 1 New York, 1 Maryland, 1 Oklahoma, containing 6594 head; 94 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 6688 head, 176 calves, 989 hogs, 212 sheep. Compared with previous week: Cattle, 232 cars containing 6806 head, 117 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 6923 head, 141 calves, 815 hogs, 582 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$11.75@13.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	11.00@12.75
Good, 950@1100 lbs	10.50@12.50
Medium, 950 lbs up	9.50@11.00
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@9.50
Cows:—	
Choice	7.50@9.00
Good	6.00@7.50
Common and medium	4.50@6.00
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	15.50@17.50
Medium	12.50@15.50
Cull and common	6.00@12.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs.	10.25@12.00
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs.	12.25@13.25
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs.	12.25@13.25
Rough stock	8.50@10.25

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.20; hay, baled, timothy, $12@16; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38.50@39.50; shorts, $40@41; hominy, $50@51; middlings, $49@50; linseed, $56.50@57.50; gluten, $46.50@47.50; ground oats, $45@46; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 49@50c; choice, 47@48c; do, good, 45@46; do, prints, 50@52c; do, blocks, 49@51c; do, ladles, 36@38c; Md and Penna, rolls, 32@33c; Ohio and West Virginia rolls, 32@34c; store packed, 32c; dairy prints, 32@35c; process butter, 40@41c.

Eggs—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 40c; few, 42c.

Live Poultry—Old chickens: old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28@29c; do, 4@4½ lbs, 26@27c; do, 3@4 lbs, 18@20c; Leghorns and other light stock, 18@20c; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@17c; do, Leghorns, 15@15c; young chickens, colored, 3 lbs and over, 29@30c; do, smaller, 26@28c; do, Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 24@25c; do, smaller, 22@23c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; all kinds, smaller, 16@18c. Guineas, young, 1¾ lbs and over, 75c; smaller, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm, creamery, higher than extras, 48½@49c, creamery, extras, 92 score, 48c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 41@47c, packing stock, current make, No 1, 34c, do, No 2, 33c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered extra firsts, 39@42c; do, firsts, 35@38c; do, seconds and poorer, 28@33c; storage, extra fancy, 35@36c; do, fancy, 33@34c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 62@66c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 39@61c; nearby pullets, 37@40c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 50@58c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 60@63½c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 41@59½c; Pacific Coast whites, pullets, 26@30c.

Cheese—Firm; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 26½@27½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 26½@28¾c.

Live Poultry—Firm; chickens, by freight, 24@30c, do, by express, 20@32c; fowls, by freight, 26@32c; do, by express, 23@33c.

Dressed Poultry—Firm; chickens, fresh 24@40c; do, frozen, 20@33c; fowls, fresh, 19@32c; do, frozen, 18@31c; old roosters, 15@20c; turkeys, spring, fresh, 50@60c; frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@13.10; state bulls, $4@7, cows, $2@6.25.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $9@19, lightweight culls, $9.50@11; buttermilks and fed calves, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.25@7, culls, $2.25@3.50; lambs, choice to prime, $14@14.50, mediums, $10@13; culls $8@9.50.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $11.25@11.75; pigs, $12@12.50; heavy hogs $11.25@12, roughs, $7.75@8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment: City bran, $36, middlings, $39.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $55, nominal; western feed bran, $35, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $38, flour middlings, $45; red dog, $52, all in 100-lb sacks, all rail or lake and rail; white hominy feed, $43.75, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $51.80 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $22, No 2, $20@21, No 3 and poorer, $17@19. Straw, large bales, rye, $23; oats, $12.50.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—15c higher, 150@190 lbs, $11@11.50, best sale, $11.50, few loads, 260@300 lbs, butchers, $10.65@11.20; packing sows mostly $9.35@9.85.

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Good to choice fed steers and long yearlings steady to 25c lower, best heavy fed steers $16.10, long yearlings, $15.85, bulk western grassers, $9.50@11.25; stockers and feeders, $7.75@9.25; vealers up to $17.50.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Fat range lambs, $14.35; natives, $14.25; aged wethers, $7.85, fat ewes, $6.50; range feeding lambs, $14. Bulk prices: Fat rangers, $13.85@14.35; natives, $13.25@13.75; culls, $9.50@10.50; slaughter yearling wethers, $8.50@10, fat ewes, $5.50@6.25; feeding lambs, $12.50@13.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, September 24, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45½@46½c; ½-blood combing, 45@45½c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; ¼-blood combing, 45c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 44@45c; ½-blood, combing, 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; ¼-blood combing, 45c; Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 40@42c; ⅜-blood 44c, ¼-blood, 43c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, September 24, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $14.25 asked; October, $15.50 bid; December, domestic, $15.75 bid; December, imported, $14.25 asked; March, domestic, $15.85 bid. Alsike, cash, $14.80; December, $14.90; January, $15.05. Timothyseed, cash, $1.60; December, $1.65; March, $1.80½.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, September 26, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.00
Spring bran	33.50@34.50
Soft winter wheat bran	35.70@36.00
Hard winter wheat bran	35.00@35.50
Standard middlings	35.00@35.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	40.00@45.50
Flour middlings	41.00@48.00
Red dog flour	48.00@51.00
White hominy	44.00@45.75
Yellow hominy	42.50@43.50
Gluten feed	41.30
36 per cent cottonseed meal	41.80@42.75
41 per cent cottonseed meal	45.25
43 per cent cottonseed meal	46.80@47.25
34 per cent linseed meal	52.20

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .48	$ .46	$ .47½	$ .45¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.40½	.35½	.32½	.41
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	11.75	11.75	11.62½	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	16.50	16.50	17.00	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.39	1.35½	1.45	1.41
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.60½	.58	.58¾	.54½

Most Markets Irregular

Review of the Week Ending September 24

POTATOES—The market was unsettled during the week and showed a weaker tendency toward the close. Prices on the best stock held about steady but there was considerable poor stock offered at low figures. The movement from New Jersey is nearly over and shipments from Maine and Pennsylvania increased sharply. The market at Maine and Michigan shipping points was steady with a fair demand. Maine stock was selling toward the close of the week at **$2.15 per 150-pound sack f. o. b. while Michigan stock brought $1.75 to $1.80 per 100-pound sack f. o. b.**

EGGS—Receipts of eggs were light in New York and were irregular in quality. Fresh eggs of fancy grade were in demand and sold at higher prices. Average stock was irregular in price and sold slowly. Nearby white eggs were scarce and the best of these were active and higher in price. The demand for the poorer grades was very slow.

POULTRY—The live poultry market was firm with a good demand for fancy fowl. Prices on these advanced and heavy stock brought a premium. Chickens were quiet and while prices were about 1c higher the demand was slow. Dressed poultry was plentiful but the market was fairly satisfactory.

APPLES—Receipts of apples in Philadelphia and New York were more liberal during the week and the market showed a weaker tone. Fancy large fruit held about steady in price but considerable ordinary stock was offered. Jonathan and Delicious are beginning to appear on the markets and are bringing fairly good prices when well colored.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was weak and prices on top hogs declined sharply. Beef steers were unsettled while heifers and cows advanced. Vealers and heavy calves were about $1.00 higher than last week while stockers and feeders were firm. Fat lambs and yearling wethers were strong and about 50c higher. Fat ewes were steady and feeding lambs unsettled.

BUTTER—Fancy butter was scarce and prices on the eastern markets advanced 2c per pound. Hot weather during the early part of the month was largely responsible for the poorer quality. This warm weather also caused considerable butterfat to be used for ice cream. All markets were firm at the close of the week with dealers expecting further advances unless the receipts increased materially.

HAY—The hay markets were quiet with supplies more than ample for the demand. Offerings of timothy were liberal in the eastern markets and trading was slow. The best alfalfa was firmer with a more active shipping demand. Receipts of nearby hay in Baltimore increased but it showed a wide range in quality and sold slowly.

GRAIN—The grain markets were unsettled but showed a firmer tone at the close of the week. The strengthening of foreign markets and less favorable crop conditions were the strengthening factors. Wheat prices were lower than last week but were firm at the close. Corn and oats advanced while rye was about steady.

FEED—The market for mill feeds was generally steady with a slightly better demand. Prices of wheat feeds were steady altho middlings declined and bran was somewhat lower. Corn feeds advanced around $1.80 per ton on account of light production and the recent advance in corn prices. Linseed meal was steady while cottonseed was lower.

County News and Comment

Bradford County, Pa.—Oat threshing is nearly completed. Straw is rather short but the grain is the heaviest in years. Barley gave fair yields. Buckwheat is ripening fast. Yield will be fair. Ensilage corn on the hills will be very poor. Dairying seems to be on the gain. Many pullets already in winter quarters. Pullet flocks this season average somewhat earlier than usual. Culling is practiced on nearly every flock in the county. Many entire flocks of old birds being disposed of to make way for pullets. Some paralysis in young birds. Considerable interest being shown in the fairs now being held. Lots of improved road now being built.—G. E. E., Sept. 14.

Centre County, Pa.—Frost has been reported from several localities but no apparent damage done. Many farmers are thru plowing and ready to sow wheat. Threshing is in progress. Apples, peaches and pears are not plentiful. Public schools began on September 6 for an eight-month term. The Grange encampment at Centre Hall passed off last week very successfully. Nearly 500 families spent a week or ten days in the tented city in the most beautiful camp in the state. The exhibits far surpassed those of former years. Market quotations: wheat, $1.25; rye, $1; corn, $1; barley, 75c; buckwheat, 90c; oats, 45c; butter, 40@50c; eggs, 30c; lard, 14c.—A., Sept. 7.

Columbia County, Pa.—Fall plowing about finished. Some are sowing wheat. While the weather has been fine during the forepart of September very little corn will ripen if we have an early frost. Many acres of potatoes were blighted and some planters have been digging but do not know what the yield will be. The county fair will be held the first week of October at Bloomsburg. Market prices are: wheat, $1.25; potatoes, $1.40; butter, 45@50c; eggs, 36c; young chickens, 26c; old chickens, 24c.—J. H. L., Sept. 12.

Indiana County, Pa.—Working conditions have been much better this season than last year, plenty of rain but few times in excess. Hay was all put up in good condition. Wheat grew some in the hudder and was tough to thresh. Oats was difficult to get dried but is keeping well but did not turn out well for many farmers as the grain seemed to be dead so there is a very wide range in its yield. Ground has been plowed early for fall sowing, an average yield is being put out. Prices are as follows: wheat, $1.20, oats, 60c; dairy feeds, over $50; rye, $1, milk, $2.40 cwt.; hay, $15; potatoes, $1.25; eggs, 35@40c. There were 20 persons from Indiana County who traveled with the potato growers over Pennsylvania last month. Everyone excited about the election.—H. A. N., Sept. 12.

Lehigh County, (Upper) Pa.—The grass fields have an exceptionally fine stand and look excellent. The oat harvest was the best in many years. The straw was very long and very well headed. Wheat and rye are threshing very good per sheaf. The yield per acre is also much better than expected. The potato crop in general is not what was expected. The yield in general will be lower than for years. Rot has set in and this still may reduce the yield greatly. Sprayed fields are green yet while unsprayed fields have been dead for two weeks. Apples are very scarce, peaches, and especially pears, a good crop. The country schools opened last Monday and some this Monday, September 12, for another eight-month term. The attendance seemed very good in most places. The number of pupils entering high school from these rural sections is increasing yearly. Prices: wheat, $1.20, rye, $1, corn, $1; oats, 65c; butter, 46c, eggs, 40c. Fruits of most kinds high and scarce.—G. J. R., Sept. 12.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Weather very warm with light showers. Ground dry and hard for plowing. Farmers are busy hauling fertilizer and seeding ground that was plowed early. Threshing is in full blast which will be a short job as there is only half an average crop of wheat and oats. Corn is coming on nicely but most of it will need four weeks yet to mature. Early potatoes were good but the late planting hurt with blight. Pasture is still good. Some alfalfa hay is being made at this time. Cider making has begun which will likely be a light job. Markets: wheat, $1.25; corn, $1.20; oats, 60c; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c; lard, 20c; chickens, 22c; hand-picked apples, $1; potatoes, $1.50.—J. H. B., Sept. 15.

Montgomery County, Pa.—The harvest is now over and in spite of a lot of dire forebodings very good yields are reported. The hay crop was the best for many years, wheat, altho not as good as last year, was good; many yields of 30 bushels were reported. Oats was also very good. Stinking smut is causing a lot of trouble in wheat. Some feed dealers are putting in machinery to treat seed wheat. Corn will be below normal, but is coming along wonderfully and barring an early frost will have a fair crop. The Montgomery County Fair, held at Hatfield was bigger and better than ever, altho rain marred the attendance two days. Montgomery County Pomona Grange met at Center Square, September 1st. Prices: wheat, $1.25; oats, 70c; poultry, 25@30c, eggs, 45c. Truck crops are plentiful and bring a good price.—C. N. D., Sept. 12.

Passaic County, N. J.—The weather for the past month has been very cool and wet. Fruit has a very poor flavor and all the vegetables show the effects of the weather. On September 1 there was a very heavy rain and the Passaic River overflowed its banks. Any one who had crops in land adjoining the river banks lost them. The markets are fair, quite a bit of produce coming in with the demand and prices good for this time of year. Beets and carrots are rather scarce with the price ranging from 3c to 4c per bunch, and carrots $4.25 per bu. Cabbage still rather a drag at $1 per bbl., celery showing the effects of the wet weather is bringing $1.25@1.50 per doz. for hearts. Peaches are very plentiful with the price about 75c per basket for good stock. The only grapes in market as yet are the early varieties which have a fair demand. Apples are rather a drag, bringing 50@75c per 15-qt basket. Tomatoes from 50c to $1. Beans, both wax and green, around $3.25 and corn is bringing from $3 to $4 per 100, some bringing more on some mornings.—N. D., Sept. 12.

Potter County, Pa.—We have had excellent weather for harvesting grain. Threshing has begun while many late-sown fields are just beginning to ripen. Some buckwheat and corn has made such rapid, thrifty growth that it is lodging badly. Lack of rainfall has lowered the water supply and injured pastures. Bees have not done well this season because of cold, wet weather in early summer. Little honey stored and a few worth-while swarms resulted. In this section few reactors to the recent T. B. test were found. Potato blight increasing. Deer increasing in number, two came very near our house recently. A good supply of fall pigs reported. Prices: eggs, 35c; cheese, 25c; butter, 50c; honey, 25@30c; potatoes, $1.35 bu.—M. C. S., Sept. 10.

Tioga County, Pa.—The weather for the past month has been dry with only occasional showers. The ground is too dry for plowing. Nights cool and greater part of days the same. Most of the oats are cut and some of them threshed. Buckwheat cutting just beginning. Corn has improved a great deal in the past month, seems better in northern part of the county than elsewhere. A series of corn borer meetings have been held thruout the county by County Agent P. P. Korb and Mr Hotchkiss, of State College. One of these was held in connection with the Dairymen's League sub-district meeting at Austinburg, September 7th. The Wellsboro Cow Testing Association passed a resolution to begin clean-up work at once in order to prevent the corn borer getting a foothold. Practically every delegate at the sub-district meeting reported that the prospects for a larger flow of milk in their territory this fall are good. There is little call for hay and the price is $8. Eggs, 35c.—P. W. L., Sept. 13.

Wyoming County, Pa.—After a continuous rain for nearly a week, the weather has been very favorable for harvesting oats and ripening corn. The corn crop is rather poor this year, but most everyone had more hay than they could get in their barns. The oat crop is also good. The potato fields have been filled with the late blight. There will be only a half crop of apples which will sell from $1 to $2 a bushel. Potatoes, $1.25@1.75; eggs around 40@50c.—J. J. J., Sept. 12.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE
Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

WHEN I was a boy we had a red plush-covered family album that was kept on a gilded table with a marble top. A tall ornamental parlor lamp with a globular shado painted with red roses stood on the same table. I remember the tintypes, the funny hats and dresses, the flowing beards and mustaches and the odd cut suits. A few nights ago I was looking over an album of snap-shots taken while I was in high school and again I was struck with the long full dresses, the wide hats and the odd cut of the suits. I suppose they will look even funnier to my boys about fifteen years from now.

This all goes to prove that styles are changing and will in all probability continue to change. Many large clothing houses have style scouts in the fashion centers of the world that report the latest changes and style trends so that the manufacturers may be prepared. Style was hard on the ostrich plume and textile business but it was a stroke of fortune for silk hosiery mills, manufacturers of galoshes and yellow slickers.

The fruit and vegetable business is changing and styles of marketing farm produce are shifting. Just as the manufacturer finds it profitable to keep in touch with the style centers of the world, so will the grower profit by keeping in touch with his markets and studying what they want. Not so many years ago the potato crop was generally marketed in bulk. Then came the 165-pound sack, later the 150 and during recent years the preference for the 120-pound sack is becoming more pronounced.

Dealers and buyers claim that the 150-pound sack is too heavy to be handled conveniently and that they prefer the lighter one. Last season potatoes of the same quality in 120-pound sacks sold at relatively higher prices than the 150's and also sold more readily. I notice this season that a good many potatoes are arriving in 90- to 105-pound sacks which shows that an even lighter sack may prove popular.

Sacks Prove More Popular

The winter cabbage crop has been marketed in bulk for many years with the exception of smaller lots that have been packed in baskets or barrels. Last year some New York State growers started to pack their best cabbage in 100-pound sacks and ship it to Philadelphia. This proved very popular with the buyers and they generally paid a substantial premium over bulk stock. I believe that this practice will increase, especially during cold weather. A few soft, decayed heads in a sack, however, would spot the sacks and probably cause greater discounts than if an even larger proportion was scattered thru a car of bulk stock.

Onions were formerly shipped loose in cars but this practice has been almost entirely discontinued. The sack and the crate are used most extensively. A special sack has been devised that is strong, yet very coarsely woven, so that the buyers can see the onions thru its meshes. It is more attractive than the regular burlap sack and dealers and growers claim that it aids in selling the stock.

Apples Dressed up in Paper

Apples are another product that has been dressed up in new containers and fancy paper. There is a trend away from the barrel as a container for apples and an increasing use of boxes and bushel baskets. The barrel has its advantages but the smaller package is becoming more popular. The new style bushel baskets are more rigid and the new packing devices enable the grower to put up a more attractive package. Even the paper is not just for looks but aids in preventing scald in storage. Box packing of eastern apples is increasing and some growers are putting up a pack that compares favorably with the western pack. It is likely that this trend will continue for it seems to be what buyers want.

Even carrots, beets and turnips are being dressed up. They formerly were dug, stored and marketed without washing. Now they are scrubbed until they shine and carefully graded and packed in baskets. Some growers who grow these root crops extensively have installed motor-driven washing machines to clean them.

The chief difference between the clothing industry and the fruit and vegetable industry in this matter of style is that in the clothing business every one must follow the changes as soon as they occur or go bankrupt. In the fruit and vegetable industry the change is more gradual but the man who is prepared will profit.

Snakes Develop Rattles by Shedding Skin

FOREST Ranger Howard P. Seese, of the Sproul State Forest District, with headquarters at Renova, Pa., reports that he has been collecting all the rattles from rattlesnakes that he killed during the past six years, and joined them together, with the result that he now has a string of rattles seven feet in length. Ranger Seese says that the superstition that a rattlesnake acquires a new ring every year is incorrect, as they add from two to four rings each year.

Investigations have shown that a young rattlesnake is provided with a single button at birth, and within a few days it sheds its skin and commences feeding. In about two months it sheds its skin for the second time and then the first ring of the rattle is uncovered or added. This has been growing under the old skin, as its presence was apparent in the swollen appearance of the tail at the base of the original button. The last seven or eight vertebrae fuse together shortly after birth and form a composite bone known as the "shaker" and it is around this bone that each cap or ring of the rattle forms.

All of our snakes have the habit of shedding their skin one or more times during the year. The shed skin usually comes off entirely so that from head to tail it forms but a single piece of very thin transparent material and is generally turned inside out. That part of the skin which covers the cap on the tail cannot be shed on account of its peculiar shape. At the time the skin is shed, however, it is loosened and dislodged from its place and moves backward to become an additional ring on the rattle. Thus the rattle of the rattlesnake is simply a series of shed caps or rings which are held together mechanically and loosely because of their shape. The rattles seldom number more than ten rings, because the vibration at the tip is so great that the terminal rings are soon worn down or broken off. The idea that rattlesnakes cannot rattle after swimming or from being in wet grass or rain storms, is incorrect.—Penna. Dept. of Forests and Waters News Letter.

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Agents Wanted	27
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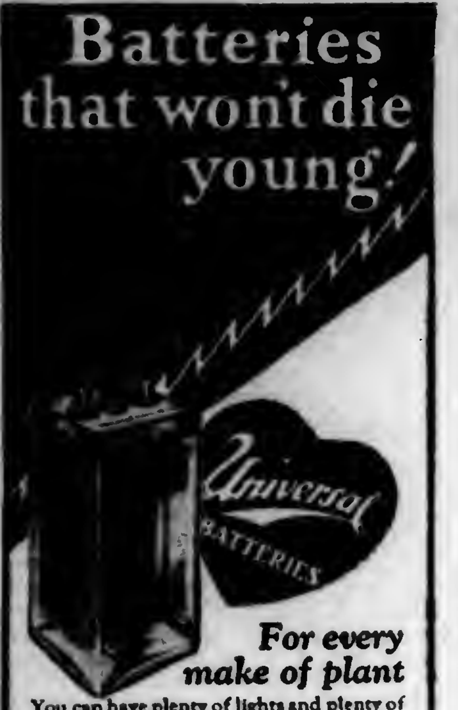
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These batteries—the *original* sealed glass cells—are made in every size and capacity for every light plant ever sold!—Yours! Any!

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Big free book that tells you how to care for all batteries. We make farm light, radio and auto batteries for every purpose—this book gives you our expert advice. Send for it. And remember there's a good trade-in allowance on your worn-out batteries. Ask for it—today!

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Relieves pain. Soothes and heals. An old-time family remedy. Keep it always handy for lumbago—backache—sore and aching muscles—cuts—sprains—bruises—and burns. At your druggist, $2.00 a bottle.

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THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept.2904, Cleveland, O.

Strout's New Fall Bargains
Farms—Harvested Crops, Stock & Tools
New supplementary catalog, the pick of farm values in many states. Illustrated, interesting, vital information for farm seekers. It tells of farms with sleek contented cattle, towering timberlots, convenient cozy homes, of barns crammed with crops, of cellars filled with barrels of potatoes, fresh vegetables, apples, canned fruit and vegetables, a sumptuous winter's living. On pg. 16 there's a farm in a wonderful section priced at $5250 with $4100 income, near city, 104 rich acres, mostly tillable, good 7-room house and new cement-basement barn, alone valued $7000; included for quick sale are horses, 8 fine cows, bull, machinery, hay, corn, oats, potatoes, cabbage, beets, beans, vegetables, etc.; only part cash, a lifetime chance. Hundreds others, all prices and all bargains. Write today for free catalog. STROUT AGENCY, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Establish the Record Horse-Pull

A PAIR of grade Belgian brood mares, owned by Clarence M. Wilkey, of Connellsville, Pa., established a new state horse-pulling record at the Dawson Fair recently. They pulled 3000 pounds on the drawbar the full required distance of 27½ feet. This team weighing 3505 pounds was driven by C. B. Wilkey. Both mares are with foal and made 13 pulls during the afternoon. When they made the championship effort the mares still were not forced to extend themselves.

The record broken at Dawson was 2975 pounds made by a 3335-pound team of grade Percherons, owned by R. A. Grimes, Duke Center, at the Smethport Fair the previous week. This team in establishing the new mark topped by 25 pounds tractive pull the record established at Wattsburg the same week by a 3466-pound pair of grade Percherons, owned by Corry Fur Farm and driven by Glenn Wynn. At the beginning of this season the best state pull by a team of over 3000 pounds weight was 2925 pounds by a Cook-Anderson Lumber Company team at the Beaver Fair last fall.

Find Stale Bread Makes Good Hog Feed

AN ANALYSIS of the stale bread and cracker waste indicated the by-products to be high in carbohydrate content, hence, the use for fattening swine and as a substitute for corn or barley seemed logical. In the tests thus far conducted stale bread and cracker waste has been supplemented with tankage or fishmeal to form a fattening ration for hogs. The ability of both of these materials to replace corn has been quite satisfactory from the angle of gain producing capacity. Likewise, the cost of gain per hundredweight was practical when the price of by-products was in line with that of corn. For example, when corn sold at one dollar per bushel, the stale bread was worth approximately forty dollars per ton as hog feed. The proportion of the mixture fed was twelve of by-product to one of the supplement.

In order to overcome certain dietetic difficulties it seems advisable to supply a mineral mixture as well as pasture in summer or oil meal when animals are in dry lot. Also the feeds should be soaked shortly before time of feeding.

These by-products appear to be palatable to the animals when fed in accordance with suggestions here made and the resultant carcasses are acceptable in every way to the trade.

Whenever by-products or waste materials find a place in animal feeding, both manufacturer and livestock producer benefit. To the former a saving is effected, while the latter thru enlarging the range of available feeds can more efficiently fill the pork barrel.—M. F. Grimes.

He Was a Leader

THE first tractor in Morrison County, Minnesota, was operated by Charles Lindbergh, according to neighbors near Little Falls. This conqueror of the air not only had the first tractor, but owned the first milking machine in his county.

Appreciation

Artist—By the way, Cooper, I'm going to paint your cottage tomorrow.

Cooper—Thank you kindly, sir. I'll bring you a ladder.

Mr. Snyder Raised Lancaster County's First Ton Litter

THE picture shows the first ton litter of hogs raised in Lancaster County this year. The man on the job is C. B. Snyder, of Willow Spring Farm, near Clay. The nine pigs in the litter in 180 days from birth weighed 2304 pounds.

The dam of this litter of pigs is a purebred Hampshire and the sire is a purebred Poland-China. This is the sow's second litter.

The Ohio, Poland-China record book, shows Mr. Snyder purchased his first purebred Poland-China sow, "Celia Wilton" No. 98130, in 1897. He has been breeding purebred Poland-Chinas ever since. This record shows he is the oldest continuous breeder of Poland-Chinas in Lancaster County.

Two years ago he produced a litter of ten purebred Poland-China pigs in 180 days that weighed 2251 pounds. The above cross of Hampshire and Poland-China has produced a heavier litter with nine pigs, in the same time.

The feed fed was 2700 pounds of oats chop, 2835 pounds of corn, 700 pounds of middlings, and 1025 pounds of tankage, at a total cost of $168.76. The market value of the hogs at the time of weighing was $264.51, leaving a profit of $95.75.

Mr. Snyder followed the McLean system of hog sanitation to start his hogs free from worm infestation. He cleaned the farrowing pen thoroly, then scrubbed it with boiling water and lye. Then washed the sow off with warm water containing disinfectant before he put her into pen to farrow.

Besides raising hogs, Mr. Snyder grows Lancaster Sure Crop seed corn, Forward seed wheat and some of the finest apples in Lancaster County. Last year he took more prizes on apples at the State Products Show than any other man from his county.—H. S. S.

Your Farm Service Hardware Store

When You buy a gun

A good gun is always the pride of the man who likes hunting—the greatest of all outdoor sports. When you buy a new one you undoubtedly plan to use it for many seasons. Therefore, you want to get just exactly the right sort of a gun, one that feels right, acts right and is thoroughly dependable and an accurate shooter.

The only possible way to be sure of these things is to buy from your local dealer so that you may have the privilege of handling and studying it at your leisure before you buy it. That is why the most particular hunters buy their guns at these "tag" stores.

Ammunition
and Camping Needs

You are always welcome to visit the sporting goods department of the "Farm Service" Hardware Stores and examine their stock of guns and other sporting goods. It is the best place to buy fresh ammunition, gun cleaners, hunting knives, cartridge belts and all the other accessories that add to your sport. Make your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store your "gun store."

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Pleased to Render a Real Farm Service, as advertised in
Find this tag in the window!

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estock Rates. Write For Folder.

DAIRY

Guernsey Bull Calves at Farmer's prices. Sire's Dam 783 lb. A. R. record. Dams of calves all good A. R. records. Federal accredited herd. Write today for full description and prices. Fritzlyn Farm, Pipersville, Pa.

HOLSTEINS High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers in carload lots, at reasonable prices, from T. B. tested county. GLARNER & BRINGGOLD. West Concord, Minn.

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

100 HEAD OF HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY COWS —All T. B. Tested, due to freshen this fall. THE McCULLOUGH FARMS. White Pine, Pa.

BULL one good registered, T. B. tested Jersey Bull, 11 months old. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

IF YOU WANT, practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES 12 Bred Sows for fall farrow. These are the kind that please. Should be shipped soon. Cash or easy terms. Get them. Be quick. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARMS, DAGSBORO, DEL.

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

BIG SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS Choice spring boars. Fine lot of gilts. All ages. Money makers with good care. BOYD HAMMAN & SONS, SHILOH, OHIO

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS $8.75, six weeks old, large litters, best breed lines. Northern grown Rosen Seed Rye, catch mixed, great yielder. Geo. N. Ruesacht, Mallory, N. Y.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE PIGS—Best Strains, Prolific Breed. J. HOMER REAMS, LUTHERSBURG, PA.

165 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

SHEEP

Cheviot RAMS
from the only IMPORTED FLOCK in Pennsylvania
Rams, 1 year and over, $50 to $100. Ram lambs, $25 to $35. Jersey Bull calves, $250 to $400
Erdenheim Farm, Inc., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

GOATS

VALUABLE Toggenburg Buck. Nubian Stud. Horn-less Saanan and Spanish doe soon fresh, $10. World's Best Milkers Goldsborough Goat Farm, Rohnton, Pa.

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

HOUND My Bluetick coon & o'possum hound can't be beat. Shipped on trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. COY HICKS, Sedalia, Ky., B-124.

Coon, Skunk, Fox, wolf, rabbit hounds. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. OCO KENNELS, OCONEE, ILL.

SEND TEN CENTS for individual description of fifty hunting hounds, photo group. Fur price list. Lakeland Fur Hound Exchange, Salem, Mich.

English Shepherd Pups from real heel working stock. Cheap for quality. ALBERT HERRMANN, Norwood, Minn.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW FAILS TO BREED.—Sometime ago I wrote the veterinary column for advice on a cow failing to breed and got a receipt containing nux vomica and something else. I used it with good results but have since lost it. Am wondering if you can find it and either send it to me or print it in the veterinary column. H. B., Fish's Eddy, N. Y. The prescription mentioned may be apparently valuable in some cases but the greatest value comes thru an examination of the animal by a graduate veterinarian. It is probable that there is some abnormal condition of the reproductive organs and this can be most surely relieved following an examination. Nux vomica and gentian would act as a tonic and improve the physical condition of the cow.

SORE SHOULDERS.—Will you kindly tell me the number of parts to be used in making a good healing mixture of lead and boric acid for horses' sore shoulders? What would be a good mixture for cows with sore navels?—R. L. W., Chambersburg, Pa. Two ounces each of lead acetate and zinc sulphate in one pint of water may be used to advantage. Boric acid is usually applied dry. Cows with sore navels should be well bedded so as to keep the parts dry. Apply boric acid powder or equal parts of boric acid and tannic acid powder.

No Regrets

A hardware dealer was asked by a lazy employe, whom he had fired, for a recommendation. He thought for a moment and then wrote as follows:

"The bearer of this letter is leaving me after one month's work. I am perfectly satisfied."

"How are you getting on at your job, Bill?"

"Fine. I've got five men under me now."

"Really?"

"Yes; I work upstairs."

Smarty—Seen our new delivery truck? It has five wheels.

Traveling Salesman—Good heavens! What's the fifth for?

Smarty—To steer with, bonehead! To steer with!

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

100 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets—Hollywood strain, some laying. $1.00 each. 4 mo. old pullets, $1.25 each. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

CAPONS—Best large and small breeds. Lowest prices. R. C. MacKiry, Broqueville, Pa.

PHEASANTS

GOLDEN, silver, Amherst, Reeves, Silver Seabright, Buff Cochin, Bantams. N. B. Custead, Oliphant Furnace, Pa.

FARM LANDS

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

31 ACRE FARM on state road. ½ mile to town. Excellent buildings, priced to sell $5000.00. J. K. Benner, Owner, R. D. 2, Quakertown, Pa.

FARM—93 acres excellent buildings, land and markets, $7,000, terms to suit. V. Else, Morrisville, Pa.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or chewing. 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25; send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Kentucky.

"THE IDEAL SMOKE"—Box of 25 National Stars Cigars. Sweet to the last puff. $1.00 postpaid. Box of 50, $1.90. C. O. D. orders accepted. J. C. Hildebrand, Red Lion, Pa.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Mills Co., 566 Broadway, New York.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

HONEY

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer. 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, $1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester—poor man's price, only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment, easily shipped by express. Illustrated catalogue free. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kan.

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

WANTED—Ginseng, price high. Mayapple root. Beeswax. Hides. Furs in season. Write. R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

Harmonica or Mouth Organ

EAGLE BRAND
ROYAL CONCERTO
TREMOLO HARMONICA

Some of our greatest musicians started with a mouth organ or Harmonica. Here's a real one. Plays either side. Two different keys. Size: 2 inches wide by 8 inches long. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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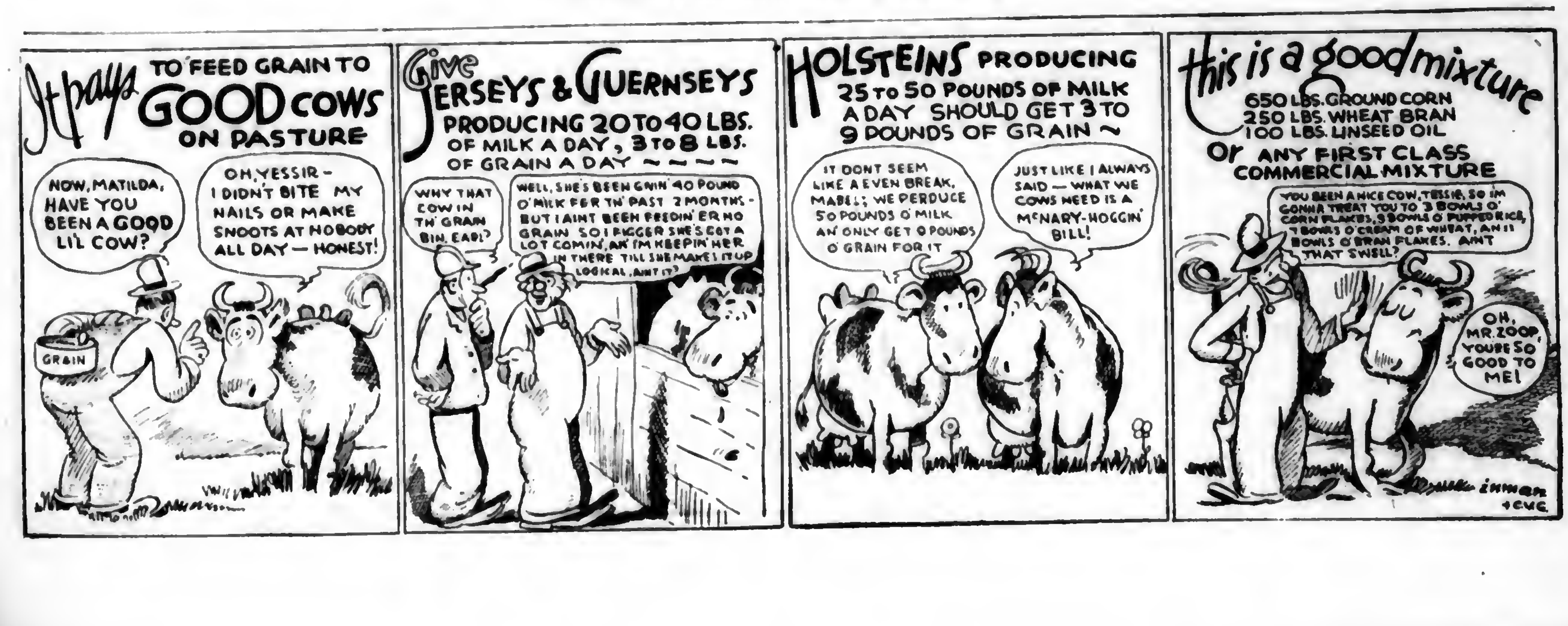
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


It pays TO FEED GRAIN TO GOOD COWS ON PASTURE
NOW, MATILDA, HAVE YOU BEEN A GOOD LI'L COW?
OH, YESSIR – I DIDN'T BITE MY NAILS OR MAKE SNOOTS AT NOBODY ALL DAY — HONEST!
GRAIN
Give JERSEYS & GUERNSEYS PRODUCING 20 TO 40 LBS. OF MILK A DAY, 3 TO 8 LBS. OF GRAIN A DAY ~~~~
WHY THAT COW IN TH' GRAIN BIN, EARL?
WELL, SHE'S BEEN GIVIN' 40 POUND O' MILK FER TH' PAST 2 MONTHS – BUT I AINT BEEN FEEDIN' 'ER NO GRAIN SO I FIGGER SHE'S GOT A LOT COMIN', AN' I'M KEEPIN' HER IN THERE TILL SHE MAKES IT UP – LOGICAL, AIN'T IT?
HOLSTEINS PRODUCING 25 TO 50 POUNDS OF MILK A DAY SHOULD GET 3 TO 9 POUNDS OF GRAIN ~
IT DONT SEEM LIKE A EVEN BREAK, MABEL; WE PERDUCE 50 POUNDS O' MILK AN' ONLY GET 0 POUNDS O' GRAIN FOR IT
JUST LIKE I ALWAYS SAID — WHAT WE COWS NEED IS A MCNARY-HOGGIN' BILL!
this is a good mixture
650 LBS. GROUND CORN
250 LBS. WHEAT BRAN
100 LBS. LINSEED OIL
OR ANY FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL MIXTURE
YOU BEEN A NICE COW, TESSIE, SO I'M GONNA TREAT YOU TO 3 BOWLS O' CORN FLAKES, 3 BOWLS O' PUFFED RICE, 4 BOWLS O' CREAM OF WHEAT, AN' 2 BOWLS O' BRAN FLAKES. AIN'T THAT SWELL?
OH, MR. ZOOP, YOU'RE SO GOOD TO ME!
inman

650,000 Satisfied Customers

W S DEWING
President

Have Saved 1/3 to 1/2 by buying Direct from Kalamazoo

KALAMAZOO Factory prices

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

Send for this *New* FREE Book

Gas Stoves $25.80 up

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650,000 customers—one out of every 35 families in the United States. They are not only Kalamazoo customers—they are *satisfied Kalamazoo customers.* That's the important thing—*satisfied customers.* And think of this: They are increasing at the tremendous rate of more than 50,000 *new* customers a year. Could anything more clearly or concisely prove Kalamazoo quality? Could anything more convincingly or conclusively prove that Kalamazoo is saving customers 1/3 to 1/2 by selling direct from factory to user?

Heating Stoves $24.95 up

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Your FREE book is ready—alive with interest, full of new features. Reduced prices are in effect! A new 5-year quality guarantee is in force! See the Beautiful Porcelain Enamel Ranges in beautiful Delft blue and pearl gray—the very latest and most popular of all ranges. Look for the Mahogany Porcelain Enamel Heating stoves—the most popular of all heating stoves. Read about the new Hot Blast, improved fire box—more heat from less fuel, a clean fire without smoke or soot. See the latest improvements in warm air furnaces—pipe and pipeless.

200 Styles and Sizes

No matter what you are interested in—gas stoves, coal and wood ranges, combination gas and coal ranges, oil stoves, heating stoves or furnaces (pipe or one-register type)—you will find here exactly what you want. Mail coupon today.

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Kalamazoo values cannot be equalled anywhere. When you buy from Kalamazoo you buy direct from manufacturer. There is nothing between you and our factory—but the railroad tracks. We are not a mail order house that collects a variety of merchandise from scores of factories to sell by mail—we are *specialized* manufacturers, making Kalamazoo stoves, ranges and furnaces complete in our own highly modernized factory and shipping direct to you, thus eliminating any other manufacturer or middleman of any kind. We build in large quantities. You get better quality at lower prices from a factory whose sole interest is making stoves, ranges and furnaces than elsewhere. This new catalog proves it. Fill out coupon for your copy.

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Send for this new book *now*. Learn how Kalamazoo gives you 30 days FREE trial in your own home and 360 days approval test on anything you purchase. Read how Kalamazoo is saving over $1,000,000 yearly for Kalamazoo customers.

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Send for this book! See how close Kalamazoo is to you—24 hours shipping service saves you time. Kalamazoo goods are carefully packed to arrive safely. Safe delivery is absolutely guaranteed.

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This FREE book quotes you easy terms that are truly amazing—many as low as $3 down and $3 monthly. Nowhere in the world can you get such value, such service as Kalamazoo now offers. This new book shows you why this big 13-acre factory, now in its 26th year, is a national institution.

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This new FREE book tells you how you make a double saving on Kalamazoo furnaces. First, it saves you 1-3 to 1-2 on the price of the furnace itself. Secondly, it illustrates how you save the cost of installation by following Kalamazoo FREE plans and FREE service. Thousands of Kalamazoo owners have put up their furnaces themselves.

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Everywhere now porcelain enamel ranges are in demand. See these Kalamazoo ranges in Delft blue and pearl gray—bright, colorful, glistening clean—as easy to clean as a china dish. *Check and Mail Coupon Today!*

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Manufacturers
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Saved $80 to $100

I put up the furnace in a very short time. I saved from $80 to $100 on what it would cost me here. Am more than satisfied.
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Quality Baker

Stove works perfectly. Stoves costing $175 could not begin to compare with it in fuel economy, baking quality and in heating performance.
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☐ Parlor Circulators
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☐ Pipeless Furnaces

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AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1927 No. 15

There is no trouble finding a market for these apples

One farmer who did not go bankrupt as his friends prophesied. How reforestation saved the water supply on a farm. Page 3.

Don't wait until next Spring

Start Your Battle Against the

CORN BORER

NOW!

The Oliver No. 134XX Big Base Corn Borer Plow shown above is built to operate with any standard tractor. The No. 3AXX pictured below is designed special for the Fordson. The Oliver Big Base Plow is also furnished for use with horses.

Right now is the time to start your fight against the Borer. Experts agree that to control the Borer ordinary plowing will not do the trick. Your plowing must be clean—absolutely clean. If you leave trash uncovered it will not only protect the Borer this winter, but it may be necessary to hand-pick this trash next spring and burn it before your clean-up will be complete.

But you need not worry about a complete clean-up if you use an Oliver Big Base Plow this fall. It buries all trash. Your ground will be in ideal condition for oats, corn and other crops next spring. There is no other plow like the Oliver Big Base Plow. Its work is a revelation to farmers who own it—and to their neighbors who see it work.

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See the Oliver Big Base Plow your Oliver Dealer has on display and arrange for a demonstration in your heaviest growth of stalks and trash—the heavier the growth the better for this plow.

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Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
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All for only $1.10—Value $1.75

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Ed Scott's prize bull got away again. This time over in Ace Kline's lot. If Ed would put up a good, stout fence, that would last, he wouldn't get into so much hot water with his stock.

Leadclad fences stay good and turn stock long after ordinary fences are rusted and gone. It's the heavy, Pure Lead Coating that does the trick. That's why they last so long.

Write now for a catalog and prices.

LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
1202 Plainfield Avenue Moundsville, W. Va.
"Leadclad Fences Make Good Neighbors"

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertiser

Weeds Cause Loss of $2.50 Per Acre

"IF FARMERS realized that weeds were causing them annually a loss of about $2.50 per acre, they would no doubt give the cutting of weeds more attention and would try to make their eradication a concerted community problem," says Dr. E. M. Gress, state botanist.

"Almost appalling" is the way he describes the growth of noxious weeds, after a field survey made during early September in connection with the enforcement of the Pennsylvania seed law in Berks, Montgomery, Bucks, Lehigh and part of Lancaster Counties.

"There is a state law against chicory and Canada thistle, the enforcement of which is charged to the local authorities, so that any one aggrieved or about to be injured should become familiar with the provisions of the law and see to it that they are carried out. A copy of the law may be secured by writing the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Among the other weeds that are causing tremendous loss to the farmers in the counties named are: Pennsylvania smartweed, Canada thistle, horse nettle and wild carrot. In the lower grounds some of the fields are almost covered with a growth of asters, goldenrod, wild sunflowers and ragweeds."

Made Farm Manager

DR. CHARLES F. NOLL has been appointed superintendent of the farms at Pennsylvania State College to take the place of C. L. Goodling, who was farm superintendent for the past 17 years. Mr. Goodling left last May to become director of the National Farm School at Doylestown.

Doctor Noll a few years ago developed the now famous Pennsylvania 44 wheat. Along with the duties of farm superintendent he will continue in charge of the experimental work in agronomy.

He Saves on Fuel Oil

THE motor truck pays dividends on the big fruit farm of Wesley Brown, Glassboro, New Jersey. On days it is not busy hauling fruit to market, Mr. Brown sends it over to the oil plant for a load of oil for the many engines used about the farm.

By going to the plant, a saving of three cents a gallon on the oil is secured. Fuel oil, gasoline and kerosene are all used in large amounts on this 230-acre farm. Mr. Brown also operates a 115,000-bushel cold storage plant with fuel oil. Two tanks holding 700 gallons apiece were bought and mounted on skids. The trucks are all flat bodies and these tanks are easily rolled into the trucks when a load of oil is needed. A small platform was built on a level with the bottom of the truck which makes loading and unloading a very simple matter.

Two loads of oil a day can be hauled by the truck and placed in the big 10,000-gallon fuel oil tank adjoining the storage house. By having the two tanks a mixed load of oil is frequently hauled in the busy season.

A saving of $84 for the day's work is secured by utilizing the truck for hauling oil. This work is usually done on days when there is little to do on the farm and the only expense is the operation of the truck, as the driver would possibly not be at work during this time.

Mr. Brown has found, with a dozen engines using oil, that this saving of over $80 in one day with the truck is an item worth considering in these days of low-priced fruit and farm products.—A. K.

Salesman—If you buy this car, we'll put your initials on free.

Prospect—Oh, it's not the initial cost I'm worried about. It's the upkeep.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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He Practices What He Preaches

This Man Did Not Starve on the Home Farm—He Fooled His Friends

By THOS. H. WITTKORN

Mr. Charles Preston

CHARLIE PRESTON has fooled them. You will recall he served four years as Chester County's first county agent, starting in 1913 and then was called back to State College as assistant state leader of county agents. Then he suddenly gave up these so-called "easy jobs" and went back to make his living on the old home place.

Many and many were the predictions made at that time that Charlie would starve to death, be sold out by the sheriff or something of the kind in anywhere from one to three years just according to the fertility of the farm of the man who was doing the talking. He is still there, however, and has known what it is to take in more than $10,000 in a year for his products.

They Judged the Land

The mistake these prophets made was in looking merely at the land instead of the man on it. What matters it if his 200 acres are located in a section of Lancaster County, Little Britain Township, which is not noted for an abundance of rich farms as are some others of the "Garden Spot." His father had raised and educated five children there, sending three of them thru college by a combination of sheep, hay and wheat. His grandfather lived there before that, so why not I, thought Charlie.

He knew the old system of farming the place would not work today so he tried steers but after two disastrous years with them he put on a small grade herd of tested Holsteins. His three big moneymakers, however, are mushrooms, poultry and potatoes. The mushrooms help him distribute his labor thruout the year and his two houses with 20 beds, each five and a half feet wide and 60 feet long, make plenty of work.

Charles Preston returned to the old home farm to live. He now raises poultry, mushrooms and potatoes which are his moneymakers.

Poultry has never failed to make a profit for him. Several years he has sold $3000 worth of eggs and market birds. No breeding stock is kept but every year 500 chicks and 800 eggs are bought from a prominent White Leghorn breeder. The flock is culled very closely and since starting in 1922 he has had from 350 to 400 pullets each winter which have netted a good profit.

Sanitation, Charlie told me, is the biggest thing in his opinion, after having the right stock, of course, to make or break poultry profits. Before his pullets are placed in their winter quarters the houses are thoroly cleaned, washed with scalding water and lye, sprayed with a strong disinfectant and each bird greased with blue ointment to control lice.

He Changed Feeding Systems

This year a system of all dry mash feeding was tried because of its labor-saving possibilities. Up to the time I was there, September 1, it had worked remarkably well. The birds had had nothing but dry mash and water to eat while growing on their alfalfa range and had made such good progress that all the cockerels had been sold by August 15 whereas last year some (to page 25)

One Summer the Spring Went Dry

By Practicing Reforestation They Brought Back the Water Supply

By C. R. ANDERSON

YES, water everywhere but where you want it, and when you need it. The farmer seldom appreciates the boon of never-failing spring and well until they go dry, whereupon he hauls barrels and barrels of it, and drives cattle a mile twice a day, over dusty roads, that they may get a half-way satisfying chance at a thin trickle in a rocky creek bed.

A few years after the new century came in, Andrew Abraczinsky and his wife bought a farm in southern Columbia County, Pennsylvania. Among other advantages, it had an excellent spring of water near the house, in addition to a fine well at the house and one at the barn. They were assured there would never be a shortage of water for all ordinary uses in average years. These passing seasons seemed to bear this out, as season after season, spring and wells met all demands made upon them.

There's Something Wrong Here

All went well until at last there came a season when trouble arose. For some reason or other there was less water. "Perhaps," said Andrew, "there's something wrong here we can't see. We'll worry along thru this and hope it won't come again." But his hope was a "hope" and nothing else. The next season was no better and the next was just as bad. It began to look as tho late summer would always mean a lack of water for the Abraczinsky family.

What had happened? Just this! Back of the farm buildings there rose a fairly steep, long hill belonging to a neighbor. Two generations earlier it had been cleared and farmed. But it was steep, it was naturally thin soil, and gradually it had been abandoned, until at the time the new family moved in at the foot of the hill, it was well covered with young pine trees seeded in from nearby woods.

One winter the owner of the hill decided that his land had lain idle long enough, so he set to work, cut the trees, pulled the stumps, and planted a crop of buckwheat. This very year is the same as that in which the family at the foot of the hill had their first difficulty with their flow of water.

The farmer and some of the fifty thousand young forest trees he has planted

That fall, after harvesting his buckwheat, the owner planted a crop of rye on the hillside. The rye was the last crop planted. After it was harvested, the land was again abandoned to come up to weeds and finally a thin growth of grass. As the grassy cover on the hill increased, the water supply at the foot gave less trouble. But still the supply was irregular in the late summer.

Trees Conserved Water for Well

In 1916, four seasons after the land was last cropped, Andrew Abraczinsky bought the farm of which the hill was a part. The next year he set the entire hill closely with young forest trees, hoping to solve for some time to come, his water supply problem. Today the entire hill is covered with trees whose tops are so woven together that the admiring visitor makes his way thru with difficulty.

The rain drops which would otherwise hammer the soil are broken in their fall by needle, twig, branch and tree trunk, by one or by all, so that they fall lightly upon the litter of old needles and tiny twigs beneath. The tree with all its parts shades the soil below so that the pulling effect of the sun's rays is not so great upon the moisture underneath; that winter snows and summer rains remain available longer. Ever notice how much longer snow lies in the shade of a forest than in the open? Snows often lie ten days longer on areas covered by dense evergreen forests and may exceed that. This area (to page 17)

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"A pessimist is a man who has his choice of two evils and chooses both."

Comments on the Week's News

A GOOD sized tempest in a teapot was started recently in the publication of an article written by Admiral Magruder in which he criticized the navy and its management. Of course, anything which smacks of criticism could not be expected to pass unnoticed by so bureaucratic an organization as the navy department, and Admiral Magruder would, no doubt, have been hauled on the carpet had not the article met the popular approval of so great a number of the people. Among the criticisms were the intimations that the navy was over-officered, and that the public is paying about $300,000,000 for $200,000,000 worth of navy.

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After a steady decline for over two years commodity prices showed an upward trend in August,—commodities meaning such things as farm products, foods, clothing materials, metals, cattle feed and leather. There was a noticeable decline in such things as building materials and chemicals. What are called the industrial groups are voicing the hopes that the change in trend of the class products may not be permanent, but that food may again decline and manufactured products begin an upward swing. Personal profit rather than justice is always the chief desire of humanity.

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Altho the presidential nominating conventions are less than a year away, there seem to be few, if any, outstanding possibilities. Since McAdoo stated his decision not to be a candidate, the only recognized Democratic man whose willingness is taken for granted is Governor Al Smith, of New York. If the present division in that party continues, and it bids fair to do so, we may expect a repetition of the 1924 fiasco when that convention meets. Some of the most conservative of the Republican leaders would like to have Mr. Hughes run, but he is not willing. Secretary Hoover is being pushed in many quarters as the most able possibility, but some of the Old Guard have no love for him. In the agricultural sections ex-Governor Lowden and Vice President Dawes are popular, with Lowden a real prospect.

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One of the ever asked and never answered questions among farmers is, "Why do valuations of property of apparently the same worth vary so on the assessor's list?" "Do personal friendships, relationship or politics have anything to do with it?" No doubt the second question suggests the answer in a good many cases. All investigations show that there is a wide and unexplained variation in the valuation of real estate, even when both or all have the same intrinsic value. Isn't it time to look for some better and more equitable method of arriving at the value of taxable property? One reader suggests that the work of assessing be left to three or five of certain other township officers. This, at least, would eliminate the one-man feature.

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There is more than one law that is hard to enforce, or that is laxly enforced. One of them is the dog law. The same cause for laxity operates in nearly all cases, viz., the unwillingness of local officers to proceed as the laws directs, and the timidity of citizens about making information. During the first seven months of this year 233 persons and 634 animals were bitten by mad dogs in Pennsylvania, most of which would not have happened if the state's dog law had been observed and enforced. It is unlawful to allow a dog to run at large, yet dog owners in many sections make no pretense of observing the law. The payment of a dog tax carries with it no liberty to let a dog leave the owner's premises unless it is on leash.

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Daniel Dean, the well-known potato grower of New York State, writes to say he thinks the remarks in the quoted article on page 279 which intimates that the crop of potatoes is so large that prices may be ruinously low are misleading. Mr. Dean keeps in close touch with the national potato situation and is of the belief that the final yield will not be much, if any, above that of last year. He finds that the prospects have gone back badly in the last six weeks. We infer from his letter that growers will do well not to rush their potatoes to market in such quantities as to break the market.

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"In what is the public most interested?" This is a question which editors are continually asking themselves. If the front pages of the newspapers may be taken as an indication that they have found the answer, then the public is more interested in marital infidelity, murder, prize fights and baseball than in anything else. Is that true? Probably most people would deny it if asked point blank whether their minds prefer to be fed on this class of news, yet the testimony of editors as a class intimates that the common mind of the public prefers that which is sensational rather than that which is elevating.

Shall Farmers Form a Trust?

THIS seems to be an age of trust making, instead of trust-busting,—the national sport a few years ago. Never before has there been such a tendency to form big corporations, mergers, amalgamations, etc. Even farmers in some sections are beginning to talk and act along these lines. In one section of the Middle West, three wheat farmers have formed a corporation and pooled their land and interests to the extent of $150,000. Their farms will be operated as a unit under one management and their crops sold thru a selling agency. The losses due to wet weather this year and the inability to get threshing done at a seasonable time, they say, drove them to consider some way by which their business would be big enough to be independent of transient labor and custom work.

A well-known economist said recently that agriculture must follow the course outlined by big business if it would make a similar success. He said that manufacture and industry were not notably successful until the practice of bringing capital and equipment together in big amounts under competent management was begun. Such a step in agriculture would be a radical move. It would mean a complete over-turning of all traditions in farming. Can it be done? And, what is still more important, should it be done?

Farm Conditions Improved

THE October report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows a definite step upward in the agricultural situation. The index of the purchasing power of farm products is now 88, whereas, it was 83 at the same time last year. The animal industries are said to be in the most favorable position they have enjoyed in ten years, while cotton and fruits promise to return much more money than last year because of lesser yields. The prospects of a short corn crop will undoubtedly send many light hogs to market, and will probably act towards reducing the number of breeding sows kept over winter. The indications are that the potato crop will not reach the estimate made a few weeks ago.

Prophets Get Their Due

CLOSE observers with good memories are making much just now of the predictions of a couple of long-range weather forecasters who, two years ago, prophesied an abnormally wet season in 1926, and an unusually cold, calamitous year in 1927. Their prophesies have been verified and people are saying that there must be something in the methods by which they foretell weather. We are chirked up greatly to know that their evil prophesies referred to the past and passing years, and that there is nothing from them as yet about 1928. May their tidings concerning the future be such as to cheer the discouraged!

Is the Barberry Guilty?

FOR several years there has been a strenuous warfare carried on in the wheat-growing sections for the purpose of eradicating the common barberry. The scientists have told us that the spores of the destructive rust on wheat are carried over on the foliage of the barberry and that the only relief possible was in the banishment of that shrub. But the rust was exceedingly bad in sections of the spring wheat belt this year, even where the barberry was apparently non-existent. The Dakota Farmer says:

". . . Survey after survey has been conducted; sites of destroyed plants have been repeatedly visited to insure that sprouts meet with death. But rust conditions of the present season rather strongly indicate that faith has been misplaced; that the elimination of the barberry does not reduce the possibility of rust invasion, or that our barberry hunters have poor eyesight. We don't know the answer, but we do know that this was a rusty year."

We would not advise our readers to lessen their past efforts in the work of destroying the common barberry because of the question raised. We need further information on the subject and it is to be hoped that the scientists will continue their investigations, and not rest in the belief that their past conclusions were unquestionably final.

AIR SHIPPING POLICY

Do Not Want Bars Restored to Vessels Railroads Protest Lower Rates—Highways Are State Problem.

Washington, D C.

A DEFINITE shipping policy will be provided for the passage of legislation during the coming session of Congress. This is the unanimous opinion of congressional leaders, but there is a marked difference of opinion as to what this policy should be.

One influential group in Congress insists that the government should sell all its Shipping Board lines to private interests and maintain a private-owned merchant marine by means of subsidies.

Another group led by Senator Fletcher favors continued and aggressive governmental operation of the merchant marine. This group is backing the Jones bill, which provides for government operation of a fleet and the establishment of a policy that will insure the United States a merchant marine that will carry American goods to foreign markets.

Prohibition Is Advantage

That prohibition is an advantage and not a disadvantage in the operation of passenger lines of the United States Shipping Board, is the settled conviction of General Dalton. On his return to Washington from a trip of inspection of American shipping facilities, he said "Prohibition has had no effect on the passenger bookings of American vessels despite statements to the contrary. Personally I would not approve restoring bars to American passenger vessels even if bars were authorized by law. It is my honest conviction that prohibition has not been detrimental and there are no longer scenes of drunkenness aboard these vessels. Young couples now patronize the dance floors on American ships, whereas when bars existed young men were prone to spend their time in them. Foreign passengers are patronizing Shipping Board Vessels in preference to their own country's ships."

Threaten Action on Freight Rate

The constitutionality of the Hoch-Smith resolution authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to take into consideration the depressed condition of agriculture in determining freight rates on farm products is questioned by the railroads. They threaten to bring a court test of the constitutionality of the resolution unless the Interstate Commerce Commission reverses its recent decision ordering reductions in freight rates on decidous fruits from the Pacific Coast to eastern destinations.

This contemplated action of the railroads is held to be out of line with recent promises of the railroads to the farmers. During the World War the railroads were permitted to collect a sur-charge on Pullman fares. In recent Congresses bills have been introduced to abolish these sur-charges. In each instance the railroads have sent their lobbyists out among the farmers, using the argument that the farmers could not expect any reduction in freight rates on farm produce, if these bills were passed. They held out implied promises that they would be favorable to agriculture in rate making if the farmers would help them defeat the proposed measures. As a result of this propaganda, Congress was flooded with protests against the rate reduction bills.

Would Control Motor Service

That a powerful effort will be made when the 70th Congress meets to secure legislation placing the regulation of motor vehicle lines under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission is indicated by propaganda that is being circulated and speeches that are being made by representatives of interested parties in favor of such federal regulation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has completed its investigations of motor transportation, and its report will be presented to Congress early this coming winter.

In his able statement on behalf of the National Grange in the matter of motor bus and motor truck transportation before the Interstate Commerce Commission last winter, Dr. T. C. Atkeson said the National Grange holds the view that highways are local and state instruments and not parts or instrumentalities of interstate commerce. Since the highways are outside of federal jurisdiction except for such limited jurisdiction as comes from the Post Roads clause in the Constitution, and since this conception seems to be thoroly grounded in both the Constitution and its court decisions, it follows that the Interstate Commerce Commission is without power to take control over them.—E. E. R.

WILL STORE EXHIBITS

Weeds Become Menace—Are Grading Roads—Arouse Sentiment for Municipal Control of Water Supply.

Harrisburg, Pa.

ACCORDING to reports arising here quite a few prize-winning exhibits at county fairs are to go into cold storage so they can be shown at the mid-winter farm products show. Arrangements have been made to take care of many exhibits and in addition specimens to be entered can be stored in Harrisburg as soon as harvested. One of the interesting advance statements about the show is that over $1500 has been offered for apple competition next January.

Beetle on Susquehanna

While the Japanese beetle has been spotted at numerous places along the Susquehanna River this year it is said there have been hardly any bugs seen on the western edge of the stream. Fears of appearance of the beetle in the Cumberland Valley have been heard from time to time. It is the intention of the state and federal authorities to make a check up of all reports of the beetle west of the Susquehanna.

State Has Own Weed

Pennsylvania has a weed named for itself which is accused of doing much damage and causing considerable loss in the southeastern agricultural counties, according to a statement issued at the Department of Agriculture. It is called Pennsylvania smartweed, a common enough nuisance, but which has been ranking lately with the thistles and wild carrot. There have also been stories heard lately of wild asters becoming almost as much trouble as the chicory, whose blue flowers were widespread in late August. The state officials in addresses during the coming winter will emphasize the necessity of weed elimination and closer cultivation. Copies of the weed laws are to be sent to local authorities with a view to stimulating enforcement.

Starting Late

In spite of the season contractors awarded state road construction as the result of September bidding are starting work so they can get grading under way as far as possible before frost halts operations. In some of the eastern counties work will go on until snow flies and there is a heavy demand for labor in several sections.

No More Water Moves

The State Public Service Commission decision against certain water developments recently proposed has served to arouse considerable sentiment for municipal control here and there, if what comes here is correct. Passing of several old established water companies to new control has apparently brought a fear of advances in rates and the next moves are being awaited with interest at the Capitol. In a limited way the absorption of water companies resembles what went on among electric companies a few years ago.

Costs Up to Courts

State Department of Agriculture attorneys in cases involving violation of laws relative to cattle, foods, dog licenses and the like are now asking judges in trials of such actions to dispose of the costs as in certain counties the juries did not mention costs and they were not imposed. State authorities hold the Commonwealth cannot be held liable in such cases.—T. C.

FAVOR NEW CRATE

Will Feature 24-pint Berry Crate—Grangers Meet—Late Frosts Reduce Cranberry Crops—Exhibit Poultry.

Trenton, N. J.

A MOVE is on foot in Atlantic County to feature a new 24-pint crate for raspberries next year. This new crate tried out quite extensively this season gave complete satisfaction. A smaller crate than the standard 60-pint crate is stimulating the buying of berries by small dealers who cannot find a market for the large crates without considerable loss. The crate is being advocated by the County Board of Agriculture as one of its major projects for 1928 in helping the growers to improve their marketing methods.

Grange Executives Meet

The executive committee of the New Jersey State Grange met at Atlantic City last week to discuss plans for the annual meeting in December, and the advisability of holding a special session in October to confer the sixth degree for the Monmouth County Pomona. The Monmouth Grange plans to hold the ceremonial at Asbury Park on October 12th. Action of the state executive committee was necessary before arrangements could be completed.—B.

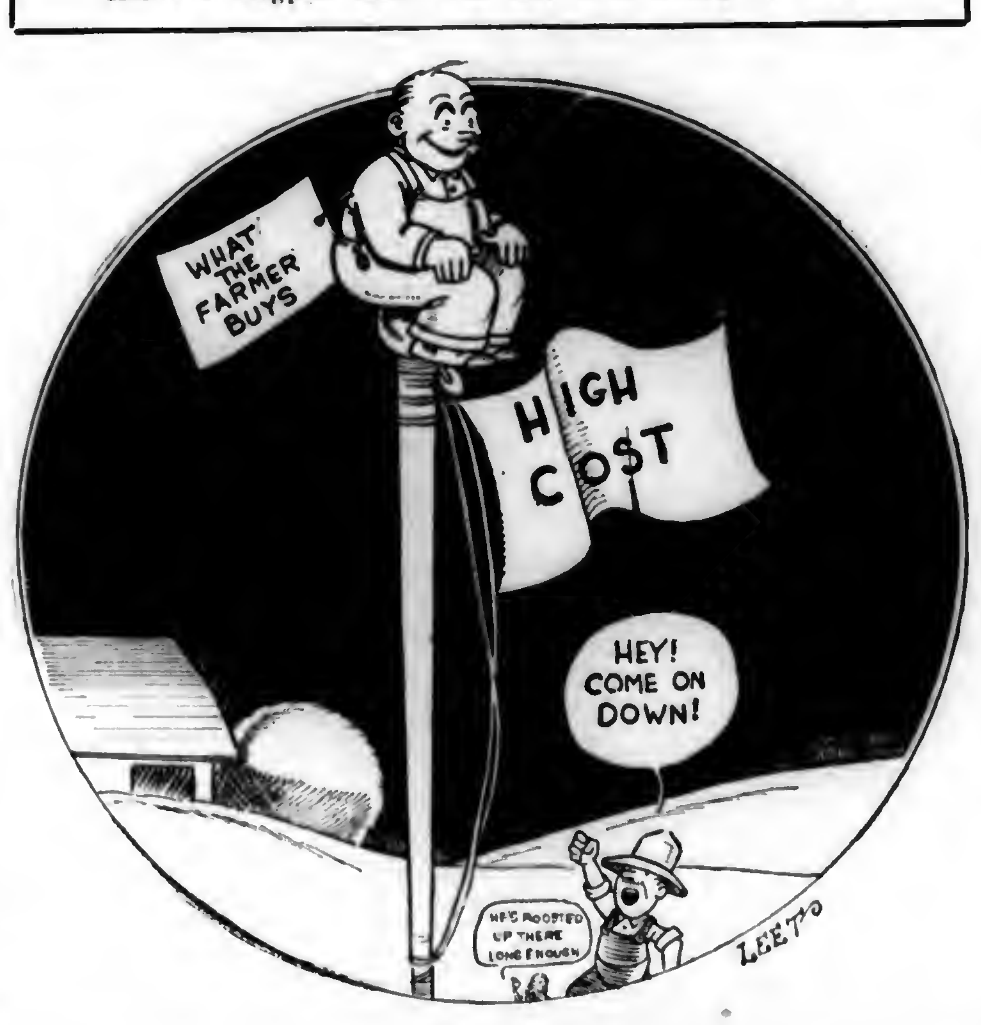
Cranberry Crop Light

New Jersey is picking the lightest crop of cranberries in many years. The harvest has already started and reports indicate less than one-half of a crop for the state. What berries are to be had are of very high quality. Two late frosts at unexpected periods killed the crop. Prices are also very high. The association has priced the berries at $11 per barrel or a $2 increase over 1926 prices.

Boys and Girls Exhibit Poultry

The poultry exhibit for the boys' and girls' club members at Trenton Fair was the largest ever known. About 700 birds grown by boys and girls still in their early teens were displayed in this contest. This snow contained 150 birds more than last year, double the year previous and six times the number entered in 1924.—A. K.

Here's a Flagpole Sitter Who Has Been Sitting Too Long



FARMERS ARE READERS.

Rural People Read More Than City People—Two Counties Have County Libraries—Take Baby Beef Prizes.

Ithaca, N. Y.

PROF. R. A. FELTON, of the New York State College of Agriculture, announces that a study of 179 average farm families of this state as to reading facilities shows that the average farmer takes six newspapers or periodicals. Sixty per cent of the reading of these families was newspapers, while 30 per cent consisted of agricultural papers, leaving 10 per cent for fiction periodicals. Prof. Felton, speaking before the New York State Library Association, said that as a rule country people read more than do city people, even tho there are fewer books and libraries available to rural folks. Ninety per cent of rural people without library service live in the open country or in villages of less than 2500 people. Only two counties have county libraries in operation, tho this system is endorsed as the best and of less cost. A typical county library service amounts to less than five cents a person annually. Leading farm organizations of this state have endorsed the county library plan.

Beefsteak $1.05 Pound, Alive

A New York 4-H Club boy, Harold Hamilton, of Millerton, had the grand champion baby beef steer at the Eastern States Exposition, an Aberdeen-Angus weighing more than 1000 pounds. It was sold at public auction on the Springfield Public Market at $1.05 a pound, live weight. The first prize steer in the light class at the exposition, also owned by a York State boy, Vincent Wright, of White Plains, was sold to the Roosevelt Hotel of New York at 55 cents a pound. Five other New York boys, all from Dutchess County, sold prize winners in this class. Seven prizes and a grand championship for seven entries in a class of 52 steers was the record for New York boys at this show.—M. G. F.

Kelly sales increase 57% in six months

FOR the first six months ot this year the sales of Kelly-Springfield tires were 57% ahead of the figures for the corresponding months of last year.

There can be only one explanation for this astonishing showing. That explanation lies in the quality and the value that are being built into the Kelly product.

Car-owners have grown tire-wise. No tire company could show such a tremendous increase in business unless it had been able to demonstrate to tire buyers that it had something out of the ordinary to offer.

Kellys cost *no more* than a great many other makes of tires.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—
there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. NEW YORK, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD BALLOON TIRES

Keeping Mac-Millan Warm In the Frozen North With the Old Reliable Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

"In the spring of 1923, when we started on our North Greenland Expedition to spend the winter in the rigorous climate we encounter there, we both purchased your Beach Jackets and found them so entirely satisfactory and comfortably warm that we desire to equip our crew and scientists with your garment for the coming expedition which leaves Wiscasset, Maine, June 25th, knowing that they will experience the same pleasure we did in wearing them in the Arctic regions."

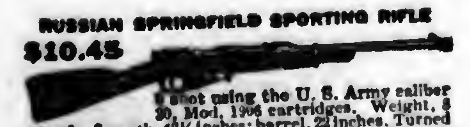
(Signed) D. B. MacMillan.
Ralph P. Robinson

Three styles—coat with or without collar and vest. Ask your dealer.

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

RUSSIAN SPRINGFIELD SPORTING RIFLE

$10.45



5 shot using the U. S. Army caliber 30, Mod. 1906 cartridges. Weight, 8 pounds. Length, 42½ inches; barrel, 22 inches. Turned down bolt handle. Special price, $10.45. Ball cartridges, hard nose, $3.50 per 100. Web cart. Belt, 40 cents. Tents, cots, Messpans, canteens, Knapsacks, haversacks, Outing Suits, hats, helmets, Saddles, bridles, Bugles, lariats, Medals, etc. 15 Acres Army Goods. New Catalog 1926, 60th Anniversary issue, 372 pgs., fully illustrated, contains pictures and historical information of all American Military guns and pistols (incl. Colts) since 1775, with all World War rifles. Mailed 50c. Est. 1865. Spec. New Circular for 2c stamp. Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 Broadway, New York City

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Send us the names and addresses of five or more trappers and shippers of furs and we will mail you a large tube of SHURLURE, postage paid. This wonderful bait never fails to bring animals to your traps. Don't send money. We would rather have names.

We are one of the oldest and largest houses in our line. For 64 years the "House of Friend" has been known for honest grading and fair dealing. Ship your Furs to FRIEND—ST. LOUIS if you want highest market prices. No commission charged—no delays—check mailed same day shipment is received.

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FRIEND HIDE & FUR CO.
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GET ENORMOUS CATCH OF FURS. Make this season the largest you ever have had by using SURE CATCH BAIT—most powerful lure for trapping fur bearing animals. Send us the names of five or more persons who trap furs in your locality and in return we will send you a FULL SIZE package of SURE CATCH, postpaid, in payment for your trouble. Mail names today. SURE CATCH sent upon receipt of your letter.

MINNER & CO., INC.
Minner Bldg. Dept. 41 St. Louis, Mo.
"THE TRAPPER'S FUR HOUSE"

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS
BY R. P. KESTER

WE WERE greatly surprised the other day at our roadside market to find so many people did not know anytning about comb honey. At least four out of five customers that day had never seen honey in anything but a glass bottle, hence were of the opinion that bees made it in bulk, probably putting it in the bottles themselves. It seemed like teaching a kindergarten school to explain that honey in its natural state is eaten comb and all.

✦ ✦ ✦

NEXT to Golden Bantam sweet corn we find Stowell's Evergreen the most palatable. The ears are large and the grains are long. People who have been buying it since it appeared on our market want nothing else, except those who will eat nothing but Golden Bantam. Of course, the eating of a whole ear of Evergreen cannot be done as gracefully in company as can the more aristocratic Bantam. In other words, Golden Bantam is ideal for a society luncheon, while the Evergreen should be eaten in the privacy of the home circle.

✦ ✦ ✦

OUR grape crop is good, but not so large as last year. The demand promises to be far in excess of the supply. In spite of the cool, wet August the flavor of our grapes was never better, and there is a large percentage of perfect bunches. All but two of our grape vines are Concord, the grape that has held first place with the average grower ever since it was introduced. We have two vines of the Sheridan grape, a grape introduced a few years ago by the Geneva Experiment Station. It is a close rival of the Concord in many respects. We would like to have a larger variety, but scarcely know what to select.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE HAVE begun the addition to our poultry house, adding another twenty feet to its length. The house will then be forty feet long by sixteen feet wide. There will be a half-partition in the middle cutting the roosting quarters into two sections. This will be for the purpose of avoiding drafts over the roosts, as there is a greater movement of the air in a long room.

✦ ✦ ✦

FALL, practically and poetically, is with us again. The nights are long and cool, and the leaves have begun to turn from their summer green to the beautiful colorings which are the despair of the artists, but which Mother Nature produces so easily and so lavishly. There is a feeling comes with fall which is sweetly melancholic with me. It seems like the end of a perfect day, —like bidding a longing farewell to a departing friend.

But I must stop this here and now. Duty compels it, as the time has arrived when I must again go to the noisy, dingy courtroom and listen to the sordid tales of human weakness and greed. Why can't people love the great out-of-doors so much that they would turn a deaf ear to temptation when it comes, and thus stay out of jail?

Appropriate

The minister had undergone an operation for appendicitis. On the first Sunday after his return, he announced from the pulpit, "We will conclude by singing the hymn, 'Peace, Perfect Peace,' in the Appendix."

The bald man entered the drug store and asked for a bottle of hair-restorer.

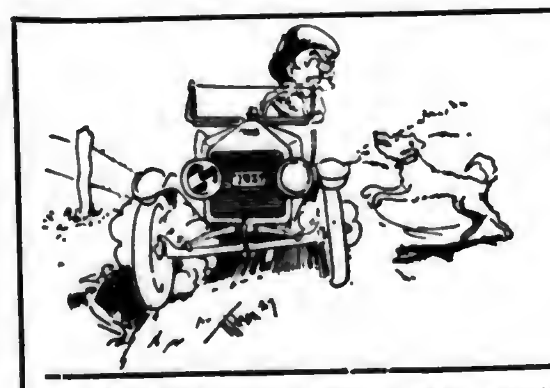
"Here is a preparation," the druggist said briskly, "that will grow hair on an eggshell."

"Right," replied the other, "I'll take a large bottle; and please wrap up a brush and comb, too."

Lots of things are awfully high, but I don't believe anything has gone up like the dime novel, some of which sell for $3.

"Do you have to see a doctor in this town before you can get booze?"

"No; afterwards."



The Cheerful Plowman

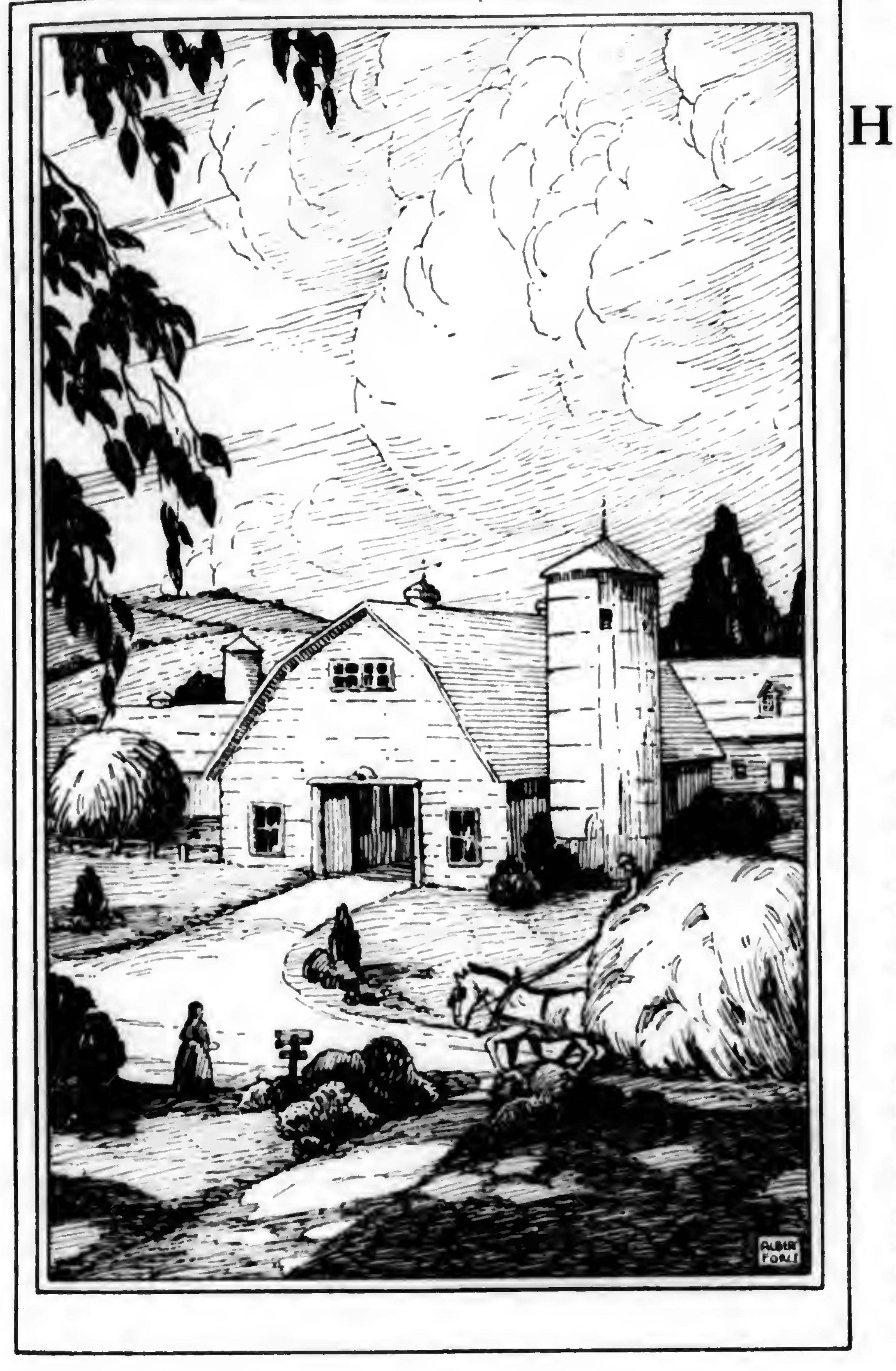
Car-Chasing Dogs

THAT dog of neighbor Jasper Pratt's must have his belfry full of bats, must have his attic full of rats! Why, every time I pass the place, with curling snarls and snapping face, he runs my car a merry chase! He comes a-roaring thru the fence and thru the pigweeds tall and dense as if he'd lost his tail or sense! With hair on end and eyes on fire, each jump a-vaulting high and higher, he plunges at my extra tire! He follows me a half a mile a-roaring louder all the while, I push the gas and watch the dial!

That dog's a nuisance, I would say, a nuisance forty times a day, a pest to drivers on the way! He frightens women, I suppose, and girls out riding with their beaux; Pratt's friends are changing into foes! I often wonder why that man persists in his asserted plan to keep that bow-wow black and tan! I wonder how, by all that's sane, that man can figure any gain in dogs that raise such Ned and Cain!

But, I have wondered more than that why neighbor Jasper Remus Pratt first let that bow-wow chew the fat! I cannot see why any jay who trains a pup from early day should ever let him be that way! The poor wild hound is not to blame when he cuts loose and shakes his frame with barker loose and eyes a-flame! The dog is loud and coarsely grained, his raucous howling he obtained by being sorely, badly trained! The dog's poor head is full of rats, his attic space is full of bats, but all the fault is Jasper Pratt's!—J. Edw. Tufft.

YOUR BARN IS FULL OF HARD-EARNED FEED



Will you cash in on it?

TIME, money, and potential profit are tied up in your full hay mows, the corn in your silo, the home-grown grain in your bins. Your hope is to get back what you have put in, and make a profit.

Fed, straight, to your cows, your home-grown feeds will not return what they cost you, even with milk at a high price. Fed with the right purchased concentrates you can make money not only on your investment in purchased feed, but—what is even more important—on your home-grown stuff.

No single ingredient will add to your home-grown feeds all the qualities which you must have to maintain your cows in good flesh and get the last ounce of production from them on a profitable basis. What you require is a mixture of feeds which, when fed with your home-grown stuff, will use it to advantage and still give your cows a ration that is palatable, highly digestible, balanced as to protein and carbohydrates, and economical enough to make you some money.

Amco Feed Mixing Service furnishes three such mixed feeds which will enable you to take fullest advantage of the value in your home-grown stuff and still feed your cows according to the highest standards. These three feeds, AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY, AMCO 24% DAIRY, and AMCO 20% DAIRY, are simply mixtures of the most economically priced feed ingredients on the market, put together in proportions approved by the colleges of agriculture. Study your home-grown feed inventory and then select the Amco mixture which will feed best with your home-grown stuff. Your Amco Agent can supply you.

AMCO-MIXED *open formula feed*

To Feed with Clover and Alfalfa Hay

AMCO 20% DAIRY, when fed with home-grown alfalfa and clover hay, utilizes without waste the high protein content of these roughages. It furnishes the safest amount of protein to feed with legume hay.

To Feed with Low Quality Roughage

AMCO 24% DAIRY is made to feed with low-grade roughage. It contains several ingredients, is very palatable, carries the needed mineral content, and is digestible enough to feed a cow completely and well when the roughage she gets is low in protein, high in fiber, and of low digestibility.

To Feed with Home-Grown Grains

AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY, when combined with a home-grown grain like ground barley, or oats, or corn in the proper proportion, adds to the home-grown feed all of the qualities of the best prepared dairy feed that can be purchased.

AMCO
FEED MIXING SERVICE
AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE: PEORIA, ILL.

Plants at: PEORIA, ILL.; OMAHA, NEB.; OWENSBORO, KY. *Alfalfa Plants:* POWELL, GARLAND, and WORLAND, WYO.
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Painting ?
-then see your
Felton-Sibley dealer
-ask to see COLOR GUIDE

Before you do that painting you are planning, visit your Felton-Sibley dealer. Ask him to show you our new color guide suggestion book. It will give you a lot of concrete ideas for color combinations that are bound to be helpful—15 buildings in their true colors.

Your Felton-Sibley dealer is a good man to know. And Felton-Sibley Paints are good paints to use. Their quality never varies—and they "certainly *do* last." They are known as the paint that goes a long way—big *coverage*.

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Cherry Street at 4th Philadelphia
Manufacturers of Colors, Paints and Varnishes since 1863.

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FRUIT TREE GUARDS
Protect your fruit trees from rabbits and other small animals with Excelsior Fruit Tree Guards. Sold made up in sizes.
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OTTAWA LOG SAW ONLY $39
GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE
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PUTS THIS OTTAWA TO WORK FOR YOU
Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 30 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 branch houses.
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A MINE OF WEALTH TO FARMERS
Manufactured by
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FALL DISKING PAYS
It helps keep down weed growth, conserves moisture and fertility, and makes your land easier to work the following Spring.
Let us send you valuable illustrated Free Book "The Soil and Its Tillage," also complete catalog and prices of Clark Cutaway Disk Harrows and Plows for horses and tractors
THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO. 98 MAIN ST HIGGANUM, CONN.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, N. Y., August 31, 1927.
The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable October 15th, 1927, to holders of record at the close of business October 1, 1927. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.
OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President & Treasurer

Send for "Better Buildings"
BETTER BUILDINGS
KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL
Apollo
Full Weight, Galvanized—for economy and lasting service!
And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel
RUST-RESISTING Galvanized
Roofing Products
Why build to burn? For best protection from fire, storms and lightning, use metal roofing and siding.
APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper) are the highest quality sheets manufactured. Unequaled for Roofing, Siding, Flumes, Tanks and all sheet metal work. Use Keystone Roofing Tin for residences. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Sold by leading dealers.
AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

We Try to Keep Frost Loss at a Minimum

EACH morning for the past six days the thermometer has registered below 40 degrees F. We have escaped frost, thanks to heavy fogs, and the low temperatures have warned us that summer is past. Close picking has been practiced all week and as I write this on Saturday evening, September 24, I know there are practically no peppers, tomatoes, eggplants, cucumbers or beans of marketable stage in our fields. If frost comes tonight or Sunday night we are in good shape and losses will be at the minimum.

A few weeks later temperatures damaging to celery may occur in some sections which this paper reaches. The dates on which fall frosts and freezes are likely to occur are strictly local matters but the general proposition to play safe is a good one.

Easy to Have Too Much at Stake

It is very easy to have more at stake than is really necessary. A few years go enormous quantities of celery in the northeastern states were ruined by a hard freeze in late October. Some of this was of satisfactory size and could have been safely trenched a little earlier. Unquestionably there are times when pressure of other crops, bad weather or shortage of help forces a delay in harvesting and storing a valuable crop. In such cases, as the danger date approaches closely, it looks like good business to secure additional help, offering any reasonable inducement, and then get the job done on time.

Last December I was at a gathering of potato growers. Someone remarked that So and So had a wonderful crop but failed to get a third of them dug on account of the cold wet fall and that it was certainly too bad. Someone else spoke up and stated that This Man's Neighbor had just as large a crop and somehow or other dug them all before November first.

I know this runs like a sermon but the writer is going thru it equally for the stiffening of his own morale. Nature gives the gardener little quarter at any time and none at all when the breath of winter sweeps down. We cannot afford to make excuses to ourselves for not getting the thing done on time. This whole matter of saving crops in treacherous seasons has something of the military in it. In 1918 a friend was given furlough from his station in New Jersey to visit his mother in Chicago. He did not return on time. Two hours later he arrived and was brought before the Court. He made the excuse that a derailment had delayed his train and had the conductor's signature on a statement to this effect. The Court suggested, "If you had been on the train before the one that was late you would have been at your post in time," and proceeded to award additional duties and restriction of liberty for two weeks.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Some Difference!

AN ACRE of garden peas grown for seed will normally produce seed for only three acres of the canning crop. An acre yield of cabbage seed will provide seed for at least 2500 acres of new planting.

Blister Beetle Creates Havoc

IN THE fight against the foreign foes, European corn borer, Japanese beetle and Mexican bean beetle, don't forget the other insects that are out to make life interesting for the producer of farm crops, fruits and vegetables.

Blister beetles are creating considerable havoc, according to H. E. Hodgkiss, extension entomologist of the Pennsylvania State College. They are immune from poisons apparently, with the exception of calcium fluosilicate, which has given good results in the South. It has not been used in the North because the range of safety is not known. Mr. Hodgkiss advises the use of tobacco dust or strong nicotine dust to drive the bugs away.

Farmers are beginning to ask questions about the bean weevil. Small quantities of beans to be used for eating purposes should be put in a container in the oven where the temperature can be raised to 130 degrees Fahrenheit for one-half an hour.

Beans to be used for seed should be put in a box or barrel that is airtight, leaving 6 to 8 inches of the top unfilled. Then pour about one ounce of carbon bisulphide in a shallow dish placed on top of the beans. This amount will be enough for a barrel of beans or two bushels if in a box. Cover the top of the barrel or box with a heavy paper so it will be tight and let stand for 48 hours.

Keep open lights away from carbon bisulphide, Mr. Hodgkiss warns.

Borer Area Widens

THE clean-up last spring before planting the 1927 corn crop has proven a great aid in combating the European corn borer is the report of officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture who have just returned from an inspection trip thru the heavily infested areas of Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ontario, Canada. Counts of degrees of infestation indicate that the increase in degree of infestation so far this year over 1926 is much less than the increase in 1926 over 1925.

The spread of the corn borer up to September 10 is reported by scouts to include 48 townships in Pennsylvania in the following counties: Monroe, Wayne, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Wyoming, Columbia, Northumberland, Union, Huntingdon, Bedford, Somerset, Greene and Fayette. When the new quarantine is placed all or parts of these counties will be included.

Pupils Aid in Search for Pine Rust

THE cooperation of school teachers and their pupils was enlisted by federal and state officials early in September in a state-wide survey to determine the prevalence of white pine blister rust in Pennsylvania. So much interest has been created among the 15,000 school children that it appears that W. A. Cubbin, plant pathologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Harrisburg, will have to spend most of the winter months looking thru a microscope at the thousands of currant and gooseberry leaves which have been sent to him.

A card showing the underside of currant and gooseberry leaves was placed in the hands of each pupil. Since the white pine disease spends part of its life's cycle on currant and gooseberry plants, the children were asked to look over these plants in their home gardens. All suspicious leaves were taken to school.

H. Earl Dieffenbach, of Moscow, Lackawanna County, was the first school teacher to send in leaves showing the blister rust disease.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XXIV The World's Peach Bowl

By S. W. FLETCHER

THE can of peaches which you buy from the corner grocer probably has a California label. Within twenty-five years this amazing state has captured the canned peach market formerly held by New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland and, to a lesser extent, by Michigan and New York. Eastern growers and canners have struggled to regain the supremacy wrested from them by the Golden State, but without avail.

The East cannot compete with California in the canned peach trade because we do not grow the type of peach that the trade demands. We grow freestone varieties, like the Elberta, because our peaches are planted primarily for the fresh fruit market which requires a yellow freestone; their use for canning is wholly incidental. The consuming public, on the other hand, demands a clingstone in the can. A clingstone keeps its shape and color in the can better than a freestone, being finer and firmer in texture. It also holds up better after picking. Many eastern housewives know this and pay a premium for home-grown clings, such as the Heath Cling.

California freestone peaches are an important factor in the fresh fruit market of the East, but the bulk of the peaches grown in California are clingstones, grown solely for canning. The most important peach-growing center in California is the Marysville district, an hour's drive north of Sacramento. It includes parts of Yuba, Butte and Sutter Counties, but mainly the latter. The first large orchard of clingstones planted in California was in Yuba County, in 1850. Now this district produces more canned peaches than all the rest of California. In fact, one-third of the canned peaches of the world are produced in Sutter County alone.

Section Deserves Its Name

There are over 13,000 acres in bearing in the Marysville district, of which 10,000 are in Sutter County. Nearly as many acres are not yet in bearing; recent planting has been heavy, indicating a prosperous condition in the industry. The shipment of canned peaches last year from the forty canneries in the Marysville district was 15,000 cars. If any section deserves to be called "The World's Peach Bowl," as the local Chamber of Commerce modestly claims, the Marysville district can wear the laurel wreath with least embarrassment. This is another indication of the fixed California policy which has brought prosperity to many districts, of finding out what can be produced best and then hitting that hard, to the exclusion of all else.

When I reached Marysville, the first week in June, the crop was set and thinning was well under way. They do not have to wait for the June drop before thinning for there is very little drop anyhow. Altho this district is in the Great Valley and the peach land looks dangerously flat to an eastern fruit grower, the frost hazard is remarkably small. They are practically certain of a good crop every year. There has not been a serious crop shortage since 1898, altho it has been cut by frost somewhat several times during this thirty-year period. Heaters are used by a few growers, but are a doubtful investment. One man told me that he bought heaters in 1910 and had used them but twice, without positive results.

Varieties Here Unknown in East

Good, unplanted peach land costs $300 to $500 an acre. It is a light, well-drained alluvial loam. There is, however, a good deal of marginal land that never should have been planted. The best canning varieties of clingstone are Tuscan, Palara, Peak and Phillips. A few peaches are grown for drying; these are mostly Muir and Lovell. None of these is known in the East and the Elberta is unknown here.

This part of the Valley has a rainfall of sixteen to eighteen inches, all winter precipitation. Orchards are irrigated three to six times a year by flooding, applying three or four inches at each irrigation, which is followed by thoro cultivation. A driven well forty feet deep develops enough water for forty acres of orchard. The cost of irrigation is eight to twelve dollars an acre annually if the grower develops and applies the water himself. Most of the growers use only the natural cover crop of weeds; if the land is not stirred after September 1 it grows a heavy mat of burr clover and other native vegetation. A few seed annual melilotu or summer vetch.

I am constantly being impressed and made covetous by the comparative freedom from pests of our California competitors. The Marysville peach grower certainly has no cause for complaint in this respect. He has no yellows, no borers or practically none, no brown rot to speak of, no Oriental moth, no Japanese beetle, no San Jose scale. About the only pests of any consequence are the leaf curl and the twig borer, which also makes wormy fruit. Most of the growers spray but once a year, using lime-sulphur or Bordeaux with arsenate of lead added, about a week before the blossoms show pink. No summer sprays are necessary. Many growers do not spray at all. Some of my New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania friends who are now struggling desperately with the Oriental moth and trying to be optimistic about the possibility of paying their nicotine bill with the fruit that comes thru unscathed, ought to visit Marysville sometime. The change and the rest would do them good. They would return to New Jersey or Pennsylvania (and they should return, by all means) strengthened for the next battle with the enemy.

(To be concluded next week)

Irrigating peaches, Marysville, California. One-third of the canned peaches of the world come from this county. Note the severe pruning.

The famous Goodyear Pathfinder. Car owners have already bought nearly 5,000,000 of these lower-priced, standard quality Goodyears

Right in Your Home Town

No one in the world enjoys a better tire proposition than is available to you right in your home town.

This proposition is offered you by your local Goodyear dealer.

He sells the world's finest tires at a range of prices to fit any pocketbook, and he *services* those tires after you buy.

He recommends the right size and type of Goodyear Tire for your car. He puts it on the rim for you, fills it with air. He helps you give it the care it should have to deliver maximum results.

When you buy from your Goodyear dealer, therefore, you get a superior tire *which you can see before you buy,* backed up by a handy intelligent service that will save you money.

This service is an important part of the Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products,* and *to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.*

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced standard quality Goodyear Pathfinder

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR
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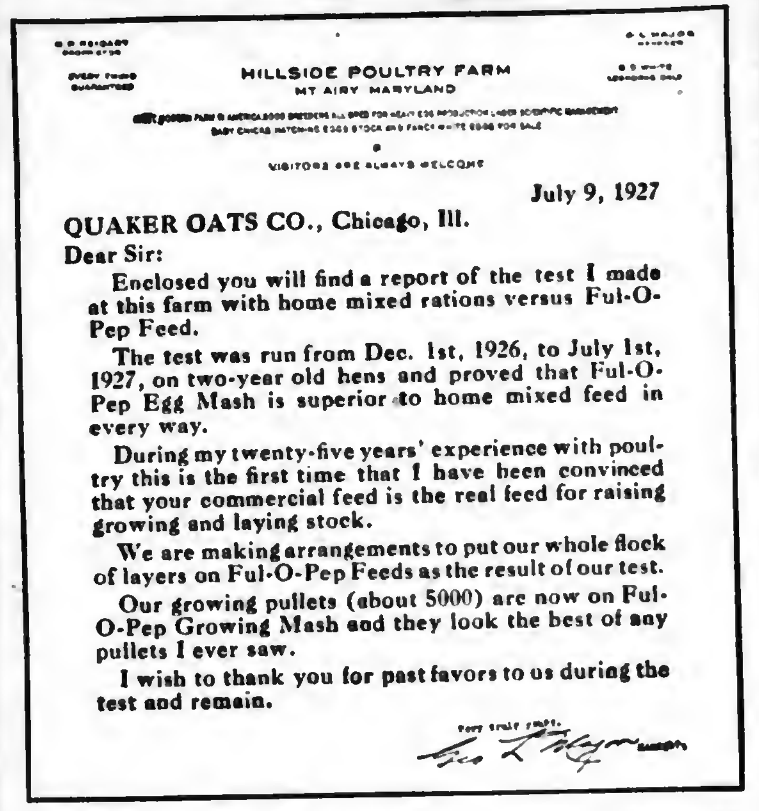
10% More Eggs
25% More Chicks
with
Ful·O·Pep Egg Mash



HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM
MT AIRY MARYLAND

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

July 9, 1927

QUAKER OATS CO., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a report of the test I made at this farm with home mixed rations versus Ful-O-Pep Feed.

The test was run from Dec. 1st, 1926, to July 1st, 1927, on two-year old hens and proved that Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is superior to home mixed feed in every way.

During my twenty-five years' experience with poultry this is the first time that I have been convinced that your commercial feed is the real feed for raising growing and laying stock.

We are making arrangements to put our whole flock of layers on Ful-O-Pep Feeds as the result of our test.

Our growing pullets (about 5000) are now on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash and they look the best of any pullets I ever saw.

I wish to thank you for past favors to us during the test and remain.

IN a poultry feeding test conducted by Hillside Farm, 508 yearling hens were started on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash.

At the same time 985 yearling hens were started on a home-mixed ration, sprouted oats, and semi-solid buttermilk.

The Ful-O-Pep flock averaged *82* eggs per bird during the test.

The home-mixture flock averaged *74* eggs per bird during the test.

10% more eggs per bird from the Ful-O-Pep flock.

The Ful-O-Pep birds ate less mash. The cost of feeding the home-mixture flock was higher.

The labor necessary for feeding the Ful-O-Pep flock was less, owing to the elimination of a morning feeding of grain and other extras and the fact that Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is ready for use, just as it comes from the sack.

Eggs from the Ful-O-Pep flock averaged *78%* hatch against *62%* for the "home mixture" flock.

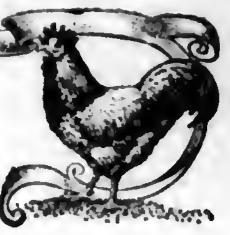
25% increase in hatch from Ful-O-Pep eggs.

Isn't such evidence as this enough? Aren't you ready, now, to give up old-fashioned and unprofitable feeding methods? Do it now! Put your hens on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash—the scientific ration that contains just the things a hen must have to make eggs—minerals, proteins, and other substances. And remember—this is the feed that contains COD LIVER MEAL to make all ingredients do faster and better work. See the Quaker Dealer near you. Look for the blue-and-white striped sack.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Manufacturers of
Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds — *Quaker Dairy Rations 16% 20% 24%* — *Quaker Sugared Schumacher* — *Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal* — *Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed*

BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

POULTRY



R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Nest Box Notes

A FRIEND of mine recently told me of a method he used for securing the proper temperature of water in scalding chickens. Simply take a gallon of boiling water and add a quart of cold.

* * *

The epithet "chicken-witted" as applied to folks is not exactly complimentary. One reason why is illustrated by the behavior of young stock on range. Some of the young pullets delight in getting out and deserting the mash hoppers for the doubtful pleasures of scratching in the barnyard or around the straw stacks, and no matter how often they are put back in the yard, persist in getting out again. Such independent creatures unfortunately do not mature as desirable pullets on account of not having had the right kind of food, and it is best to sell them to the chicken buyer instead of putting them into the laying pens.

The following notes are from the New Jersey Poultry Extension Department News Letter:

It will not be long before all the pullets on range will have to be moved into permanent quarters. Those that are coming into production should be gathered up from time to time and placed in the laying pens. One loses the chief value from early hatching if the birds are allowed to remain on range after laying has commenced. Good feeding practices can be followed to best advantage after the birds are housed and the chances of avoiding a fall molt enhanced.

Your greatest problem will probably be to get the birds to consume enough scratch grain to maintain their body weight. If barley can be obtained it can often be included in the scratch ration to good advantage.

About one-third of the scratch grain ration can be made up of barley. Use good wholesome grains and then follow a good system of daily management to encourage maximum consumption. Electric lights from five in the morning until daybreak should help increase scratch consumption.

* * *

The Breeders:—Your success with baby chicks next year is dependent upon the type of bird which enters your breeding pens and the method of handling the breeders. After a year of production the birds selected will be in a rundown condition. It will take three months to rebuild them and during that time no eggs should be expected. Allow them to molt, or if necessary, force them into it by taking away the mash or discontinuing the lights. Thru the rest period house them comfortably, feed growing mash with cod liver oil, plenty of green feed and allow free range. Care at this season will be reflected in next spring's hatches.

Pennsylvania Boys Place High at Camp Vail

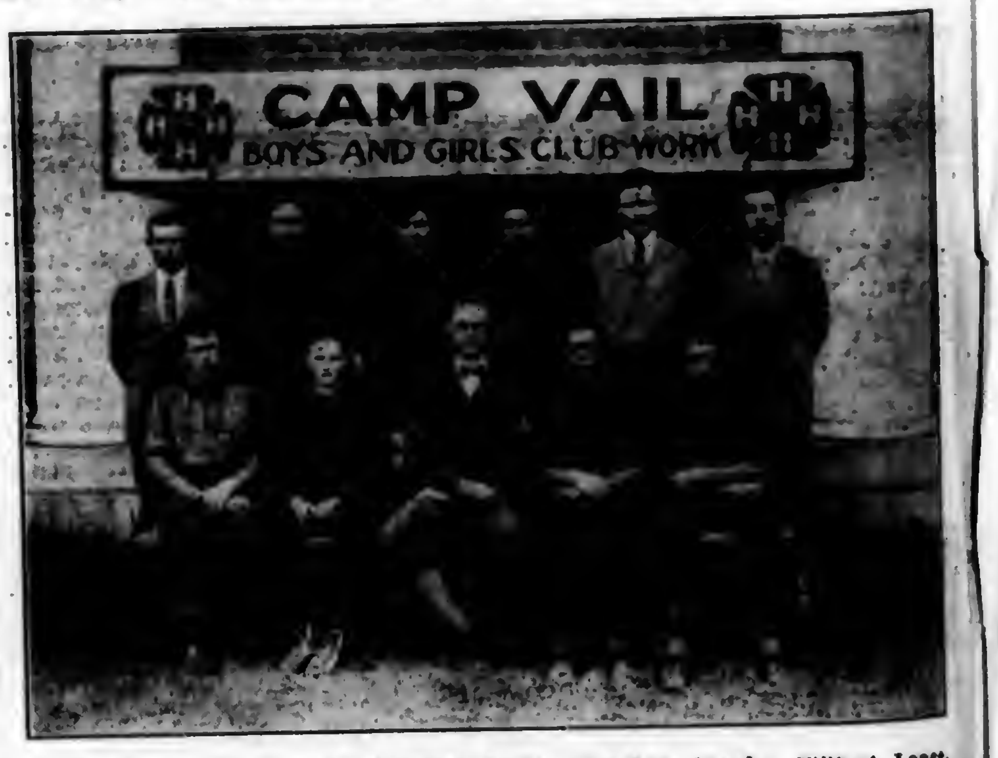
PENNSYLVANIA was represented at Camp Vail, Springfield, Massachusetts, September 18 to 24, by eight outstanding club boys. The camp is an annual event held at the time of the Eastern States Exposition.

The nucleus of the Keystone group was composed of the three boys who became members of the 400 Bushel Potato Club last year: Merritt Bardo, Lycoming County, 432 bushels per acre; Bruce Cooper, Jefferson County, 412 bushels, and Wilbert Lance, Beaver County, 401.5 bushels.

Other boys who attended the camp were Marvin Goss, potato club boy of Mifflin County who with his father built a potato sprayer, operated at first by hand and now by an engine; Lloyd Phillips, first prize winner in the Clarion County Disease-free Potato Club last year; Lloyd Wilcox, president of the Warren County Junior Cow Club; Ellsworth Dunn, Fayette County acre potato club boy who was president of the Leadership Training School at State College last June, and David Shaffer, member of the 1926 Somerset County Potato Club, president of the 1927 County Baby Beef Club and member of county livestock judging team which competed in the state-wide contest at State College last June.

Two other Pennsylvania boys attended the Leadership Training School which opened the week before Camp Vail. They then stayed to assist in running Camp Vail. They were Sherman Smith, who organized the Sabula Guernsey Calf Club in Clearfield County, and Raymond Powell, a member of the Butler Agrarians, who are assisting County Agent W. F. Mandeville in developing the extension program in Butler County.

Lloyd Wilcox, the only Pennsylvania entry in the dairy cattle judging contest, placed third. He had been a calf club boy but never before participated in a judging contest. The club boys placed the same classes as those used in the college students' judging contest.


CAMP VAIL
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Back row, left to right: Sherman Smith, Clearfield County; Wilbert Lance, Beaver County; Ellsworth Dunn, Fayette County; Marvin Goss, Mifflin County; Lloyd Phillips, Clarion County; Raymond Powell, Butler County.

Front row, left to right: Lloyd Wilcox, Warren County; Merritt Bardo, Lycoming County; A. L. Baker, state club leader, the Pennsylvania State College; Bruce Cooper, Jefferson County; David Shaffer, Somerset County.

Egg Record Hens Rank With Bluebloods at Show

A DREAM of Prof. Willard H. Allen has come true. The New Jersey State Poultry Association is staging a show in connection with its annual meeting in Atlantic City next month. The poultry interests of New Jersey have united hands in creating an exhibition in connection with the association's annual meeting.

Several years ago at Atlantic City plans were laid, committees appointed and arrangements made for staging a poultry exhibition on the world's playground in the fall of 1927. These early plans have matured and the final arrangements for the greatest poultry show that New Jersey has ever seen will be opened to the public on October 11 on the Steeplechase Pier, Atlantic City.

Every Phase of Business Included

For the first time in New Jersey the utility classes are ranking even with the standard bred classes. The founders of the show, realizing the trend of the times and that poultry exhibitions must represent the entire industry, have included every phase of the business in this show.

The hen with the egg record is going to be recognized and occupy as prominent a position as the hen that is true to type of the breed with the bluest of blood trickling thru her veins. The day of the fancier will never wane, but the hen that produces 200 to 300 eggs will be equally recognized and occupy just as prominent a position.

Proof of the type of a show that the New Jersey Association is staging can be seen from a list of the judges who will be there to look over the breeds that will be represented.

Then in connection with the show, the Poultry Association is going to hold its annual meeting. On the program are noted poultry producers and experts of this country and Canada.

Features Typical Poultry Plant

Occupying three days, the sessions of the association will be held in the music room of the Hotel Chalfonte where many of the important poultry questions of the day will be discussed.

In addition to the show and the meetings, the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, is staging a new educational exhibit featuring all points in the management of a typical New Jersey poultry plant.

Besides showing the latest developments in the industry, the poultrymen are bringing to the consumer's door the most elaborate poultry exhibit that the country has seen in many years.—A. K.

New Jersey Boys to Judge at National Show

NEW JERSEY vocational agricultural schools have selected a team to represent this state at the National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tennessee, the second week in October. Eighteen schools sent delegates to the Trenton fair for the elimination contest and four boys were selected to take the trip with H. O. Sampson, New Brunswick, director of vocational agricultural education.

The boys selected are Linton Allen, Flemington; John Rockafellow, Flemington; John Tilton, Mt. Holly, and Joseph Price, Lambertville. Linton Allen led the judging contest by winning 282.6 points out of a possible 300. Every boy selected was from the farm and the boys from the dairy sections stood highest in all judging work.

Three boys were from Hunterdon County and one from Burlington County. Credit for their early training goes to Fred G. Lodge, instructor, Flemington, with two winners: C. B. Davenport, Mt. Holly, one winner, and R. M. McKinney, Lambertville with one winner. A side trip to Washington to visit the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be an additional feature of the trip.—A. K.

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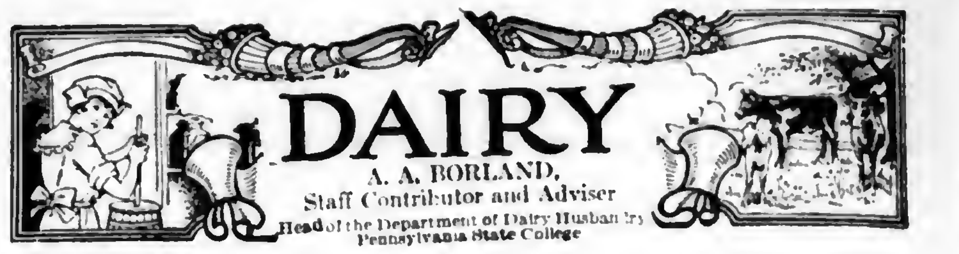

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Mifflin C. T. A. Increase Production

THE Mifflin County Cow Testing Association finished its fifth year August 1, 1926, with 21 whole-year members. There has been a general increase in both milk and butterfat production during the time the association has been in operation. It has been obtained by using better methods of feeding and also by disposing of the unprofitable cows in the different herds. There were 271 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The result for the associations for the five years is as follows:

Year	Avge. no. cows	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
1921		7470	274.7
1922		6971	270.8
1925		7564	280.0
1926	180.74	8380	305.0
1927	213.40	8955	308.1

The results from the members are as follows:

Average number of cows in the association	213.40
Avge. per cow: Lbs. of milk	8955
Pounds of butterfat	308.1
Percentage of butterfat	3.4
Value of product	$252.74
Cost of pasture	14.84
Cost of roughage	28.55
Cost of grain	56.03
Total cost of feed	99.42
Value of product above feed cost	154.32
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.55
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	1.11
Feed cost per lb. butterfat	.32

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat. These cows are grouped as follows: Group 1, above 500 lbs. butterfat, 6; group 2, between 400-500 lbs., 15; group 3, between 300-400 lbs., 61. Total, 82 cows.

Twenty-one cows produced over 400 pounds of butterfat during the year. J. C. Thompson, county agent; D. C. Drake, cow tester in charge; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Twelve herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge. no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
Sam M. Yoder, Allensville	10.25	R. & G. H.	12,339	420.7
J. B. Byler, Allensville	9.75	R. & G. H.	11,990	419.7
R. H. King, Belleville	9.00	R. H.	12,281	401.6
B. R. Byler, Allensville	7.42	R. & G. H.	10,030	377.0
U. K. Peachey, Belleville	8.08	R. & G. H.	10,057	342.9
Jacob Yoder, Belleville	5.75	G. H., G. J. & G. S.	9087	332.7
John O. Wirt, McVeytown	9.08	R. & G. H.	8906	321.4
R. F. Brown, Mill Creek	9.83	R. & G. H.	9023	320.0
Henry Erb, McClure	6.08	R. & G. H.	9160	316.3
J. C. Fleming, Belleville	10.08	R. & G. H.	9190	306.1
S. C. Mitchell, Lewistown	6.75	R. & G. H.	8643	304.6
Rudy J. Yoder, Belleville	19.00	R. & G. H.	8675	300.3

Lightning Takes Toll

THE largest farm fire loss is shown to be charged against lightning. Altho natural causes of fire cannot be controlled, losses which they create may be greatly reduced. The Bureau of Standards estimates that, taking lightning rods as they come, bad and indifferent, they reduce the fire hazard by as much as 80 to 90 per cent.

All extended metal work on farm buildings, such as spouting, hay and manure carrier tracks, should be a part of a system connected to the lightning rod. Metal stanchions should be grounded independently within the building.

Parasites Are Freed for Corn Borer Control

TWELVE different species of corn borer parasites have been introduced from France, Italy, Hungary and Belgium. A total of 22,670 of three different species have been liberated in Pennsylvania. Of the twelve species introduced into this country, six have been recovered in numbers to indicate their permanent establishment in the field.

Stalks of corn which are resistant to the attacks of the corn borer are being grown at the Michigan experimental station with the hopes that a cross can be made which will give a variety having quality, production and corn borer resistant characteristics. These plants are from a very hardy variety of corn introduced from South America.

Announce Inter-State Price for October

THE f. o. b. Philadelphia price for milk in effect October 1, 1927, as announced by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, is as follows: For 3 per cent milk, basic quantity, $3.29 per 100 pounds, 7.1c per quart; September surplus price, Class 1, $2.34 per 100 pounds, 5.05c per quart. There is no Class 2 surplus for September. The 51-60-mile zone receiving station price for 3 per cent milk, basic quantity, is $2.71 per 100 pounds; September surplus price, Class 1, $1.77 per 100 pounds. The differential is 4c.

The Sun Is a Great Purifier

Rinse milk utensils with cold water, wash thoroly with hot water and washing soda, rinse with hot water and let dry in sun without wiping.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

MAY I pass on to you a little story which is found in the Talmud, the old book of Jewish law?

There was a great drought in Israel. The heavens seemed like brass. Water failed. The earth was parched everywhere. Cattle were dying. The king called his people together and directed them to pray for rain. The king himself led in the public petition. Still no rain came. The priests of the temple prayed with the same result. The lords and great men of the nation followed. Captains and sages cried to God that the drought might be broken. It was in vain.

Then a man came out wearing poor clothing and showing every indication of poverty. He too prayed fervently for rain, and almost instantly the sky became black and there was a sound of abundance of rain. Then the king and his counsellors demanded:

A Teacher of Little Children

"Who are you, that your prayer should avail to bring rain?"

"I am a teacher of little children," was the old man's humble response, as he quietly slipped away out of sight.

It is only a story saved from the long ago; and yet it carries something about it which we cannot afford to lose, for it has an appeal particularly to those of our day who are fathers and mothers or are in any way concerned in the care and training of youth.

How many times have we heard it said in recent years that the young people of our day are growing up with a great disregard for things that are right? From every side this comes to us, and while it may not be true that our boys and girls are sinners above all men, still some things they do almost break our hearts. For we do love our children. We long that they shall be the best possible.

And whether rightly or wrongly, it is charged against us as parents that we are at fault for the failings of those in our own homes, who are nearest and dearest to us. That it is because of our own indifference or postive wrongdoings that our boys and girls are taking the wrong path, the path that leads downward to sin and ruin of life and character.

Will Our Prayers Be Answered?

Still farther run these direful charges against us. We are told that much of the evil which so wracks the world today naturally follows our lack of bringing up our children right, and that worse calamities than fire or flood or drought will overtake our nation if we do not change our attitude toward the youth for whom we are in great measure responsible.

Whatever of truth there may be in all these accusations nothing of good can come from self accusation or from assailing one another. It may be that there is some litter in front of our own doorsills, something that should be swept away before we can feel that we are free from responsibility for present conditions. Here is the thing which concerns us most:

Are we living lives so good, so kind, so true before our neighbors, our dear ones and our God that the prayers we send up for their welfare and for the honor and glory of the country in which we live, will be heard and answered? It is a great thing to live so that our boys and girls will be glad to follow in our footsteps.

Once I heard a young man say, "My father is the best man in the world." I would rather have that said of me than that I had gathered together all the wealth of this world; for then I should know that my prayers to heaven would not come back to me unanswered!

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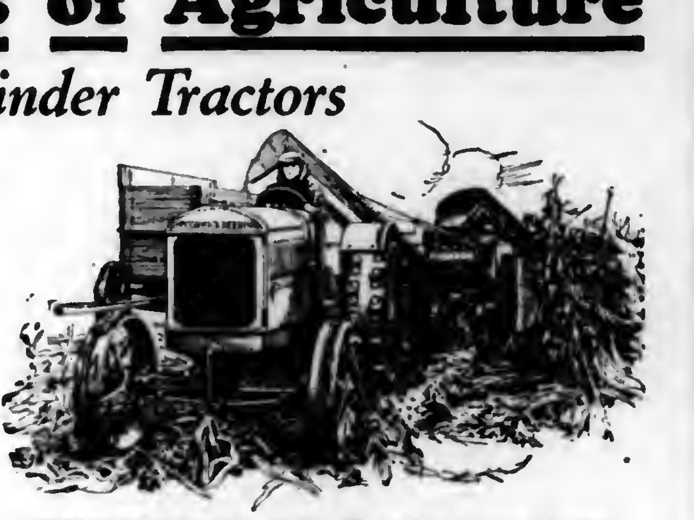
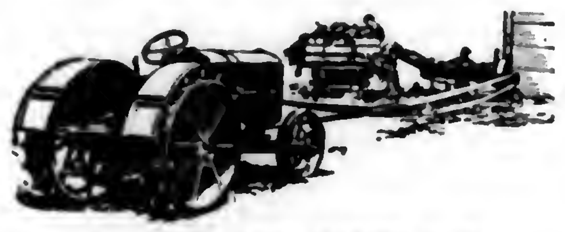


McCormick-Deering 15-30. *Three-plow power and capacity. Showing also the McCormick-Deering Corn Picker which goes into the standing corn and does the work of six hand huskers*

THE years of experience of the Harvester Company in the building of power farming equipment has produced the finely developed McCormick-Deering Tractors shown in these three views. One is a 3-plow tractor *with power to spare.* The others are 2-plow tractors, *also with a liberal surplus of power.*

Where any member of this trio of tractors is on the job, power farming is at its best, easiest and most profitable level. So popular have the 15-30 and 10-20 been for several years that you can now find them plugging away any day in any farming community in the land. The FARMALL is younger, but already old in service on thousands of corn and cotton farms. It meets the demand for a *true general-purpose tractor* that will replace animal power *for plowing, disking, planting, cultivating, mowing, raking, and all other farm power work.*

Put a 15-30, a 10-20 or a *Farmall* at work—or use the special features of the new *Farmall* in combination with the 15-30 or 10-20 tractor—and settle your farm power problem for years to come. Hundreds of farms are being handled much more efficiently by the use of *two* tractors. Write for a catalog, and see the tractors themselves at the McCormick-Deering dealer's.



Above: McCormick-Deering 10-20. *Liberal Power for Belt, Drawbar and Power Take-Off*

At right: McCormick-Deering Farmall *It plows, plants, cultivates, mows and rakes—it "does it all."*

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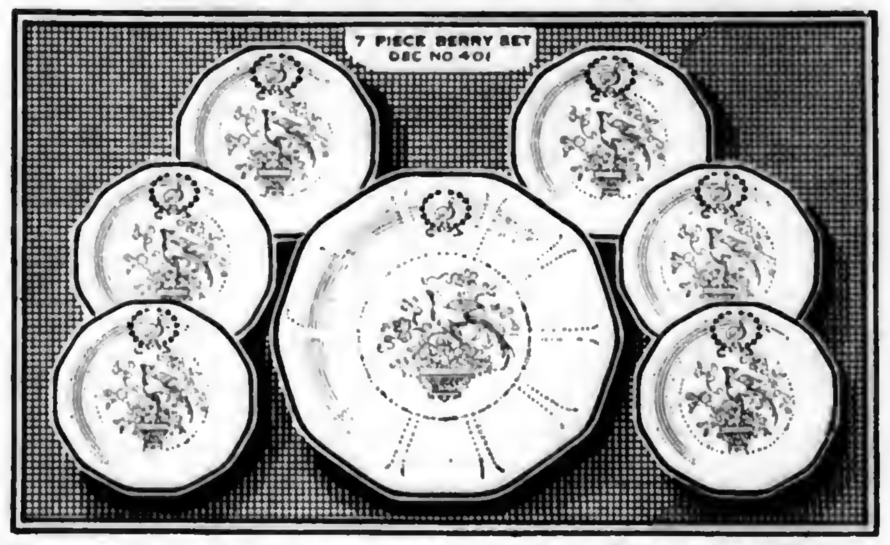

This seven-piece Berry Set consists of one large Bowl and six Nappies, decorated in rich color design, with your initial in gold on each piece.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Health Depends on Vitamins

Careful Selection of Food Prevents Disease

SCIENTISTS have classified our foods accurately as to vitamin content. They speak of vitamins as very definite things, which can be inactivated by too long cooking, or by drying. Vitamin is the food substance which protects against dietary deficiency diseases, or which cures them.

These diseases can be produced in experimental animals easily by feeding them a limited ration. Rats and guinea pigs are used, since their reactions to foods are similar to those of the human child. By feeding a group of animals a basal ration lacking in one vitamin, then adding only one food supposed to contain this vitamin, it is possible to determine whether this food is a good source or a poor source of vitamin.

Vitamin A, known as fat soluble A, is found in milk, cheese, egg yolks, butter (but not oleomargarine, lard or cooking oils and compounds), liver, kidney, leafy vegetables and cod liver oil. Lack of Vitamin A causes night blindness (xerophthalmia), and sore eyes in children.

Lack of Vitamin B Retards Growth

Vitamin B is water-soluble, it is found in skimmed milk rather than cream, in outer coverings of grains, whole wheat and bran, in fruits, vegetables, especially the green leafy ones, eggs and nuts. It is sensitive to heat, and is most abundant in lettuce and green salad leaves.

Absence of this vitamin causes beri-beri, a disease of the nervous system accompanied by swelling of the limbs and weakened heart and circulatory system. Lack of this vitamin slows the growth of your child, and makes him more apt to become infected with other diseases.

Water-soluble Vitamin C is found in milk, cabbage, oranges and all citrus fruits, tomatoes, pineapple and most other acid fruits, sauer kraut and many vegetables. Lack of it produces scurvy, a disease effecting certain bony changes and a condition of progressive weakening and anemia together with hemorrhage and soft bleeding gums, or bleeding joints and mucous membranes. This is seen in babies who receive no food except boiled milk. Orange juice is needed by all bottle babies and most breast-fed babies. Tomato or pineapple juice can be used instead.

Most Children Need Cod Liver Oil

Vitamin D protects bone growth and prevents rickets. It is found in foods containing Vitamin A, but is most abundant in cod liver oil, hence doctors now advise giving cod liver oil to every child, with almost no exceptions. Fresh cod liver oil put up into capsules is easier to take. Do not give any kind of dried or powdered cod liver oil medicine.

Vitamin D affects the absorption of calcium into the bones. For prevention of this disease, give plenty of foods rich in calcium. Rickets is common in bottle-fed babies under two years. It is universal among premature babies. It is not found in the tropics where the babies are exposed to sunshine without clothing.

Rickets is characterized by a flat chest, protruding ribs, distended abdomen, enlarged wrists and ankles, bow legs, protruding forehead and square-shaped head, "pigeon breast" or spinal curvature, and delayed teething.

Feed Vitamin D in cod liver oil and choose foods rich in calcium to build your child's bones and teeth. These are: cauliflower, celery, buttermilk, milk, cheese, spinach, cabbage, string beans, carrots, blackberries, onions, figs, tomatoes, lemons, eggs, beets, peas, oatmeal, prunes, raisins, brown bread, lean beef, yellow cornmeal.

Foods rich in phosphorus help to make the bones firm: They are practically the same foods as those rich in calcium, also lettuce, fish, peanuts and tomatoes.—Doris McCray, Iowa.

Salads for A-B-C Menus

EVEN in the simplest meals, well-balanced combinations can be secured if the housewife follows a novel plan of A-B-C menus, prepared by Miss Frances Wolfe at the National Dairy Council.

Because cabbage is year-round material for salads, is inexpensive, is roughage and is very rich in Vitamin C, it is featured in each of the suggested salads. Vitamins A and B are furnished in the luncheon plans in whole wheat bread and butter sandwiches since the wheat germ and yeast are graded as very rich in Vitamin B, while next to cod-liver oil, butter contains the most concentrated form of Vitamin A.

If it is desired to make the luncheons more substantial, besides the whole wheat bread and butter sandwiches and a glass of milk or milk-made chocolate, which furnishes some of both Vitamins A and B, any kind of cream soup, whole grain rice pudding, egg custards or cheese souffle can make a delicious addition.

Cabbage and Apple Salad

Run a small head of cabbage thru the meat grinder, using the large blade. Pare, core and chop two tart apples. Add one cup of chopped celery, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, 2 tablespoons sugar, enough mayonnaise dressing to moisten and salt to taste.

Cabbage and Bacon Salad

Drain and dry 6 slices of fried bacon and cut in small squares. Let cool, and add 2 tablespoons finely chopped green pepper from which the seeds have been removed, 2 cups finely chopped cabbage, some grated onion and 1 cup of mayonnaise dressing beaten with some cream. Serve on lettuce and garnish with green pepper rings.

Cabbage and Cheese Salad

Mix together 2 tablespoons finely chopped green pepper from which the seeds have been removed, 2 cups finely chopped cabbage, 2 tablespoons finely diced cheese, ½ cup fine chopped celery, some grated onion, 1 cup of mayonnaise dressing. This same salad may be made with chopped tomatoes and 2 hard-boiled eggs, adding more cheese.

Pineapple and Cabbage Salad

One-half cup of chopped raw cabbage mixed with ½ cup of drained canned pineapple finely cut. Add marshmallows and blanched almonds which have been cut in small pieces. Mix with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce. Top with whipped cream beaten with mayonnaise.

"Don't Spank Bobby" Is Advised

SPANKING is not the best discipline. The secret of discipline is to let the child suffer the natural consequences of his act, or, if this is too severe, "make the punishment fit the crime" in a reasonable way.

Before punishing the child, it is essential to find out whether the misdeed was accidental or intentional. If accidental, the child should be treated with an expression of regret, as any grown-up would be treated if he unwittingly did something wrong, after which he should make an effort to repair the damage as much as possible. Once intentional naughtiness is discovered, however, it should be dealt with promptly so that the child will know why he is being punished.

The first requisite in dealing with a naughty child is to get his attention. Even very young children can understand expressions of disappointment and disapproval, and, frequently, this is enough punishment for sensitive children. Hard and fast rules of discipline cannot be set, for discipline should be adapted to meet the individual child and the particular situation.

If the children's surroundings are arranged so that they cannot injure themselves, much disobedience will take care of itself. Slapping the children's hands for hurting the cat is seldom necessary, for a scratch will usually teach them to treat the cat with respect.

Reasonable discipline, administered firmly but without anger or emotion helps children to control their emotions and to live comfortably with others.—N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

Does Your Living Room Have Charm?

THE cool of autumn is with us, and we home-makers, in spite of the alluring colors outside, have begun thinking of the walls inside. We have begun planning for rainy dull days, followed by piercing gales, when touches are needed here and there to brighten and lend cheer to the living room, or gladden the fine country kitchen.

Fortunate, indeed, is she who has a fireplace as the very center of living room decoration. Dancing flames in an open hearth, and a beautiful chime clock gracing the mantel are two intimate, friendly furnishings to brighten long days and blustery evenings. Every useful thing can be beautiful as well. Let there be a bowl of gay flowers on the table, artistic lights, a colorful shaded lamp near which to read or sew, comfortable chairs blending in tones with the rugs and draperies. All breathe of the friendliness and individuality of the wife and mother.

On another side of the living room we have sketched for you, arrange for music, and plenty of room opposite for the books and magazines. Make home an attractive spot, and the boys and girls will not wander far nor for very long.

Comfort and beauty center around the fireplace in this room

Let's Make Them More Homelike

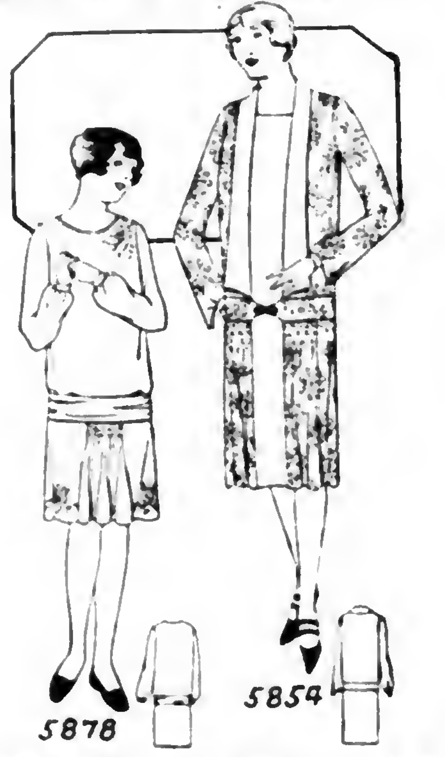
October is here. The work among flowers and gardens is nearly done. The grind of canning is dwindling to a few favorite relishes and specialties. The chickens are being established in winter quarters. The children are off to school. Now let's go visiting—right in our own living rooms, and look them over with critical eyes. How can we make them more homelike? Let's open them up and use them every day this fall and winter. Why reserve them for funerals? Let's let the sunshine in. Let's introduce color and beauty, not forgetting the great charm of simplicity. Let's buy something new for the living room. Let it be something fine and beautiful—something to add to the charm of the place our children call home.—G. S. Stewart.

Autumn Brings Long Sleeves

While Afternoon Frocks Flaunt Gay Colors in Printed Materials or in Touches of Embroidery

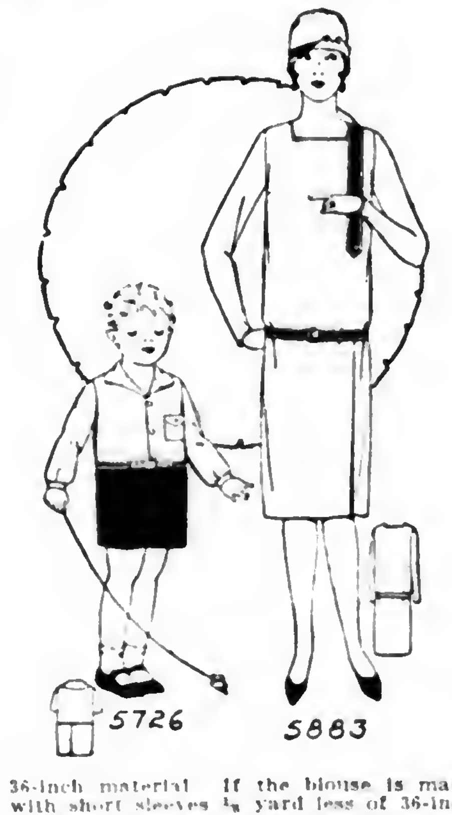
Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5878.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size will require 1¼ yard of 27-inch lining for the underbody and 2½ yards of 40-inch other material for the dress. Embroidery design not given. Pattern, 10 cents.



5854.—Eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size will require 4¾ yards of 32-inch material and 1 yard of contrasting material for facing on panel, collar and cuffs. Pattern, 10 cents.

5726.—Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. To make the suit as illustrated for a 4-year size will require 1 yard for the blouse and ⅞ yard for the trousers of 36-inch material. If the blouse is made with short sleeves ⅛ yard less of 36-inch material is required. Pattern, 10 cents.



5883.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on belt and trimming tab. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

Windfall Apples Equal the Best If Cooked or Canned in Time

IT IS a long step from the original apple resembling a small, hard, wild crabapple, to the fifteen hundred varieties of large, luscious, juicy apples of today. This popular high-flavored fruit, valued for its mineral, sugar and vitamin content, causes the thrifty housewife to look askance at the thousands of windfall apples wasting on the ground every autumn in our apple-growing states.

When gathered promptly, windfall apples yield identically the same food value pound for pound as the expensive, fancy-shaped, fancy-flavored red apples shining on the fruit stand. The windfall apple as a fresh fruit is short-lived, but in delicious sauces, jellies and conserves, we can enjoy windfall apples all winter long.

Fresh Apple Sauce Baked in Oven

Fresh apple sauce has a delicate flavor all its own when baked in the oven. Peel, core and quarter a dozen windfall apples. Pack them into a casserole with about two cups of sugar and a teaspoon of nutmeg sprinkled over them. Cover tightly and bake slowly for about an hour. The juice and sugar form a jelly. No water is added.

To can windfall apples, make them into a sauce, using to three quarts of apples about three cups of sugar and three cups of water. Boil the sauce fifteen minutes, at least, and pour it into sterilized cans. Seal hot and test before putting away.

A government bulletin suggests a mild salt solution (one-fourth cup of salt to one gallon of water) for the pieces of apple that must stand, to prevent them from turning dark.

Pie filling may be canned from either the baked apple sauce or an open kettle thick apple sauce. Cinnamon may be added

Apple and plum butter is made easily by pressing the cooked fruit thru a fruit press or a potato ricer. To each cup of pulp, use one-half cup of sugar and cook, stirring frequently, until the mixture is thick and clear.

Delicious Marmalade and Jelly

Apple and peach marmalade is a dainty addition to the luncheon or tea table. Pare, core and slice the fruit. Cook it in a covered dish until tender, tossing it about with a spoon at first, to prevent scorching. Measure the cooked fruit and add to it two-thirds as much sugar as fruit. Boil until clear. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses. Cool and seal with paraffin.

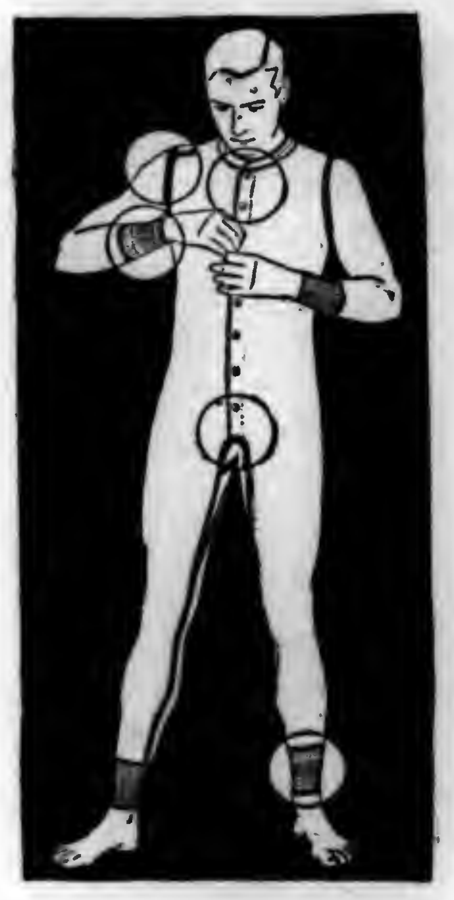
A clear, light colored jelly may be made from windfall apples. Wash, core and quarter the apples. Put them into a kettle and add only enough water to come just below the top of the apples. That is an important point. If the apples are covered completely, the juice resulting will be too diluted to make good jelly.

Cook the apples until tender. Then pour the mixture into a jelly bag and let the clear juice drip from the bag.

Reheat the juice and to each cup add three-fourths cup of sugar. Boil rapidly for about seven minutes. Test by placing a drop on the blade of a silver knife. If the drop wrinkles, when gently pushed by spoon, the jelly is done. Pour into clean hot glasses. Seal with paraffin.—Floris Culver Thompson.

North — Don't you agree that speed is the curse of America?

West—No, I can't say I do. I'm an installment collector!



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keeps you comfortable

and saves you money too

1 Hanes Collarettes are cut to size. A 40 suit has a 40 collarette. Won't roll or gap open.

2 Hanes Cuffs won't pull off. They snug the wrist. Reinforced on the end to prevent raveling.

3 Hanes Elastic Shoulders give with every movement, because they're made with a service-doubling lap seam. Comfortable. Strong.

4 Hanes Closed Crotch really stays closed. Crotch can't bind, for Hanes is fitted by *trunk* measurement as well as chest.

5 Hanes Elastic Ankles never bunch over the shoe-tops. No ugly pucker showing under socks.

The words "underwear comfort" will take on an entirely new meaning when you step into a suit of Hanes. For Hanes is made to fit snugly—all over.

You simply cannot make Hanes bind or pull anywhere. The soft, elastic-knit material and the famous Hanes *five* points keep your body warm and comfortable—from morning till night.

You'll appreciate the thoroughness of Hanes workmanship too. Seams are flat and perfectly smooth. And, those buttons are secured with plenty of good stout thread.

Hanes wears better. It stands more trips to the wash. And, its low price brings you far and away the best underwear value on the market.

Hanes comes in a wide variety of weights. Extra-heavy to light weight. For outdoors or in. Men's union suits priced from $1 to $1.50. Shirts and drawers at 75c and 85c a garment. Union suits for boys and children too, 75c to $1. If your regular store doesn't carry Hanes, write to us today.

P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

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Heirlooms yes! but not in a bedspring

Putting off buying a good bedspring is coaxing ill health to come sooner. To-day is the time to get your Foster Ideal Bedspring. To-night is the time to start with better spine support—finer nerve rest—more comfortable sleep—and better health. The Foster Ideal Spring with its 120 super-tempered upright spirals will put more genuine rest and comfort into your bed than you ever conceived was possible.

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261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lampshade Frames Anyone Can Make

WHEN we installed electricity a few months ago and I had canvassed our town stores in vain for lampshade frames, I asked a friend who was going to the city to buy several for me. She returned with only one frame and some fixings.

There is no use in being a Yankee if you cannot use ingenuity when you need it. So I bought a coil of fine wire for five cents and using the bought frame as a model, began to experiment.

Never having made any lampshades, and with no help except two short articles, I carefully copied my model frame as to size of top opening. In other dimensions I used my own imagination, making the frames with varying depths and varying degrees of flare. Indeed, the shade for the hall light is almost as straight-sided as a baking powder can, while one other is shaped like a saucer bottom side up.

The main difficulty in making a frame of pliable wire is to get it symmetrical and keep it so till it is covered and hung. Best results come from making the top and bottom rings double: that is, taking a little more wire than twice the circumference and twisting it on itself to the desired size.

Rings Measured Carefully

To get my rings true I use compass-drawn circles on big cardboard as models. These models have the quarters of the circles marked for placing the side-wires to connect the hoops. But before the top wire is joined to the lower one, the cross-wires should be put on.

My simplest frame needed no side wires as my cover was of yellow crepe paper (the fine kind used in making flowers). I cut a strip of paper a little longer than the circumference of the larger hoop and one-inch wider than the desired depth of shade. A half-inch fold on each side of the paper was put around the rings and sewed fast with basting stitches. The paper had to be pleated on the top ring. Then a coat or two of shellac, gilt braid glued over the stiches, and the shade was done.

When making other frames on which the material is stretched smooth, I needed at least four side-wires to join the rings. These were made of wires cut about two and one-half times the desired length and then bent up at both ends to make them all the same length. They are hooked over each ring with proper spacings. If there is any wobble in the frame, as there is generally, careful winding with tape cures it.

For the plain coverings of shades, I like thin silk. Shellac makes them look like porcelain. Making my own frames has been most interesting; largely because I could make them in any shape I chose, at about one and one-fourth cents per frame.—Vida M. Bates.

Must We Be Reminded of Beauty?

"OH! Just look at the moon!" exclaimed a city cousin who was visiting us last summer. A thunder shower had just ended and we were going outside when the moon burst into view from behind a cloud. It was very beautiful; many silver-lined clouds surrounded it.

Another cry of ecstacy from my guest and I looked to see myriads of tiny lights bobbing up and down over the alfalfa field. Fireflies out on parade after the rain! Does it need someone else to remind us of the beauties of God's handiwork that surround us on the farm? Altho we are hardly aware of the presence all about us of love and beauty, the influence of such surroundings on our character cannot be estimated.

Sunrise and sunset! Two of Nature's glories can be viewed from our own doorstep—free for the looking. Take time tomorrow morning to say with one of Shakespeare's characters:

"Look! What streaks
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east.
Night's candles are burnt out and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain top.—E. May Willis, Md.

Ants Disappear As If by Magic

THIS is the time of year when many housewives are troubled with ants of various sorts. One can get rid of them easily by using tartar emetic. Purchase five or ten cents' worth at any drug store, dissolve a rounding teaspoon of it in one-quarter cup of well sweetened water. Place the solution in small saucers near the runway infested by ants, on the floor, on shelves, or in the cupboards. Keep it out of reach of children and pets. In a short time, perhaps only twelve hours, the ants will have disappeared as if by magic. I have used the remedy with the best of results, yet have never seen any dead ants around.—E. M. L. B.

Do You Dread the Winter?

"I'M SO glad the winter is over! I think I dread it more and more each year!"

So often we hear something like this in the spring.' What was it that made last winter especially hard for you? Was it sickness in the family? We cannot guard against that entirely, but we can do much toward keeping ourselves and our family well. Consult your doctor and a reliable nurse now; follow their suggestions; have sensible remedies at hand and use them. Dress and eat correctly. It will help amazingly.

Banish Monotony by Recreation

Was it monotony and the sameness, the dull days and duller evenings? Every woman must find her own remedy for this. But there is a remedy that fits each case if we search for it. One person finds relief in reading, another in pretty needlework, another in real study or in music. Perhaps the remedy will cost a little but it is worth the cost.

While I am not a genuine radio enthusiast I consider it the most wonderful gift of modern invention that has come to the isolated home. It is an unspeakable privilege to listen to lecturers and speeches, opera and jazz and all the numberless features that can be so mysteriously picked from the air.

Radio Offers Much of Interest

Having a radio in your own home will be a revelation to you, I know. You will find yourself unconsciously arranging bits of sewing, a favorite magazine or some hand-work so that you can reach it while you listen. You will hunt up a blank book and a pencil with which to jot down interesting bits of information as it comes in. Try it, if you haven't already.

Look back to last winter. See what made it so hard. See if you can find a remedy for the greatest hardships. Plan now for the coming winter. Have something good to read. Have something to study. Have some interesting work to do. And finally, have this assurance: That you are not having the hardest time of any woman in the world!—Alice Margaret Ashton, N. Y.

The Spring Went Dry

(Continued from page 3)

is no exception. The ground cover serves a variety of purposes. It protects the soil in just the same way as do the trees and their parts, from the beating effect of the rain. It insulates the ground and prevents the water beneath from passing as freely again into the air. It stores water within itself. It creates tiny dams and reservoirs, millions of them, which individually do very, very little, but which collectively exert a tremendous influence in holding back waters, reducing flood crests, prolonging periods of heavy run-off, shortening dry periods, and reducing their severity. All this, mind you, is in addition to feeding and watering the root systems of the trees which produce it.

For hill lands there is no water storage cover equal to that of the forest. Grass and weeds are some aid, it is true. Ferns, oak brush and chaparral are still better. But best of all is the forest and especially that of pine, spruce or hemlock—in short, the evergreen forest.

The grass and weed cover present when the trees were planted was a start in the right direction, but the trees really made the improved conditions permanent. During the 10 years since the first trees were set, the water storage conditions have improved steadily. No one of the three sources of supply has failed to furnish water since the trees were large enough to produce a real effect. It looks now as tho the Abraczinsky family will have no more difficulty. They, themselves, believe that such is the case.

In the shade of any forest cover, snows remain on the ground longer than in the open. Evergreen trees make the best watershed cover.

Cape May County Wins Sweepstakes

CAPE MAY COUNTY won the sweepstakes prize at the Inter-State Fair for the finest Pomona Grange exhibit entered in the Grange contest. Mercer County was placed first, Camden second and Hunterdon County third. The Pomona Grange exhibit was a new feature at the fair and it attracted the attention of thousands of visitors because of its wide variety of farm crops and the attractive way in which they were displayed.

Cape May arrived too late to be judged with the other Granges, but once it was put in place and judged by a group of laymen it was placed above all others because of its appeal to the eye of the buyer. The counties of Cape May, Camden, Monmouth, Mercer, Hunterdon and Middlesex-Somerset were all represented.

Each county played up the type of farming followed by its farmers. Cape May stressed the roadside market. The local markets of the Cape May farmer demand high quality produce and they featured varieties that are usually not grown in the commercial sections.

Camden County was more largely centered on commercial production and its exhibit featured produce and fruit in the large market style of packages. Mercer County also featured the roadside market method of moving farm crops by using a special home package containing a mixture of vegetables that would be suited to the housekeeper's daily needs.

Monmouth County, with its wide variety of crops, had a most attractive exhibit and was the only section to offer a display of celery. Hunterdon County led with a general line of farm products including grains, fruits and vegetables, while Middlesex-Somerset had probably the widest variety of fruits and vegetables.—A. K.

Yours for the Asking

BULLETIN 448 of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, entitled "Pennsylvania Weeds, Their Control and Eradication," is sent free to all farmers, backyard gardeners and other property owners who are troubled with weeds.

The bulletin was written by Dr. E. M. Gress, state botanist, and describes practical ways to control Canada thistle, plantain, chicory, false flax, field pepper grass, horse nettle, garlic, winter cress, cockle, perennial or field sow thistle, quack grass, clover dodder, morning glory, hawkweeds, oxeye daisy, wild carrot and wild mustard.

Write for this bulletin and read it this fall or winter.

Save Radio Information

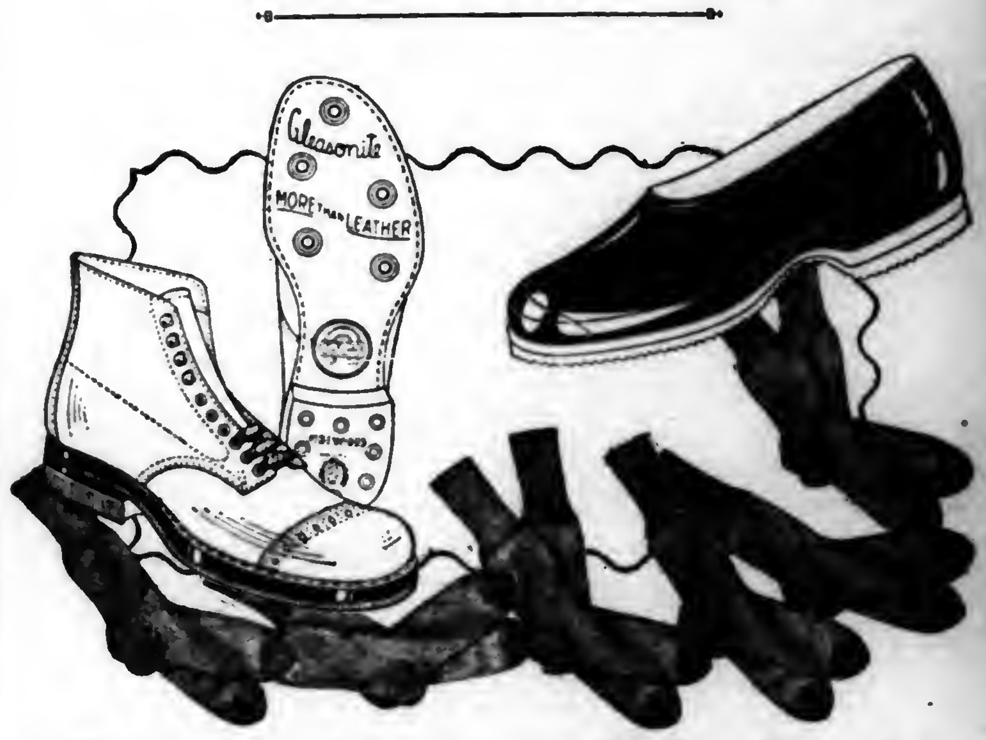
WITH every radio part or set that is purchased the manufacturer supplies an instruction sheet, or at least provides information on the box itself. Many listeners are apt to throw such sheets away but it might be well to point out the value in retaining such data.

If a defect develops it is best to know the name of the manufacturer. The dealer may not be able or willing to make good and the question can be put up to the manufacturer. In writing to the manufacturer the type number and other numbered information appearing on the tags or sheets can be quoted and they will then understand perfectly just what part or set you are inquiring about.

As for parts used in making up a set, the various unit sheets should be kept for the information on the wiring of each part, binding post labels, internal connections, numbers for replacement as they may be required later.—B. F.

KINNEY SHOES

ONE OF OUR 280 STORES NEAR YOU



This Combination Offer by the World's Largest Shoe Retailers *Will Save You Money*

FOR many years Kinney Shoe Stores throughout the country have been favored with the patronage of the nation's farmers. Kinney farm and work shoes have come to be known for their wide variety and honest value.

Because Kinney is the largest organization of its kind, because Kinney owns 5 big factories and over 280 shoe stores, it is possible for Kinney to make and sell better shoes for less money.

This combination offer includes: 1 pair Gleasonite black or tan shoes for heavy duty wear, Army last, special composition soles guaranteed 4 months. 1 pair heavy sole patrol sandal rubbers for wet weather work. 6 pairs heavy cotton socks. Total value nearly $7.00

For ONLY $5.98 Complete

Thousands of farm families know this. But we want thouands more to know it, too—to know that their shoe dollars go further at Kinney's. And so we make this Special Offer:—If you will go to the Kinney Shoe Store nearest you and buy a pair of sturdy Gleasonite shoes you will also receive a pair of heavy sole patrol sandals for wet weather and six pairs of our best cotton hose—all at the low Kinney price of only $5.98. Take this opportunity to save money and get acquainted with Kinney values the very next time you go to town.

Kinney Shoes
OVER 250 FAMILY STORES G. R. KINNEY CO., INC. 5 BIG FACTORIES

STORES IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

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Olean
Poughkeepsie
Rochester
Rome
Schenectady

NEW YORK (continued)
Syracuse
Troy
Utica
Watertown
Woodhaven

PENNSYLVANIA
Allentown
Altoona
Butler
Carbondale
Carlisle
Chambersburg
Chester
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Du Bois
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Dayton
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OHIO (continued)
Lorain
Mansfield
Marion
Piqua
Portsmouth
Springfield
Toledo
Zanesville

NEW JERSEY
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Over 280 Stores in 35 States

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Friends and Readers:—I am glad that school will start in about a week. I will be in the eighth grade. Last year we used to write short stories sometimes for composition. Once when we had to write a story I wrote about "A Spook on the Dark and Lonely Road," and the next day after the teacher had looked over the papers and picked out the best, mine happened to be one of the best. The teacher made those that had the best read them to the class and after I had read mine everybody laughed.

CHILDREN OF INDIA UNDER NATIVE UMBRELLAS
Mildred Royer, (X), Montgomery Co., Pa.

I receive letters from a friend in India who is a missionary and she writes about some very interesting things. At times she and a family of native Christians go around to villages and hold services.

My friend can grow almost every kind of vegetable in India. In India they have a dry and a wet season. When the rains come everyone rejoices. I am sending a picture of two girls of India.—Mildred Royer, (X), Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have been reading the Forum page for a number of years. Alenna Rhine, of Juniata County, says she has read "Little Women." I have also. It is a very good book. I am sending a recipe for candy which I have made several times.

MOLASSES CANDY

1 cup molasses
2 cups sugar
1 tablespoon vinegar
A lump of butter the size of an egg

Flavor with vanilla. Boil 10 minutes, then cool it enough to pull.—Anna Ruth Kreider, Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I'm sending a recipe for lemon cream cake.

LEMON CREAM CAKE

Juice of ½ lemon
Rind of 1 lemon
1 cup water
White of 4 eggs
3 cups flour
½ cup granulated sugar
½ cup butter
½ rounding teaspoon baking powder

—Mildred Hartman, ten, Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Forum Readers:—Of course our Forum page is very interesting but don't you think we could make it a bit more entertaining by telling the different things you do in detail? We enjoy stories, don't we? Then let's make our letters a little story-like.

Perhaps you'd like to hear what I do when I am not busy helping mother. Being the youngest and having no near playmates you'd think I'd be lonesome. Oh, no! Just listen to how I've been enjoying myself this summer.

I have a lovely flower garden for which I've especially cared. Now I have the prettiest and largest asters, cockscomb that makes you think of velvet, moonflower that (really) climbs up to the moon.

I have a trapeze bar and enjoy doing stunts that are of benefit to health and a much more delightful way to exercise.

For pets I have two darling kitties, Gypsy and Topsy, and a shepherd dog, Bobby.

I also like to romp thru the woods to gather flowers and hunt for birds' nests.

While in Red Valley I climbed Sugar Loaf Hill with a friend. We had the most exciting time. We climbed the topmost trees and saw the hangar at Lakehurst where the Los Angeles is moored. It is about 18 miles away. There are wild plums around the hill and snow white sand.—Catherine Zygmont, Mercer County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have a dog named Sport. He chases cows for us and when I go to the barn to milk he comes in and lies down till I go out again.

I am sending a picture of our orchestra. In March we had a program at school. I am the first one to the left and my brother, Paul, is the first one to the right.—Pauline Gates, (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

FIVE HAPPY STRUMMERS
Pauline Gates, (X), Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—My school starts next Monday. I suppose you want to know where I go to school. I go to Green Grove School. I am in the eighth grade.

We are pretty busy just now. It is canning time. I will send some pictures when I write the next time.—Marjorie Marie Kuhns, (X), Perry County, Pa.

Don't forget your promise to send pictures. If they're clear enough I'll have them printed on the Forum page.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Hello! May I come in? Is there room for one more in this large room? I am a country girl and live on a small farm of 72 acres. We raise potatoes. I help to pick them. We have nine acres of tobacco.

As it is corn season I will send a recipe for corn fritters which I like very much.

CORN FRITTERS

6 ears corn
2 eggs
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
Milk to thin and salt to taste

—Ella Grace Keller, 10, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I have forty tame rabbits. I feed them every morning. I think it is fun to feed them. I have a pet dog. His name is Sport. He is a very good dog and will jump a rope, shake hands and he is a good hunter and a good watch dog. I am sending you a picture of myself when I was in the Pennsylvania school in the sixth grade.—Charles Kolich, Warren County, Pa.

I haven't received the picture, Charles. Are you going to mail it?

THE FORUM EDITOR

Dear Forum Editor:—I have six pets. They are a goose and five ducks. The goose's name is Mary. She is very pretty. When school starts I will write and tell you about my teacher and school.—Margaret Parks, eight, Caroline County, Md.

Don't forget your promise, Margaret. I'll be looking for your letter.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Looks like a regular jungle of words in the square below, doesn't it? But if you are good hunters you will be able to find a lot of names of animals before you are much older. (Please tell me when your birthday comes, as well as how old you are.) Some of these animals live in the forest; some are wild; others are on your very own farm; some live in the water and some fly in the air. (Be sure to tell me your post office address and the name of your county.) Some of the animals are very small and some are very, very big, while others are—well, just ordinary animal-size. Here's the secret of how to find their names. (By the way, you want me to find your name on your puzzle answer, don't you?) Take the first word you come across—S E A T—and change the first letter and the last letter so that it forms the name of an animal. That means that the letters "E" and "A" are the second and third letters of the animal's name, and I'll tell you this much—it's a "B E A R." Now, go over the rest of this strange lot of words until you have changed the first letter and the last letter in each word so that the new word is the name of an animal. Remember, I told you there were many kinds. Noah probably had more kinds in the ark, but he had more time to figure out their names. You will want to get your answers in to me by October 15, and you may send them on a postcard or in a letter. By the way, Jonah knew one of these animals, too. The ten children who receive prizes will send in correct answers, of course, but their postcards or letters will be the best in spelling, (that shouldn't be difficult this time, because most of the letters are there for you, only you change the first and last letter in each word I have given you) grammar, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle published in the September 17 issue (about the thing which is broken if you speak its name) is: SILENCE.

The prize winners are: John D. Burkholder, age 7, Chambersburg, Pa.; Gladys Freed, age 9, Orwigsburg, Pa., Dorothy Huston, age 12, South Kersey, Pa.; Harry J. Kauffman, age 8, Columbia, Pa.; Margaret Limburg, age 7, Morrisdale, Pa.; Paul Pflaumer, age 11, Norristown, Pa.; Maybelle Pike, age 7, Shippensburg, Pa.; Anna Van Alstine, age 7, Durloe, N. Y.; James Niles Walton, age 11, Edgewater Park, N. J.; Laurence Weller, age 9, Brandywine Summit, Pa.

SEAT
WORST
FIRM
CORNER
RISK
BOX

HOT
THICKER
RIOT
BITTER
CHALK
CHEER

Goblins and Grinning Pumpkins Will Greet You

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—I suppose all of you are busy making preparations for our Make Believe Hallowe'en Party. I see a puzzled expression here and there which tells me that a number of you have not as yet read last week's announcement.

Well, we are going to have a Make Believe Party on October 31st. I do wish we could all get together and have a real party but that seems to be next to the impossible for some Forum friends live way up in the northern part of New York State, some as far south as Florida and some as far west as Ohio, not to mention the cousins scattered thru Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. I could never get all of you together for a single evening. Since a real party is out of the question we're going to do the next best thing—we're going to have a Make Believe Party. The issue of October 22 will be devoted entirely to our Hallowe'en Party. On the Forum page in that issue we'll publish suggestions for decorations, games, refreshments, etc.

I told you last week, if you'll remember, that I would attend to all the details of the party but that you must plan your costume. Just as soon as you do this, just as soon as you decide the costume you're going to wear—write and describe it to me. There will be prizes awarded for the costumes just as tho it were a real party—one for the most original, one for the most popular and one for the funniest. All letters must reach me by October 12th.

Every reader of our page is invited to the party. In order to attend our MAKE BELIEVE PARTY you simply have to write and describe the costume you'll wear to the party. I'm getting the games together now. Some of them are so very spooky they make me shiver just to read them.

I'm anxiously waiting to hear from all of you.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—For pets I have a little dog named Bobby. He shakes hands with you and he is very playful. He chases the cats and chickens out of the garden and he can swim, too.

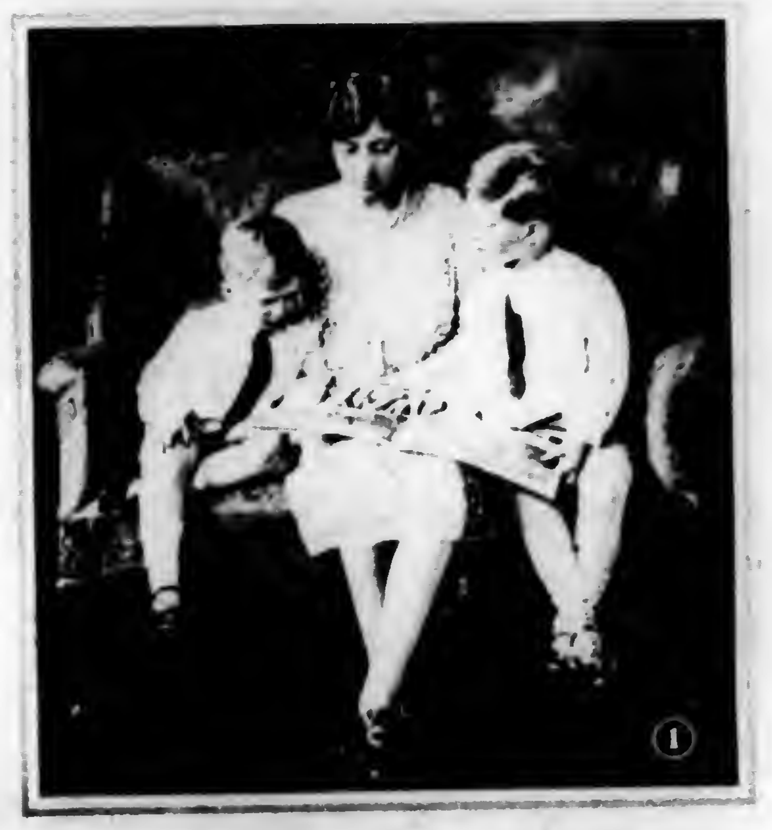
MOTHER AND DAUGHTER
Anna Shewchuk, (X), Berks County, Pa.

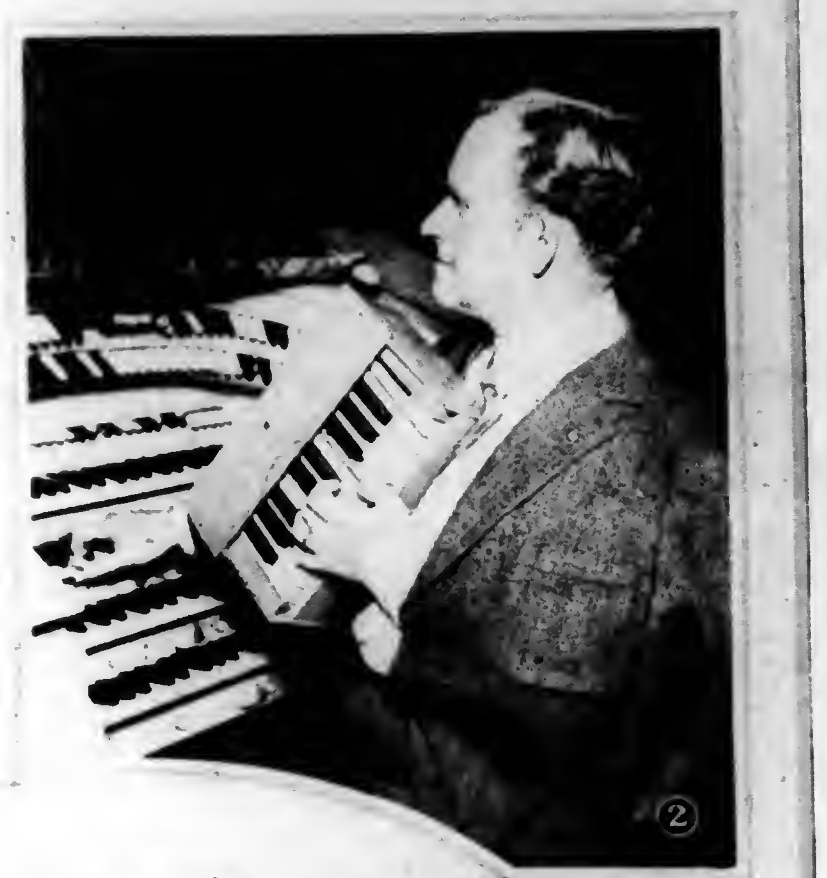
Will somebody please send a recipe for butterscotch candy? I am sending a picture of my pet calf with its mother.—Anna Shewchuk, (X), Berks County, Pa.

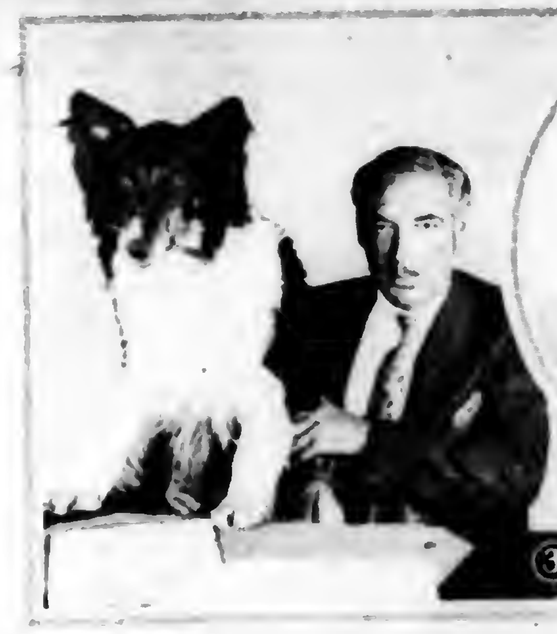
Dear Forum Friends:—I have a little black puppy dog. His name is Gippy. I taught him to sit up and coax for his food. I live on a farm. We have a horse, chickens and dogs. We also have two little ducks and every day they go down to the creek and wash themselves. We can't keep them away from the creek.

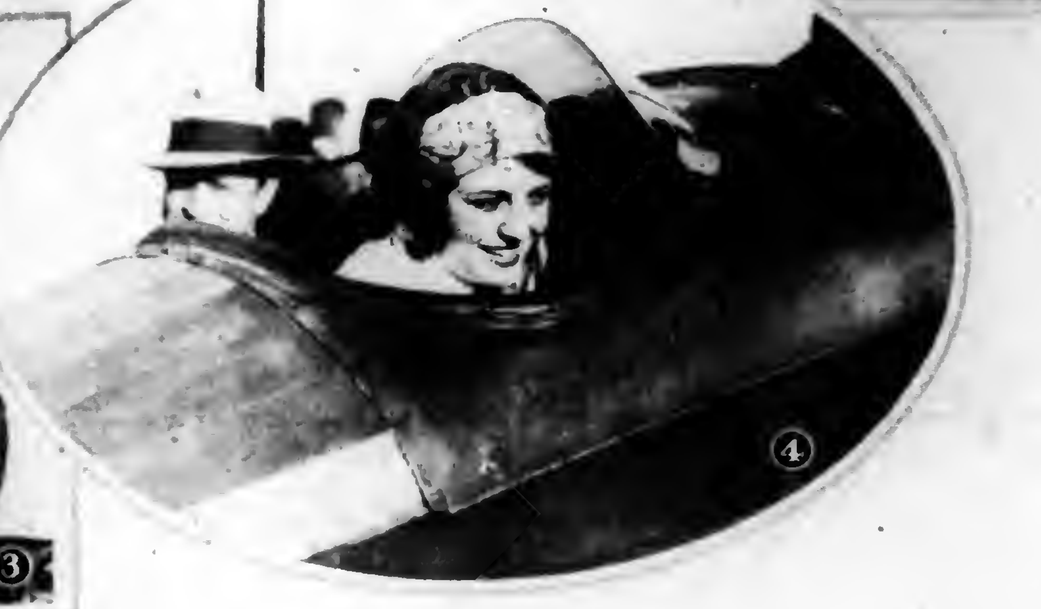
Our Sunday school had a picnic on the 20th of August. We had a fine time.—Harriet Marcy, twelve, Luzerne County, Pa.

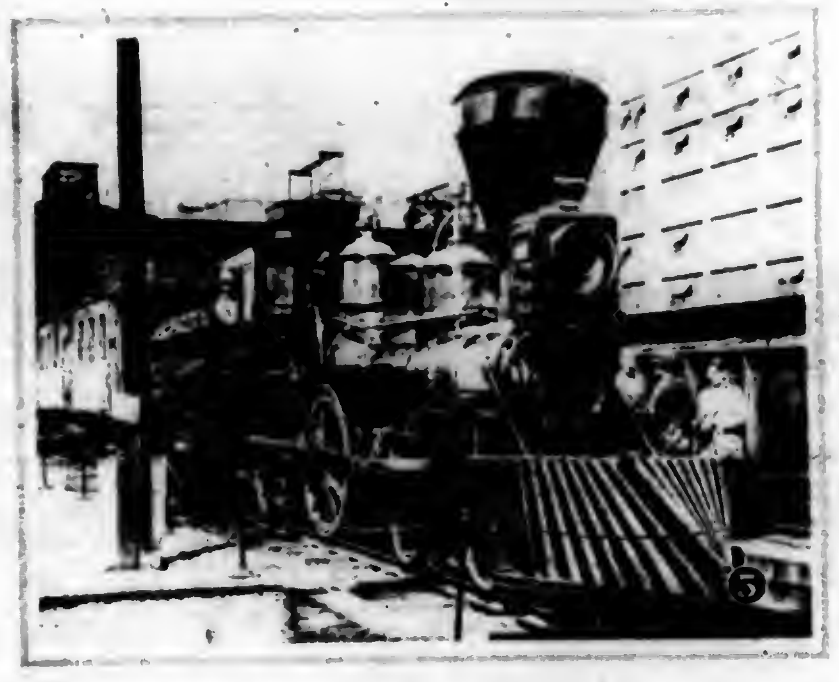
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

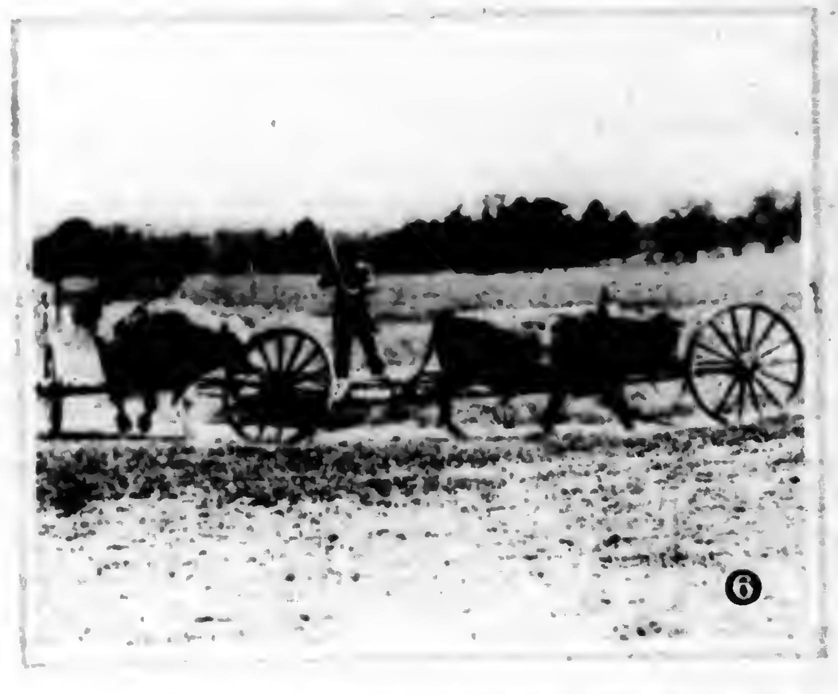












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Princess Mary of England, with her two sons, the Hon. Gerald David Lascelles (left) and the Hon. George Henry Hubert Lascelles.

2.—When Henry B. Murtagh, a solo organist of Chicago, fell into a theatre pit and fractured his shoulder he did not stop entertaining. An improvised keyboard of one and a half octaves, connected to the console by cables, enabled him to play as well as before the accident.

3.—"Jean," a collie, is one of the latest stars of the movies.

4.—Miss Ruth Elder says that her only ambition is to be the first woman to cross the Atlantic in a plane. She claims that her interest is not a scientific one, but purely a feminine desire to be the first woman to make the transatlantic flight.

5.—The first locomotive to be run in Minnesota, built in 1861, made its way under its own steam from Chicago to Baltimore to take part in a recent transportation exhibition.

6.—Herd sires at the U. S. D. A. Experimental Farm at Beltsville, Md., are exercised one and a half hours each day.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

Continued from last week

By A. E. DEWAR

The Story Thus Far

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backwoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina. That was horror added to horror to a delicately bred lad like myself.

Some matter connected with the Regulators, rebels against the authority of His Excellency, Governor Tryon, called him back before he could carry out his threat to take me south with him. Yet I knew he would return and that my gay life in that Philadelphia of 1771 would vanish like a bubble. I dreaded the day.

Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave Philadelphia sooner than I had ever anticipated. Within a few weeks from the time of my uncle's unexpected visit I was well on my way to Carolina, with a message to Hunter, Chief of the Regulators. Many and varied have been my experiences on this journey. I have made strange acquaintances and at times it has been difficult for me to distinguish friend from foe. Krafft, a friend, handles me roughly during a narrow escape from the king's soldiers and I become angry.

I finally decided to leave Krafft and travel the remainder of the journey alone. I did not, however, travel any great distance by myself. It was two days later that I came upon Zion Alexander. He was a long, gangly creature with an inordinately long jaw. Of the troubles in North Carolina he talked more freely than any other man I had yet met.

Alexander quarreled with one of Governor Tryon's men and for several days after we kept to the side roads. After parting from Alexander at Fort Lewis, I met another traveler, Haddock by name, who was in sympathy with the Regulators. From him I learned more about the situation in Carolina. That night we stopped over with Jim Butler, a friend of Haddock.

That night a group of Colonel Fanning's men seized Butler on a charge of treason. Haddock and I escaped and gathered together about forty Regulators who followed Fanning's men to Jackson's place where they were resting for the night. They released Butler. After I received a fresh mount I continued on to Betharaba. I reached Hastings about noon the next day completely exhausted. As I ordered a fresh horse I dropped to the ground to take a two-hour rest.

WITH that I lay down on the spot of grass where I had chanced to stop and fell into a deep stupor of sleep and exhaustion almost instantly. My last recollection was of Hastings standing with his hand on the bridle of the bay and cursing, apparently not angrily but as a way of showing profound astonishment.

It seemed to me that he must have bent over on the instant and waked me again. Yet the shadows were longer on the grass, and altho I was scarcely rested, I knew I had slept. A little Negro boy was squatting at my head, and keeping a branch going back and forth over me. This struck me as thoughtful, and doubtless prevented insects from bothering altho I would have sworn that it would have taken a legion of hornets to have disturbed me greatly.

A woman brought a pannikin of broth of some sort, piping hot, and I drank it gratefully tho at the cost of scorched mouth and throat. Then they gave me milk, fresh from the spring house, and I must have swallowed a quart of that.

Still I was only half awake. Hastings beckoned the same little Negro boy. He came with a bucket of cold water and I soused my head in it. I felt better.

"Here is a mount for you, sir," Hastings announced finally. "You should reach Betharaba by dusk. Remember they are not all friendly here. Be careful."

I thanked him and said I would remember. He helped me into the saddle, for I was stiff and sore. As I rode down the lane I looked back and saw the plantation that I had found so quiet was now all bustle. Horses were being driven up from pasture, women were scurrying about between the different buildings; there was a great deal of shouting of orders and replies. I judged my coming meant to them that the storm was about to break. Again I wondered what was to happen to these people. That the governor would overwhelm them with troops, I made no doubt. After that, what? Confiscation of land, imprisonment of ring leaders and what else? It would be hard to imprison the whole back country of North Carolina.

OF THAT afternoon I can remember little. I rode in sort of a daze, and only spurred myself awake when I came to a crossroads. Even then I took the wrong turn once and lost time. Once in a while I recalled that I was supposed to be riding post haste and spurred into a gallop. Mostly, I fancy, I rode hunched up, trying to keep from being torn to pieces by a racking trot.

Almost with surprise, I realized suddenly that it was evening, the heat had gone out of the sun, and that the pines were casting low shadows across the road. One whom I passed on the road answered my usual query with the answer in a German accent that the tavern was only a mile or so beyond.

Shortly thereafter the road sloped down to a creek bottom, with cultivated fields on each side. I passed a house presently and another field. Then lights began to spring out of the dusk ahead, and to my left also I saw lights but farther away. Those to my left, I gathered, were at Betharaba, while ahead was the tavern which lay north of the palisaded village.

I COULD see but little of it as I rode up. It seemed nothing more than a large log house, surrounded by out buildings. At my hail a boy came from the stable and took my horse. I slung the saddle bags over my shoulder. There was nothing in them except in the one that hung down in front of me. The horse pistol was there, and I shook fresh powder into the pan before I started for the door.

It was my purpose to enter as quietly as possible, seek out the keeper of the tavern and ask that a boy be sent for Gottfried Steup. I had hoped too that the tavern might be empty.

Luck was not with me. There must have been nearly a dozen men in the tap room when I entered. A few were respectable Germans, but the rest looked like typical products of the frontier. Indeed, after a second glance, I was about ready to say they looked villainous as well as hardy.

Worse than that, talking stopped dead when I entered. All eyes were turned toward me. I had the air of a man who had ridden post haste. That as I should have known, was enough to mark me.

"What news from Hillsboro?" asked one.

"None," I replied. "I come from the north."

He gave an exclamation and stared at me, then stepped back to talk with his fellows. A low buzz of talk broke out behind my back. I felt a moment's curiosity as to who the fellow might be. His voice had seemed familiar.

To the tavern keeper I explained my errand.

"Herr Steup," he repeated loud enough for the room to hear. "He is no longer here."

Here was disappointment.

"Where is he?" I asked.

A hand came down on my shoulder and I was whirled around to face my erstwhile questioner. A group of men were behind him. I saw knives and pistols in their belts. As their leader spoke, I glimpsed the scar on his forehead and knew him. It was the escaped bond-servant who had robbed me south of Harris Ferry. him."

"STEUP is in jail waiting for the governor to hang him," declared this fellow savagely, "and you are just about to start on the way to join him."

If anyone had asked me an hour before, I should have said that the threat of capture would have stirred me not at all. I was ready to go docilely with whoever ordered me. Any further exertion, any further thought even, was a pain too great to be borne. Come what may, my errand ended at the tavern. I would have done my best; let fortune care for all else.

But almost before I knew what I was doing, a certain memory and a certain habit of mind struck for me. I remembered that this was the man who had robbed me; I remembered that till I delivered that message to Hunter, I was still in debt to certain gentlemen in Philadelphia. And before these thoughts came to my conscious mind, that horse pistol was out, there was a flare and a roar, and I was standing alone in the middle of the room with a smoking pistol in my hand and a man writhing and moaning on the floor in front of me.

As I stared at him, a sharp voice cut across the clamor of the room.

"Keep your hands away from your pistols," it cried, "I'm watching you. Now, Craig, the stairs are to your back. Slowly now."

A man in woolen breeches and a coonskin cap came out of the corner to my left. He had a long rifle at the carry and its muzzle covered a group of five or six near the door.

"Krafft!" I cried.

"There's a powder horn on the wall behind you," he told me quietly. "See if there aren't a few bullets in the pocket of that coat. Got 'em?"

We were at the foot of a narrow flight of stairs. "Load!" he ordered under his breath. I fumbled, spilled powder and dropped one patch.

"Ready? Up with you. Quick."

I stumbled upstairs. There was a shouting below like so many hounds released. Krafft's hands were at my belt, pushing me. They dropped away as I scrambled around the corner.

A GUN roared behind me, the noise of the report clamorous in those narrow walls. I thought for a second Krafft had been shot, and turned. No, there he was at the head of the stair, and reloading like mad.

"Hold your fire," he shouted, "I discouraged 'em a little. We'll need both shots if they make a rush."

There must have been five or six rooms on the floor, with a hall running down the center and the stairway at one end. Krafft ran along and opened door after door.

"All clear," he reported. "Now what?"

I was dizzy. The shadow at the head of the stair swelled and shrunk. My hands seemed far away and the pistol I held heavy. I leaned against the wall. Krafft looked at me again, dashed into the nearest room, and dragged out a chair. He pushed me into it, brought out a small flask from a pocket and set it to my lips.

"Now, tell me."

"Tryon's on the march, headed for Hillsboro," I mumbled. "Waddell's at Salisbury. I can't find Hunter. Powder at Cross Creek."

Krafft broke into a string of cursing.

"We can't waste time," he declared. "There's a shed at the back. We can make it by a good jump. Those fools below are watching the stairs. Come on, Hunter's down at Sandy Creek."

I opened my shirt and took off the hid thong with its buckskin bag.

"This is for Hunter," I said. "From Philadelphia. Take it to him."

Krafft looked at me.

"Better come," he urged. "They may scalp you for luck before they take you to Fanning. And Fanning's sure to hang you."

"Done for," I muttered. "You go on."

Krafft swore again and pocketed the buckskin bag.

"Powder we must have," he said as if he were arguing with himself.

"It's hard tho. I'll cover your grave with scalps of Fanning's men if they get you."

"Go on," I said again, and presently I realized I was alone.

For a long time I sat there and listened for a sound. Nothing came. I rested my head against the plank wall and almost dozed off. Something stirred me to a dazed wakefulness. I fixed my gaze on that spot of gloom in the stair head. A part of the shadow moved. I fired.

There was a yell and the clatter of men rolling downstairs very rapidly. I remember that this amused me, and that I sat there smiling in rather silly fashion at nothing for some time. I forgot entirely to recharge the pistol. And presently, it seemed to me that all would be well if I took a little sleep first. There was much for me to do, I knew. Very well, a little sleep and then I would do whatever awaited. It seemed to me a very wise plan. Chuckling a little over that wisdom, I let my head slip over against the wall again and sunk on the instant into a profound slumber.

I AWOKE to feel the bite of ropes on my wrist. There were four men around my chair. When I was bound securely, they dragged me down the stairs and cuffed and kicked me as they went. Yet I was still sleepy and stupid when they dragged me into the big inn parlor.

My old enemy, the ex-bondservant, was sitting up in a great chair. Very pale he looked and very villainous. He carried a big bandage across his arm and chest.

"This is the one," said he. "Have you searched him?"

They laid before him the contents of my pockets, at which he swore dreadfully.

"The reward is for him, too, tho," he remarked after a while. "But must we carry such a bulk all the way back to the Colonel?"

Over this the man with the brand seemed to ponder for some time, and called for a drink to help him think. Then he laughed, a queer laugh that had a snarl in the middle of it.

"Take him and hang him to the tree outside," he ordered. "Then cut off his head. We shall take that in a sack to prove we have earned the money."

To myself I said this must surely be a bad joke. Nothing like this could happen. I might be carried to Colonel Fanning and to the Governor and then tried for aiding the rebels. But this—impossible.

Yet the man seemed businesslike. One brought a rope. Another called from outside that here was a limb that would do.

"It's quicker to shoot him," suggested one.

The man with the brand shook his head.

"I hanker to see him kick," he declared.

IN POURED suddenly a dozen of our sober-faced Moravians. They had been mighty scarce so far, but now they came in with something of authority. The reason for it was the man in their midst, a sturdy fellow with a very determined German face.

"Who is in charge?" he asked and some one pointed out the man in the chair.

"We have had enough disorder here," the newcomer declared vigorously. "There will be no hanging."

The man with the brand asked himself profanely if he had come to be bearded by a cursed psalm singer. And answered himself in a negative but with oaths. The Moravian showed anger.

"I am Justice Marshall," he cried, "take care, my man. His Excellency listens to what I say. Do you hearken. This man may be a criminal and a fleer from justice, as you say. Very well. Take him then to the court at Hillsboro or to Colonel Fanning or to His Excellency. But take not upon yourselves the power of judgment and of execution. For I shall send word to His Excellency of what happened here; and if you bring not this fellow safe and sound, there shall be questions asked which you will not care to answer."

And with that he turned and marched off. But the rope came down from the tree, and my knaves counseled together once more. Also it was worth nothing that the tavern keeper, hitherto pretty quiet, began to use a sharper tone when he spoke to the men who held me.

"Bring horses," ordered the man with the brand presently, and I perceived that I was to live yet a little longer. Yet how long was doubtful. We set forth, six of us, with me in the middle and tied fast to the saddle.

"If we meet a gang of these Regulators," suggested one, "we can shoot this fellow and tell 'em he's a man of Fanning's."

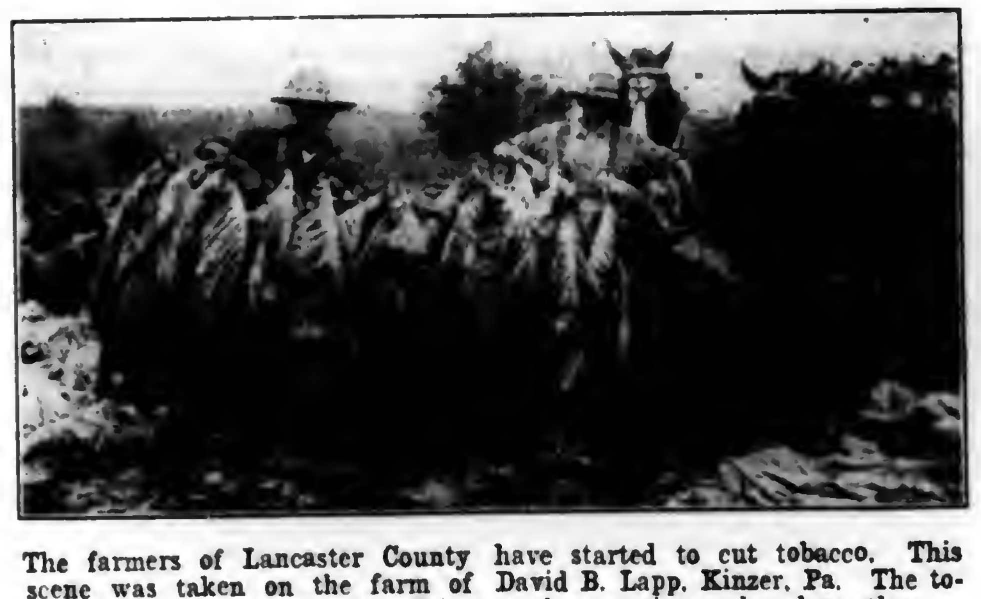
They assented. I began to hope that our road would be clear. It was not. Everywhere we caught glimpses of small bands hurrying south. By careful work, we avoided speech with them. Once we left the road and lay quiet for an hour while a larger party passed.

So on all day. When night fell, we traveled faster. I had time enough all this while to figure out what was in store for me and what if anything I might do to save my neck. Yet tho every hour or so I would rouse out of a stupor of exhaustion and swear to myself that I must think of some way out, still my brain refused to work. And as night came on, I even gave over the effort and rode in a gray haze, altho the figure of a gallows showed at times, the only thing of substance that I continued to see was a rough bed in a cabin corner. Let them hang me if they cared to, but let me sleep first.

Someone ahead flung out a challenge. A musket shot ripped thru the stillness. Our troop halted suddenly. Horses, milling together, squealed and snapped at each other.

One rode on ahead. Voices sounded thru the dark. The parley ended.

Harvesting the Crop



The farmers of Lancaster County have started to cut tobacco. This scene was taken on the farm of David B. Lapp, Kinzer, Pa. The tobacco crop is somewhat late this year due to rainy and cool weather.

There was a shout for us to come on. We gave our horses their heads again.

Two men leaned on muskets at the roadside and watched us pass. Fifty yards on, another sentinel stirred in the gloom beside the road. Then we came into an open space, which I recognized only by missing the deeper black of the trees. A light flashed out ahead. It came on slowly, swinging as it came, and presently showing the legs and body of the lantern bearer.

THERE was a lot of talking. Men dismounted around me and led their horses away. They were out of sight at once, but I could hear their horses stumbling after them and their calls to each other. Presently these too ceased.

"Prisoner?" came a voice from in front. "Put him in the meat house."

The rumble of talk went on.

"We'll put a guard outside," came the first voice again. "Escape? Nonsense. Guard him yourself, if you're worried about that reward."

They cut the ropes that bound me to the saddle and one man caught me when missing that support. I slumped over. Two of them took me by the arms and dragged me, for my legs would not hold me up, over several rods of rough ground. We paused. Someone wrestling with the catch of a door, swore feelingly. Then I heard a hinge creak and I was dragged forward again. The men who carried me gave me a final swing. I lay where I dropped. A door slammed; a bar dropped. Saddle galled, muscle and nerve weary that I was, I had a brief moment almost of content as I lay spread-eagled on the floor. Here was at least the end of effort, and for a time, here was also the priceless gift of rest.

I awoke late, with a stiffness in all my joints and a surprising lightness in my spirits. The delivering of that message from Thomson had weighed on me so greatly, that merely to know my duty there was ended was a cause of joy. That job was done. Now I was my own man again. For a moment, the task of making Colonel Fanning or the governor see my case in its right light seemed easy.

SO WHEN the bar on the door rattled, I looked up rather eagerly in hope someone was coming to lead me to a hearing. But instead of a guard there was thrust in only a very dirty man who gave me a sharp look and set to work to try and scrape the mud off his breeches. Behind him the bar clattered into place again.

I surveyed the newcomer with some curiosity. Under the layer of dirt he had the air of a very respectable landholder. His clothes were fairly good, and his anxiety to scrape himself free of mud indicated that he was not used to soiled breeches. There was a job for him there, for the fellow had the look of one who had been dragged thru a mudhole by the feet.

"Do they feed us here?" I asked finally. "My stomach tells me it's past breakfast time."

"A brush and a nigger with a good arm would be more to the point," said my friend somewhat irritably. "Bless me if I ever was in such a state. And no change, of course."

I replied that it seemed unlikely that prisoners would have extra clothes provided and went on to ask him how he came in such a place.

He snorted. "Because of a foolish belief that my horses belong to me," he snapped. "Two scoundrels rode into my pasture and started to round up my four best horses. I had at them with a pistol and missed. Then what does one do but tie a rope around me and drag me for a mile thru mud—to teach me manners, he said. So here I am and likely to stay till someone teaches these scoundrels manners."

The Regulators were not likely to do that soon, I told him, since this party was doubtless due to march soon to meet the governor. At the word, the man stared at me open mouthed for a minute and then began to laugh.

"Blast me," he cried, "I thought these scamps were Regulators. Well, it's all one. There are scamps on both sides. But Fanning may let me go quicker than the Regulators would."

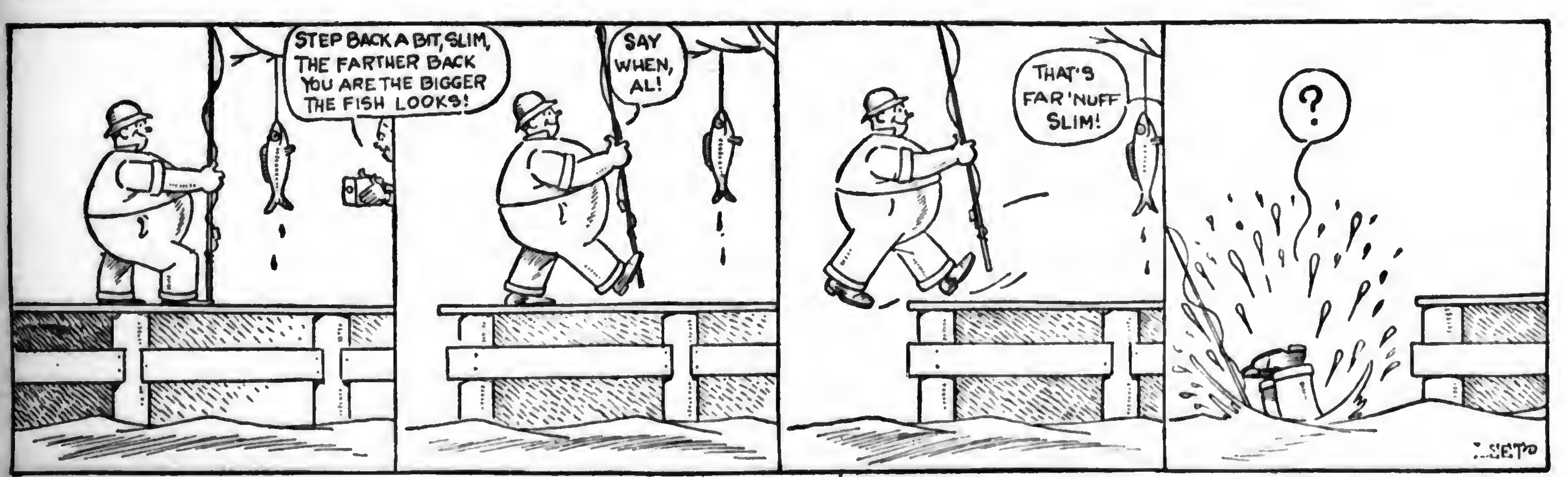
He made as if to go on and then after a sharp look at me, apparently thought better of it. It struck me that I had better make my position clear. I told him therefore of the robbery, of how I had been seized, but nothing of the message.

(To be continued next week)

He—What are you taking for your cold?

She—Make me an offer.

Activities of Al Acres: *Al Takes a Picture for the Folks At Home:* : : : *By Leet*


STEP BACK A BIT, SLIM, THE FARTHER BACK YOU ARE THE BIGGER THE FISH LOOKS!
SAY WHEN, AL!
THAT'S FAR 'NUFF SLIM!
?

Did you ever hear this one?—

The Editor

Most anyone can be an editor. All the editor has got to do is sit at a desk six days out of the week, four weeks of the month and 12 months of the year, and "edit" such stuff as this:

"Mrs. Jones, of Cactus Creek, let a can opener slip last week and cut herself in the pantry.

"A mischievous lad of Piletown threw a stone and struck Mr. Pike in the alley last Tuesday.

"Joe Doe climbed on the roof of his house last week looking for a leak and fell, striking himself on the back porch.

"While Harold Green was escorting Miss Violet Wise from the church social last Saturday night a savage dog attacked them and bit Mr. Green several times on the public square.

"Isaiah Trimmer, of Running Creek was playing with a cat Friday, when it scratched him on the veranda.

"Mr. Fond, while harnessing a bronco last Saturday, was kicked just south of the corn crib."

"Oh, Doctor," cried a wild-eyed man, "I am dreadfully afflicted. The ghosts of my departed relatives come and perch on the tops of the fence posts all 'round my garden when dusk is falling. I can look out any night and see a couple of dozen spooks sitting on top of the posts, waiting, waiting, waiting! What shall I do?"

"Sharpen the tops of the posts," came the reply.

Nothing Inside

The stout man on the scale was eagerly watched by two small boys.

The man dropped his cent, but the machine was out of order and only registered 75 pounds.

"Good night, Bill," gasped one of the youngsters in amazement. "He's hollow!"

Darky (to hardware clerk)—Have you any razurs, Boss?

"Yes, indeed," said the clerk, bringing out some safety razors.

The darky examined them carefully, shook his head and handed them back.

"Boss, I'll tell you; dem 'er razurs might be all right for shaving, but they am absolutely no good for social functions."

A Time-Saver

Driver of a sadly worn-out car to a bystander: "Can you tell me the quickest way to Hackensack?"

Bystander, after a critical glance at the car: "Yes, take the first bus that happens to come along."

Jeannie—Jock, Jock, there's a coo in the vegetable garden.

Jock—All richt woman, dinna stand makin' a fuss. Hurry up and milk her before she gets out.

High Enough

"When I was in China I saw a woman hanging from a tree."

"Shanghai?"

"Oh, about six feet."

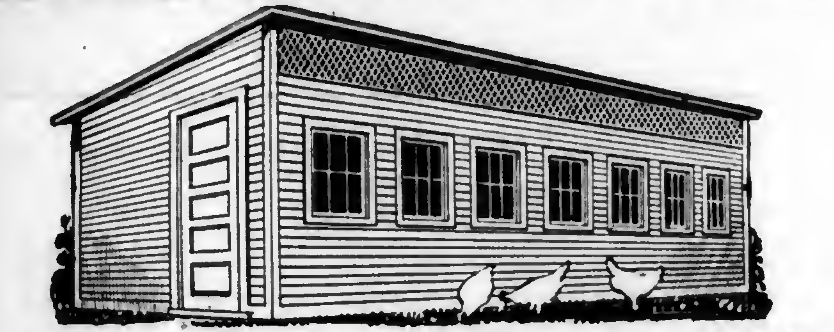
A Clean Sweep

Dealer—Somebody stole three sets of harness out of my store.

Policeman—Did the thief leave any traces?

Dealer—No, he took the traces, too!

LUMBER AT BARGAIN PRICES



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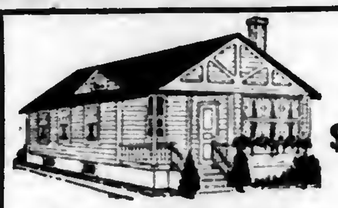

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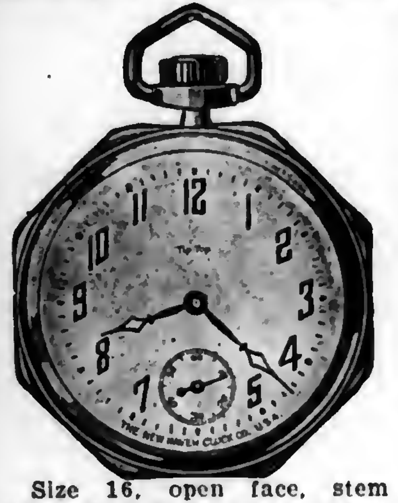
Boys' Watch



Size 16, open face, stem wind. Full nickel octagon case.

We will send one of these watches to every boy who will send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each.

Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

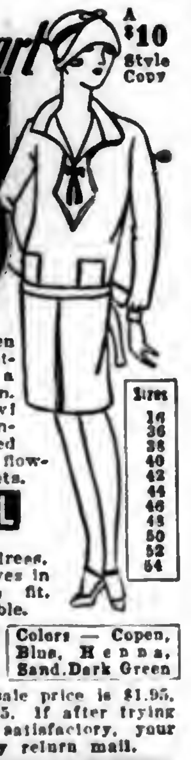
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. 3rd St., Phila. Pa.

New and Smart

A $10 Style Copy

WOOL FINISH JERSEY DRESS

$1.95



Every woman will want more than one of these heavy wool-finish jersey dresses for Fall and Winter when she sees them. Such smartness, such values at such a price do not occur often. Take advantage of it now! Cut full with the seasonable long, self-trimmed sleeves with open neck and flowing bow tie, and two pockets.

Sizes 16 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54

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AT OUR RISK

Just send name and address, size and color. Dress arrives in 24 hours—guaranteed to fit, washable and non-shrinkable.

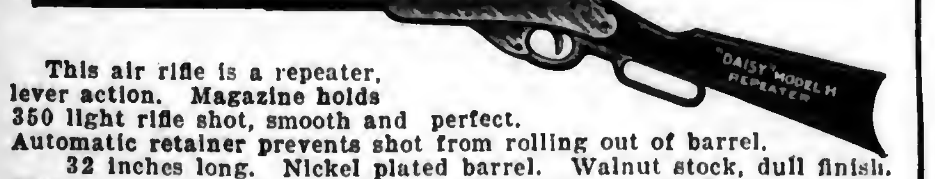
SEND NO MONEY

Colors — Copen, Blue, Henna, Sand, Dark Green

Pay postman when package is delivered. Our special sale price is $1.95, plus postage, or 2 for $3.75. If after trying in your home, it is not satisfactory, your money will be refunded by return mail.

WONDERWEAR DRESS CO.
709 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. Dept. 20

Daisy Air Rifle



This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel.

32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila. Pa

Compare Sales with Last Year

THE following statement issued by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets shows the receipts and sales of livestock on the Lancaster market during the month of August:

Month of August 1927, compared with month of August 1926.

Cars—1927		Cars—1926	
Virginia	296	Virginia	262
Chicago	183	Chicago	92
St. Paul	158	St. Paul	126
W. Virginia	72	W. Virginia	65
Canada	72	Canada	8
Kansas City	53	Kansas City	5
St. Louis	49	St. Louis	68
Tennessee	18	Tennessee	10
Pennsylvania	16	Pennsylvania	7
New York	13	New York	1
Oklahoma	8	Oklahoma	5
Buffalo	4	Buffalo	2
Texas	4	Texas	0
Omaha	3	Omaha	0
Kentucky	4	Kentucky	2
Iowa	3	Iowa	11
Pittsburgh	3	Pittsburgh	8
Maryland	2	Maryland	0
N. Carolina	1	N. Carolina	6
Ohio	1	Ohio	1
Georgia	1	Georgia	6
Indiana	0	Indiana	2
Michigan	0	Michigan	1
Total	964	Total	686

Cattle shipped in	23,086
Cattle trucked in (nearby)	1,051
Total cattle	24,137
Month of August, 1927	
Cattle sold for slaughter	12,290
Stockers and feeders sold	11,847
Total	24,137
Cattle Sold for Stockers and Feeders	
From January 1 to August 1	11,554
Sold during month of August	11,847
Total to date	23,401
Hogs	
Hogs shipped in	[illegible]
Hogs trucked in	[illegible]
Total hogs	[illegible]
Calves	
Calves shipped in	370
Calves trucked in	1047
Total calves	1417
Sheep	
Sheep shipped in	1771
Sheep trucked in	407
Total sheep	2178

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912.

Of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, published weekly at Philadelphia, October 1, 1927.

County of Philadelphia.
State of Pennsylvania, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Neff Laing, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, R. P. Kester .... Newtown, Pa.
Managing Editor, C. L. White ... Philadelphia, Pa.
Business Manager, Neff Laing ..... Philadelphia, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The Lawrence Publishing Company .. Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur Capper .... Topeka, Kan.
Paul T. Lawrence .... Cleveland, Ohio
The Union Trust Company, Administrator
Estate of Mrs. C. B. Rogers .... Cleveland, O.
The Union Trust Company, Administrator
Estate of Lillian Cotton .... Cleveland, Ohio
Kate E. Munsell .... Detroit, Mich.
F. H. Nance .... Lakewood, O.
Neff Laing .... Philadelphia, Pa.
I. R. Waterbury .... Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) The American Life Ins. Co., Detroit, Mich.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stock holders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Neff Laing, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1927.

George R. M. Burkert, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 7, 1929)

Rocky Job

Boss—Rastus, you good-for-nothing scamp, where have you been loafing all day? Didn't I tell you to lay in some coal?

Rastus—Yassu. Ah's been layin' in de coal all day, tho dere is lots of softer places whar Ah'd ruther lay.

Take a Dare

Futility—Trying to sell a copy of "Ask Me Another!" to the father of five small boys.

Ask your Neighbor

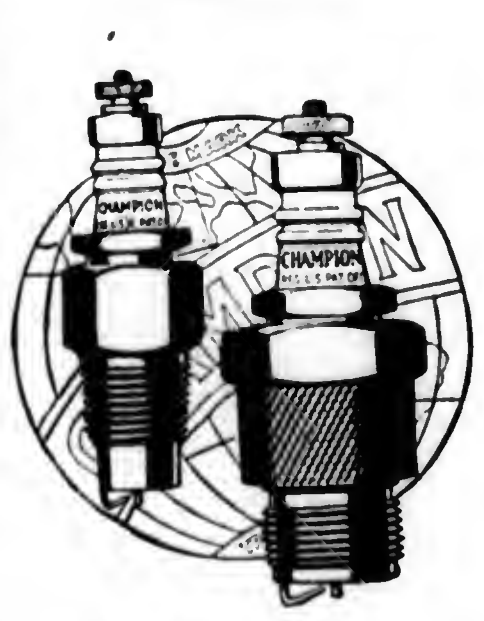
What kind of spark plugs he finds most dependable in engine-driven farm equipment and it is two to one that he will say, "Champions!"

For Champions are known the world over as the *better* spark plugs.

Their exclusive sillimanite insulators which are practically unbreakable and strongly resist carbon formation — their two-piece, gas-tight construction making cleaning easy — and their special analysis electrodes which do not corrode assure greater dependability; better engine performance; longer life; and a saving in gas and oil.

Try a set of Champions in your truck, tractor, stationary engine or your own personal car and learn why the majority of farm owners as well as millions of car owners always buy Champions.

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO



Champion X—Exclusively for Ford cars, trucks and tractors—packed in the Red Box
60¢

Champion—for trucks, tractors and cars other than Fords—and for all stationary engines—packed in the Blue Box
75¢

RADIO
Ray Linnan

"I Know It's Good Because It's Advertised in Pennsylvania Farmer"

RESULTS count in radio. When you buy a receiving set you have a right to expect that it will respond quickly and accurately to your touch. No adjusting or tinkering. No shrieks and howls. Just quick and faithful service when you want it, whether you tune for a near-by station or one hundreds of miles away. This holds true whether it is an inexpensive set or a big high-priced one that will bring in stations from coast to coast.

The service you get from the radio depends on the quality that is built into it. Put together the finest materials, utilize designs worked out through years of careful research, enlist the skill of the most accomplished engineers, and you have a known product that is bound to give results. The manufacturer is not taking any chance at all when he tells you what such a set will do. He knows what's in it.

There are receiving sets on the market that do not and cannot deliver satisfactory service. Some concerns, taking advantage of great interest in radio, have thrown together outfits which are built only to sell. Like mongrel livestock, no matter how little you pay for them they are not worth having.

You need never doubt the quality of any radio set advertised in Pennsylvania Farmer. The rules of this publication are strict. Every advertisement must pass the closest scrutiny before it is admitted to these columns. On a radio set advertised in Pennsylvania Farmer the trade-mark is the personal signature of a manufacturer worthy of your confidence, who is proud to stand back of his product. When you buy through Pennsylvania Farmer you have the manufacturer's guarantee, and also Pennsylvania Farmer's assurance of reliability.

Pennsylvania Farmer Advertisements Are Reliable

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEANS, nearby, ⅝ bskt, green or wax, 25c@$1; nearby, hmpr, $1.25@1.50; some wax, $1.75. BEETS, 100 bchs, $1.50@2.50; ⅝ bskt, 35@50c. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, qt, 12@15c. CABBAGE, nearby, ⅝ bskt, 15@40c; Savoy, 15@25c. CARROTS, nearby, 100 bchs, $1@2; few, $2.50; nearby, ⅝ bskt, 40@50c; nearby, bu, 65@75c; extra fancy, higher. CAULIFLOWER, colorado, crate, $1.25@1.50; western, N Y, crate, 75c@$1.25; L I, crate, $1.50@1.75; few, $1.85. CELERY, rough, N Y, crate, $1.50@1.75; washed, crate, $1.50@2; Penna, wired bchs, 6@15c. CELERY HEARTS, 100 bchs, $3@5. CORN, 100 ears, $2@3. CUCUMBERS, N Y, bu, $2@2.50; dills, N Y, bu, $2.50. EGGPLANTS, ⅝ bskt, 40@60c; poor, 20@35c. ESCAROLE, nearby, bu, 30@50c. LETTUCE, Big Boston, crate, 40@75c; poor, 15@25c; Iceberg, Calif, $3@3.75; do, Colorado, $2.75@3.50; poor, $2; do, Wyoming crate, $3@3.50. LIMA BEANS, N J, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.75; East Shore, hmpr, $1.50@2.50. MUSHROOMS, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1; poor, 10@35c. ONIONS, yellow, Ohio, 100 lb sack, $1.55; Indiana, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.60@1.75; mediums, $1.20; N Y, yellow, 100-lb sack, $1.50@1.65; N J, white, picklers, hmpr, $3.50@4; Spanish, crate, 50s, $2; ½ cases, $2.50@2.75. PARSNIPS, ⅝ bskt, 60@75c. POTATOES, bulk, Penna, cwt, $1.90@2.10; do, 150-lb sack, $3@3.25; do, 120-lb sack, depot, $2.60@2.75; do, 100-lb sack, fancy, $2.20@2.25; do, 120-lb sack, truck, $2.40@2.60; poor, $2@2.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 75@85c; No 2s, 40@50c. PUMPKINS, ⅝ bskt, 25@40c. ROMAINE, N J, crate, 25@65c. SPINACH, nearby, bu, 60@90c. SWEET POTATOES, East Shore, bbl, $2.25; Md-Del, hmpr, 75@90c; Va, hmpr, 60@75c; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1 yellow, 65@85c; red, 75@90c; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 2s, mediums, 25@50c. TOMATOES, ⅝ bskt, 50c@$1.25; poor lower. TURNIPS, white, ⅝ bskt, 20@40c; yellow, 40@65c. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@3. YAMS, ⅝ bskt, 50@60c.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, Va, Delicious, $5@6; Staymans, $2.75@3.75; Yorks, $4; Romes, $2.50; Grimes, $2.75@3; bushels, N Y, Wealthys, 75c@$1.75; Maiden Blush, $1.50@1.90; Penna, Jonathans, $1.10@1.90; Kings, 75c@$1.40; Grimes, $1.25; Baldwins, 65c@$1; Ribstone Pippins, 75c@$1.25; Spys, 85c; Hubs, $1.50@1.65; Va, Jonathans, $1.40; boxes, Md, choice Grimes Golden, $1@1.25; ⅝ bskt, Grimes, 50c@$1; Delicious, 60c@$1.25; Wealthys, 50c@$1; Jewel, $1; Jonathans, 75c@$1; Winter Banana, 75c@$1.10; McIntosh, $1@1.15; various poor and No 2s, 25@60c. CRABAPPLES, N Y, bu, $2@2.25; ⅝ bskt, 75@85c. CRANBERRIES, Massachusetts, one-half barrel box, $6.25; ¼-bbl box, $3.35; N J, bu box, $3.50@3.75. GRAPES, N Y, 12-qt bskt, bulk, various, 55@60c; 2-qt bskt, 20c; Del, 12-qt bskt, 40@60c; N J, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.25. PEACHES, N J, ⅝ bskt, various varieties, 50c@$1.25. PEARS, bu, N Y, Bartletts, $1.25@3.35; Sheldons, $2.25@3; Anjous, $1.50@2; Clapp Favorite, $1.50@1.75; Bosc, $2@2.75; Seckels, $2@4; poor and culls, $1@1.75; kegs, Seckels, extra fancy, $4.25; fancy, $3.25. QUINCES, bu, N Y, 75c@$1.85. RASPBERRIES, N J, 60 pt crate, $6@6.50.

Live Poultry—Plymouth Rocks, fancy, fat, 30@31c; fair to good, 25@28c; mixed, fancy, fat, 27@28c; fair to good, 24@26c; Leghorns, 17@21c; spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 4 lbs and over, 30@31c; 3 lbs, 27@28c; smaller, 24@26c; mixed, 25@27c; Leghorns, 24@26c; roosters, 17@18c; ducks, White Pekins, 23@24c; mixed, 18@20c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 43c; firsts, new cases, 38c; old cases, 37c; seconds, 29@30c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11.75@13.25; fair to good, $10.75@11.75; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls, good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $18@18.50; fair to good, $15.50@17; common, $11@14; Tennessee, choice, $15@16; fair to good, $12@14; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7@7.50; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6.25; lambs, spring, extra, $14.50@14.75; mediums, $12@13; common, $8@10.50.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weights, $11.75@12; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18; No 2, $16@17; No 3, $15@16; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $16.50@17; No 3, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots in export elevators. No 2 red winter, $1.37½ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.33½ bid; lower grades selling at the usual trade discounts.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location. No 2 white, 60@61c; some heavy weight stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 51@54c; extras, 92 score, 50c; 91 score, 48½c; 90 score, 44c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40c; 86 score, 39c.

Cheese—N Y, whole milk, flats, fresh, 27½@28c; longhorns, round lots, 27@27½c; jobbing, small lots, 29@30c; single daisies, fresh, 27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 46@52c; fresh eggs, 49@52c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.25 ea; springers, 50c@$1 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—String beans, 13@15c ¼ pk; lima beans, 12@15c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 15@35c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 3@8c ea; pickles, 40@80c per 100; corn, 20@25c doz; eggplants, 10@20c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; Spanish onions, 5@10c ea; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk; $1.10@1.25 bu; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 30@35c ¼ pk; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 7@12c qt, 60@75c ⅝ bskt; turnips, 15c ¼ peck.

Fruits—Apples, 25@40c ½ pk; cantaloupes, 8@15c ea; crabapples, 15c ¼ pk; grapes, Concord, 3-lb bskt, 15@20c ea; peaches, 20@25c qt, $1.25@1.50 ⅝ bskt; pears, 15@20c qt; plums, 10@20c qt; watermelons, 25@50c ea.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.20; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38.50@39.50; shorts, $40@41; hominy, $49.50@50.50; middlings, $48.50@49.50; linseed, $56.50@57.50; gluten, $46.50@47.50; ground oats, $45.50@46.50; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 850. Heavyweight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $10.25@12; mediumweight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.25@13.25; lightweight, 160@200 lbs, medium, good and choice, $12.25@13.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50@10.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 3500; calves, receipts, 100.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)....	$ .49	$ .48	$ .44½	$ .46
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)....	.41½	.40½	[illegible]	.43
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia).	2.67½	2.42½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)..........	11.87½	11.75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)......	16.50	16.50	17.00	[illegible]
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)....	1.37½	1.39	1.42½	1.41½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia).....	.60½	.60½	.56½	.51½

Steers—1300@1500 lbs, good, $11.75@13; 1100@1300 lbs, good, $11.25@13; 950@1100 lbs, good, $10.75@12.75; 950 lbs up, medium, $9.75@10.75; common, $8@9.75.

Heifers—850 lbs up, choice, $10@11.25; good, $8.75@10; medium, $7.50@8.75.

Cows—Choice, $7.50@9; good, $6@7.50; common and medium, $4.50@6; low cutter and cutter, $3@4.50.

Bulls—Yearlings excluded, good and choice, beef, $7.25@8.50; cutter, common and medium, $5.50@7.25.

Vealers—Milk fed, good and choice, $15.50@17.50; medium, $12.50@15.50; cull and common, $6@12.50.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 49@50c; choice, 47@48c; do, good, 45@46c; do, prints, 50@52c; do, blocks, 49@51c; do, ladles, 36@38c; Md and Penna rolls, 32@35c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 32@34c; store-packed, 32@33c; dairy prints, 32@35c; process butter, 40@41c.

Eggs—Small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 40@42c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28c; do, 4@4½ lbs, 26@27c; do, 3½@4 lbs, 20@22c; Leghorns and other light stock, 17@20c; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@17c; do, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 3 lbs and over, 28c; smaller, 26@27c; Leghorns, as to size, 23@25c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 20@22c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, [illegible]@22c; all kinds, smaller, lower. Guineas, young, 1½ lbs and over, 75c; smaller, [illegible] 60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 50c; eggs, 50@55c; pullets, 42@48c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@22c; springers, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@25c ½ pk, $1@1.25 bu; cabbage, 3@10c hd; lettuce 5@25c hd; celery, 5@20c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 5c bch, 10@12c box; beets, 5c bch, 5@10c plate, boiled; turnips, 10@12c ¼ pk; carrots, 5c bch; endive, 5@10c hd; string beans, 10@12c ¼ pk; lima beans, 25c qt; tomatoes, 10@15c ¼ pk, 30@50c bskt; squash, 3@6c ea; corn, 20@30c doz; spinach, 25@30c.

Fruits—Apples, 10@20c ¼ pk, $1@2 bu; crabapples, 18@20c ¼ pk; peaches, 20@35c ¼ pk.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.20; corn, $1.10; rye, 90c; oats, 40c; bran, $[illegible] ton; middlings, $45 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—CABBAGE, N. Y. bulk, bbl, Copenhagen, $1.25@1.50; Danish seed, $1.50@2; car lots, ton, Copenhagen, $15@[illegible]. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, 75@85c. CELERY, N Y, [illegible] crate, $1.25@1.50; Penna, full crate, $2.50. EGGPLANTS, N. J, bu hmpr, 50@75c. LETTUCE, Iceberg, crate, Colorado, best, $2.75@3; poor, $1.50; N. Y. Big Boston crate, 50@75c. PEPPERS, N. J, bu hmpr, 50@75c. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, No 1 Maine Cobblers and Michigan Rurals, $2.75@3; mostly $3; N Y and Penna whites, $3; Wisconsin whites, $2.50@2.75. SWEET POTATOES, Va, bbl, No 1 yellows, $2.25@2.40; N. J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.25@1.50; bbl, medium, $2.[illegible]; Md and Del, bu hmpr, poorly graded, $1@1.25.

Vegetables (home grown supplies)—BEANS, bu bskt, $1.25@1.50. BEETS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 50@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CORN, bu, white, yellow, $1.25@1.50. EGGPLANTS, 16-qt chip bskt, 50c; bu bskt, $1.25@1.50. LETTUCE, leaf, box, 2 doz, 40@50c. ONIONS, doz bchs, 15@20c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 20@25c. SPINACH, bu bskt, winter, 60@75c. TOMATOES, 16-qt chip bskt, 25@50c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, N Y, Maiden Blush, $1.75@1.85; Wealthies, $1.50@1.75; Alexanders and Wolf Rivers, $1.25@1.50; Penna, Winter Bananas and Spitzenbergs, $1.40@1.50; Hubbardstons, $1.25@1.40; W Va, Grimes Golden, Jonathans and Winter Bananas, $1.50@1.65; Md Jonathans, $1.50@1.75. PEACHES, bu bskt, Elbertas, N Y, $2.25@2.50; poor, $1.50. PEARS, N Y, bu bskt, Bartletts, No 1, $2.25@2.50; Clapps Favorite, No 1 best, $2@2.25; poor, $1; Md, bu bskt, Kieffers, No 1, $1.15@1.25. QUINCES, N Y, bu bskt, $1.75@2.

Markets Close Strong

Review of the Week Ending October 1

BUTTER—Receipts of fancy fresh butter were light on practically all markets during the week. The eastern markets opened firm and prices advanced about 1c per pound. At Chicago, however, prices held steady thruout the week and the market showed a weaker tendency.

POTATOES—The potato markets in the East were unsettled during the week. Heavy supplies and the lack of trading resulting from the Jewish holidays caused prices to drop but later in the week the demand improved and conditions improved at practically all eastern markets. The unseasonal warm weather has retarded the demand to some extent but the quality of the offerings has shown some improvement.

EGGS—Accumulations over the holidays resulted in liberal supplies of eggs on the New York market. The market was firm on fresh stock of good quality toward the close of the week. Nearby white eggs were irregular. There was a good outlet for fancy stock but the average run was dull and weak.

POULTRY—Supplies of live poultry were heavy in New York and the market showed a weaker tendency altho prices showed little change. Chickens were dull and of rather poor quality. Leghorn chickens were in fair demand. The dressed poultry market was quiet with a slow demand.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market advanced and prices were higher at the close. Beef steers were steady with the better grades showing advances. Heifers dropped sharply but cows were about steady. Vealers and stockers and feeders were about steady. Fat lambs declined while yearling wethers were higher. Fat ewes and feeding lambs were steady.

HAY—The hay market was inactive but light receipts and small country loadings improved the demand. Receipts at eastern markets were light but supplies were more than ample for the demand and prices were lower at some cities.

GRAIN—The grain markets showed a firmer tone toward the close of the week due to stronger foreign markets. Wheat futures advanced and cash grain was somewhat higher. Mild weather influenced the corn market and prices dropped slightly. Oats were firm with a fair demand while rye was firmer.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15.50@16; No 2 timothy, $[illegible]; No [illegible] timothy, $12@13; No 1 light clover mixed, $15@15.[illegible]; No 2 light clover mixed, $13@14; No 1 clover mixed, $15.50@16.50; No 2 clover mixed, $12@13; No 1 clover, $15.50@16.50; No 2 clover, $12@14; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $15.50@16.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 56@57c; No 3 white, [illegible]; No 1 white, 52@53c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow, $1.05@1.06; No 3 yellow, $1.0[illegible]@1.04; No 4 yellow, $1@1.01; No 5 yellow, 98@99c; No 6 yellow, 95@96c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 49½@50c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 49c; creamery, firsts 88@91 score, 41½@48c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 34c; do, No 2, 33c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered, extra firsts, [illegible]; do, firsts, 35@[illegible]; do, seconds and poorer, 28@[illegible]; eggs in storage, extra fancy, [illegible]; do fancy, [illegible]; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 62@65c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average to extras, [illegible]; nearby pullets, 37@40c; nearby hennery browns, extras, [illegible]; Pacific Coast whites, extras, [illegible]; do, firsts to extra firsts, 44@[illegible].

Cheese—Firm; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, [illegible]; state, whole milk, flats, held, [illegible] to fancy specials, 27@29c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; no quotations.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh, 24@40c; do, frozen, [illegible]; fowls, fresh, [illegible]@32c; do, frozen, [illegible]; old roosters, 15@20c; turkeys, spring, [illegible]; do, frozen, [illegible].

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, [illegible]; bulls, $4@7.50; cows, $2.25@6.25.

Calves—Steady; [illegible] prime, $9@17.50; [illegible] 11; buttermilks and fed calves, $[illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $[illegible]@7; culls, $2.25@[illegible]; lambs, [illegible] prime southerns, $11@[illegible]; mediums, $10.50@11; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to [illegible] weights, $11.50@11.90; pigs, $12@[illegible]; [illegible] $11@11.50; roughs, $7.75@[illegible].

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment: city bran, $[illegible]; middlings, $37.50 and [illegible]; red dog, $[illegible]; western feed bran, $[illegible] in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $[illegible]; flour middlings, $[illegible]; red dog, $[illegible] in 100-lb sacks, all lake and rail shipment; [illegible] feed, $43.75, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, [illegible] per cent protein, $4[illegible]; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, [illegible] per cent protein, $[illegible] in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, [illegible], large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $22@2[illegible]; No 2, $20@21; No 3 and poorer, $17@19. Straw, large bales, rye, $2[illegible]; oat, $[illegible].

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, [illegible] domestic, $1.[illegible]; No 1 dark spring, c. i. f. domestic, $1.[illegible]; No 2 hard winter, f. o. b. export, $1.42½; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f. o. b. export, $1.56½; No 2 mixed durum, c. i. f. domestic, nominal. CORN—No 2 yellow, $1.11⅜; No 3 yellow, $1.09. OATS, No 2 white, 61c; No 3 white, 59c. RYE—c. i. f. export, $1.06½. BARLEY—Malting, c. i. f. domestic, 90½c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Top, $11.65; bulk, 160@200 lbs, mostly medium to good hogs, $10.90@11.50; few butchers, 280@325 lbs, $10.85@11.35; most packing sows, $9.75@10; several loads $10.25.

Cattle—Extreme top, prime fed steers, $16.65; yearlings, $16.25; fed steers, all weights $15.50@16; 1400-lb western grass steers, $13.40; most grain-feds, $1[illegible]@15.50; grassers, $9.75@11.50; grass cows, $6.75@8.50; grass heifers, $8.50@10.[illegible].

Sheep—Top prices for week: Fat range lambs, $14.10; native lambs, $14; slaughter yearling wethers, $10.25; aged wethers, $8; fat ewes, $6.50; feeding lambs, $14.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, October 1, 1927.

Domestic Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed 46@47c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 45@46c; ¼-blood combing, 45@46c. Michigan and N Y fleeces—Delaine, unwashed 45@46c; ½-blood combing 44@45c; ⅜-blood combing, 45@46c; ¼-blood combing, 45@46c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, October 1, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported $14; October, $15.75 asked; December, domestic, $15.90 asked; December, imported $14 bid; March, domestic, $16.10 asked. Alsike, cash, $14.80; December, $14.90; January, $15.05. Timothyseed, cash, $1.65; December, $1.70; March, $1.90.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, October 3, 1927. Quotations are for solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$[illegible]
Spring bran	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat bran	$35.50@[illegible]
Hard winter wheat bran	35.00@[illegible]
Standard middlings	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat middlings	[illegible]
Flour middlings	[illegible]
Red dog flour	48.00@49.50
White hominy	[illegible]
Yellow hominy	42.00@42.50
Gluten feed	[illegible]
6 per cent cottonseed meal	43.75@44.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal	46.25@46.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	47.70@48.55
34 per cent linseed meal (f. o. b. Buffalo)	48.00

County News and Comment

Clarion County, Pa.—The weather the past two weeks has been very warm and the corn will make a 75 per cent crop. Plowing about all done and some wheat sown. Threshing being done, wheat turning out from 12 to 20 bushels per acre. Late timothy threshing well and of quality. Some raising potatoes and report a fine crop. Buckwheat well filled and about ready to cut. Heavy rains washing dirt roads badly. Pasture good and cows doing well. Fat hogs selling for 18c dressed; creamery butter, 50c; eggs, 40c; veal calves, 15c; chickens, live, 20c.—C. R., Sept. 19.

Dauphin County, Pa.—First two weeks of September much warmer than August. Weather had been very dry but recent heavy rains enable farmers to finish plowing. Some fall seeding already finished. Silo filling started. Threshing about over. Many farmers making hay in stubble fields. Corn still needs some time to mature. Apples and pears scarce. Wheat sells at $1.25; oats, 40c; corn, $1.10; eggs, 50c; butter, 55c.—J. F. M., Sept. 24.

Greene County, Pa.—We have been having fine rains and very hot days and nights. The corn crop will be a good one if we do not have early frosts. Wheat yield was above the average. Oats about an average yield. Some wheat has been sowed. Some waiting for cooler weather. Some smut in wheat this year. Second garden crops doing well. Potato crop an average one. Butter and eggs, 45c.—C. M. K., Sept. 20.

Lancaster County, Pa.—On the night of September 18 the heaviest rainstorm visited the eastern part of the county that has been experienced for years. There was heavy thunder and sharp lightning but the damage was caused by the heavy rainfall. Fields and highways were badly flooded, bridges were carried away and in a few cases the foundations were [illegible] taken down the swollen torrent. The late tobacco is being harvested as rapidly as possible. No corn cut as it is very late in maturing. Fall plowing is all done and some have seeded. Local prices are eggs, 42c; hay, $12; butter, 40c. All mill feeds are high in price.—E. C. R., Sept. 20.

Lebanon County, Pa.—In a recent issue of our largest county newspaper, 13 farms were listed for sale. Why? Farming is a money-losing business. Taxes, improvements, labor—all the farmer needs is high, products are too low. That's that. Every day in every way [illegible] are getting more [illegible] and bigger. Well! The Miner-Fernsler herd of Holsteins of our county beat [illegible] at the Reading Fair. They won the banner for the best herd. They won [illegible] money prizes. Fernsdale Ormsby King, the herd sire, weighs 2,775 pounds. He's a three-year-old. These winners, out of 176 entries, were an attraction and aroused comments at the big fair. Again we heard Dempsey fight but this time Tunney made the little speech. We are unsatisfied. September brought great heat and dry weather. It is going with cool, frosty nights. Had heavy rains about the 18th. These put fields in fine shape for the fall wheat sowing which is usually done the first ten days of this month. Heat and drought brought corn in fertile fields along finely. A week or so of good sunshine will mature such fields enough so that cutting can start. North Jackson Grange, which is putting on some feature event almost every week, held a flower show lately. There were 100 varieties. There was music, speeches and the like too. Good wishes to this Grange. Timothy seed to drill with wheat, $3; 2-8-5 fertilizer, $27 a ton; eggs, 47c; old and young chickens, 24c; wheat, $1.30.—R. J. W., Sept. 26.

McKean County, Pa.—Some are plowing for winter wheat while others are sowing. Much rot is reported from potato fields. The yield will be small. While the size seems to be average there are few potatoes in a hill. The corn crop is about average. Farmers are getting ready to fill their silos. We are having cold fall-like weather; have had two frosts in succession which have caused very little damage. A fine exhibit of livestock was shown by the farmers at the county fair. Buckwheat and millet are an average crop. Fruit yield far below average. There seems to be a good demand for all farm produce.—F. J. H., Sept. 21.

Monroe County, Pa.—Mt. Pocono recently organized into a borough, held its first election on Tuesday, August 16th. Of the 248 voters 231 votes were cast. Forty cars and about 200 people were on the Farm Bureau excursion to Doylestown on August 17th. Slight frost on the Poconos August 25, no damage reported. Potatoes are blighted and rotting badly. Corn will need about four weeks to mature, is earing up very good. Buckwheat cutting has begun and seeding will begin the week of the 12th. About 5000 attended the West End Fair on Wednesday, August 31 and over $3000 were the receipts for the day. Over 2000 autos were on the grounds. Ten Japanese beetles have been noticed thus far. Clover has taken well on grain fields. Pasture is good.—G. E. S., Sept. 7.

Somerset County, Pa.—We are having a wonderful September of hot days and warm nights with a good warm rain now and then when needed. No frosts this month yet except September 20 a slight frost. No damage done. Corn coming along fine, potatoes turning out to be a good crop, oats all cut and in the barn. No oats threshed as yet so do not know how it will turn out. Silo filling will begin next week. There will be very few apples to be picked this fall, very few berries this summer except elderberries. Wheat is about all sown. About as much as other years. It has been reported that the corn borer is making its appearance in Somerset County but I have not heard much about it yet and the county has not been quarantined thus far. Maybe only talk. Prices of farm products: eggs, 30c; butter, 40@45c; hay, $15; oats, 50c; milk, 3½c, $2.31; chickens, 25c; cabbage, 2c; onions, $2 bu.—H. W. B., Sept. 19.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

TODAY was the Jewish New Year and if you are in doubt as to the important place this race holds in our commercial world you should visit a city such as Philadelphia or New York. The produce markets in these cities were almost at a standstill. I stopped to talk with a commission man whose store was open this morning and asked him how things were going.

"Well," he said, "it isn't so bad as it was a few years ago. We would tell our farmers not to haul in much truck and it seemed as tho each farmer thought that no one but himself would be shipping, and there would be a good market for his stuff. Our stores were jammed with produce and even the few buyers that were working would purchase smaller quantities. We would be stuck with a lot of stuff and it would take a week or more after the holidays before we could get things running smoothly again. We always counted on low prices right after the Jewish New Year and expected a slump in the market. Now our farmers seem to realize that we are only looking after their own interests when we advise them not to ship and we are all better off for it."

"What do you think has brought about the change?" I asked.

"Confidence," he replied. "You see many of the men who are shipping to me shipped to my father ten to fifteen years ago. I think that the antagonism between farmers and we men who sell their stuff is dying out. There are still some gyps in the business, both on the farm and on the market, but I think that an understanding of marketing is bringing greater cooperation. When I used to tell a farmer that his produce wasn't graded right he would think it was just an alibi for low returns. Now many of them ask how to put it up so that it will sell better. The competition with stuff from distant sections is driving them to it. A farmer some time ago came to me and asked what I thought of putting out a certain variety of string beans. Some of the other growers who had been shipping here tried it out and while the beans were fine and topped the market, they were light yielders and expensive to pick. I told him of another variety that some farmers in his section had found desirable. He planted a small acreage of this variety and I got the first of them this week. They are yielding better than the kind he formerly grew and are more popular with the buyers. There is a lot about farming that we don't know, but we can often advise a man about things other men in his section have found profitable."

Knocking Doesn't Pay

I attended a meeting some time ago where I heard a discussion on advertising apples. One of the men was in favor of pointing out the advantages of the apple over the orange. Another stated that he thought that kind of advertising would do more harm than good. He believed that people bought either apples or oranges, not on the basis of which was best for their health, but because they had been brought to their attention. The macaroni manufacturers have knocked potatoes but it is doubtful if this has hurt the sale of potatoes or increased the sale of their product. It seemed like pretty sound logic to me for most of us grow wary when a salesman starts knocking his competitor's goods. The farmer who grows oranges, apples or wheat must make a living, but knocking is rather poor ethics and poorer business.

He Practices What He Preaches

(Continued from page 3)

of them were on the farm until September 10th.

Home-grown corn, wheat and oats were used as the basis of the dry mash which was mixed as follows: 1000 pounds of corn meal, 300 pounds of ground wheat, 200 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of wheat middlings, 200 pounds of meat scrap, 100 pounds of powdered buttermilk and small quantities of bone meal, table salt and cod liver oil. This mixture has been kept before the growing birds all the time in self feeders.

On 45 acres of the farm an interesting, as well as labor-saving and profitable rotations is used. Each year the plan is to have fifteen acres of it in wheat, fifteen in hay and the same in potatoes. The whole tract is plowed only once every three years preceding the potatoes.

After the potatoes are dug the patch is disced and planted to wheat. When the wheat is cut the ground is again disced and a mixture by weight of one-third alfalfa and two-thirds red clover is sowed at the rate of 15 to 18 pounds to the acre. The following summer the first crop of this hay is harvested, the second crop is mowed but left on the field and the third crop is allowed to grow.

The next spring these two hay crops are thoroly disced and then plowed under seven or eight inches in preparation for potatoes. During the winter heavily reinforced cow manure at the rate of at least ten tons to the acre is spread on the field for potatoes so the ground is in good shape when the planter is started.

Aims for 400-Bushel Mark

Twenty bushels or more of certified seed is planted to the acre and one-half ton of a 4-8-5 fertilizer is drilled in the row. This year's crop had been sprayed nine times up to September 1 and two more applications were promised. While the 400-bushel-to-the-acre mark at digging time has not yet been reached, Charlie has high hopes and good prospects this year.

Twentysix acres of the farm which are too rough for economical handling with the modern power machinery which takes care of all the work on the place, are being systematically reforested. Each spring from five to ten thousand seedlings are set out and as soon as the job is finished a new order is sent to Harrisburg for the following year. These are obtained, as any Pennsylvania farmer may do, from the State Forestry Department for the mere cost of packing and expressage, about one dollar and a half a thousand.

Red, white and Scotch pines are being used with excellent results. Some hundred or more red and Scotch pines which Charlie set out in 1916, when he had a day off from Farm Bureau work, are now fifteen feet tall and make the incentive to plant more altho it might only be his children, the fourth generation of Prestons on the place, who will reap the full benefit.

Forestry is Charlie's hobby and in addition to his practices he still finds time, as he expresses it, to do some "Wind Jamming" on the subject. Indeed, you must not think that because he has gone back to the farm he has given up interest in his fellowmen. Some folks seem to reason that since he is not tied down now to a salaried job he has more time to serve in community work.

This is why you will find him, among other things, the president of his local school board; director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; director and vice-president of the Lancaster County Farm Bureau; guarantor and vice president of the Oxford Chautauqua Association; director of the Little Britain Detective Association; director of the Oxford Milk Association Local and a director of the Pennsylvania Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association.

One thing he pointed out to me several times as we talked about the things he had done on the farm was the fact that he could not have done them if he had not had the full support and cooperation of his wife. She made it all possible for him and he has made it easier for her by getting all modern conveniences in the house. This includes electricity but then that is another story in itself.

Named As Head

PROFESSOR F. L. BENTLEY, who for the past two years has been acting head of the department of animal husbandry at the Pennsylvania State College, succeeds Professor W. H. Tomhave as the head of that department. Professor Tomhave left the college to take the position as national secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. Professor Bentley came from the University of Missouri to Penn State in 1916 as instructor in animal husbandry. He earned his master's degree in 1918.

"I couldn't serve as a juror, judge. One look at that fellow convinces me he's guilty."

"Sh-h, that's the district attorney."

Inside Information

Woman—No, I don't want any egg-beaters. Why do you ask?

Hardware Clerk—Your nextdoor neighbor said you didn't have one.

Dumb—Talking about babies, you know my father weighed only three pounds when he was born.

Dumber—You don't say. Did he live?

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

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Are you ready for Winter?

It is almost here. To protect yourself and family, your home, barns and stock from the discomforts and destruction from winter, you need your "Farm Service" Hardware Store more than any other place. Here you can get heating apparatus of all kinds, materials to make your buildings weather tight and storm proof, and other necessities to make the long winter days happier and more comfortable.

Why Huddle Around the Old Stove?

The days of stove heat are gone. If you are still doing it, both your health and your pocketbook demand that you install more modern equipment so that all of the rooms in your house can be comfortable all of the time and that your fuel bill won't eat up all of your summer profits. Good heating equipment pays for itself more rapidly than any other one thing that you can buy for the farm home.

If you have drafty windows and doors, get some weather strips at the "tag" store and stop the waste of fuel and the pneumonia-making drafts. There, also, you can get glass for repairing broken windows, door closers that will shut your storm doors tightly, locks, springs, hinges and window catches to replace missing or broken ones.

Other Helps for Farm Home Comfort

Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store for other things that will make winter days more pleasant. There you will find better lights for indoor and outdoor use, water heaters for the home and the stock barn, necessary winter chicken equipment, tools for your repairing and glass substitutes for covering your porches and windows to save fuel, and also for your chicken houses and barns to make your livestock more comfortable. Last but not least, talk to him about a radio, the most wonderful thing that the farmers ever had for winter days and evenings. They are your stores for comfort, convenience and happiness.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men

Your
Farm
Service
Hardware
Store
Pledged to Render a
Real Farm Service.
Advertised

The "tag" is in his window

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser

Stallion Wins Blue Ribbon at Fair

SIR WILLIAM, the purebred Percheron stallion owned by the Franklin County Percheron Breeders' Association, E. A. Nicodemus, Waynesboro, president, has proved that a busy season of breeding 82 mares need not interfere with winning prizes in the show ring. At the recent Ohio State Fair, this remarkable animal was first in the aged stallion class and reserve senior champion to Don Deyos, grand champion at last year's International Livestock Exposition.

Then another stallion in the state selected by agricultural extension workers,—as was Sir William,—also was a prize winner. Range Line Phoenix 2nd, Belgian stallion owned by Hollymeade Farm, in Beaver County, was the blue ribbon winner in the three-year-old class at the Ohio State Fair and later repeated this peformance at Detroit, Michigan, where he also took reserve senior champion and reserve grand champion honors.

National Swine Show Exhibits Larger Than 1926

THE Twelfth Annual National Swine Show was held the week of September 12 to 17 at Peoria, Illinois. The number of hogs on exhibition was 1618 which was an increase of about one-half dozen head over the 1926 show. In most breeds there was a material strengthening over the show in recent years with the exception of the Poland-China breed.

It was pretty commonly agreed that it was the best Duroc show during the past five years.

What could be said of Durocs could also be said of Hampshires, which breed ended up their week's activity with a dispersal sale of the Underhill Hampshires from California. The Chester-White show was fully up to the usual standard in numbers; there being 217 head on exhibition. The Spotted Poland breed was up to previous standards in numbers and the Yorkshire breed was above standard. The Poland China breed had 183 head on the ground with very outstanding tops but lacking by almost 100 entries the number that could be rightfully expected from this breed. Berkshires and Tamworths were about normal in their shows. The Berkshire classes caused some very favorable comment particularly in sows because of their scale and size, but were criticized for a lack of uniformity and in some cases, inferior underpinnings.

Almost any show is made by the judging done and there was a general feeling at the end of the week that there was an excellent job of work done in every breed. Perhaps never in the history of the show has there been a better feeling on the awards than after this 1927 show. Professor Arthur L. Anderson, of Ames, Iowa, worked over the Durocs; Frank E. Shearer, of Joy, Illinois, made the awards of the Chester-Whites; J. M. Dowell, of Seymour, Illinois, tied the Tamworths; Sol L. Leonard, of St. Joseph, Missouri, worked over the Poland-Chinas; R. L. Pemberton, of Le Grange, Iowa, placed the Hampshires, and Canada furnished Professor Waide Toole for the Yorkshires, with Professor L. A. Weaver, of Columbia, Missouri, putting the Berkshires in their proper pens and Professor W. H. Smith, of Urbana, Illinois, making the decisions for the Spotted-Poland China breed. Much of the success of the 1927 show is due to the very capable and efficient work of these gentlemen.

The entries came from eleven states and 105 different herds. From across the country came herds from Pennsylvania and California and in the opposite direction was Wisconsin and Minnesota going south thru Missouri. Certainly this demonstrates that the national is not a show in name only.—E. M. C.

This Boy Has Started His Business Training

SALEM COUNTY will continue to lead New Jersey on hog production while such boys as Joseph Clayton, Jr., Shirley, are engaged in club work. This fourteen-year-old boy shows that it is possible to produce pork at a profit, besides demonstrating a keen insight into business methods.

In the spring of 1927 he bought a Hampshire sow for fifty dollars, giving his note for the full amount. In the early spring she farrowed a litter of ten pigs, all of which she raised.

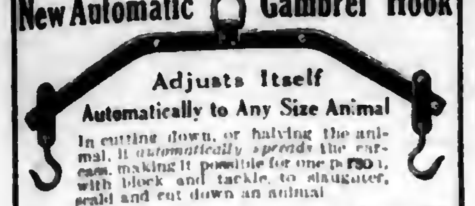
When they were eight weeks old Joseph sold three of them for $30. Four were sold for another $30. He gave his father two of the others for the feed they had consumed and the last one he kept for a breeder.

From the original investment of $50 of borrowed capital on January 27 of this year he has already paid the note, which was not due until January 27, 1928. He has a cash balance of $10, a 200-pound gilt valued at $30 and the original sow, soon to farrow again, with a cash value of $75. The original investment paid this fourteen-year-old boy a cash dividend of 120 per cent, a stock dividend of 60 per cent and the original investment has since increased 50 per cent in value on present-day market values. The investment was made less than eight months ago. In addition the boy has had a barrel full of fun and a year's experience in practical farming.—K.

This Barn Is Kept in Repair

It is the neat appearance of these farm buildings which prompted this picture. Samuel M. Martin, East Earl, Lancaster County, built the barn in 1912 and has kept it in constant repair. It is 102 feet long and 44 feet wide. The two silos are 36 feet high. The ensilage is used to fatten steers during the winter months.—L. W. M.

New Automatic Gambrel Hook



Adjusts Itself
Automatically to Any Size Animal

In cutting down, or halving the animal, it *automatically spreads* the carcass, making it possible for one person, with block and tackle, to slaughter, scald and cut down an animal.

Endorsed by leading Grange associations. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask your dealer or write us direct for full description and prices.

CAMP CURTIN MFG. CO.,
2110 Green Street HARRISBURG, PA.

DAIRY

Guernsey Bull Calves at Farmer's prices Sire's Dam 783 lb. A. R. record. Dams of calves all good A. R. records. Federal accredited herd. Write today for full description and prices. **Fritzlyn Farm, Pipersville, Pa.**

HOLSTEINS High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers in carload lots, at reasonable prices, from T. B. tested county. **GLARNER & GRINGGOLD. West Concord, Minn.**

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. **THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.**

100 HEAD OF HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY COWS—All T. B. Tested, due to freshen this fall. **THE McCULLOUGH FARMS. White Pine, Pa.**

BULL one good registered, T. B. tested Jersey Bull, 11 months old. **W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.**

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS. Whitewater, Wis.**

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. **L. H. TERWILLIGER. WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

SWINE

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. **WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.**

400 CHESTER WHITE, Duroc and Berkshire Pigs 6 weeks old, $4.00; 8 weeks old, $5.00. Ready to ship in Sept. Oct. & Nov. High grade & purebred pigs, $6.00 each. **Oaks Dairy Farm, Wyalusing, Pa.**

BIG SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS Choice spring boars. Fine lot of gilts. All ages. Money makers with good care. **BOYD HAMMAN & SONS. SHILOH, OHIO**

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $1.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. **INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.**

Hampshire Hogs Boars, all sizes, registered. State your wants. **F. W. FOGELSANGER, R. 8, Chambersburg, Pa.**

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE PIGS—Best Strains. Prolific Breed. **J. HOMER REAMS. LUTHERSBURG, PA.**

165 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. **C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.**

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. **J. LEO COUSE. DUSHORE, PA.**

DUROCS Big Type Registered Durocs. Priced right. Shipped on approval. Visit us or write your wants. **G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.**

DOGS

RABBIT DOGS A 1, Reg. English Beagle Female, 3 years old. Four puppies, 6 months old, eligible, well started. Also coon and opossum dog, A-1 tree dog. **MARION R. WILLIS. EASTON, MD.**

Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. **Kaskaskennels, AW-85, Herrick, Ill.**

Rat Terriers, Fox Terriers, Police, Rabbit Hounds. Lists, 10c. **PETER SLATER, Box P.F. PANA, ILL.**

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. **GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.**

SEND TEN CENTS for individual description of fifty hunting hounds, photo group. Fur price list. **Lakeland Fur Hound Exchange, Salem, Mich.**

English Shepherd Pups from real heel working stock. Cheap for quality. **ALBERT HERRMANN, Norwood, Minn.**

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. **848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.**

GOATS

VALUABLE Toggenburg Buck. Nubian Stud. Hornless Saanan and Spanish doe soon fresh. $40. World's Best Milkers. **Goldsborough Goat Farm, Mohnton, Pa.**

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

DOG EATS MASH—DEPRAVED APPETITE.—My Collie dog seems to have a liking for chicken mash. Whenever he has a chance he gets at it and helps himself. Would it be advisable to give him some at any time? My Jersey cow seems to have a liking for soap. Whenever she gets hold of a piece she swallows it. What causes her liking for it? Is it harmful or beneficial for her?—E. G., Hagersville, Pa. There is probably no harm in the dog eating the mash. The major portion of a dog's diet should be milk and meat. Try increasing the variety in the ration for this cow. Allow free access to a mixture of four parts steamed bonemeal and one part salt. The soap will not cause any harmful effect.

PIGS HAVE WORMS.—We have discovered that our hogs suffer from worms. Would you be good enough to advise us how to eradicate the worms and what could be the cause of it? We feed them on a mixed formula such as cob chop, wheat middlings, oats crop, tankage, oil meal, fish meal and salt. This mixture we feed twice a day and for the last six weeks we fed them once a day green sweet corn, ear and stalk. Would very much like to know whether such green feed as sweet corn can do any harm.—H. D., Quakertown, Pa. The ration appears to be very well balanced and should result in rapid gains. We prefer to use the capsule method of treatment for worms. These capsules may be obtained from your veterinarian. Sows about to farrow should be washed, using a dip solution, hauled to a new lot and allowed to farrow on this ground that has not had pigs on it for six months or more. Plan a rotation of hog lots, growing a forage crop in the meantime which plan will lessen the danger of infestation.

TREATMENT FOR ITCHING.—My horse is having trouble with itching mane. I want to try the following recipe. A purgative of Glauber's salt 1 lb., wash of water slightly soured with oil of vitriol and rendered sweet by carbolic acid. Kindly tell me how to dose the salt and how to mix the wash.—T. M. T., Pittsburgh, Pa. You will probably find the following treatment most desirable: Wash the parts with warm water and toilet soap. Follow with a solution containing stock dip made according to directions of the manufacturer. Repeat in five to seven days. One pint to one quart of raw linseed oil will be satisfactory for a laxative.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions. 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER **261 S. Third St., Philadelphia**

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 290 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. **George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

SELECTED S. C. White Leghorn Pullets—April and May hatched. Raised on free range, from "heavy laying" strain, $1.50 each. **C. L. Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.**

100 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets—Hollywood strain, some laying, $1.00 each. 4 mo. old pullets, $1.25 each. **I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.**

CAPONS Best large and small breeds. Lowest prices. **R. C. MacKley, Broguesville, Pa.**

BROWN LEGHORN PULLETS—12 weeks old, eighty cents each. **Helen Carver, Hublersburg, Pa.**

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS—5 months old, $4.00 each. **Box 115, Pennsylvania Farmer.**

PHEASANTS

GOLDEN, silver, Amherst, Reeves, Silver Seabright, Buff Cochin, Bantams. **N. B. Custead, Oliphant Furnace, Pa.**

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay when received. **United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or chewing, 4 lbs $1; 12, $2.25; send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. **United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Kentucky.**

SPECIAL OFFER—Leaf chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1; ten $1.75. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Pay when received. **Kentucky Tobacco Company, West Paducah, Kentucky.**

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. **Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.**

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write **Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.**

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. **F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.**

CIGARS

"THE IDEAL SMOKE"—Box of 25 National Stars Cigars. Sweet to the last puff. $1.00 postpaid. Box of 50, $1.90. C. O. D. orders accepted. **J. C. Hillebrand, Red Lion, Pa.**

FARM LANDS

STROUTS NEW FALL BARGAINS—Farms with harvested crops, horses, dairy herds, equipment. New supplementary catalog, the pick of farm values in many states. Illustrated, interesting, vital information for farm seekers. It tells of farms with sleek cattle, valuable timberlots, convenient cozy homes, of barns crammed with crops, of cellars filled with barrels of potatoes, fresh vegetables, apples, canned fruit and vegetables, a sumptuous winter's living. On pg. 14 there's a farm of 117 acres averaging over $60 weekly, abundance fruit, water, wood, good 8-room house, 70 ft. basement barn, etc., motor bus service, near everything; genuine money-maker at $6750 including 4 horses, 10 fine cows, bull, hens, machinery, almost new, hay, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, firewood; see pictures. Hundreds others, all bargains. Write today for free catalog. **STROUT AGENCY, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

LIST OF OVER 100 FARMS—1 to 200 acres, $1250 to $30,000. Get our folder. **Suburban Realty Co., Specializing in Farms, 400 Agri. Trust Bldg., Lancaster, Pa.**

NORTH CAROLINA FARM—Own three near Raleigh. Will sell one reasonable. Mild climate. **W. O. Pruitt, Greensboro, N. C.**

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write **Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.**

FARM—93 acres excellent buildings, land and markets, $7,000, terms to suit. **V. Else, Morrisville, Pa.**

HONEY

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer, 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, $1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.**

DELICIOUS EXTRACTED CLOVER HONEY—We offer you biggest value. Write for prices. **Appeldoorn, Hamler, Ohio.**

MISCELLANEOUS

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.**

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. **Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.**

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. **H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.**

WANTED—Ginseng, price high. Mayapple root. Beeswax. Hides. Furs in season. Write, **R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.**

CROSLEY RADIO—3 tubes, batteries and phones, $10. Sattley engine, 2½ horse, $25. Letz grinder, $12. **H. VanKuren, Rummerfield, Pa.**

MAKE MONEY raising canaries in spare time. We teach you how to do it successfully. Full particulars for 10c. **E. Hanna, 343 Ellicott, Buffalo, N. Y.**

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. **Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.**

Senior School Box Outfit

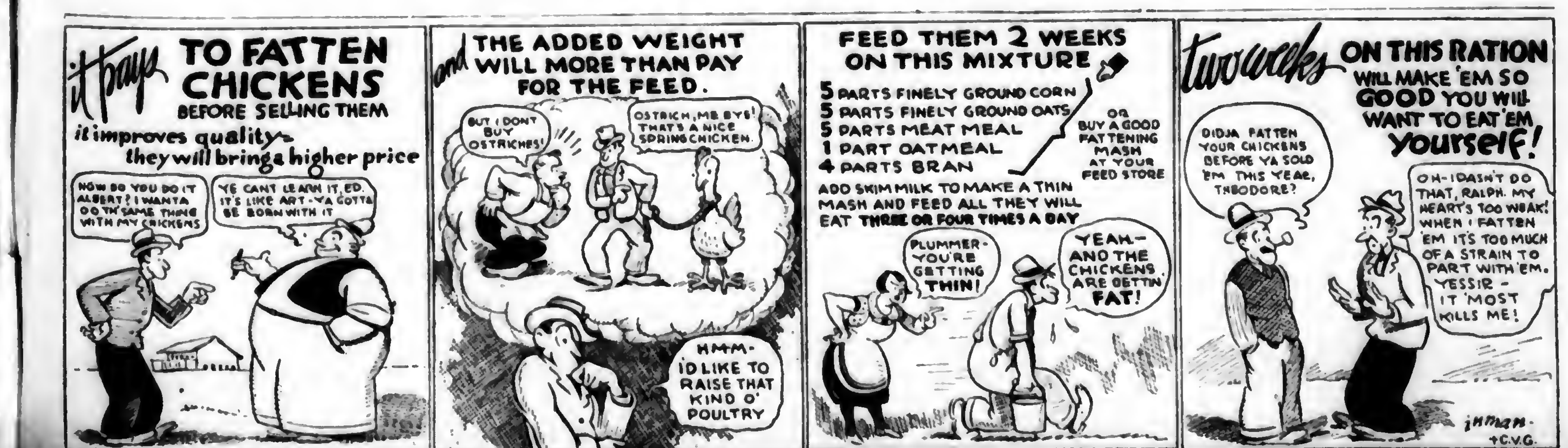
Something Real

Contains 14 articles including a brass protractor—a compass fitted with a pencil—a 7-inch rule—pencil sharpener—eraser—3 pen points in a container—a pen holder—6 high-grade lead pencils—one combination red and blue pencil—all in a handsome, silver cloth-covered box, fitted with metal clasp.

Send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer either new or renewal, at 50c each and this splendid outfit will be forwarded to your address postage prepaid. Reward No. 602.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


it pays TO FATTEN CHICKENS BEFORE SELLING THEM
it improves quality—
they will bring a higher price
HOW DO YOU DO IT ALBERT? I WANTA DO TH' SAME THING WITH MY CHICKENS
YE CAN'T LEARN IT, ED. IT'S LIKE ART—YA GOTTA BE BORN WITH IT
and THE ADDED WEIGHT WILL MORE THAN PAY FOR THE FEED.
BUT I DON'T BUY OSTRICHES!
OSTRICH, ME EYE! THAT'S A NICE SPRING CHICKEN.
HMM—ID LIKE TO RAISE THAT KIND O' POULTRY
FEED THEM 2 WEEKS ON THIS MIXTURE
5 PARTS FINELY GROUND CORN
5 PARTS FINELY GROUND OATS
5 PARTS MEAT MEAL
1 PART OATMEAL
4 PARTS BRAN
OR BUY A GOOD FATTENING MASH AT YOUR FEED STORE
ADD SKIM MILK TO MAKE A THIN MASH AND FEED ALL THEY WILL EAT THREE OR FOUR TIMES A DAY
PLUMMER—YOU'RE GETTING THIN!
YEAH—AND THE CHICKENS ARE GETTIN FAT!
two weeks ON THIS RATION WILL MAKE 'EM SO GOOD YOU WILL WANT TO EAT 'EM yourself!
DIDJA FATTEN YOUR CHICKENS BEFORE YA SOLD 'EM THIS YEAR, THEODORE?
OH—I DASN'T DO THAT, RALPH. MY HEART'S TOO WEAK! WHEN I FATTEN 'EM IT'S TOO MUCH OF A STRAIN TO PART WITH 'EM. YESSIR—IT 'MOST KILLS ME!
INMAN + C.V.G.

GLASS CLOTH Brings 10,690 Winter Eggs

E. V. Agler had wonderful results with GLASS CLOTH last winter. He writes: "When we moved here there was no poultry house. The owner let us use the barn and garage. By taking off a few boards and replacing with GLASS CLOTH it made a fine place to handle the hens. In October we got 3826 eggs which sold for $128.55. In November, 3863 eggs, cash, $151.00. December, 3001 eggs, cash $101.55. That makes a total in three months of $381.19 which is not bad for 242 hens. GLASS CLOTH works wonders. I am not in favor of ordinary window glass at all."

FRED TURNER
Originator of Glass Cloth

Put Ultra-Violet Rays to Work for You

You can get big egg yields all winter just as easy as these folks did. Just give your hens ultra-violet light through GLASS CLOTH windows. Window glass stops these rays. Science has discovered hens will not lay without them. Put up GLASS CLOTH and the hens become active. Egg paralysis disappears. Egg glands function like it was June. High winter egg prices bring big profits. It is not uncommon for 400 hens to lay $1000 worth of eggs in the cold months. GLASS CLOTH is cheap. You can afford to use plenty of it. That is what hens need—plenty of real sunlight and exercise—plenty of ultra-violet rays. You are going to feed your hens anyway. Why not get a $5.00 roll of GLASS CLOTH and make them pay you profits? It is easy to put up. Just fasten it on home made frames. Half a million poultry raisers have taken the glass from their poultry house windows and put up GLASS CLOTH. It is the new way. The modern way. The profitable way.

"CASH IN HAND"

R. G. Hughes made this poultry house out of a corn crib. The big GLASS CLOTH windows saved him $60 over sash and glass and brought him more winter eggs than he ever thought possible. He says before he used GLASS CLOTH eggs were scarce on his farm "as snowballs in Africa." Almost at once his 100 hens "started on a laying spree" and he says, "Since then I have bought all our groceries and feed for the cows and chickens and much of our clothing from the sale of eggs. I also bought my potato seed and garden fertilizer and my wife has bought many articles for the house--all from egg money."

A $5.00 roll of GLASS CLOTH brought Mr. Hughes all this new prosperity.

He says, "It sure keeps the poultry house warm. One day it was 22° outside and 78° inside.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
ON OUR
NEW SUPER-STRENGTH MATERIAL

A new cloth of tremendous strength is being used in GLASS CLOTH this year. It is the strongest material of its kind. No ordinary accident will tear it. It is "tough as boot leather."

This has been done without one cent increase in price. In fact, to introduce this new material to you, we make this amazing SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Go to your dealer, or, if he does not have GLASS CLOTH yet, mail the coupon with $5.00 and we will send you, postpaid, a big roll of the new GLASS CLOTH, 45 ft. long and one yard wide—135 sq. ft.

Use This COUPON

TURNER BROS., DEPT. 633
BLADEN, NEBR. or WELLINGTON, OHIO

I enclose $..........for which send me..........rolls of GLASS CLOTH, prepaid, parcel post. If not satisfied after ten days' use I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name..
Address..
Town..............................State........

COPYRIGHT, 1927, BY TURNER BROS.

Strength!

Nine people, total weight 1062 lbs., standing on a frame of the new, super-strength GLASS CLOTH. Such strength means extra life and durability. Extra value for your money. GLASS CLOTH can repay its cost many times in a single year. It is a very profitable investment.

NOTE to DEALERS

The demand for GLASS CLOTH is so great we have been forced to fill orders direct from the factory in localities where we have no dealer representative. Many excellent territories are still open. GLASS CLOTH is the kind of product you can take pride in selling. It makes a profit for you and a profit for your customer. Our new material is by far the finest of its kind. Write today for trial dealer roll and our attractive dealer proposition, or order from your hardware jobber.

Guaranteed

Use this material for poultry house windows, storm doors, storm windows, and barn or hog house windows. If, after ten days' use you do not find it more satisfactory than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money.

Quality

GLASS CLOTH is now of such high quality you should be satisfied with nothing short of the genuine. We have placed it with thousands of dealers, all of whom now make you this Special Trial Offer. If there is not a GLASS CLOTH dealer in your town yet, order on the coupon.

Under average conditions GLASS CLOTH lasts from one to four seasons. Yet it pays such profits it would be a good investment if you had to change it much oftener.

For your protection we have placed the name "GLASS CLOTH" on every yard. It is your guarantee of super-strength, extra quality material. Avoid any material not bearing the name. Take advantage of our Special Trial Offer today.

Winter-Tight Home Brings Comfort

"Glass Cloth is great stuff," writes J. Austin. Last fall I made storm windows for our house by tacking it over the window screens and I put it over the screen door to make a storm door. I closed up the porch with it too. It was a cold winter but our house was warmer than it ever was before. It cost me $6.70. The same job done with glass would of cost $115. When I took the Glass Cloth down this spring it was almost good as new. I figure we saved on both fuel and doctor bills. We hardly had a cold all winter."

Got Eggs All Winter

"After using GLASS CLOTH two years I would not trade one frame of it for a dozen frames of ordinary glass. Last winter I had only 36 hens, but many days I got as high as 33 eggs." ---W. B. Houston

Think of the winter egg money he would have made if he had had 360 hens instead of just 36. Now that you can have GLASS CLOTH it pays to keep hens over the winter. They pay bigger profits than in summer time, due to high winter egg prices.

Every poultry raiser should see to it he gets winter eggs this winter. All you need is a few yards of GLASS CLOTH on the sunny side of the hen house. Order today.

TURNER BROS. Dept. 633 Write Nearest Office Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)
Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1927 No. 16

Feeding time

Milk produced in the high Alps is handled cooperatively and goes to the local cheesemaker. Page 3.

Wright engineers examine Lindbergh's engine!

What their findings tell you about lubrication

In a few days of actual flying Col. Lindbergh's engine did harder work than your car or tractor will probably do in the next 6 months.

In these flights his engine usually ran with wide-open throttle under a heavy load, much as your tractor engine operates. But the load was many times greater than your tractor ever carries.

And on his famous New York to Paris flight his engine ran without stopping for 33⅓ hours, where your tractor seldom runs continuously more than 6 or 8 hours.

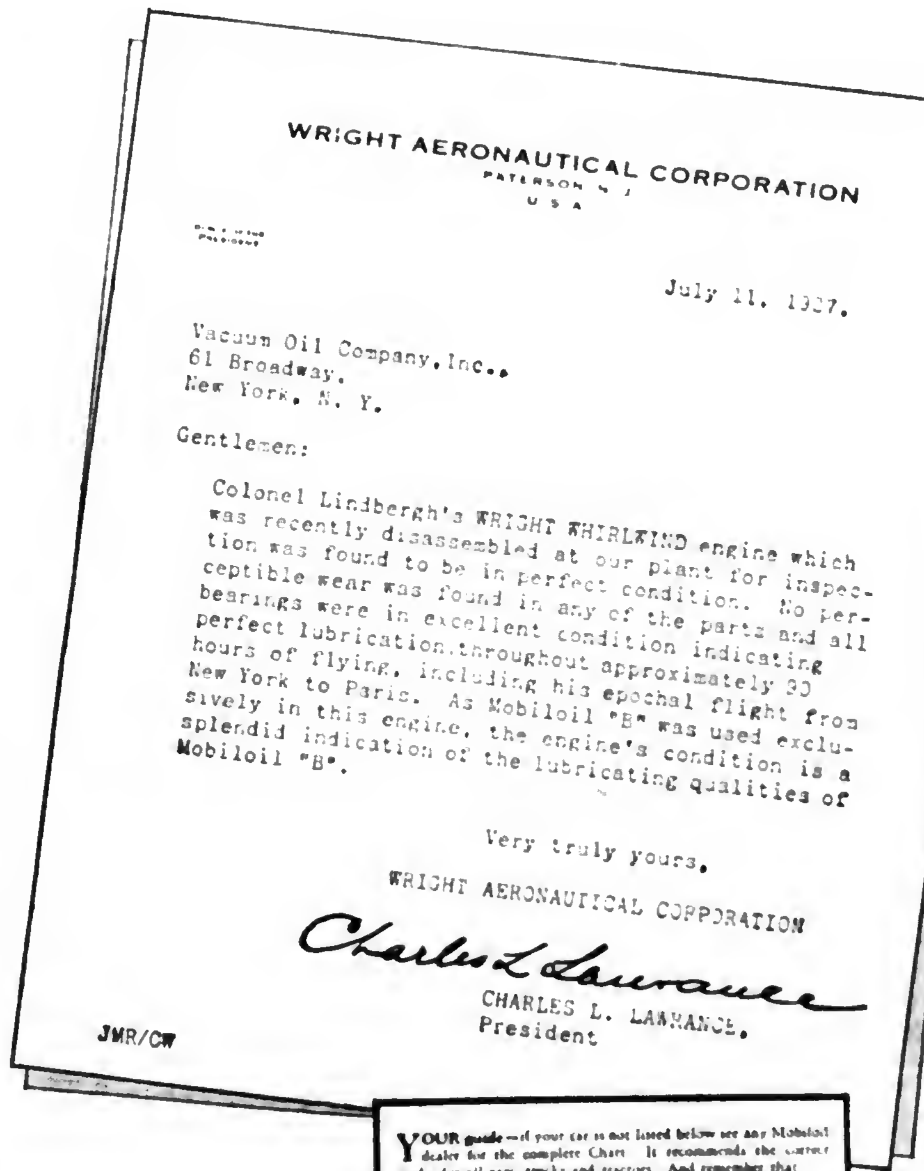
Shortly before Col. Lindbergh took off again for his nation-wide tour of this country, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation examined his engine.

The letter at the right explains their findings.

Col. Lindbergh uses our regular stock Mobiloil "B" — the same oil that is recommended for many farm tractors. The grade recommended for the Fordson and many others is Mobiloil "BB" which is made from the same stocks but is somewhat lighter in body. A nearby Mobiloil dealer has these oils. His Mobiloil Chart will tell you exactly which grade of Mobiloil to use in each of your engines.

The best way to buy Mobiloil is in 30- and 55-gallon steel drums with faucets. Your dealer will give you a substantial discount on these quantity purchases. He also has the 10-gallon drum with faucet and the 5-gallon tipper box.

Mobiloil may cost you a little more by the gallon but it is cheaper in the long run. Let Mobiloil banish wear in all your automotive engines just as it did in Col. Lindbergh's engine.



WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION
PATERSON N. J.
U. S. A.

July 11, 1927.

Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.,
61 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Colonel Lindbergh's WRIGHT WHIRLWIND engine which was recently disassembled at our plant for inspection was found to be in perfect condition. No perceptible wear was found in any of the parts and all bearings were in excellent condition indicating perfect lubrication throughout approximately 90 hours of flying, including his epochal flight from New York to Paris. As Mobiloil "B" was used exclusively in this engine, the engine's condition is a splendid indication of the lubricating qualities of Mobiloil "B".

Very truly yours,
WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION
Charles L. Lawrance
CHARLES L. LAWRANCE,
President

JMR/CW

YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that

609 automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB" and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E.")

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A						
" other mod's	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mod's	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Dodge Bros 4-cyl	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell					A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Velie	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight 4			B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		

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Vol. 96—No. 16 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY OCTOBER 15, 1927 Whole No. 1587

The Alps Shelter Swiss Co-ops

Dairying Is Leading Business Among Snowcapped Peaks—By H. G. Niesley

Upper—A Swiss rural farm home showing the architecture so common among the houses. Bank barns, as seen here, are general. Barn and house are under the same roof.

Lower—Cheese is assembled here for export and sale. The ripening process is continued here. Cheese is held from 10 to 12 months before being shipped.

COOPERATION is quite common in many European countries, but Switzerland has developed it almost as extensively as has little Denmark, if not entirely so.

The dairy business, of course, leads here. Around the 3000 or more cheese factories, of which this country boasts, are organized local societies of farmers with about 30 to 40 members in each. The first of these were organized in 1850. Many local factories are necessary, because we learned that milk used for cheese does not survive much transportation. Each local society, then, sells milk to the local cheesemaker or manufacturer. These locals were united into district or canton (township) groups, and in 1907 a federation was effected. About 95 per cent of the dairy farmers, or 104,431, are members owning 559,695 cows.

Switzerland now is giving more attention to butter. Formerly, the manufacture of this product was considered secondary to the cheese business. Therefore, a poor quality article resulted, but economic conditions have changed it. Switzerland formerly imported 900 carloads of butter per year for local consumption.

Ice Cream Making Just Started

Cheese and condensed milk continue to be the leading dairy products. Cheese marketing is heavier due to increased milk production and other countries, such as France, Italy, Denmark, Holland and the United States, going into the business. Emmenthal cheese is the one exported principally to America. Exports amount to about 50 to 60 cars per month. In April, just before our visit, 99 carloads found their way to the United States. Germany is the second heaviest buyer. These facts were given by Mr. G. Michaud, secretary of the Central Union of Swiss Dairy farmers, whom we found very helpful in giving us all the information desired.

This Central Union of Dairy Farmers is the federation of all the district organizations and represents all the farmers of the country. In addition, the farmer manufacturer and the trade are represented by a Cheese Union. The Dairy Union agrees on the price that shall be paid for milk, while the Cheese Union handles prices of cheese to manufacturers and trade. Price changes come to farmers about twice per year.

Ice cream making has just started in Switzerland. There are only three ice cream factories. They say wine drinkers are not extensive users of sweets, but we look for great strides in the ice cream business in European countries.

A Simmental bull at Zollokalphin Agricultural School near Berne, Switzerland. This breed makes up fifty-one per cent of the cow population of this country; Brown Swiss is second with thirty-eight per cent.

Milk Is Boiled

Fluid milk consumption in Switzerland is the highest per capita of any country, about one liter (approximately one quart) per capita, per day. No milk is used raw, all being boiled before drinking. The price in Berne we found to be about 7 cents per quart to the consumer and 4½ cents to the farmer. Milk is sold "loose," that is, not bottled.

The surplus problem also affects Switzerland. December to March comprise the period of surplus. This milk is made into cheese, and farmers are required to take home a certain amount of cheese weekly for their own consumption.

Many of the cattle are moved up into the mountains about June 1, and there they remain for the summer, grazing on the mountain sides.

Electric Light Rates Are Low

Milk for fluid purposes is delivered twice daily to the distribution plant. The average test is 3.8-4.0 per cent, with an average yield of 3000 kilograms (6000 pounds).

Many farmers keep hogs to which they feed the whey, a byproduct of the cheese factory. The usual number of pigs is the same as cows (from 8 to 10 per farm).

About 95 per cent of farms in Switzerland have electricity. Thru utilization of the extensive natural water power facilities of the country a surplus of electricity is generated, and this is sold to neighboring countries for private and commercial use.

In the section around Berne, the rates for light were about 7 cents per kilowatt hour, motor 3 to 5 cents, and heat from 1 to 1 3-5 cents. Two cheese factories which are heated electrically during the night receive electricity at two-fifths of one cent per kilowatt hour.

Not Enough Farms for Young Men

"The Swiss Farmers' Union" is another type of farm organization which combines all types of organization into one central organization. Its function is both political and educational.

The important divisions are: (1) Building office. (Makes plans for farm buildings and sells them at nominal cost). (2) Political. (3) Farm records. (These records now have such recognition that they are used in land appraisals). (4) Division of loans to farmers. (To enable young farmers to purchase farms).

The average size of farms is about 13 hectars (33 acres), and the average price (land and buildings) is 500 to 700 francs per hectar (about $600).

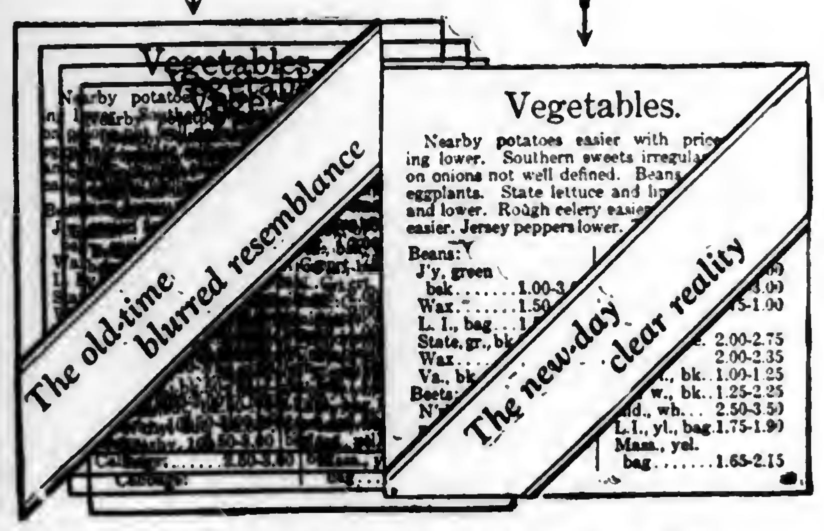
One farm we visited sold for 10,000 francs per hectar ($1000 per acre) without buildings; later 150,000 francs were expended in constructing buildings. Of course, real small farms cost more.

There are from 75 to 100 young men for every farm offered for sale in Switzerland.

The laws concerning disposition of land at death vary considerably in the different cantons (townships). Upon the death of the owner some farms go to one son, while others are inherited by the whole family. Such an arrangement has resulted in a wonderful feeling of attachment to the land. For example, we were told of a case where a tract of 2.1 hectars, about 5 acres, was taken for government purposes. It was divided into 56 parts, belonging to 31 owners.

FADA Radio

Which would you rather have?



The writer of this was a farm boy. He knows what a great thing radio is for the farm, giving the finest entertainment the big city stations can offer and last-minute market and weather reports. When it comes to choosing a set, why not do as you do with tractors, milking machines or cultivators? Demonstrations are free. But just remember this about the Fada. When you buy a Fada set be sure you buy a Fada speaker. For only a Fada speaker can bring out the fine points of a Fada set. And only the two together can give you the benefit of the exclusive Fada principle of Harmonated Reception. Until you hear a Fada set *and* speaker you cannot realize how far modern radio has advanced on the road to perfection.

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WHAT STATE COLLEGE FOUND

Two lots of fifteen hogs each were fed for ninety days on a ration of cornmeal, buckwheat, middlings and tankage, self-fed to one group and hand-fed to the other. Here was the result:

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Cost per cwt., gain	$5.74	$7.17
Profit above feed cost	$7.41	$3.18

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Box A-4, LEOLA, PENNSYLVANIA

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

THE coolest August in half a century, a normal September, and the hottest October, so far, on record. That makes the fall of 1927 almost unique, and keeps farmers guessing. But the official weatherman keeps prating about this being only a normal year, and that there is nothing unusual about it. The trouble with him is that he deals in averages. Adding two extremes together and dividing by two will give you an average, but that does not tell the whole story.

✦ ✦ ✦

ALBERT gathered fifteen eggs from his flock of Leghorns the day they were five months old. That seems to us an early start, and they are not getting a laying mash either. In fact, we did not care to have them begin before they were six months old. There is danger of a heavy molt starting this fall, especially if the weather should be very warm for any length of time. Eggs are bringing a good retail price now,—seventy cents for strictly fresh, first grade.

✦ ✦ ✦

OUR trade has steadily increased at both the roadside market and on the delivery route during the summer and fall. Our greatest difficulty is in not having enough of some things. Our motto is "Good, fresh produce at reasonable prices," and we are glad to realize that our efforts are appreciated, as is shown by our trade. But the season is nearly over in many lines. We look forward to the time when we shall have developed a larger line, so that we may have a steady trade for a good part of the year. One of the essential principles of success in any line of agricultural work is to produce things so that there is a steady income thruout the year.

✦ ✦ ✦

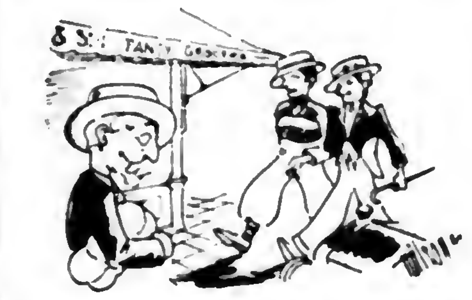
MY TERM of service as a juror in the federal court expired on September 30th. Two weeks is plenty long enough for one stretch of that kind of work. Even that much close association with alleged crime and all that goes with the unraveling of the circumstances has a depressing effect on one who naturally loves to think well of the human race. One of the sad experiences in my life is to realize, as I have grown older, that many of the good things I believed, as a boy, about the human family are not so.

✦ ✦ ✦

AS I SAT listening to the testimony offered in the many cases,—cases relating to the misuse of the mails, postal robberies, fradulent interstate commerce, the illegal manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor, etc.,—the query, "why do so many people violate the laws of the land?" kept rising in my mind, and the evident answer is, "to make easy money quickly." Principle, conscience and loyalty to country, even regard for common decency, are thrown aside in order to satisfy greed. Verily, the Apostle Paul knew the cardinal human weaknesses when he wrote to Timothy, "The love of money is the root of all evil."

✦ ✦ ✦

BUT all this leaves us in a rather pessimistic mood. Is there no way by which the human race may be lifted from the sordid things of life into better things? Yes, there is. Fortunately for my own peace of mind, Mrs. Kester and I attended a picture show the evening I finished my jury duties. The title of the picture was "The King of Kings," and it portrays the life, work and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. It is a picture which every man, woman and child should see. It is portrayed in a reverent spirit, and by masters of the art of portrayal. It revives in the mind that which we all know but sometimes forget, that only the power which He manifested and recommended can remake weak, sinful man into the being he was intended to be.



The Cheerful Plowman

Wasting Time on Extremes

JUST see those dudes! Say, why, I say, do extremes steal our time away? Dressed up? I'm not a perfect judge. I may, indeed, possess a grudge but such extremes as those, I guess, do not conform to perfect dress! Those dainty gents, I'm bold to say, waste half of every working day in dolling up and when they're thru, they look like cads, I'll say they do!

No, I've no kick on any man, from Portland, Maine, to Hindustan, who buys good clothes, that's his concern, and I've no right to scoff or spurn, but when a fellow decks himself to imitate a dancing elf, or half of Ringling's big parade, with tie as loud as lemonade, then I declare it's plain to all he's wasting time, both spring and fall, for if he dresses like a Turk he is not thinking of his work.

In this big thriving age of ours a man should give his major powers to his big task, whate'er it be, that's how the thing appeals to me, and any fellow togged like that from shoes and spats to crown of hat is thinking superficial thought, his mind's divided, like as not! I'd rather see those fellows there with blistered palms and tousled hair, I'd rather see them painting walls decked out in sky-blue overalls than diddling down the thorofare with that extreme and silly air!

There may be truth in that old chime that no man owns another's time and no man has a right to say how other men shall spend the day, but none the less it grieves my shade to see those dudes out on parade! My, how their armor flames and gleams! They're wasting time on punk extremes!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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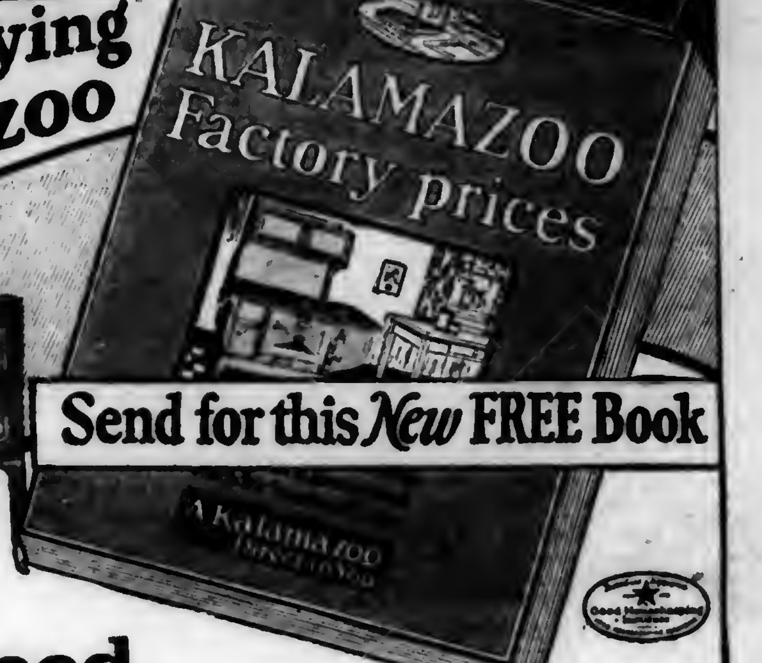

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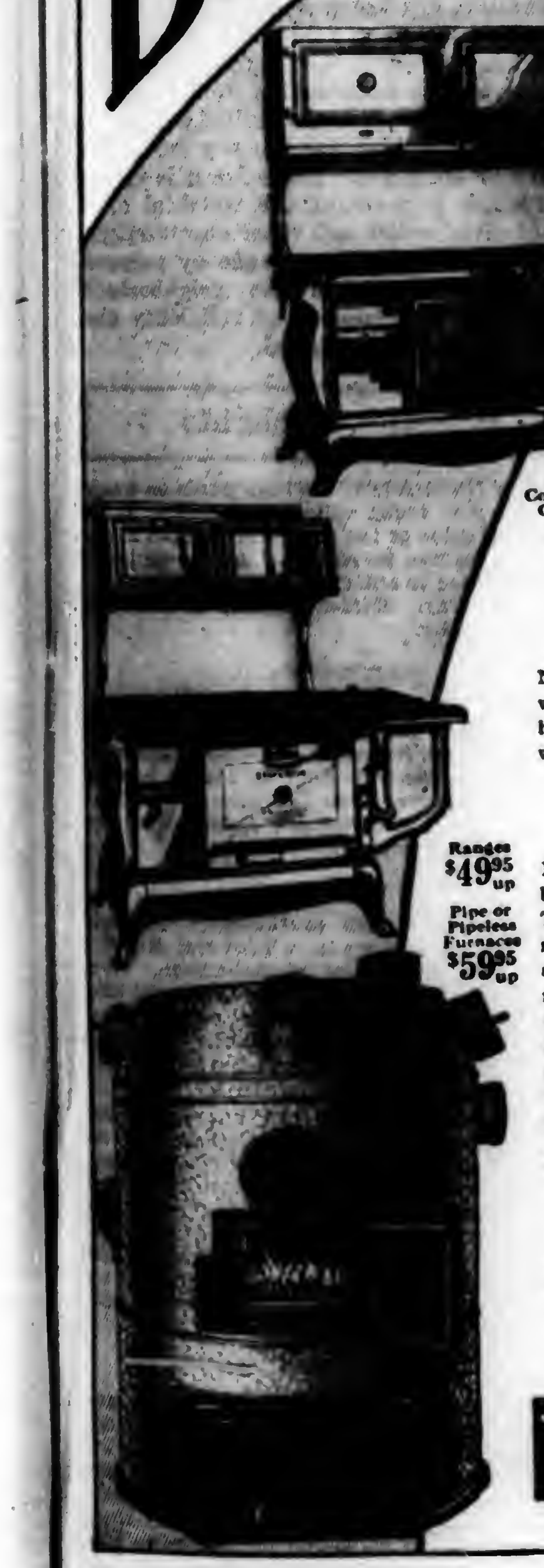

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 96, No. 16 Phila., Pa., October 15, 1927 Whole No. 1587

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

There is nothing so powerful as truth and nothing so strange.—Daniel Webster

Comments on the Week's News

THE Mexicans make a serious business of their elections and back their favorite candidate with bullets. During the presidential election last week a revolt developed and armed clashes occurred in many places. At this writing the news indicates the possibility of a general revolution. Three regiments of the Mexico City garrison have mutinied already and the city is patroled by 15,000 troops. President Calles claims to "have the situation well in hand," but others feel that the rebellion against the present government is ominous, to say the least.

✦ ✦ ✦

The American Legion which just closed its sessions in Paris appointed a delegation of legionnaires to visit, in a "good will" tour, some of the nearby governments. When they visited the king's palace in Belgium, several Pennsylvania delegates followed the official tourists determined to see the royal family, also. American officials who passed the visitors in at the door rejected the self-appointed callers and this caused a regrettable brawl. One Philadelphian who was most insistent used his fists recklessly, but was finally subdued and turned away. All Americans, and Pennsylvanians especially, will regret this boorish action.

✦ ✦ ✦

The new and discriminating tariff law which was recently enacted in France may be made the basis of a demand for tariff revision in this country. Already our government is considering the "flexible" tariff idea so that trade relations may be resumed on the old basis. The French government disclaims any idea of using their measure as a club to force American leniency in the matter of war debt. Their arguments in favor of their present tariff rates are very similar to those we have been used to hearing in this country. In spite of the complacent reassurance we hear that our tariff law is "all right and universally popular," the signs point towards a reopening of the subject in the next campaign.

✦ ✦ ✦

The Committee of Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads has put out a little bulletin of information, from which we extract the following:

There are 418,000 miles of track worth $10,450,000,000.

The roads have 68,000 locomotives costing $1,360,000,000.

The total value of all property as valued by the Interstate Commerce Commission is $25,795,000,000.

There are 868,601 holders of railroad stock, not counting the employes.

Railroad taxes have increased 228 per cent in thirteen years, while dividends have increased 22 per cent.

✦ ✦ ✦

The immigration figures put out by the Department of Labor show that more women than men are coming into the United States. A partial explanation of this is found in the fact that many of them come to join their husbands who came ahead, but another reason is that the male population of most of the European countries was reduced by the casualties of the great war to a greater extent than was the female population. For this reason the chances for mating are greater here than in Europe, especially since the males outnumber the females in the foreign sections of this country.

The Corn Borer Report

FOR several weeks we have been waiting for the report of the official investigators which would tell us just what was accomplished by the whirlwind efforts at corn borer eradication made last spring. Well, it has just come to hand and is entitled, "An Honest Look at the Situation." The report is made by the international corn-borer organization which met, "250 strong," the last week in September, to review the situation.

The report begins by reporting the mutual agreement that more research work is vitally necessary, and a promise to continue the present policies. The committee indorses and heartily approves the work that it has done, and especially commends the farmers who cooperated in the clean-up campaign. We quote:

"The committee reiterates its opinion that it will be impossible to eradicate the borer or even to prevent its spread to corn-growing areas not yet infested. However, it is believed that the compulsory clean-up of 1927 not only greatly reduced the rate of infestation increase, but has been succesful in preventing serious commercial losses, and that the expenditure of large funds for this purpose has been completely justified."

Considerable space is given in the report to the Canadian situation, and says that corn was a total failure for three years before the clean-up methods of 1927 were inaugurated, but a fifty-per-cent reduction in damage was found this fall.

As an answer to the many complaints made by farmers about slow payment for the work they did last spring, the explanation is offered that "it was some job" to make out 180,000 checks and vouchers. They make the comment that "Rome was not built in a day." All of which will, no doubt, be sufficient to pacify the farmers who waited five or six months for their pay.

Under the heading, "Where the Money Goes," the following information is given:

$3,000,000 for equipment and machinery, including gas and oil.

$250,000 for extension and education work.

$1,250,000 for general expenses, including office equipment and salaries.

$4,200,000 for extra labor fees to farmers.

$1,300,000 for work this fall and next spring.

A National Economic Menace

IN SPITE of "blue sky" laws, government bureaus, and other agencies intended to make the selling of fake and worthless stock difficult or impossible, the business continues in such proportions as to be a real menace. Every year countless thousands of citizens are fleeced out of their savings by slick-tongued agents of fake stock firms. Of course, the buyers are also responsible for this condition. There are many people born with an over-sized gullibility, and nothing short of a personal attendant will keep them from being made dupes, while there is another class whose greed for big gains makes them susceptible to the blandishments of the unprincipled promoter.

The annual losses sustained in this way are big enough to affect legitimate business and to retard development in many ways. When a man loses $1000 which he might well have invested in his business, or in making improvements to his property and equipment, many others lose potential business also.

Fake promoters keep well informed about the condition of class prosperity. A few years ago, it was the farm field which offered the best picking. Thousands of farmers lost heavily from unwise investments following the war period. Now, it is the skilled artisan, he who has been making good money during the last five or six years. The subject is important enough to warrant the watchful oversight of civic bodies and other organizations. Whenever a raid is being made by personal solicitors, somebody in the neighborhood should raise the question of reliability and have the matter investigated.

Editorial Sidelights

"FORT NECESSITY." Those words on a sign we saw today called back rather vague memories of some of the things we learned in our first school course in history. An arrow under the sign pointed to a flagpole in a field a few hundred yards away. Evidently there is little left of Fort Necessity.

A short distance farther along the road was a marker pointing to the monument over General Braddock's grave. Someway, it seems rather hard on the British General—that he should have to remain all these years near the scene of his downfall, where that young upstart, George Washington, first made a name for himself.

Those familiar with southwestern Pennsylvania will know that we have been traveling the National Pike today, east of Uniontown. Now we are in a hotel room trying to figure out how high we would be if all the hills we climbed today were piled up one on top of another.

The climbing wasn't so bad, but the coming down again was awful. Some of those hills on the National Pike just do not know when to stop. They go down twice as far as any self-respecting hill should go, then make a sharp turn or two to throw off your guard and start going down some more. Motor trucks seldom have use for their high gear. They are always either going up or coming down,—either way they must use second or low.

Between the hills, and on top of them, are some very fine farms. Some of them are more than 2000 feet above sea level, and the progressive farmers are growing crops of potatoes, oats and hay of which river-bottom owners of the eastern counties could be proud. They love their mountains, too, and we would feel the same way about them if we lived among them. No one knows how beautiful this earth of ours really is until he has looked down upon it from the top of a mountain,—or from an airplane.

WANT NO DAIRY RELIEF

Agriculture Pays Higher Freight Rate—World Needs to Increase Consumption—Ship More Vegetables.

Washington, D. C.

THE new Ohio farm relief plan is receiving considerable attention at the Washington headquarters of the farm organizations. Being somewhat limited in their public statements by the official declarations of the various organizations they represent, the Washington representatives are inclined to await the action of their organization before taking a definite stand on controversial questions.

Nevertheless, it may be definitely stated that the dairy industry feels that there is no occasion for having dairy products included in any farm relief legislation. In the past the only request that the dairy industry has made of Congress is that its products be left out of the various farm relief bills.

Rates High on Farm Products

In reviewing the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in making for the first time practical application of the principle involved in the Hoch-Smith resolution, in ordering reductions in freight rates on deciduous fruits from California, it is interesting to note that six years ago the National Grange called to the attention of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry the fact that the railroads were then charging an average of $3.49 a ton for the transportation of agricultural products as compared with only $2.54 a ton for carrying manufactured products.

It was pointed out at that time by the Grange that from actual official records more than six per cent of the total income of agriculture was paid in transporting about one-half of its products by rail to market, while only 2 per cent of the total income of manufacturing was paid for transportation for more than 90 per cent of the manufactured products to market.

Have Hazy Ideas of World Needs

Delegates to the world economic conference appear to have a hazy understanding of the world agricultural needs, according to a report from Asher Hobson, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

In resolutions adopted by the conference for submission to the League of Nations, it was inferred that the basic cause of the agricultural depression relates to the underconsumption of agricultural products caused largely by the inadequate demand in European industrial centers, rather than to overproduction.

Mr. Hobson says this conclusion seems to have been reached in spite of the fact that documents submitted to the conference indicated that the world production of foodstuffs and raw materials was from 16 to 18 per cent greater in 1925 than in 1913, while the world population was only about 5 per cent greater.

The leading thought of the conference seems to have been that the chief need of agriculture is to be able to produce food at lower production costs so that the people of the cities can have cheaper food.

Dr. Boyce Appointed Director

Dr. John S. Boyce, of Oregon, has been appointed director of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. Since it was established by the Department of Agriculture in 1923 the Northeastern Station has been under the charge of S. T. Dana, who has resigned to become dean of the new Michigan School of Forestry at Ann Arbor.

Vegetable Production Increases

The heavy drop in prices of vegetables is largely due to the vast increase in vegetable production over demand in recent years. The Department of Agriculture market specialists say that production of vegetables has been increasing from three to four times as fast as the growth of the population. This is particularly evident in statistics of carload-lot shipments of vegetables which increased from 345,572 in 1920 to 494,691 in 1924. Lettuce is an extreme case with a five-year increase for the same period from 13,788 carloads to 41,960 carolads. California, alone, shipped about twice as many cars in 1926 as were shipped in the entire country in 1920.

Disregard Appearance of Schools

Rural communities building small schoolhouses with rare exceptions do not employ the services of specialists and builders who are familiar with modern standards for school buildings, consequently, says the Federal Bureau of Education, small school buildings in rural communities continue to be built without regard to appearance or to the demands of modern methods of teaching or general hygienic considerations. This condition is being remedied to some extent by state laws providing supervision and standardization in the construction of new schoolhouses.—E. E. R.

WILL KILL DEER

Plan to Thin Out Deer Where They Do Damage—Birds and Rabbits Numerous—Will Widen Roads.

Harrisburg, Pa.

MEMBERS of the State Game Commission have determined to adhere to their policy of killing deer by their own agents in districts where the animals have been doing damage. This is the net result of the meeting of the commission here a few days ago when protests were made. It was decided to go right along with the killing in districts found to have been annoyed and if necessary to stand a test of the action in the courts. If the objections heard here are anything to go by the subject is one which will be much heard from in the next legislature. There are groups within groups which have differing ideas on the proposition. Meanwhile the killing in what are known as "restricted" areas will go on.

There Are Plenty of Birds

Reports generally coming to Harrisburg indicate there will be no lack of game birds in those parts of Pennsylvania favorable to quail and the like. Incidentally, many reports of closing of farm lands to hunting have come from the vicinity of cities and the larger boroughs and led to the usual kicks at the Capitol. Rabbits have been reported numerous in some sections and diminished by weather conditions in others.

Are Ready for Court

State attorneys have been getting ready for the new tests of the quarantine laws rumored in southern Pennsylvania. Both the cattle and beetle regulations are to be attacked and there may be some action taken in the corn borer area. At the same time counter actions in which the state will be prosecutor on its own agents' testimony will be prepared. The coming winter ought to see many questions agitated in enforcement work this summer cleared up. The Commonwealth's officers have been going into seed inspection reports and a second prosecution for sale of seed containing thistles has been heard of.

Plan to Widen Roads

According to an announcement at the State Highway Department, steps to file papers for wider roads, to be improved in the years to come, will be taken in many hundreds of miles. This means the state will give notice that people building within certain lines do so at their own risk. In time the space between the lines will be made highway. Much has already been done in the way of building wider roads, notably in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and some such work is under way in the neighborhood of the state capital. So far slightly over 200 miles of road have been marked for widening and the filing will be done shortly. Eventually about 2600 miles will be so widened, but that will take years. The state is working with local communities so development plans can be carried out without interference.—T. C.

COMPARE POWER COSTS

Work Out Rural Electrification Relations--Hold Fruit Show —Mr. Cooley Accepts New Position.

Trenton, N. J.

DEMONSTRATION farms will be selected in different parts of New Jersey this fall, upon which the newly organized Rural Electrification Committee will arrange for special studies on the use of electricity in country life. Aside from developing further use of power and light on the farm, the committee has in mind the working out of relations with public service companies so that cost and service will be comparable to that in the towns and cities. The committee is headed by Senator David H. Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange. The Farm Bureau, College Experimental Station and Department of Agriculture each have appointees on the committee; also some of the larger light and power companies now serving New Jersey farmers.

College Fruit Show

The Fourth Annual Student Horticultural Show comes at New Brunswick this year, October 25 to 28th. No entry fee is charged to exhibitors but the fruit becomes the property of the show unless other arrangements are made by exhibitors at the time of entry. Altho primarily staged as educational work for the students taking horticultural courses at the Farm College, the management of the show has opened the classes so that growers may compete for awards. Each grower-exhibitor must have actually grown his own fruit, and it must have been produced in the state. This annual event has grown rapidly and cups, prizes and cash awards are offered in many of the classes.—W. H. B.

Cooley Goes to N. Y. Market Bureau

L. A. Cooley, Trenton, formerly manager of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association, New York, has become associated with the New York Bureau of Markets, Albany. In his new position, Mr. Cooley will have charge of analytical market reports and do broadcasting work for the department. This work is something new in the field of broadcasting. Mr. Cooley is particularly fitted for this job. It will be recalled that he has been active in New Jersey Agriculture for a number of years, first as county agent in Gloucester County, later as secretary of the State Farm Bureau Federation.

Adopt New Container

New Jersey cranberry growers are adopting a new style package this season for a part of their crop. A quarter-barrel box has been made and will be used quite extensively. Part of all cars of Jersey berries will be put in this new box while the balance will be put in the regular half-barrel box.—A. K.

WINS SUIT FROM STATE

Find There Was No Violation of Dog Law—League Members Receive Highest Price for Milk.

Ithaca, N. Y.

AFTER numerous cases of abuse of authority in many counties where a partial dog quarantine is maintained the year round, a Ludlowville farmer has won a suit in which the state sued to recover a $10 penalty because the owner did not keep his dog confined between sunset and one hour after sunrise. Two quarantine agents drove into the owner's yard at 4:00 A. M. and found the dog lying untied on the porch. The owner declared the dog was not running at large and there was no violation of the quarantine law. The case attracted considerable attention and the trial in the local justice court was attended by a large crowd. A jury brought in a verdict of no cause of action.

League Milk Pool Sets Record

For the eighth consecutive month members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., have received a higher price than for any corresponding month in the organization's history. In the 200- to 210-mile zone the August price was $2.42 per 100 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk. This is 2c higher than the average price for the month. The volume of milk handled in August exceeded that handled in August, 1926, by 10,000,000 pounds. There were 2000 more participating members than a year ago. Gross sales of July were $7,225,181. The raise of a cent a quart since this pool price was received has had a cheering effect on farmers.—M. G. F.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—We are experiencing a very dry season. At present it is too dry to plow. Most of the seeding has been done. The water supply on some farms is almost exhausted. Corn needs about two weeks to fully develop. Apples are very scarce, very little cider made and about one cooking of apple butter to a farm. Potatoes gave a 40 per cent yield. The present price is $1.25 retail. Pasture was good all summer. Most of the threshing has been done and most of the wheat sold to dealers at $1.25. We have a few farmers complaining of having smut in their wheat and in order to prevent the spread most of the seed wheat was treated before it was seeded. The opening of school created a shortage of help on the farms for the fall work. The local Grange unloaded a car of feed and monthly shipments will be received until late in the spring season. Berks County Pomona Grange met at Leesport with a record attendance. Market prices: wheat, $1.25; corn, $1.20; oats, 60c; butter, 50c; eggs, 45c; lard, 18c.—W. N. M., Oct. 1.

Blair County, Pa.—Blair County farmers are rapidly preparing for winter. Most of the wheat is sown and a somewhat larger acreage than last year is being sown. We have had several frosts during the past week but not much damage done. Potatoes are a very poor crop this year. Some growers will scarcely have enough to do them till the next crop grows. Silo filling and threshing are the main work at present. The corn has improved greatly in the last few weeks. Most fields are very uneven as to the set on the ground and the size of stalk and ear.—H. E. H., Sept. 28.

Clearfield County, Pa.—Practically all the wheat sown and the earlier seeding is getting green. The soil is now pretty dry and seed of later sowing will not germinate quickly. Water is getting scarce on some farms and pastures are parched. Corn at high altitude is uninjured from frost and is maturing better than was anticipated. At low levels the fodder is white and dry. Buckwheat is being harvested and looks like an average crop. Oats and wheat yields seem to be only an average crop. A few farmers are lifting their potatoes and the yield is not large and a lot of injury is reported of the grub worm. There are few apples to gather in this county, some say they do not have sufficient of this prized fruit to make a pie. There are some pears and these bring from $2 to $2.50 per bushel. The new milk shipping plant at Curwensville is ready to begin business; that is of the Sheffield Company and the plan is to ship to New York.—D. H. W., Oct. 1.

Cumberland County, Pa.—The weather for September has been dry and warm. Farmers are busy seeding, fillling silos and digging potatoes. Farm labor is very scarce and farmers are obliged to help each other in getting the fall work done. Corn is maturing and is promising 20 per cent more of a crop than August forecasts. Potatoes thorly sprayed, yield 60 per cent more per acre than unsprayed. The crop is about half dug and the yield from 150 to 200 bushels per acre. Shippers are offering 75c to $1 bushel but local prices are $1.10 to $1.25. Tomatoes are very plentiful, late cabbage and celery medium. Prices: eggs, 50c; butter, 55c; wheat, $1.35.—A. L. H., Oct. 1.

Frederick County, Md.—Weather during September was dry and the last half was very hot. Grain is mostly all sowed and is looking fine but is badly in need of rain. Silos are being filled. The dry weather is holding the corn from ripening and unless the frost stays away for at least two weeks yet there will be quite a lot of soft corn cut this year. Pasture is drying up and will be short for the rest of the fall. Farmers that were wise enough to sow some soy beans are cutting a good crop even tho they were planted late. The apple crop is a little below the average. Corn is steadily ad-

(Continued on page 31)

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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

We Check Up on Varieties and Strains

IT IS a difficult proposition to keep up to date in the matter of strains and varieties of vegetables, even when specializing in vegetable growing. One seedsman's Dwarf Erfurt cauliflower cannot be distinguished from another's Snowball in a patch I am now cutting. Both are good in this case. The name often means little. "Golden Bantam" originally meant a rather definite type and still does to most folks yet there are today strains of Bantam varying greatly from the original. "Whipple's Yellow" sweet corn, introduced only about three years ago is now in some strains showing great variation.

Everlasting vigilance is required to make even moderately certain that one is growing the best. A safe policy is to plant practically all of one's acreage from strains and varieties that have proved to be good. Then each year to test alongside these proven sorts others which we have reason to believe are especially promising.

Compare Results with Others

I have just gone over this year's seed orders and checked certain items as having proven especially good. Others received no special notation. These were neither enough better or worse, as they grew this year, to commend or condemn. Because they have proven good in the past they will be contined. A few items have been marked, "Do not order again." Ninety-nine per cent of my next year's acreage will come from this list. The other one per cent will be the new comers on trial. But how are we "to get wise" to the good new things and better old things? We cannot test them all.

Compare results with grower friends in the neighborhood, at gatherings in the county, at state meetings, at national conventions. Read farm papers, bulletins. Your county agent may not know as much about growing vegetables as you yet a letter or call addressed to him may help solve the problem. A lot of last minute information on all sorts of subjects reaches his office. A letter to the Vegetable Gardening Department of your State College is usually productive. The more we call for service the more will be made available. Lastly the word of a good, trustworthy seedsman or seed salesman, one who knows his line and values his trade, deserves consideration.

It has been said many times, many ways and will hear many more repetitions: "At no point in the production of crops can greater results be secured with less effort than with the seed." Just yesterday, along a road I had not traveled this summer, I saw a quarter-acre cabbage patch, a total failure, or nearly so, because of badly mixed seed. Red cabbage, pointed, flat, round, early, late, all kinds in one patch along with numerous leafy giants that likely will never head. That loss was very plain. It is even easier to fall below maximum returns thru continuing to grow a strain that is only slightly inferior.

I know I have written on this subject at least twice this year. Perhaps apologies to our readers are in order. However that may be, good seed, the very best obtainable, nothing less, is the cornerstone upon which to begin building for 1928. And it is not too soon to begin searching for that seed, or to buy it where now known or when it is found.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Quality Is the Slogan

"QUALITY production and sale by standard grades" is becoming the slogan of hundreds of farmers, fruit and vegetable growers, who are grading and selling a uniform product of known quality.

Eleven apple inspectors, under the direction of the Bureau of Markets, are now at work in Adams, York, Franklin and Cumberland Counties. A large proportion of all the apples shipped by the carload from these counties will be graded and inspected.

Potato growers in Lehigh, Potter, Berks and Northampton Counties are beginning work in standardizing potatoes. They hope to regain local markets lost last year to producers in other states.

All cabbage from the famous Waterford district of Erie County—one of the leading stations in the United States for the shipments of Danish cabbage—will be graded and inspected before shipment.

U. S. grape grade demonstrations are now being given to Erie County grape growers. Preliminary work has been carried on in York County in adopting the use of standard grades in the marketing of cannery tomatoes.

New Jersey Truck Escort Ends

THE State Police escort for farm trucks on Sunday nights thru the traffic jam from Woodbury to Westville in Gloucester County has been withdrawn for the season. This plan of the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture, inaugurated two years ago, has been an important factor in enabling farmers to get their perishable products to market on time. Sunday tourists around the week-ends throng the roads to such an extent that the producers cannot get their trucks to market without hours of delay. The farmers assemble at Woodbury during the summer season and under police protection pass in line thru openings made in the traffic. An average of 30 farmers used the service this year. The board plans to have it continued another season.—W. H. B.

The total amount of insurance carried thru farmer's mutual fire insurance companies exceeds $9,500,000,000. There are nearly 2000 such companies at present, and according to V. H. Valgren, agricultural economist, United States Department of Agriculture, these companies constitute an increasingly important source of insurance protection to the farmer.

The Old Orchard Prospered

THESE pictures were taken in peach orchards visited by farmers of Northumberland, Snyder and Union Counties on their tri-county tour held late in August.

The peach trees shown are not young trees, in spite of their appearance. They are more than 20 years old and are part of an old orchard that their owner, E. M. Knoebel, of Northumberland County, decided several years ago to pull out.

About 100 trees had been pulled when County Agent F. W. Myer suggested that an effort be made to prolong the usefulness of the remaining trees a few more years. Mr. Knoebel consented to the proposed experiment. The old trees were dehorned and it has required only three years to give the worn-out orchard its present thriving appearance. Three spring applications of an oil emulsion spray gave control of the troublesome peach lecanium scale.

The orchard dusting outfit shown in the other picture is owned by G. H. Frye, also of Northumberland County. The duster is operated by a power take-off from the tractor engine. Mr. Frye found that dusting controlled brown rot, altho it failed this year to control peach scab. However, the results of his first year's experience with the duster and the ease and speed with which the machine does the work have converted Mr. Frye to this method of disease control.

The tri-county tourists also visited the farms of Elias Ritter, in Snyder County, and J. L. Reitz, famed potato grower of Union County. Mr. Ritter's potato vines were still green (August 30) and a sample row dug on that date yielded at the rate of 375 bushels per acre.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

A NEW law has just gone into effect in our state laying down very strict regulations as to packing apples. This law requires that every package shall be "faced" with apples, each one lying just so, and these facing apples must be fair samples of all that the package contains. Another new law we have tells us just how eggs shall be graded, packed and shown in the store. And we have laws governing pretty much all the farm products we grow and carry to market.

And this is not unreasonable. If we are buying things we all like to have them put up fairly, squarely and honestly, so that we may be sure that we are getting the worth of our money. One of the hardest things we have to deal with in this world is trickery in relation to our business with one another.

Should We Be Forced to Do Right?

There is something about all this, however, that makes me feel bad. I never hear that a new law has been made compelling us to do thus and so that my heart does not drop down a bit toward the zero mark. For is it not a fact that these statutes are efforts to compel men to do what they ought to do without a bit of compulsion? The fruit we sell, the vegetables we take to market, the hay and the grain and everything else should be so arranged that they would show for themselves. No law should be required to force men to do right, and it is difficult to compel people to do what their hearts do not tell them is the just, the right and the fair thing.

And a great many farmers do that every time. I know of farmers that always sell more than the legal weight of apples and potatoes every time they measure out a bushel to the consumer. I have heard these men say, "I would a thousand times rather give a few pounds over weight than to have anybody ever say I cheated them a half a pound."

And these men and thousands of other farmers pack their apples and their potatoes and everything else upon honor every time, and they do not do it because the law says they must; it is just because in their heart of hearts they love to do it that way.

Honesty Springs from the Heart

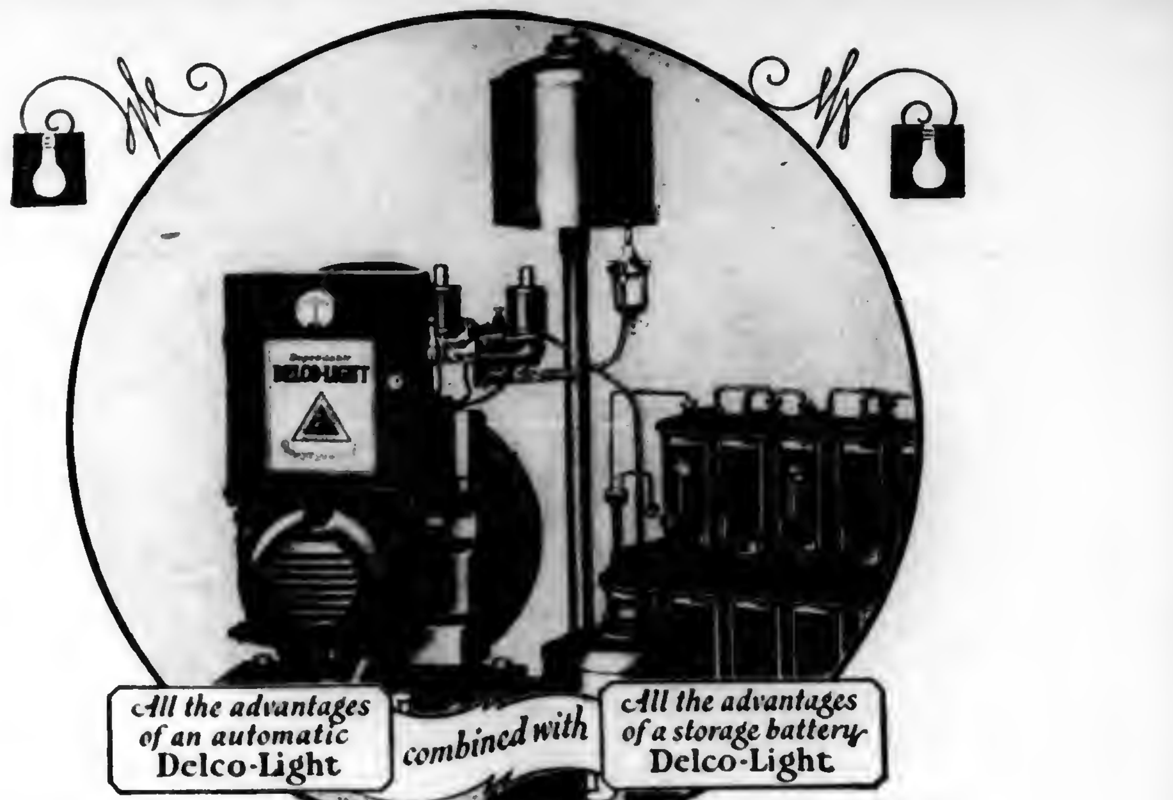
A woman came out to look at some apples a farmer and his wife had picked and were selling from house to house. The man was at a nearby door speaking to the lady of the house, and it fell upon his wife to do the bargaining with the other woman. This buyer began to dig down into the crate to see if the fruit was the same all the way thru. You know how apt folks are to do that. And the farmer's wife quietly said:

"You'll find them the same all the way thru. My husband picked them and put them in the crates."

I would far rather my wife would say that of me and my work than to feel that there were laws governing the way I put my things into the package, and that I was honest because I had to be.

For honesty is not a thing of the law; it has its springs much deeper. From the very heart it takes its course, and it reaches to the very last transaction we have with our fellow men. Haven't you had people overpay you or give you back more change than you were entitled to? Most of us have. What do we do under such circumstances? Do we stop right then and there and make it right? Sure we do; and we never think about any law, either. And it is a blessed thought that the great body of farmer folks govern their actions by a better law than any that was ever written down in a book, the law of love traced in letters of gold on the white tablets of their hearts.

"A just weight is a delight unto the Lord."



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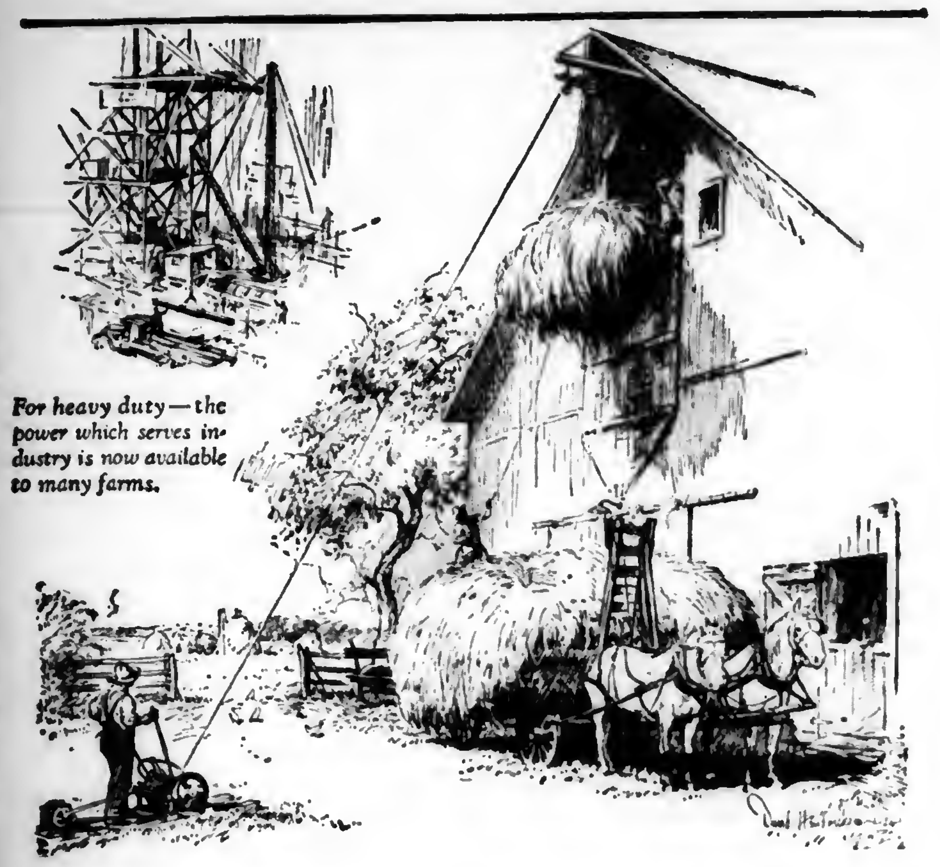

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The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

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Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

By S. W. FLETCHER

XXIV
The World's Peach Bowl

(Continued from last week)

MARYSVILLE peach trees are pruned much harder than we prune in the East and are renewed constantly. Perhaps this is one reason why there are a number of thirty-five-year-old peach orchards in Sutter County still bearing ten to twelve tons to the acre and why the average productive life of a peach orchard there is twenty-five years instead of ten or twelve. The absence of pests, especially the borer, must also be taken into account.

I tried to get some reliable figures on yields, profits and values. This is extremely difficult to do in California, where every other man you meet is a real estate dealer, active or potential. He may not actually tell a whopper, but he is likely to be exceedingly economical with the truth when describing to the stranger from the East the Golden Door of Opportunity which will swing open in California if said stranger but knocks thereon and produces the cash. I gathered that yields of ten to twelve tons of peaches an acre are not uncommon in favorable locations and a few of the best orchards sometimes run to twenty tons. If an orchard does not produce at least eight tons an acre it is not likely to be profitable. The average for the state in 1926 was seven and a half tons. The average for Sutter County was eleven tons. The price at the cannery last year was $45.00 a ton for No. 1 canning stock which is two and three-eighths minimum; in 1919 it was $75.00 a ton. This year the price is likely to be around $35.00 since the canners overstocked last year.

Growers Just Broke Even

The county agent produced figures to show that the cost of production, with an average yield of ten tons an acre, is approximately $25.00 a ton, thus giving a net of around $175 an acre. None of the growers, however, is enthusiastic about producing peaches at $35.00 a ton. They claim that they just broke even last year.

By way of comparison with eastern figures, I include a statement of the operating costs for a year, submitted by a Marysville grower:

Pruning, including burning of brush	$25.00
Spraying	7.50
Plowing and discing twice	5.00
Cultivation, 8 times at $1.25	10.00
Thinning	17.50 to 25.00
Checking land for irrigation 3 times	3.00
Labor irrigating, 3 times	6.00
Water	3.00 to 10.00
Picking, $3.75 per ton for 8 tons	30.00
Hauling to canners at $2.00 a ton	16.00

This statement does not include taxes, interest, overhead and orchard depreciation.

It seems rather incredible that a compact group of fruit growers like this, having a very definite community of interest, should not have made some strides in the direction of cooperation, but such is the case. The 40 canneries pull together in fixing the price, but the thousand peach growers pull separately. Practically all of them sell to the canneries individually. There is no collective bargaining. A small group of growers organized a few years ago to can their own fruit, but the enterprise is still experimental.

All things considered, Marysville peach growing looked good to me. Undoubtedly, these fruit growers have made money, no matter what they may say about the 1927 cannery price. How else can the very heavy recent planting be explained, or the bland, open-faced and unblushing countenance of the man who quoted me a price of $3000 an acre for an orchard which was by no means the best I had seen in an afternoon's travel. This may not be "the world's peach bowl," as they claim, but at least it has some of the world's best bluffers.

I should like to live here awhile, make some money raising peaches, then go back East to spend it. It is my observation that most of the people in California have reversed this process.

XXV
The Sebastopol Gravenstein

FIFTY miles north of San Francisco, amid the rolling foothills of Sonoma County, is the second largest apple growing district of California, the other being Watsonville. Like most of the western fruit districts, it has specialized on the one variety that it can grow best. Watsonville is the home of the Yellow Newton, Wenatchee of the Winesap, and Sebastopol of the Gravenstein. Nearly 90 per cent of the 14,000 acres are of this variety.

The Sebastopol Gravenstein comes on the eastern market in July and August. It is a threat to the early apple industry of the East, especially to the growers of Yellow Transparent and Duchess. Being more attractive in size and color and far superior in quality to either of these varieties, they would stand a poor chance in competition if the supply of Pacific Coast Gravensteins should become large.

Industry Is Fifty Years Old

The apple industry of Sebastopol is fifty years old. It was founded on mixed varieties of eastern origin, including the Baldwin, but practically all the planting of the past twenty-five years has been Gravenstein. This is because Sebastopol is the only region in the world, so it claims, that can ripen the Gravenstein in July. We know this variety in the East as an apple of high quality, ripening in September or October. It is still a favorite for home use, but has been crowded out of the market by such varieties as the Jonathan, Grimes and Summer Rambo. It is practically the only variety still grown commercially in America that is of European origin. Our fathers and grandfathers value it highly. I have fragrant boyhood memories of a Gravenstein tree by the stone wall on the old farm in Massachusetts. In the East it has largely gone into the discard commercially, together with many other fine old dessert varieties, altho still grown for market in a limited way in New England and New York. The Gravenstein is a rich, creamy yellow streaked with crimson, and has a flavor that lingers in the memory, with just enough tartness to make it equally valuable for dessert and cooking.

If our Pacific Coast competitors can grow the Gravenstein in quantity and put it on eastern markets at a reasonable price, then we might as well say good-bye to a large share of our early apple industry. But we are not likely to be called upon to make this sacrifice. I discovered that the area on which these early Gravensteins can be grown is very limited; that seventy-five per cent of it is already planted; that the maximum production of this district is never likely to exceed 4000 cars, even making allowance for new planting. This will not seriously affect the eastern market for early apples.

Gold Ridge Takes Name from Soil

The most preferred Gravenstein land is on Gold Ridge, so called from the color of the soil. It is light, sandy loam, underlaid with clay. The rainfall is thirty to forty inches, hence no irrigation is necessary. Weather records show an average of seventy-seven rainy days a year, of which fifty-five come between November and March. There is little, if any, rain from May to October, but rains at blossoming time sometimes interfere with pollination. It seldom gets below freezing in winter. I was told by the secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, "Our summers are never hot." I accepted the statement with gravity, if not with conviction. During the summer there is a high ocean fog every morning; this not only holds down the temperature but also makes it impracticable to grow solid red varieties.

The orchards are close planted. The newer plantings are thirty by twenty-four feet, but the older trees are sixteen feet apart, following peaches. The orchards are tilled until midsummer but no cover crop is sown; the natural winter cover of weeds, which is very heavy in this mild climate, is considered adequate. Pruning is even more severe in the Watsonville district. I saw a number of fifty-year-old orchards with trees scarcely fifteen feet high, so that all the fruit is picked from a short stepladder.

(To be continued)

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THE Pennsylvania State College, School of Agriculture, has just announced the following short courses: Sawmill Week, October 27 to 29; the Pennsylvania Cooperative Conference, November 4 and 5; Horticulture Week, November 28 to 30, and Poultry Week, December 5 to 9th.

Complete programs will be sent soon by the school to all those who signify interest in these events.

Of Course!

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Instructions, Please

Amateur Agriculturist—I'll take this barometer, but I wish you'd explain to me how to set the thing when you want it to rain.

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A test of any radio instrument, as of any farm or household implement, is *the way it works and the way it stands up under continued use.* So the method of manufacture is vitally important. Atwater Kent Receivers and Radio Speakers are constructed on the theory that the parts you can't see must be as good as the parts you can see. Every receiver has to pass 159 gauge and electrical tests before it leaves our factory. To this extreme care is due the comment you so often hear: "Atwater Kent Radio works—and keeps on working."

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A fourth test is *beauty.* You are proud to show Atwater Kent Radio to your guests, as well as have them listen to it.

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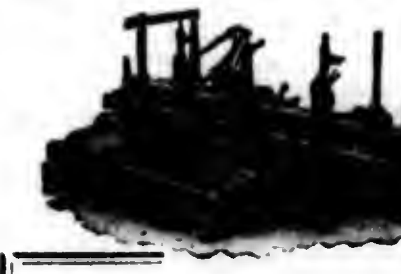

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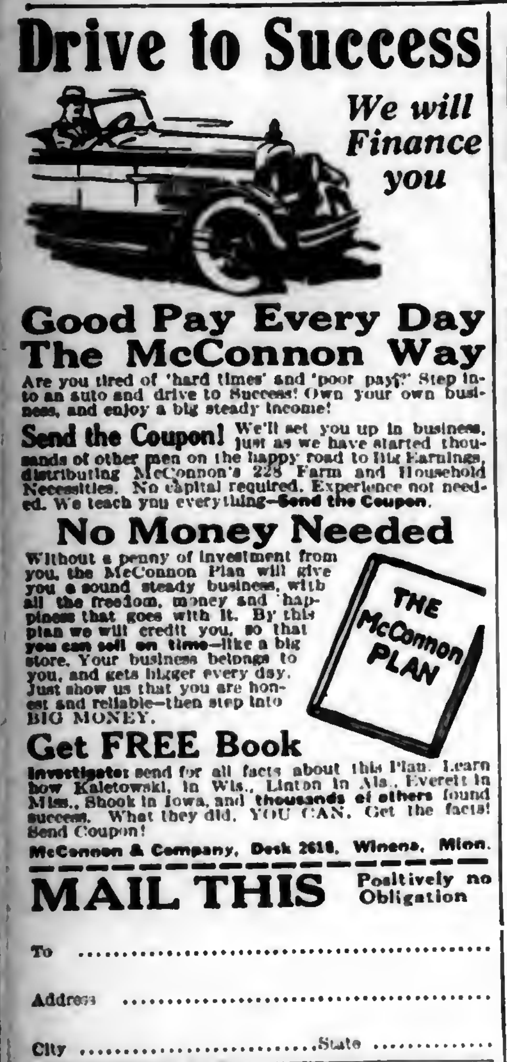

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POULTRY

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How Much Should Pullets Be Worth?

I have a number of White Leghorn pullets hatched April 7 and I would like to sell them. Can you tell me what they ought to weigh at that age and how soon they should start to lay? What ought they be worth at this age? They were raised on the regular chick mash, etc., on range.—C. F. S., Cambria County, Pa.

Well-grown Leghorn pullets hatched early in April should weigh about 3½ to 4 pounds at this time and be ready to lay. I had several hundred hatched March 15 which made this weight and were in the house laying early in August.

The selling price of pullets varies considerably. The poultry farms that make a business of selling ready-to-lay pullets ask about $2 each, sometimes more, while I have known farmers to sell at $1.25, which I think is too low. However, in some country districts this seems to be the top price.—R. L. S.-H.

Rose Bug Will Kill Young Chickens

Can you give me any information as to why a chicken will not eat when it has food and water before it all the time? Several of mine have died by drying up. They lost from two to three pounds before they died. I can't account for it unless they eat some kind of poisonous insects, such as centipedes, hornets, wasps, bumble bees, yellowjackets, etc.—R. L. N., Lycoming County, Pa.

I have never heard of chickens eating enough bees or wasps to cause the trouble you have been having with your hens. However, young stock that eat the well-known rose chafer or rose bug are often killed by this insect. It generally comes in June or July, and is found not only on roses but on grapevines, cherry trees and wild flowers such as daisies as well. If I were in your place I would cut open some of the birds that have died and see just what they have in their crops. It would also be advisable to slit the intestines and see if they have any worms there. Intestinal worms in poultry often cause birds to waste away, go lame and die. If you find such worms, start feeding tobacco dust in the mash at the rate of two pounds of dust to 100 of mash. Keep this up for several weeks. It is not expensive.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Combs Lop Over

I always have some fine young Leghorn roosters around 3½ months old, shaped fine, but their combs lay over. These birds I always sell. Would the combs raise up if kept?—G. E. O., Schuylkill County, Pa.

Your inquiry concerning lopped comb in cockerels is something that I cannot help you much with. I find the same condition in my own cockerels, and as it is considered an undesirable characteristic such birds have to be eliminated as breeders. Poultry authorities state that lopped comb is a sign of lack of vitality, that is, sexual vitality. How to remedy the condition I do not know. I have never known a floppy comb to stand up, and make a practice of selling birds with such combs, altho in many cases they are fine birds in other respects. I do not know whether or not the characteristic can be transmitted to the progeny, but I would not use a male with a lopped comb in the breeding pen.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Is This the Right System of Handling Pullets?

I have 250 White Leghorn pullets that have been laying for the past month and are now producing about 50 per cent. They are March 20 hatched, have been well fed all summer, averaging from 3 to 4 pounds each, a few were laying before they were housed. Since then I have fed about 12 or 14 pounds of grain per hundred. I had been feeding a good home-mixed mash containing 10 per cent each of dried buttermilk and alfalfa leaf meal but had difficulty procuring same, so have gradually changed to a good commercial mash, taking about 3 weeks for the change.

I have just completed the change the past week and now notice that about 6 or 8 birds have ceased producing but cannot see any signs of molting. They are the ones that were laying first as I banded the pullets that were laying before housing.

What would you suggest to try and hold a molt off before December?

Do you think that the ones that ceased production will commence in the near future?

I have the buildings wired. Would you think it advisable to use them (the lights) on that lot? Would you use the lights on the old birds during October? I also want to use their eggs for hatching. I am trying to make a flock average of 195 eggs. I have 187 for the eleven months. Would the lights hold up production or force molting on the old birds?—E. B. W., Perry County, Pa.

It is always a problem with pullets to keep them up to body weight, and the tendency for them is to cease production and molt or even get sick once they become thin. Since you have lights, I think it would be advisable to use them this fall as an aid to maintaining weight. The longer day gives the birds an opportunity to consume more scratch and keep up their weight. The lights may go on at 5:00 A. M., at which time the pullets should find mash, scratch and water ready for them. You may use lights on the old hens during October as an aid to making your record without injury. One of the best ways to throw a flock into a molt is to take off the lights, so that you can do this when you want the flock to cease production.

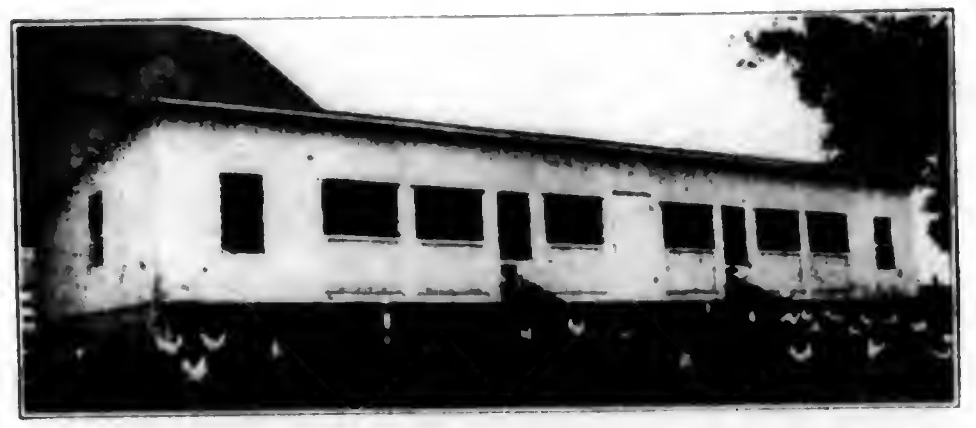
Let me suggest that you feed 8 lbs. of scratch in the late afternoon, 2 lbs. after dark for the early feeding, and 4 lbs. when you make the rounds in the morning. A very good way to keep birds in good flesh is to feed 1 lb. cornmeal, 1 lb. ground oats and 1 lb. condensed buttermilk as a moist mash at noon. It is also good to add an extra 100 lbs. of yellow cornmeal to each 500 of mash. Many successful poultrymen now use from one to two per cent of codliver oil mixed in the dry mash.

There is a great deal of difference of opinion as to the use of lights on breeders during the winter and spring. I know of one large breeding establishment that uses lights with special conditioning methods and claims that the birds are better than if no lights were used. On the other hand, many hatcheries will not accept eggs from hens under lights, claiming that the fertility or hatchability is very low. Unless you are after early chicks, perhaps you had better keep the lights off during the winter.

It is the natural tendency of fowls to molt in the fall, and in early-hatched pullets that become adult in the summer before the molting period, it is hard to overcome nature. Even if the flock as a whole goes thru, some individuals will slack off or molt, especially the earliest producers. Keeping the birds in good flesh and good health by lights and careful feeding is the way to get around the difficulty, but it is by no means a sure thing.

Quantities mentioned in the feeding schedule are per 100 birds.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

He Works Them Overtime



Poultry house on the farm of Ira M. Eby, Gordonville, Lancaster County, Pa. The house is 20 feet wide and 60 feet long and is lighted by electricity during the winter months when the days are short. Mr. Eby keeps Leghorn chickens and at present his flock is composed of about 250 pullets and 300 hens.

Nest Box Notes

THE other day I was talking with a poultryman who has a very large flock, and he mentioned the fact that he had a little sprinkle of chicken-pox in his pens. It did not seem to worry him; in fact, he seemed to expect it. According to him, birds that were slightly out of condition are subject to this disease, and if they are carefully fed the disease does not become serious. He made no attempt to combat it except to feed carefully. His birds were getting codliver oil and green feed and he claimed that he did not expect any serious reduction in egg yield even from birds that had the scabs on the comb.

• • •

All the talk about roup and pox gave me a chilly feeling, however, because it is now the time of year when these diseases appear in the flocks. I believe myself that birds in fine condition and free from parasites are the ones that will throw off or avoid altogether these diseases. Clean, sanitary houses, well ventilated and dry; vigorous, healthy birds carefully managed, and the use of protective feeds such as codliver oil, green feed and milk are better than all the nostrums and remedies on the market.

• • •

Our mash at this time is composed of equal parts of bran, middlings, flour middlings and meat scrap, with two parts of yellow cornmeal. To this mix, weighing 600 lbs., we add a gallon of codliver oil, five pounds of salt and fifteen pounds of oyster shell meal or limestone flour. For green stuff we are using the soft and loose heads from the cabbage patch. At noon the birds get a soft mash on top of the dry mash in the hoppers, composed of cornmeal, laying mash and milk. They have been getting tobacco in the dry mash, and I see no signs of worms. The birds are in good health.

• • •

If a flock of pullets loses its appetite and acts listless, the thing to do is to give a dose of Epsom salts in the morning drinking water at the rate of 1 pound per 100 birds, and then clean the droppings and litter out and supply fresh litter. This simple treatment will often avert serious trouble.

Try New Type Brooders

OCEAN COUNTY poultrymen are experimenting with the battery type of brooders. The first one is to be started on October 3 with 4000 chicks. The heat for the chicks is derived from a huge electrical battery and it has eight compartments holding 500 chicks each.—A. K.

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This Bandbox is totally shielded. Copper shields cover coils, cadmium-plated steel covers the condensers. Wiring is completely shielded from both. The Bandbox is completely balanced. It is a genuine neutrodyne.

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This Larro Feeder made $172.66 per cow

Try Larro Dairy Feed any way you like. You'll find it by all tests the best ration you have ever fed, and that includes the one all-important test of *profit over feed cost.*

Look at the figures of the Bedford County (Penna.) Cow Testing Association for the Larro-fed Jersey herd of Allen Eshelman of Everett, Penna. His profit for the year was $172.66 per cow with all feed bills, including roughage, paid. The average production per cow was 8,257 lbs. milk; 429.7 lbs. fat.

Developed and constantly tested at Larro Research Farm.

Mr. Eshelman's satisfaction with Larro has been duplicated by thousands of dairymen all over the country during the 15 years in which this wonderful, profit-producing dairy feed has been on the market. In all this time Larro has always meant more milk, healthier cows, greater profits.

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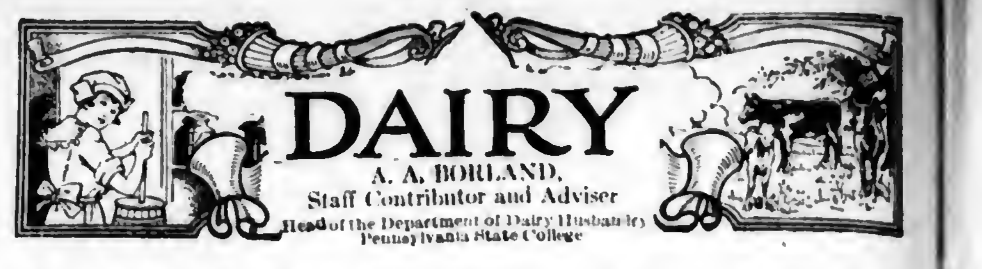


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Westfield C. T. A. Completes Seventh Year

THE Westfield C. T. A., Lawrence County, Pa., finished its seventh year September 1, 1927, with 23 whole-year members. In addition two members were in the association only part of the year. There were 368 cows in the association all or part of the year.

The results for the association for the seven years are as follows:

Year	Average no. cows	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
1921....	289.92	6218	251.0
1922....	274.0	6268	265.9
1923....	234.50	6623	286.2
1924....	265.80	6827	303.2
1925....	240.24	6927	296.6
1926....	261.14	7140	299.6
1927....	279.81	6758	287.4

The results from the whole-year members are as follows:

Total average number cows in association	279.81
Avge. per cow: lbs. of milk	6758
Pounds butterfat	287.4
Percentage of butterfat	4.3
Value of product	$219.04
Cost of pasture	9.47
Cost of roughage	32.31
Cost of grain	48.08
Total cost of feed	90.11
Value of product above feed cost	128.91
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.43
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	1.33
Feed cost per pound of fat	.31

Individual cow records: Group 1, above 500 lbs. butterfat, 1; group 2, between 400-500 lbs., 13; group 3, between 300-400 lbs., 80. Total, 94.

County Agent, H. K. McCulloch; tester in charge, Charles D. Henry; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Ten herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner				
H. A. Freed, Racine	6.58	R. & G. H.	11,339	405.3
W. McMillen & Son, Wampum	8.00	R. H.	10,962	368.1
F. B. Thompson, New Wilmington	18.08	R. J.	6482	353.1
J. B. Elder, Volant	5.00	R. H.	10,585	343.0
Geo. Augustine, East Palestine	11.25	R. H.	9943	332.5
J. W. Bronson, New Galilee	13.42	R. J.	6506	329.4
Wm. H. Walton, Elwood city	6.83	Mixed	7361	324.4
J. W. Martin & Sons, Bessemer	28.17	R. J.	5610	304.7
H. L. McCurley, Enon Valley	18.67	R. J.	5701	303.9
C. T. Douthitt, Enon Valley	8.53	R. & G. H.	7439	300.3

Asks Dairy Farming Information

I would like to have some information regarding dairy farming. If you can answer the following questions, or turn my letter over to someone who can, I will appreciate it greatly.

I would first like to know the average production per day, of the average grade dairy cow. I refer to well-cared-for animals on modern dairy farms.

Then, can you tell me, if the state condemns milk for containing tuberculosis germs, and cows are killed by the state, for that reason, whether the carcass can be sold for food?

When a herd is destroyed by the state, what does the state allow the owner per head?

When a herd is condemned and killed, for any reason, by the state, how much time must elapse before another herd can be placed on the same farm?

What is required in the way of renovating and sterilizing the buildings and equipment before the farm is restocked?

Do the same conditions or rulings on the above questions hold good in Ohio, as well as in Pennsylvania?—W. L. H., Jr., Allegheny County, Pa.

The average production per day of a good average grade dairy cow may perhaps be best estimated from the average production from all the cows in cow testing associations for the year 1926 in the state of Pennsylvania. In the cow testing associations the average production for 16,103 cows was 7585 pounds of milk and 294.4 pounds of butterfat. If the cows were grade Jerseys or Guernseys they would probably not produce quite so much milk. On the other hand, if they were grade Holsteins they might average a little higher than the figures given.

The carcass of an animal condemned for tuberculosis may be sold for food, provided the veterinarian who has charge of the slaughtering of the animal finds that the meat is fit for food.

When a herd is condemned for tuberculosis and slaughtered the animals are appraised by the owner and by the veterinarian who has charge of the testing work under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa. After the owner of the herd has made application to the foregoing bureau to have his herd tested under the accredited herd plan the first test is conducted free of cost except that the owner must board and lodge the veterinarian who is sent to do the work by the Bureau of Animal Industry. If the owner has entered his herd for test under the accredited herd plan, blanks for which purpose may be secured from the Bureau of Animal Industry, then he will be entitled to state and federal indemnity for such animals as may be condemned. The following tabular statement according to the most recent information I have available will give the indemnity permitted by the state and federal authorities:

Source of funds	Indemnity for grades	Indemnity for purebreds
State	$40.00	$70.00
Federal	7.50	45.00
Total	$47.50	$115.00

In addition to the above cash reimbursement the owner also gets the meat value of the carcass, if it is fit for human food. However, in no case is he allowed to have over 90 per cent of the appraised value of the animal.

Another herd may be placed on the farm just as soon as the stables have been properly cleaned up and disinfected.

The disinfection of the buildings and equipment is done under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa. Men are sent to do the work who are familiar with the proper methods of disinfection. They do a good, thorough job of it with a power sprayer and powerful disinfectants.

I am not informed as to whether all of the above provisions hold good in Ohio.—A. A. Borland.

Treat Wheat for Smut

NEW JERSEY wheat growers are using quite generally the dry dust form of Bordeaux for the control of wheat smut rather than use the formaldehyde treatment.

The opinion among growers and some county agents is that this copper carbonate dust stimulates the wheat to grow better and yield slightly heavier when applied in the proper amounts.

At the present time, the pure copper carbonate dust containing 50-55 per cent metallic copper, is slightly more efficient in controlling stinking smut. According to Charles A. Thompson, county agent in Burlington County, care must be taken not to inhale the copper dust as it may cause sickness. One pound of dust will treat six bushels of wheat.

His Cows Were the Highest Producers

L. O. HETRICK, of Mahoning, had the honor of having the highest producing herd in the Clarion County Cow Testing Association for the fifth year of the association's work which ended July 31, 1927. The herd as a whole was unusually good from the standpoint of production; the average for the 300 cows in the association being 302 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Hetrick's herd of grade and purebred Guernseys, with some individuals of other breeds, averaged 9617 pounds of milk and 460.1 pounds of butterfat.

Mr. Hetrick's own account of how he feeds and cares for his herd is of interest.

Fed a Well-balanced Ration

"When the association started a year ago last August, I had for my cows a small patch of peas and oats, also a small field of soy beans along with the pasture. This green feed was a great help in keeping up milk production, while the pasture was short, and in saving grain. Thru the winter they had a good quality of mixed hay and well matured silage. In securing a high milk yield, I believe the biggest factor of all, along with their pasture and their roughage, was the well balanced rations the cows received. I used my own home-grown grain, corn and oats, bought some bran and mixed with it cottonseed meal and oil meal. I fed this mixture according to the amount of milk they produced, as the cow tester advised. We studied their conditions each month and by our cooperation, tried to feed for the best results possible.

"I feel that I also owe State College credit for the way one of the instructors described a good dairy cow when I was at State College. I have bought two purebred Guernsey cows since then—the one, a five-year-old cow, making 517.3 pounds of fat, and the other, a three-year-old, making 490.1 pounds of fat.

"As to breeding plans, I have purchased a great grandson of Ne Plus Ultra and I am breeding my herd to this bull. The dam of my bull has a record in Class AA of 13,341.7 pounds of milk and 682.1 pounds of butterfat.

Keeps Herd in Good Health

"My herd is free from tuberculosis and also abortion. I think one of the main points in improving the herd is keeping healthy cattle.

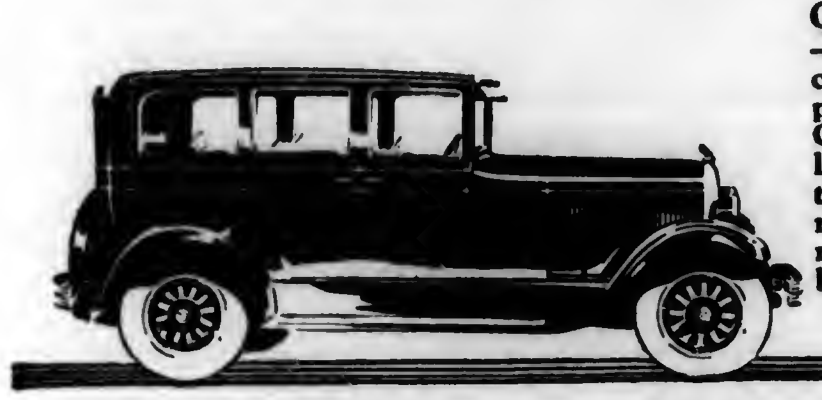
"We do not have drinking cups, but in the winter we water the cattle at nine o'clock in the evening. During the summer months we keep the cattle in the barn during the heat of the day and turn them into pasture when it gets cooler.

"I was very much surprised myself when the county agent, F. K. Miller, told me I had the leading herd in the association. My family has been interested in helping to make the herd what it is. What we have done with our herd, any farmer should be able to do.

"I think the cow testing association is very helpful to the farmer, as it is the only way to find out what each cow is producing. I will also say that our tester, Rudolph Williams, takes a great interest in his work and has been of much assistance in putting the herd on a profitable basis."—A. A. B.

Prove Lights Effective in Poutry House

THE Bergen County Egg Laying Contest averaged 43 per cent egg production during the period of December 1 to April 1 last year, whereas the Vineland contest averaged 54 per cent production in the same period, according to figures just worked out by the contest managements. Lights were installed in the Vineland contest, but not in the Bergen contest. From April 1 to date, however, the Bergen contest has gone nearly 10 per cent ahead of Vineland. Poultry authorities state that this bears out the contention of the Experiment Station to the effect that lights in the poultry houses during the months of high-priced eggs are effective equipment.—W. H. B.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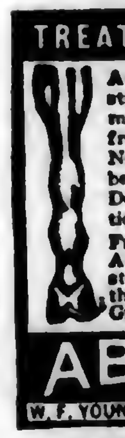
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The New Holland Hammer Mill is specially designed to grind feed more efficiently and in less time. Its swinging hammers will make quick work of corn, oats, alfalfa, fodder, anything you want to grind. It operates effectively with light power. Sturdy and strong in construction.

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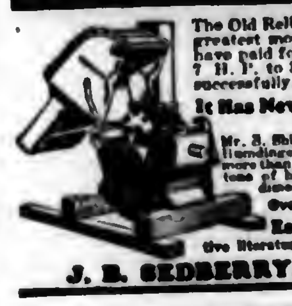
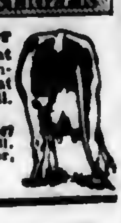
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Quaker Boss 24% Dairy Ration is the ideal grain ration for cows receiving timothy hay, grass hays, straws, corn stover, or poorer grades of clover.

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Quaker 16% Dairy Ration has no superior when cows are receiving choice clover hay, good alfalfa hay, or an excellent grade of fine mixed grass-and-clover hay; a good ration for dry stock and for young growing stock.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher Feed, as the exclusive grain ration has a real place when the herd is receiving liberal quantities of the very best grade of alfalfa hay. For blending it combines beautifully with any Quaker high protein feed. For all stock—dry stock, horses, sheep, swine, and steers it is unexcelled.

All Quaker Dairy Feeds contain molasses in dried form and are rich in the minerals cows must have to make milk.

Send for the FREE book—"The Dairy Herd"—it tells you just how to meet the feed requirements of your farm, your herd.

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(BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!)

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser

Wants Formula for Fattening Hogs

Will you be kind enough as to suggest a good formula for fattening young hogs about ten weeks old? They should have sufficient weight to be ready for market when six months old. As a liquid we give them at present skimmilk powder, but we do not yet know what quantity of powder to use per gallon of water.

The mixture we feed them now consists of the following: pure corn chop, 50 per cent; wheat middlings, 15 per cent; oats chop, 15 per cent; alfalfa flour, 5 per cent; tankage, 10 per cent; oil meal, 10 per cent; salt, 1 per cent.—H. D., Bucks County, Pa.

The combination which you are using contains more protein than is necessary for economical pork production. Practically all the feeds with the exception of the corn are high in protein which means that they are relatively high priced feed. The ration can be materially improved by reducing the amount of high protein feed.

Pigs that have been weaned will do well on a combination of 60 pounds of corn meal, 20 pounds of wheat middlings and 10 pounds of tankage, especially if some of the skimmilk powder is fed. If the skimmilk powder is eliminated the amount of corn in the combination should be reduced to 50 pounds. It is doubtful if it will pay to feed the oat chop unless it is being fed in order to dispose of it. The alfalfa flour and the oil meal may be eliminated from the combination. The one per cent salt should be continued in combination with the ration. The change suggested will materially reduce the expense because of eliminating some of the high priced protein feed. As the pigs increase in weight, increase the proportion of corn and reduce the amount of wheat middlings so that when the pigs weigh about 125 pounds they will be receiving a combination of about 9 parts corn, 1 tankage and a small allowance of the skimmilk.

The skimmilk powder is usually prepared by combining 91 pounds of water with 9 pounds of milk. This proportion provides about the same amount of food nutrients as skimmilk.—W. H. Tomhave.

Hog Cholera Less Severe

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For horses and cattle arsenical dips, coal-tar creosote dips, or nicotine solutions are recommended. For dipping hogs, crude petroleum and coal-tar creosote dips are effective. Dusting powders are of some value during cold weather in holding parasites in check, but powders are not considered dependable remedies, says the U. S. D. A., Bureau of Animal Industry.

N. J. Dairymen Replace Cattle

CAMDEN COUNTY dairymen are solving the replacement problem in their herds by going to Michigan and buying direct from the farmers. By eliminating the dealers they are able to make considerable saving in the cost of the animals. In addition they are able to secure the kinds of animals they want for their particular needs. Savings of at least twenty-five to forty dollars per cow are being made by the farmers in comparison with the prices asked by dealers for similar animals.

During the last two months Howard Rexon, Stratford, and Walter Nicholson, Grenloch, Camden County, have brought in cattle from Michigan which they personally bought and had loaded by the farmers who raised the stock.—A. K.

Farmer—Samanthy, do you want me to bring you anything from the city today?

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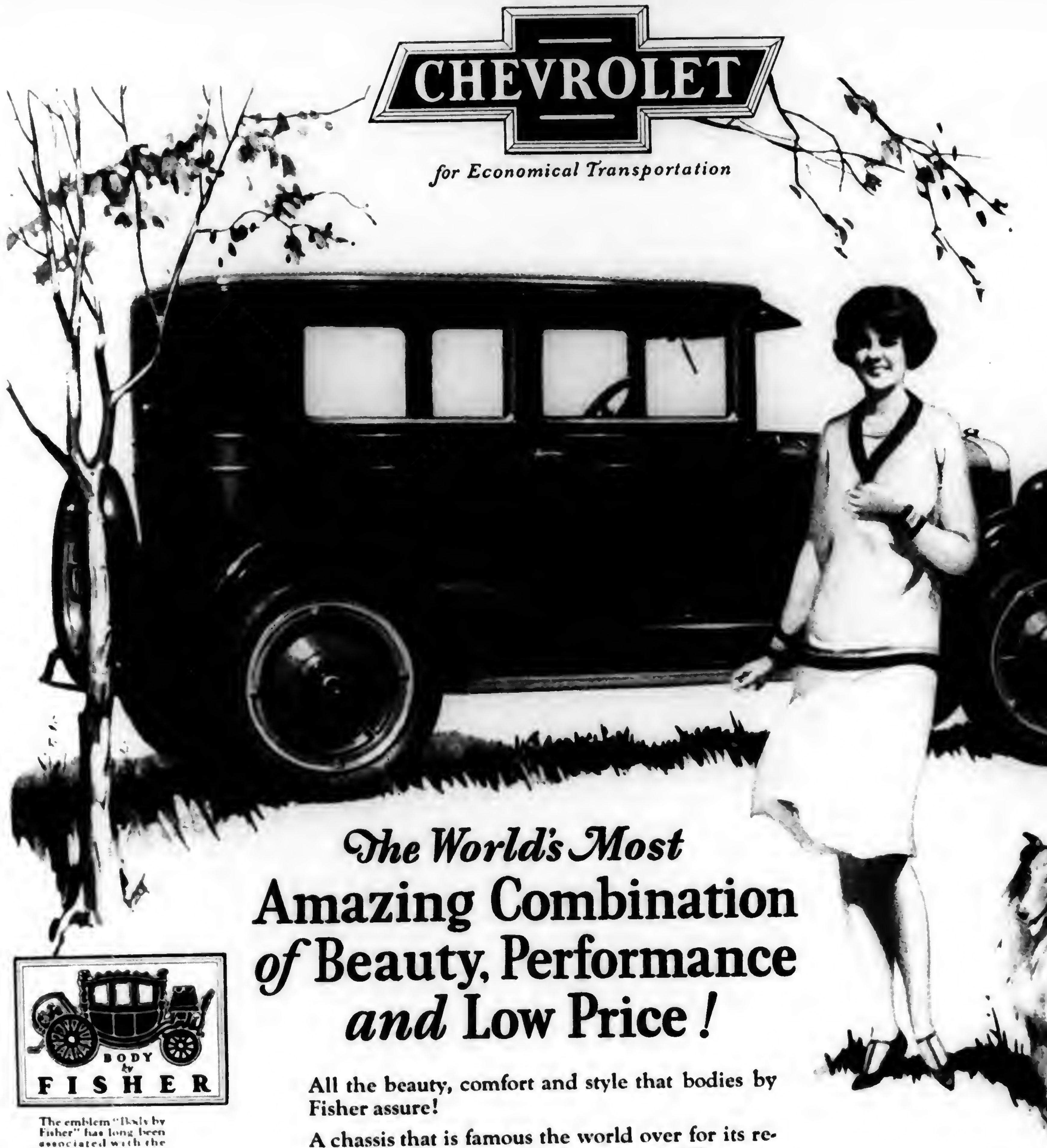
CHEVROLET
for Economical Transportation
The World's Most Amazing Combination of Beauty, Performance and Low Price!

BODY by FISHER

The emblem "Body by Fisher" has long been associated with the world's finest automobile coach-work. You will find this emblem on the body of every Chevrolet enclosed car

All the beauty, comfort and style that bodies by Fisher assure!

A chassis that is famous the world over for its remarkable performance and economy! The most impressive prices ever placed on a quality car.

Truly, today's Chevrolet provides the world's outstanding combination of beauty, performance and low price!

Go to the display room of your Chevrolet dealer and make your own inspection of this remarkable automobile. Note the sturdy construction of every unit—built to give years of service under all conditions of farm use. Observe the advanced modern design. Go for a ride—and know the thrill of Chevrolet performance.

Here is everything you need in an automobile—at a price that is possible only because of General Motors vast resources and Chevrolet's great volume production.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

The COACH	$595
The Touring or Roadster	$525
The Coupe	$625
The 4-Door Sedan . .	$695
The Sport Cabriolet	$715
The Imperial Landau	$745
½-Ton Truck (Chassis only)	$395
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All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Check Chevrolet Delivered Prices
They include the lowest handling and financing charges available.

QUALITY AT LOW COST

Make the most of Winter Milk prices

Here's your opportunity to cash in on winter milk prices. Make the most of this season's market by getting your production on a sound, economical basis. There's a Quaker Dairy Ration that just fits your farm, your herd! Pick your feed below:

Feed the Feed that Fits Your Farm, Your Herd!

Quaker Boss Dairy Ration is the ideal
24% grain ration for cows receiving timothy hay, grass hays, straws, corn stover, or poorer grades of clover.

Quaker Big Q Dairy Ration exactly
20% meets the need of those herds receiving poor alfalfa hay, fair clover hay, or real choice mixed clover and grass hay.

Quaker Dairy Ration has no superior
16% when cows are receiving choice clover hay, good alfalfa hay, or an excellent grade of fine mixed grass-and-clover hay; a good ration for dry stock and for young growing stock.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher Feed, as the exclusive grain ration has a real place when the herd is receiving liberal quantities of the very best grade of alfalfa hay. For blending it combines beautifully with any Quaker high protein feed. For all stock—dry stock, horses, sheep, swine, and steers it is unexcelled.

All Quaker Dairy Feeds contain molasses in dried form and are rich in the minerals cows must have to make milk.

Send for the FREE book—"The Dairy Herd"—it tells you just how to meet the feed requirements of your farm, your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Manufacturers of
Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds
Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed
Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal
(BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!)

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser

Wants Formula for Fattening Hogs

Will you be kind enough as to suggest a good formula for fattening young hogs about ten weeks old? They should have sufficient weight to be ready for market when six months old. As a liquid we give them at present skimmilk powder, but we do not yet know what quantity of powder to use per gallon of water. The mixture we feed them now consists of the following: pure corn chop, 50 per cent; wheat middlings, 15 per cent; oats chop, 15 per cent; alfalfa flour, 5 per cent; tankage, 10 per cent; oil meal, 10 per cent; salt, 1 per cent.—H. D., Bucks County, Pa.

The combination which you are using contains more protein than is necessary for economical pork production. Practically all the feeds with the exception of the corn are high in protein which means that they are relatively high priced feed. The ration can be materially improved by reducing the amount of high protein feed.

Pigs that have been weaned will do well on a combination of 60 pounds of corn meal, 20 pounds of wheat middlings and 10 pounds of tankage, especially if some of the skimmilk powder is fed. If the skimmilk powder is eliminated the amount of corn in the combination should be reduced to 50 pounds. It is doubtful if it will pay to feed the oat chop unless it is being fed in order to dispose of it. The alfalfa flour and the oil meal may be eliminated from the combination. The one per cent salt should be continued in combination with the ration. The change suggested will materially reduce the expense because of eliminating some of the high priced protein feed. As the pigs increase in weight, increase the proportion of corn and reduce the amount of wheat middlings so that when the pigs weigh about 125 pounds they will be receiving a combination of about 9 parts corn, 1 tankage and a small allowance of the skimmilk.

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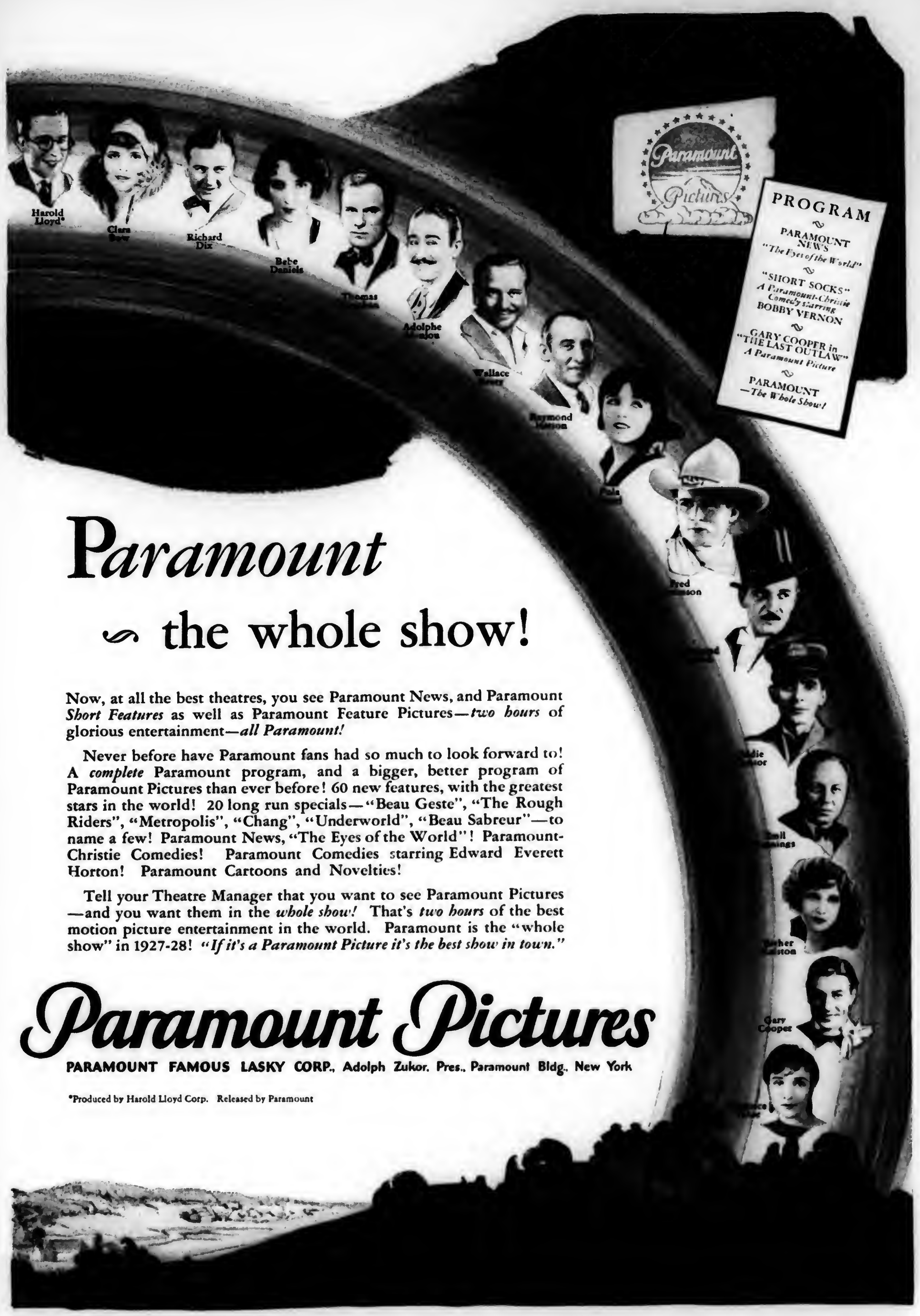
INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE


Harold Lloyd*
Clara Bow
Richard Dix
Bebe Daniels
Thomas
Adolphe Menjou
Wallace Beery
Raymond Hatton
Pola
Fred Thomson
Eddie Cantor
Emil Jannings
Esther Ralston
Gary Cooper
Paramount Pictures
PROGRAM
PARAMOUNT NEWS
"The Eyes of the World"
"SHORT SOCKS"
A Paramount-Christie Comedy starring
BOBBY VERNON
GARY COOPER in
"THE LAST OUTLAW"
A Paramount Picture
PARAMOUNT
—The Whole Show!

Paramount

∽ the whole show!

Now, at all the best theatres, you see Paramount News, and Paramount *Short Features* as well as Paramount Feature Pictures—*two hours* of glorious entertainment—*all Paramount!*

Never before have Paramount fans had so much to look forward to! A *complete* Paramount program, and a bigger, better program of Paramount Pictures than ever before! 60 new features, with the greatest stars in the world! 20 long run specials—"Beau Geste", "The Rough Riders", "Metropolis", "Chang", "Underworld", "Beau Sabreur"—to name a few! Paramount News, "The Eyes of the World"! Paramount-Christie Comedies! Paramount Comedies starring Edward Everett Horton! Paramount Cartoons and Novelties!

Tell your Theatre Manager that you want to see Paramount Pictures —and you want them in the *whole show!* That's *two hours* of the best motion picture entertainment in the world. Paramount is the "whole show" in 1927-28! *"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town."*

Paramount Pictures

PARAMOUNT FAMOUS LASKY CORP., Adolph Zukor, Pres., Paramount Bldg., New York

*Produced by Harold Lloyd Corp. Released by Paramount

"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots are made either red or black—with sturdy gray soles—knee to hip lengths.

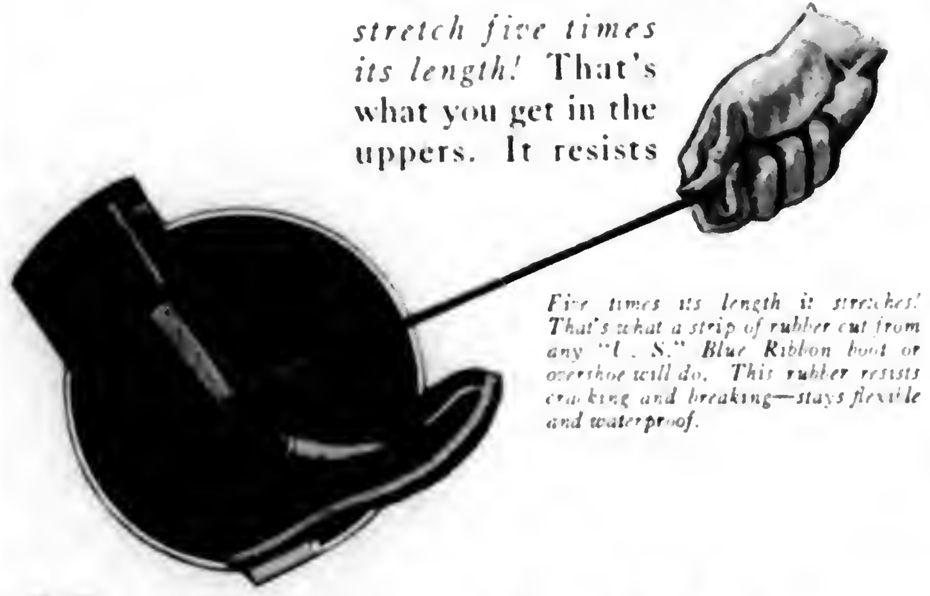
It's a Brute for Wear!

–this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot

SLIP on a pair—get them into action—see the stuff that's in them—and you'll understand why we say this "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is a brute for wear!

Look at that thick, over-sized sole —made from a single piece of the toughest rubber.

Rubber so live and elastic it will stretch five times its length! That's what you get in the uppers. It resists cracking and breaking—stays pliable and waterproof.



Five times its length it stretches! That's what a strip of rubber cut from any "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe will do. This rubber resists cracking and breaking—stays flexible and waterproof.

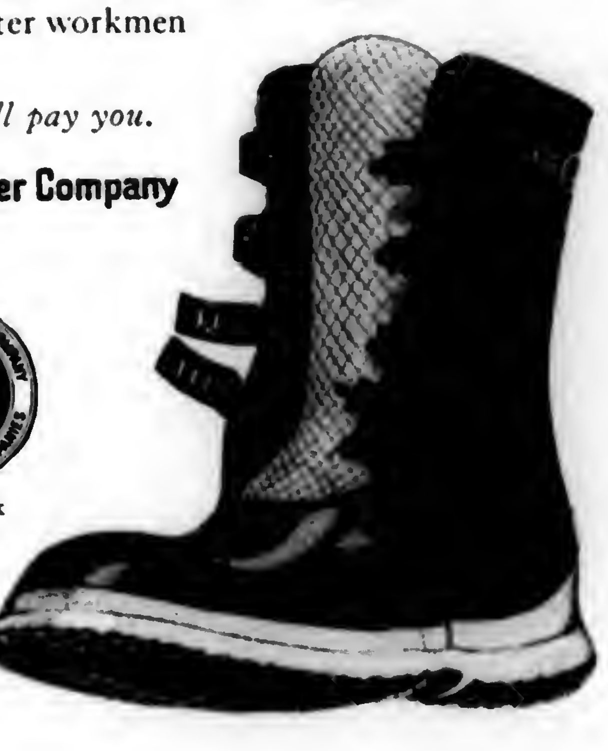
These boots have rugged strength —and lots of it. From 4 to 11 separate layers of rubber and fabric go into every pair!

When you get "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes you'll find they've got long wear built all through them! And they are as flexible and as comfortable as you could wish.

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon line is the result of 75 years' experience in making waterproof footwear. Every pair is built by master workmen *—and shows it!*

Buy a pair. *It will pay you.*

United States Rubber Company



The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus—an all rubber arctic that slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth surface washes clean like a boot. Red with gray sole, all red, or black—4 or 6 buckles.

"U.S." Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers

BLUE RIBBON

Trade Mark

Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW-DIFFERENT-PRETTIER Patterns

Just a light mopping makes this lovely rug gleam like new

ITS pretty patterned surface is as smooth as varnished woodwork. Dirt just simply won't grind in. Grease spots come off as easily as from a smooth china dish. As a covering for that old kitchen floor, it means an end to scrubbing.

Think of having a rug for the kitchen so pretty and colorful, (the pattern illustrated is from an old Japanese design) yet so easy to clean and *keep clean*. It will stand an amazing amount of wear, too, because it is made of genuine linoleum. Given an occasional coat of clear varnish, it will last year after year even on the most "walked-on" floor in the house.

New Jaspé Rugs

For the other rooms, there are the beautiful new Jaspé rugs with the wax finish. If you have not seen this new type of smooth-surface rug, by all means ask for them in the stores. These are made of the very same Jaspé linoleum that has become so popular in Armstrong's Linoleum Floors. The Jaspé graining is solid, right through to the burlap back—it can't wear off.

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Jaspé rugs are distinctly an original Armstrong idea. You will find each genuine Armstrong's Linoleum Rug identified by the Circle A trade-mark stamped on the gray burlap back. Remember to ask the store clerk for "Armstrong's" by name.

In the large illustration: *Pattern No. 816*. Above: *Inlaid Pattern No. 1031*. Right: *Jaspé Rug No. 707*.

Book of Rug Patterns, Free

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Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and Ⓐ wear and wear

Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back

Capacity of Silos Easily Computed

MEASURING and weighing 32 silos over a period of five years by experts from the Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., shows that a cubic foot of settled silage at the top of a silo weighs 32 pounds to the cubic foot; 10 feet deep, 38 pounds; 20 feet down, 41 pounds; and 30 feet and below, 43 pounds, there being no apparent increase in density below 30 feet of depth.

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18.....	26.2	37.7	51.4	67.1	84.8	104.8
20.....	29.4	42.4	57.7	75.3	95.2	117.7
22.....	32.6	47.0	64.0	83.5	105.6	130.5
24.....	35.9	51.7	70.4	91.9	116.1	143.5
26.....	39.2	56.4	76.8	100.3	126.8	156.7
28.....	42.5	61.2	83.4	108.9	137.6	170.1
29.....	44.3	63.7	86.8	113.3	143.2	177.1
30.....	45.9	66.0	90.0	117.5	148.5	183.6

If the depth of settled silage is over 30 feet, subtract the capacity at 29 feet from the capacity at 30 feet to get the increase in the last foot of depth, and multiply this by number of feet of depth over 30, and add the product to the capacity at 30 feet. This can be done because the density or weight of the silage does not increase below 30 feet. Thus suppose we wish the number of tons in a 14-foot silo with a depth of 43 feet of settled silage. The capacity of a 14-foot silo of 30 feet depth of settled silage is 90.0 tons, while that at 29 feet is 86.8 tons, a difference of 3.2 tons for the last foot. Multiplying 3.2 tons by 13, the depth over 30 feet, gives 41.6 tons in the 13 feet below 30 feet. Adding 41.6 tons to 90.0 tons gives 131.6 tons as the capacity of a 14-foot silo with 43 feet of settled silage.

One of the largest silos in the world, on a farm in Mercer County, N. J.

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Man Sets Forest Fires

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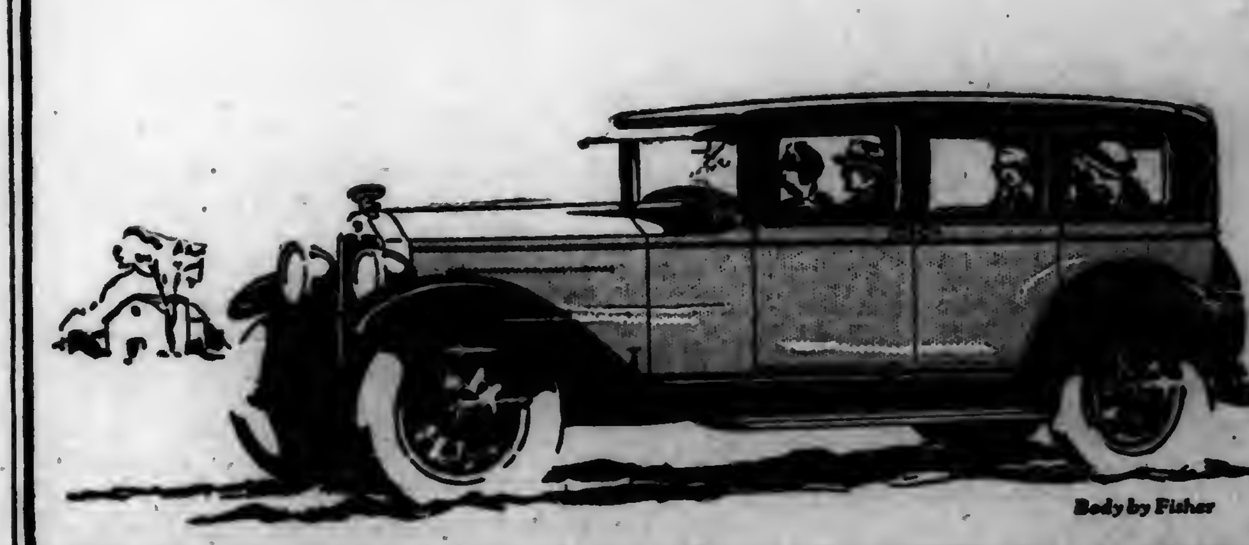
BUICK *for* 1928



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Hydraulic Shock Absorbers

In addition to Buick's famous Cantilever Springs, Buick for 1928 has Hydraulic Shock Absorbers, front and rear. These have been made an integral part of the Buick chassis, and are *standard equipment* on all models.

The Low-swung Body

Bodies swung smartly low by means of the exclusive Buick double-drop frame provide greatly increased roadability due to their lowered center of gravity.

—and Matchless Beauty, too

Long, low, flowing lines—surpassingly beautiful color harmonies, inside and out — and restful form-fitting tailored seat cushions—all combine to make every ride in a Buick for 1928 the most pleasing you have ever known.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factories: MCLAUGHLIN-BUICK, *Oshawa, Ontario*

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other Garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

TAXIDERMY and HEAD MOUNTING
FURS REPAIRED OR REMODELED.

Estimates gladly furnished. Send us your furs for Summer Storage in Automatic Cold Vault.

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Largest custom tanners and taxidermists in the world.
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of Pure Wool Worsted for Hand Knitting — also Rug Yarns for Hooked Rugs. 50c. 4 oz. skein. Orders sent C. O. D. Write today for free samples. Ask about our WOOL blankets.

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We want strictly fresh eggs from producers only. Shipments express or parcel post.
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EAGLE BRAND
ROYAL CONCERTO
TREMOLO HARMONICA

Some of our greatest musicians started with a mouth organ or Harmonica. Here's a real one. Plays either side. Two different keys. Size: 2 inches wide by 8 inches long. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Given for two yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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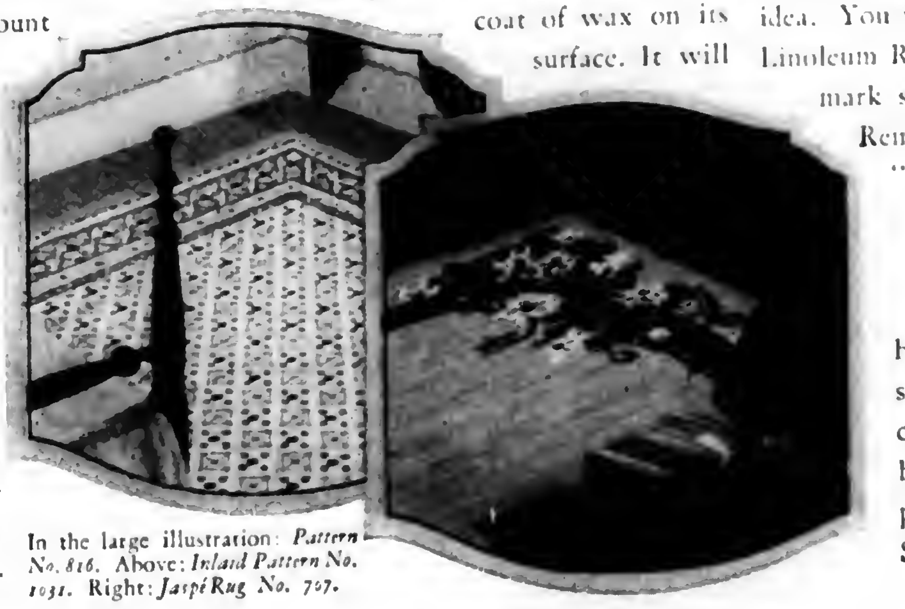

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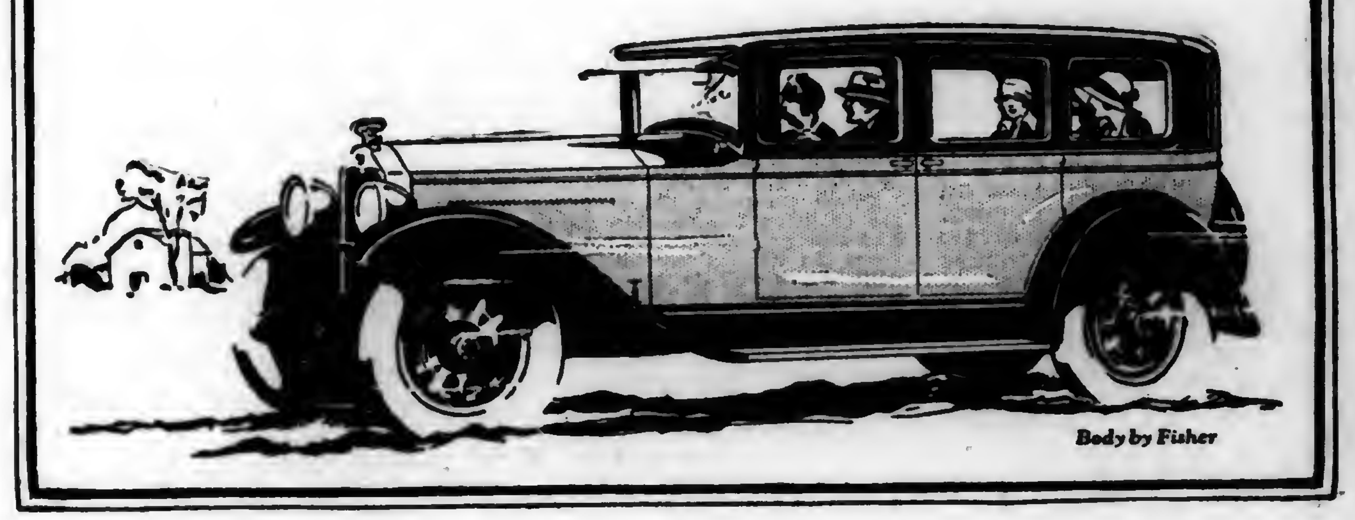

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Bumpy, rutty, uneven highways ride like boulevards in a Buick for 1928. Important improvements impart a matchless riding ease—a smoothness over any road in any weather—which assure you a comfortable trip, no matter how far you may drive in a day.

Hydraulic Shock Absorbers

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

The Story Thus Far

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backwoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina. That was horror added to horror to a delicately bred lad like myself.

Some matter connected with the Regulators, rebels against the authority of His Excellency, Governor Tryon, called him back before he could carry out his threat to take me south with him.

Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave Philadelphia sooner than I had ever anticipated. Within a few weeks from the time of my uncle's unexpected visit I was well on my way to Carolina, with a message to Hunter, Chief of the Regulators. Many and varied have been my experiences on this journey. I have made strange acquaintances and at times it has been difficult for me to distinguish friend from foe. Krafft, a friend, handles me roughly during a narrow escape from the king's soldiers and I become angry.

I finally decided to leave Krafft and travel the remainder of the journey alone. I did not, however, travel any great distance by myself. It was two days later that I came upon Zion Alexander.

Alexander quarreled with one of Governor Tryon's men and for several days after we kept to the side roads. After parting from Alexander at Fort Lewis, I met another traveler, Haddock by name, who was in sympathy with the Regulators. From him I learned more about the situation in Carolina. That night we stopped over with Jim Butler, a friend of Haddock.

That night a group of Colonel Fanning's men seized Butler on a charge of treason. Haddock and I escaped and gathered together about forty Regulators who followed Fanning's men to Jackson's place where they were resting for the night. They released Butler. After I received a fresh mount I continued on to Betharaba. I reached Hastings about noon the next day completely exhausted. As I ordered a fresh horse I dropped to the ground to take a two-hour rest.

When I reached Betharaba at dusk, I stumbled into the tavern and into a group of Fanning's men. Krafft appeared. As I was too weak to go on, I gave Krafft the message to Hunter and collapsed. When I came to I was a prisoner.

Next morning when the bar of the guardhouse door rattled, I looked up eagerly in hope that I was to have a hearing but instead a landholder was thrust in. I decided to make my position clear and told him of the robbery and some of my experiences but nothing of the message.

Continued from last week

"LIKE you, sir," I wound up, "I am somewhat of a friend of the conservative party, altho it seems my attitude has been misunderstood. But perhaps I should add I am only a lukewarm friend, for it seems to us that these people have indeed been used very hardly by King's officers."

This was exactly his opinion, according to my fellow prisoner. Fanning was a scoundrel; so was Frohawk; as for the governor—a vainglorious fool. But the Regulators were fools, too. Mobs could not correct injustices. Tying sheriffs to trees and whipping them wouldn't help. No, things like that made the gentlemen of the seaboard think all were ruffians in the back country. Back country fellows had it harder than the men of the coast. Three years from now, or five, Jones and Ashe and Moore would be ready to take up arms against a King's governor. Not now. These Germans, these Irish, seem like foreigners to them. If our Regulator friends would bide their time, they would have the colony with them. Now they would only have the colony to their hanging.

"I take my own road," he finished. "These Regulators go too far or not far enough. They will not rebel violently enough to be defeated and hanged."

He fell a musing after that, and only broke silence to ask whether I had noticed the looks of any of the men who had met me the night before. I said I had not, at which he shook his head and grimaced.

"If these are Fanning's rascals, then chances are that Hamar is with them," he concluded. "This Hamar, for several reasons, may be kind to me."

Upon this, he began a great battering on the door. When someone approached, he changed calling for his friend Hamar. And after a good bit of this, the door opened and he was invited out.

He waved his hand to me as he left. "Stay out of this," he warned in a whisper. "Lie to Fanning for all you're worth, get clear and hide out till the trouble's over."

WHEN he did not come back, I guessed he had won freedom. From that time on, I had nothing to do except wait. Some food was pushed in at noon, and a striped chipmunk came out of a hole in the corner to survey it and me. I spent some time coaxing him with crumbs and had my hand, with a piece of bread in it, within an inch of his long nose when somebody banged on the door.

Two men entered and gruffly bade me get up and follow them. They paid no attention to my questions.

It was dusk outside. The barnyard was now a small camp, with a dozen fires over which men were cooking supper. Muskets were stacked in one corner, with a guard over them, and out in the road another walked post.

We went into a crowded farmhouse kitchen, where half a dozen stout fellows bawled orders at a bewildered housewife. On the farther side was a door. One of my guards opened this and with the words, "The prisoner, sir," pushed me into the room beyond.

THE room was the ordinary frontier sort, with a puncheon floor and a bunk in the corner. But in the center of the room was a small table on which two candles stood to shed a yellow light over a mass of papers. Seated by the table was a handsome gentleman, of about 10 years my senior. As to dress, I had not seen anyone so fine since I left Philadelphia. His stock was white and without a wrinkle. His laces were clean and newly pressed out. Tho he avoided the foppery of a wig, his own hair was tied in a neat queue and freshly powdered.

After I had waited a minute, he raised his head and I saw that his full face was not so pleasant as his profile. His cheek and jaw bones sloped suddenly back from a thin nose and chin, and his eyes were hard. Yet when he spoke his voice was pleasant enough.

"Pull up a stool," he said. "I have been wanting a talk with you."

The surprise of this drove what I had intended to say out of my head. And I was still worse confounded when he put his hand on my arm in kindly fashion as I sat down, and gave me a friendly smile.

"I am Colonel Fanning," he announced. "And I swear that those scoundrels have used you badly."

I asked him what scoundrels.

"Those cursed Regulators," declared the colonel and he seemed to be in some heat. "Here they take a boy like you and force him to carry a message for them, will he nill he. I warrant you have wished a thousand times you never saw one of them."

"You are right there, sir," said I, still marveling.

"My men said you were like the rest," the Colonel went on, "but I knew better. I learned something of your life in Philadelphia and I can swear that His Majesty and His Majesty's representatives have no better friend than yourself."

I found the statement a bit strong. "This trouble here is not my quarrel, sir," I answered. "I was forced into it and would be glad to be quit of it."

"I knew it," cried the Colonel with a hearty laugh. "We'll send you back to Newbern and get you aboard a ship for Philadelphia. Hang me, sir, Edmund Fanning fights fair and I know an enemy when I see one and a friend."

He motioned for me to be patient and wrote busily for a minute or two.

"CALL that fellow outside the door," he asked and when I had done so and the paper had been handed over, "That had to do with you," he added with a meaning glance.

I thanked him and stumbled in doing it. Indeed I was too confused to be able to think at all. Fanning, I had heard of as an arch-scoundrel, yet here he was doing ten times more for me than I could possibly have hoped.

The Colonel waved aside my thanks. "Well, that's over," he declared, "and now we can be easy. I suppose you discharged your obligations to the Regulators satisfactorily, so you feel quits with them."

I nodded.

"We'll have them all rounded up next week," the Colonel went on; "but I do confess to some curiosity as to what business it was they went to so much bother about. Was it money from the north?"

"Not money," said I.

"Powder and ball then, I guess," the Colonel went on easily, 'and that was to be sent to the Regulators at—?"

I was on the point of saying "Cross Creek" but checked myself.

"Since the information was given me in confidence, sir," I replied with a smile, "perhaps I had better ask to be excused from answering.

THE Colonel's face changed suddenly. He leaned across the table and gripped me by the shoulder. His voice was harsh.

"Don't try to play with me, you hound," he growled. "Tell me where they are to land that powder."

I shook my head. In a second, I saw his whole game. The friendly attitude had been a pose, a ruse to wheedle the secret out of me. I struck off his hand and rose.

He started at me and saw all this in my face, I think. At any rate, his cruel mouth curled again and he rapped out a short command.

Two guards entered.

"Carry out the instructions," he ordered. And to me, "If I ever see you again, you will think differently."

I was too angry to be cautious. "You may see me again if you look over your shoulder the next time you run away from the Regulators," I cried. "You have just made a rebel out of a King's man, sir."

"A dead rebel, perhaps," Colonel Fanning said with a smile and went back to his work.

There were only three men in the kitchen when I came out. One was a fat fellow whose face seemed familiar. As he came up to me, I remembered why. He was the deputy I had tricked at Butler's home.

"I told you I would see you hanged," this one told me, "but it seems as I was wrong. The Colonel prefers shooting."

He ordered the others to bring me outdoors. It was not quite dark yet, but the deputy grumbled about the bad light.

"That hay stack will stop bullets," he decided finally. "Bring the fellow over to the fire while I read him the orders."

There were two men roasting pieces of meat on sticks over the fire we came to. I remember how they looked up at us and at me with a certain horror. Yet even then I did not guess what was in store.

The deputy folded up the paper in a silence so intense I could hear my heart beat.

"Take him over by the straw stack," he ordered, "and take post three yards in front of him, with muskets at the ready. See that your priming is fresh."

As we went, one of the men twisted a rope about my wrists and bound them behind me. Another would have bandaged my eyes but the deputy forbade him.

They pushed me back into the straw. The four men lined up in front of me. The deputy stood to the left.

"We'll make it a short five minutes," said he. "What have you to say, prisoner?"

I could not have spoken if I had wanted to. I seemed to be suffocating and had hard work to keep from panting with my mouth open. For the rest I was only conscious of the straws pressing into my neck from behind and of the four quiet figures in front of me.

"Two minutes more," warned the deputy.

Could I hold out that much longer? Every second seemed a year. Life seemed so sweet and death like this so horrible. I feared to weaken and yet at the same time hoped I would.

"One minute."

I shook my head.

The deputy turned to the squad.

"Make ready," he ordered, "aim at his heart and fire when I give the word."

A form loomed up thru the dusk. I heard the clatter of a sword striking up musket barrels.

"What's all this?" asked a voice.

"Colonel's orders, sir," responded the deputy.

"Then the Colonel is getting reckless again," said the newcomer. "The rebels will have prisoners of ours before we get thru. We can't afford to be idiots."

TO BE moderately brave for five minutes at a stretch seems to be about my limit. Anyway at that, I went over in a dead faint. From freedom to a firing squad and back to life again in a half hour was too much for me.

When I came to, I was over by the fire again and a gentleman in the uniform of a major of North Carolina militia was looking down at me. As our eyes met, his jaw dropped and a comical look of amazement came over his face.

"Curse me, it's the Philadelphia bantam," he cried.

"You're alive," I exclaimed and began to weep. For the man was Major Dunston, he whom I had fought in Philadelphia and whom I thought to have killed.

"Don't bawl about it, man," chided the Major. "Your nerves must be shot. Need a good stiff drink. Jim, go get a flask out of my saddle bags."

"By George, I did myself a good turn when I got you loose just now. It wouldn't do to have you shot. Folks would say I was afraid of you. Not a bit of it. I was drunk that night or you would never have gotten away. I still wheeze a little from that bullet of yours. Soon as you get out of this, we'll try it again.

"Here you fellows, take Mr. Craig back where you got him, and see that he's comfortable or I'll take your hides off."

So I was carried back to my prison again, two extra blankets were found for me, and the men detailed to kill me laid them over me with solicitude and asked me if I were comfortable, before they left.

In the morning came a breakfast better than any I had eaten for some time, and after it Major Dunston. How my heart warmed to the sight of his red face. I could hardly believe that this was the man I had tried to kill a month before. Yet his words showed plainly that only the fact that I had tried to kill him endeared me to him at all.

"I have seen Fanning," he told me after he had lit his pipe, "and he is going to save you for trial with the other rebels we are to capture. He had a rare fright when I told him you had been killed. It seems he was sure you would weaken. So I held forth what His Excellency would think of such high-handed methods and almost had him ready to embrace me when I told him you were still kicking."

He puffed a moment in silence and eyed me with some commiseration.

"Tryon will hang you, tho," he added and shook his head at my protest. The riot law, it seemed, was conveniently framed. Hanging could be meted out to almost anyone the governor disliked.

Suddenly Dunston laughed and slapped his knee.

"I heard from your uncle," he declared. "Soon as I got back here I sent word to him by one of your Regulator friends that I had had a meeting with you, that you were gone, and that I would like to finish the matter. I suggested that he would do as well and invited him to take your place."

I asked what my uncle had replied. Still laughing, Dunston drew a very soiled paper from an inside pocket.

"I'll read it to you," he offered. "Here it is, 'Honored Sir: Your very kind message came to my hand last week but press of business has delayed my answer. I regret that my nephew has chosen to waste his time brawling with you. As to myself, I am probably a much better shot than you and should doubtless kill you at the fire. Yet there is always the chance of accident in such affairs. My life, as it happens, is worth something to the cause in which I am engaged; your removal, it seems to me, would greatly enhance the merits of His Excellency's forces. Since I should cripple the Regulators by being killed, and benefit Governor Tryon by killing you, I can see no good reason why I should consent to a meeting. Your obedient servant."

I laughed too. "That is a very practical way of looking at it," I commented.

"Your uncle has been in the backwoods too long," Dunston insisted. "He talks like a trader instead of like a gentleman. While you and I—you are a good lad, and I would like nothing better than to stand up to you again. Keep your heart up. I'll fix this yet."

And with that, he knocked his pipe out on his heel and was off with an air of great determination. What he was after I had no idea, but I trusted in the friendliness of his manner even tho his harping on another duel did not altogether please me.

I coaxed the chipmunk out again and whiled away the time till late afternoon. Dunston came in finally about four or five, but with his crest greatly fallen.

FANNING, I gathered, was the most unreasonable man in the world. No sense of honor, or pride.

"Why I challenged the fellow after he had refused my request, and he wouldn't fight me. And all I asked was that he turn you loose so we could finish up our little affair. If you came off whole, you were to go free, of course. But he wouldn't hear to it. He even had the impudence to say I ought to be grateful to him for locking you up."

The Major walked up and down the room and fumed. It was a downright insult to a loyal officer. And that wasn't the worst. Fanning was the kind to make a story out of it, to tell how he had been urged to lock me up to save the Major's hide. The story would go all over the colony. Dunston would have to fight the whole army to quiet it.

"No one who knows can doubt your courage sir," I put in.

"Thank you, sir, thank you." The Major was appreciative. "But you are a gentleman and this Fanning—"

He turned to me suddenly and slapped his hand against his thigh.

"By George, sir," he cried, "I'm going to see that you escape. I'll make Fanning sick that he ever crossed me."

HE BEGAN to plan out loud, while I waited in a turmoil of hope and apprehension. Fanning would suspect him, of course. Very well, he would play cards all evening with the Colonel. His boy should get a horse for me, saddle him and tie him to a tree in a grove a mile down the road.

He took me to a window to show me. "Follow down the road south till you come to a lane coming in from the right. Turn down that lane and go fifty paces. Then turn to your right again for fifty more paces. Your mount will be there as soon as it is dark."

I asked him how my escape was to be managed. Nothing, it seemed could be easier. These broken men who made up Fanning's company would do anything for money. Five shillings in hand would make the guard unbar the door.

"Wait till things are quiet," the Major warned. "There is a sentry by the road. You must dodge him. When you get free, best ride south and west. There are parties out east of here and north. South and west will take you across the front of Tryon's forces, but ride hard and you will be clean past by daybreak."

"And then," he continued with more warmth, "goodbye until our next meeting." Upon my word, he took me affectionately by the shoulders, "I'm getting quite fond of you. Take care of yourself and don't let these devils catch you again."

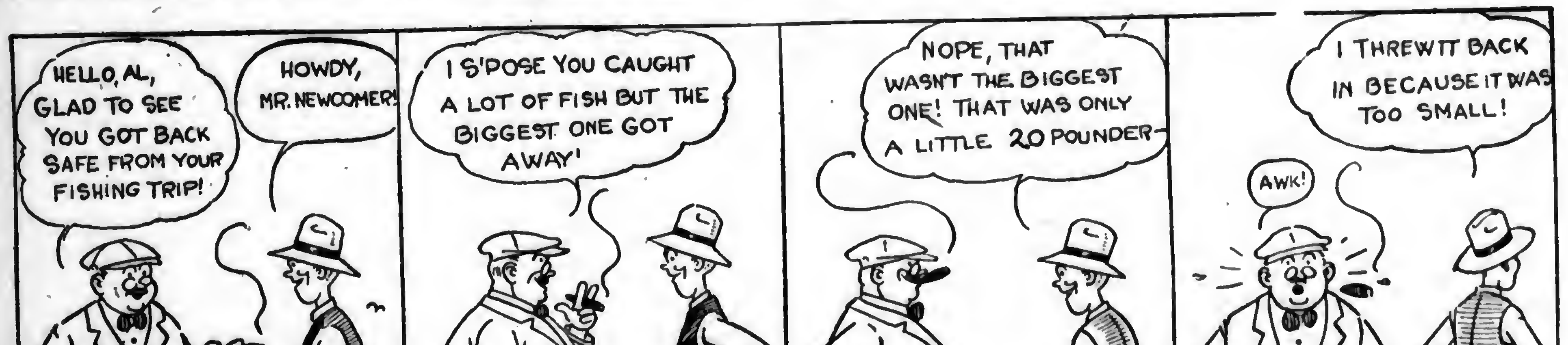
With that he left me. Rummaging in my coat after he had gone, I found in one pocket a handful of coin. This he must have slipped into my pocket when he bade me farewell. It was a kindly act for which I was more than grateful for a penniless fugitive finds always a hard road.

I was still doubtful as to the rightness of the Major's judgment on the readiness of the sentry to be purchased. Events proved that I need not have worried. Along about dusk, a face slid up to my window and a whisper reached me.

"About an hour, it said and the face vanished.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Al Is Some Kidder, Too* : : : : : : : : By Leet


HELLO, AL, GLAD TO SEE YOU GOT BACK SAFE FROM YOUR FISHING TRIP!
HOWDY, MR. NEWCOMER!
I S'POSE YOU CAUGHT A LOT OF FISH BUT THE BIGGEST ONE GOT AWAY!
NOPE, THAT WASN'T THE BIGGEST ONE! THAT WAS ONLY A LITTLE 20 POUNDER—
AWK!
I THREW IT BACK IN BECAUSE IT WAS TOO SMALL!
LEET

He Dusted His Potato Field

H. K. Martin, of Goodville, Pa., dusted his potatoes this year. This picture shows the efficiency of modern dusting equipment. Note the width of the dust area and the density of the dust. Very few spots were missed after Mr. Martin had covered the field.—L. W. K.

Where It Landed

Little Boy—Please, may I have my arrow.

Lady of the House—Why, certainly, where did it fall?

Little Boy—I think it is stuck in your cat.

Did you ever hear this one?—

From the Wings

A country motorist, attempting to turn around in the middle of city traffic, was side-swiped and upset by a hook-and-ladder fire truck on its way to a call.

Striding over to the overturned car, a traffic policeman poked his head thru a broken window and demanded, "What do you mean by blockin' traffic like this?"

"You let him alone," said a female voice from the back seat. "How did he know those drunken old painters were going to run into us!"

Ingenious

Young Father—That luminous paint I just bought is a splendid invention.

Bachelor Friend—What do you use it for?

"We paint the baby's face so that we can give him his bottle during the night without turning on the light!"

Wife—Sh! The maid has sharp ears.

Hubby—Yes, I noticed the doors were scratched around the key holes.

Not His Fault

The jurymen had retired to consider their verdict. When they reentered the court the judge asked the foreman if they had arrived at a unanimous decision.

"No, your Honor," he replied, "we haven't. I have never met 11 such obstinate men in all my life."

"Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor of the stockroom?"

"Of course it did. Did you think it would go thru?"

A New Definition

Rastus—Whah yo' all gwine?

Rufus—I'se gwine to de hardware store to get some Ku Klux metal.

Rastus—What yo'all mean, Ku Klux metal?

Rufus—Sheet metal, man, sheet metal.

Friend (to man who is shaving in his backyard)—Do you always shave outside?

Man—Certainly, do you think I'm fur-lined?

Two Spendthrifts

Suburbanite (reading from seed catalogue)—This magnificent plant from a single seed bursts into an avalanche of glorious bloom in June, giving the garden the splendor of a billowy, surf-swept coast or miles of great rolling snowdrift, emblazoned by the setting sun.

Wife—Oh, Henry, let's buy 5c worth of that!

Impressive Looking Plumber—I've come to fix that old tub in the kitchen.

Little Gladys—Oh, mamma, here's the doctor to see the cook!

Properly Shocked

The emigrant to America was buying his ticket at the shipping office.

"And what about your trunk?" demanded the clerk.

"For what would I be wantin' a thrunk?" asked the bewildered emigrant.

"To put your clothes in, of course."

"What?" cried the scandalized emigrant, "and go naked?"

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am going to tell you about my week's vacation. I took from August 13 until August 21st. I went with my uncle to a camp along the Juniata, 10 miles beyond Everett, Pa., to a camping site known as Cyphers Beach. There we were joined by two other families from Johnstown. We arrived at camp Saturday afternoon and got our cabin in order and Sunday we went to Everett to church and Sunday school. Then it rained during Sunday afternoon and the water in the Juniata was muddy and high but we went boating in a canoe. During the week we were swimming, fishing, playing ball, pitching horseshoes and hiking. My uncle and I went out in the canoe to fish. My uncle caught a bass 15 inches long. I could not catch any fish as it was my first trip fishing. There were several other fine specimens of fish brought to camp.

My cousin from Johnstown was there, too, so you know what a fine time we had. Some folks think boys from the country do not care as much to go camping as boys from town or the city, but such is not the case. I live on the farm and it was my first trip camping and I enjoyed it immensely and hope to go camping some more. Now I am back home helping to do the chores at the barn and work on the farm seems easier; not so much of a task.—J. Geary Critchfield, (X), Somerset County, Pa.

You surely must have enjoyed your camping trip. I hope you're able to go next year, too.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Friends:—We have a brook. When it is clear we go in wading. My sister, Mildred, sat down and it went up to her neck. We went under the bridge and standing up it was up to my waist.—Cora Douglass, Monmouth County, N. J.

Dear Forum Friends:—This is my first letter to the Forum page and I have enjoyed reading letters from other Forum friends. We have three fields of wheat and two of corn. I help plow and hoe corn. I also help put up hay.

We have a thresher and tractor and thresh for ourselves and for neighbors. We have two cows. They were tested for tuberculosis and have passed the test. I am enclosing a picture taken on our farm last year. —Louisa Bertovich, Fayette County, Pa.

OUR POTATO PATCH
Louisa Bertovich, Fayette County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—One rainy day while I was sitting in a barn I noticed a spider building a web in a corner. I thought I would wait and see what he did. He spun up and down, here and there, and soon had a web something like a trap. Then he disappeared into a crack. Soon a fly came by, and trying to get its dirty feet into everything, flew right into the web. The spider saw her trying to get away. Down he came from the crack! The fly struggled to get away but the spider spun a web around her and choked her. Then up the web into the crack he started, dragging the fly behind him. There she disappeared and the spider, I suppose, had a good meal. Soon he was awaiting anxiously for another absent minded fly.—Peter Spewak, (X), Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I received my membership pin and thank you for it. I am going to school now. I wish you would be at my place now. We have a lot of cantaloupes and watermelons. I like watermelons best but cantaloupes are good, too. I have a small patch of peanuts and they look nice.

For pets I have a black cat. Its name is Jimmy. When the wind blows some grass and he sees it he will play with it.—Roy E. Melhorn, (X), York County, Pa.

A HAPPY QUARTETTE
Roy E. Melhorn, (X), York County, Pa.

I'd like to visit you, Roy, but I'm afraid you'll be kept very busy with school work now and I'll be busy, too, in the office this winter.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Friends:—I have a pet cat named Spotty. She had four kittens but three died so we have one left. I also have a pet dog named Laddie. My father has six acres of tomatoes, one acre of peppers, five acres of wheat and ten acres of corn. I have a little sister two months old. I would like you to come down to see her.—Phoebe Ella Simkins, eleven, Cumberland County, N. J.

There's a membership pin waiting for you but you did not give your address. My chances for coming to see your sister, Phoebe, are slim for I'm kept very busy in the office. Why not send me a picture of baby? I'll try to use it on our page.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Friends:—I haven't written to the Forum page in a long while so I thought I had better do it today. I just came home from school. I am in the seventh grade and I think the work is harder than I expected.

Here is the recipe for chocolate jumbles. I like them very much.

CHOCOLATE JUMBLES

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 squares of chocolate
2 eggs
2 teaspoon baking powder
2 cups flour and enough more flour to roll out
1 tablespoon milk

Mix in order given and roll to one-quarter inch thick. Cut with cookie cutter, then dust with granulated sugar. Put in hot oven and bake ten minutes.—Ruth M. Gordon, (X), Monmouth County, N. J.

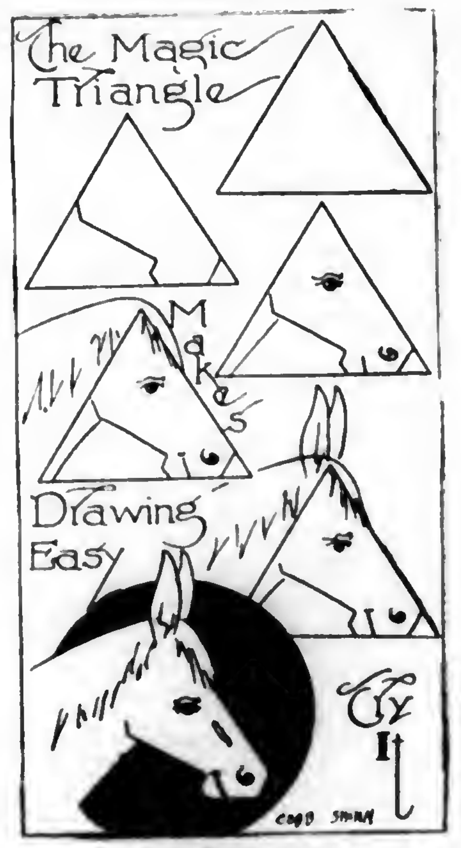
Hello, Forum Friends:—I haven't written in a long time so I think I will write a few words. Altho I haven't written I have read all the forum letters. I saw letters on the Forum page from two of my classmates. Why don't more boys and girls write to the Forum? Let's all write letters and boom the page.

I suppose most of us are busy because school is starting. Soon winter will come and snowflakes will be fluttering everywhere. Then the children will be happy.—Lucille Post, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Everyone Is Invited to Our Make Believe Party

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—Slowly and surely the days are quietly slipping by and before we fully realize what has happened Hallowe'en will have come and gone. No doubt you are busy now planning your costume. Just as soon as you decide how you're going to "dress up" write and tell me about it. Wouldn't it be wonderful if every single Forum friend accepted the invitation to our Make Believe Party? All you have to do is write and describe the kind of costume you're going to wear. There's nothing at all hard about that, is there? When I print the list of those who are coming to our Make Believe Party I'm going to tell you too what each one is going to wear. It will be the very nearest thing to a real party you've ever had. When you write your letter describing your costume remember there's going to be a prize for the most original, one for the most popular and one for the funniest. If you haven't yet mailed your letter you'd better do so immediately for there are only a very, very few days left now before our contest closes.

THE FORUM EDITOR.



Two Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Chester County, Pearl Griffith (X). **Cumberland County,** Frank W. Woods (X). **Lancaster County,** Gladys Frymyer. **Luzerne County,** Harriet Marcy. **Schuylkill County,** Ruth Kriner. **Washington County,** Pearl Hallman. **Westmoreland County,** Earle F. Bolton. **York County,** Roy E. Melhorn (X).

NEW JERSEY

Monmouth County, Ruth M. Gordon (X). **Salem County,** Charlotte Hannah (X), Josephine Hannah.

WEST VIRGINIA

Morgan County, Ada Hartman.

PENNSYLVANIA

Berks County, Samuel F. Sunday (X). **Bucks County,** Marion Ford. **Crawford County,** Norman R. Porter. **Lancaster County,** Ora S. Shaffer, Daniel A. Brubaker (X), Caroline Benedict. **Montgomery County,** Joseph Deaver. **Perry County,** Jane C. Bair (X). **Schuylkill County,** Cora Zehner, Annabelle Seitzer (X). **Somerset County,** J. Geary Critchfield (X). **Washington County,** Grace Small (X), Ruth Weir (X).

NEW JERSEY

Mercer County, Alice Rosso (X). **Morris County,** Evelyn Parsons.

MARYLAND

Carroll County, Mildred Mummaugh (X).

INDIANA

Elkhart County, Ferne Leona Bender (X).

TENNESSEE

Johnson County, Maud May.

(X)—Forum Member.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Did you ever get all mixed up when you tried to answer a question in school, or maybe at home when there was important company for dinner? Most of us have, I know, and what usually happens is that we run things together which do not belong together. Something like this is the matter with the puzzle this week. What you need to do is to hunt around and find out in which sentence the word written in big capital letters—EDISON, PEACHES, and so forth—should be used. If you really think that WASHINGTON discovered America in 1492, why, then, I suppose, you'll leave his name in that sentence. But, as a matter of fact, I don't believe the Little Folks who think that will be answering this puzzle. Most of you know that the word HENS should be in the third sentence instead of the word HOGS, but I mustn't tell you any more. When you have straightened out all this mixture, please let me have your answer, either on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by October 22nd. (They say that is the day Colonel Lindbergh is to be in Philadelphia, and if I happen to see him, I'll let you know it.)

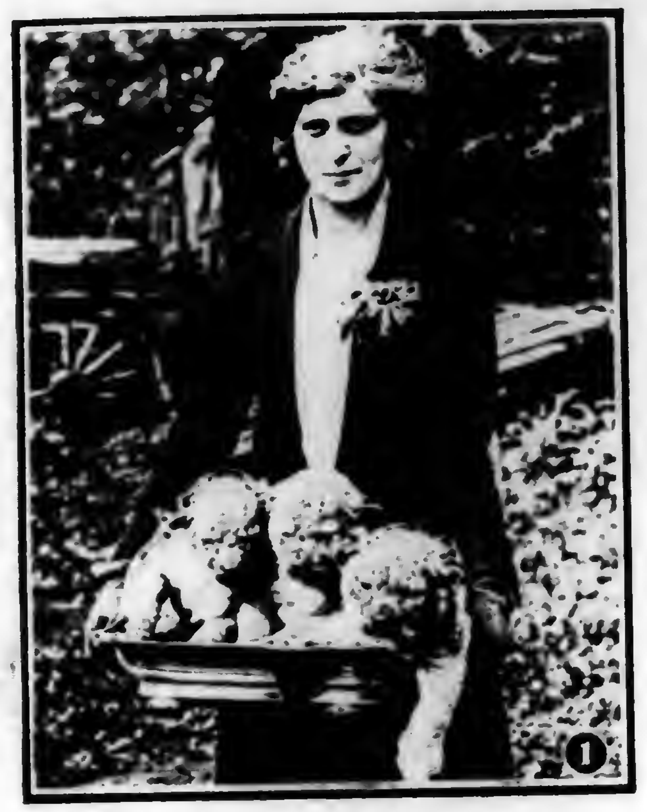
PLEASE TELL ME WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES, HOW OLD YOU ARE, AND THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTY. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will receive prizes. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

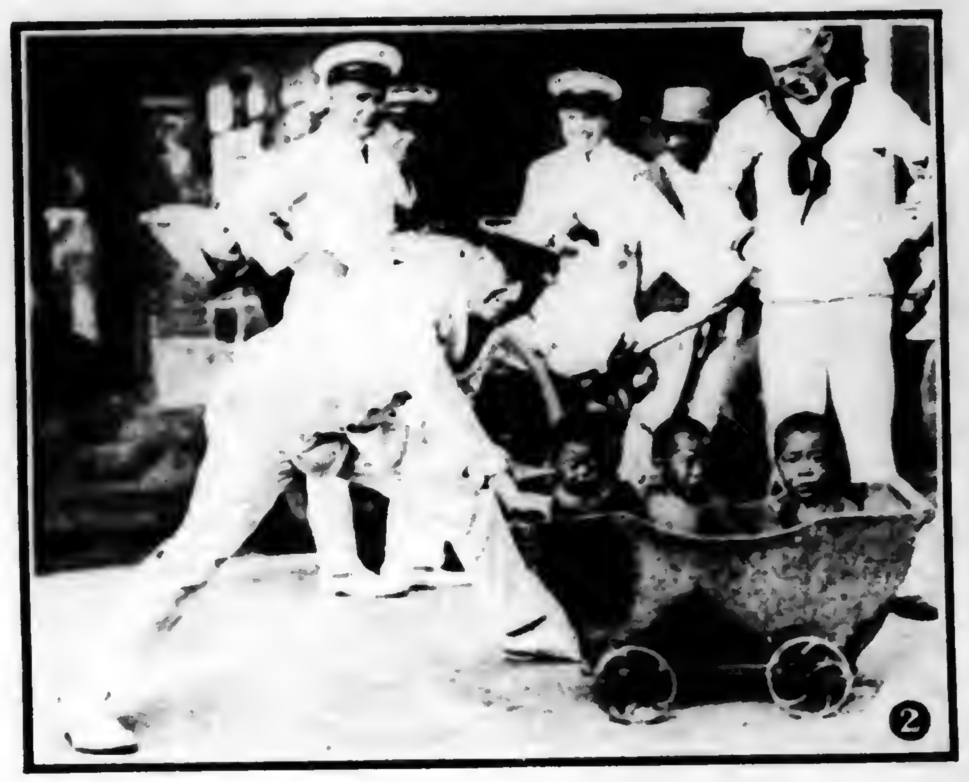
The answer to the arithmetic puzzle in the September 24 issue is: 1111 plus 11 minus 1111 equals 11.

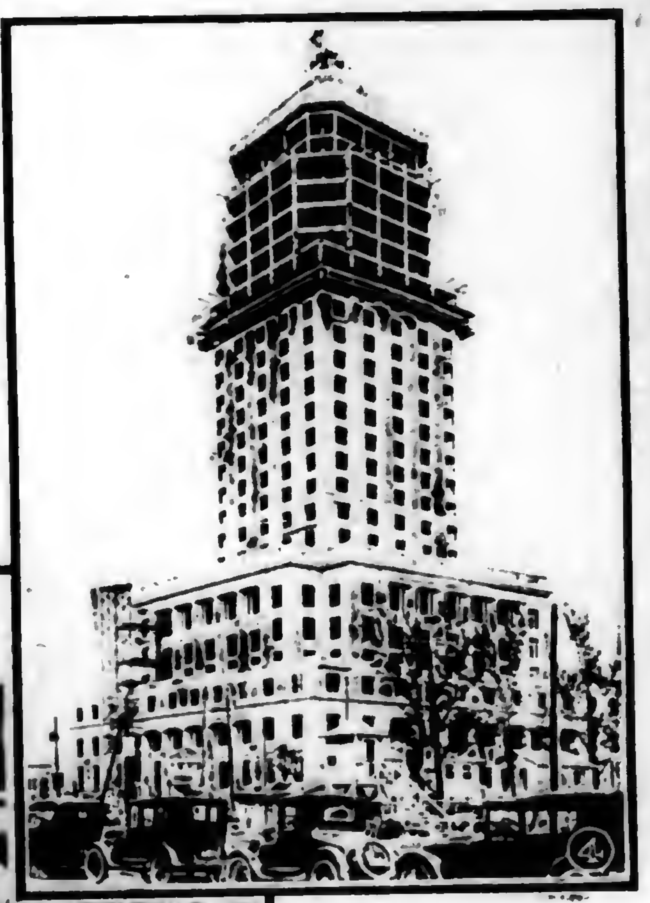
The prize winners are: Elizabeth Allen, age 10, Ormond, Fla.; Pearl Allen, age 10, Meadville, Pa.; Pauline Clanton, age 12, West Chester, Pa.; Leona Guris, age 11, Auburn, Pa.; Sarah Koch, age 13, Auburn, Pa.; Hattie A. Kramer, age 12, Allentown, N. J.; Alice Sybrant, age 13, Townville, Pa.

1. WASHINGTON discovered America in 1492.
2. COLUMBUS invented the phonograph.
3. HOGS lay better if their houses are well lighted.
4. CHESTNUTS are covered with a soft fuzzy skin.
5. EDISON was called the "Father of His Country."
6. PEACHES supply us with pork, ham and lard.
7. HENS are covered with prickly burs.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—"The Three Musketeers," a trio of lion cubs, born in Kent, England, are in careful hands.

2.—Not quite "three men in a boat," but three Chinese babies getting a ride in something which could float. These U. S. sailors found the triplets not the least interesting of the sights of Chefoo.

3.—A view looking north from Main Street, Terre Haute, Indiana, shows houseboats on the banks of the Wabash River which was made famous by a song.

4.—Miami's prisoners will need wings or parachutes to escape from the city's new jail. The floors above the fourteenth of the recently-constructed, 27-story courthouse building will be devoted to "guests of the city." They will contain separate county and city jails, a hospital, detention ward and the warden's quarters.

5.—Officials of the Radio Fair, searching for a left-handed, red-headed girl, found Miss Isabel Lambert, of Brooklyn, who fits the qualifications. The red hair was necessary for a color scheme and a new machine which tests radio tubes required a left-handed operator.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Parents Need Good School Habits Too

Time to Dress—The Lunch Box—Games

PARENTS, as well as children, need good school habits, according to the New York State College of Home Economics at Ithaca, N. Y. School habits which parents should develop are: get the children up in time to dress and eat breakfast without hurrying to get to school, and provide the youngsters with the right sort of lunch.

The children have to eat from their lunch box the meal which at home is often the most substantial one of the day. To get the foods which they need mainly from sandwiches requires careful planning.

The college says vegetables should be included. Vegetable sandwiches can be made of lettuce and sliced tomatoes, chopped celery or cabbage combined with salad dressing and pimento or chopped green pepper, sliced onions and even grated raw carrots which combine well with raisins. Spinach is another vegetable which can be used in sandwiches; when it is cooked, chopped, seasoned and combined with minced bacon or hard cooked egg it is a favorite. Another way of including vegetables is in salads which may be carried easily in the lunch box in a small screwtop glass jar.

Milk is another item that should not be overlooked. A small thermos bottle is convenient for carrying hot or cold milk, milk soups and cocoa. Milk may also be included in the form of cottage or cheddar cheese or baked in custards which are easily carried in individual custard cups.

When whole wheat or other whole grain bread is used for the sandwiches and some fruit is in each day's lunch the child is not likely to lack minerals and vitamins.

Visiting Is Important

Several weeks of school have already sped by, and do you know the children's teacher? Have you been to visit the work of the school that has so much to do with molding the lives in which you play an active part, in which you have the chief responsibility? Have you watched Billy as he works in school? Have you compared him with other youngsters of the same grade and age? How does he measure up?

During my September visit at school, the one thing that was most evident was the dulness of about one-third of that group of thirty-five. Fully a dozen of them were extremely inalert. They had eyes that saw not, ears that did not hear. I felt certain as I watched them that their senses had never been aroused. There may never have been a need for concentration in all their lives before. But there is now.

Home Games Teach the Senses

When I was teaching, I found those few moments that I devoted daily to sense-training by games to be very valuable. If you parents will play them with your children, you will soon see how rousing they are—how they lead to watching carefully, to listening attentively, to individual thinking and to a great awakening of the memory. They will benefit each of you, old and young, so play them daily.

Game 1.—From among bright pages in last season's seed catalogs, select from six to a dozen fruits, vegetables or flowers. Mount each on stiff paper or cardboard, so that they will stand against the wall or a ledge. Any one who knows all pictures by name may act as teacher. Teacher calls on one to touch and name his favorite picture QUICKLY. The next person called touches and names that same one and then his favorite. The third player touches and names those two favorites in correct order, and then his own favorite. Continue in this manner until all pictures have been chosen. Be sure to insist on correct order of naming pictures, and if players hesitate and study for a moment, the teacher calls on the entire group to tell instantly what picture should have been named.

Game 2.—Using the same pictures, let the players study the placing or order of pictures as they stand on the ledge. Then the players "sleep" while teacher mixes them. When ready call someone to rearrange them quickly. Have it done without any hesitation, or call another to finish the game.

Game 3.—Study the placing just as in Game 2. Teacher then removes one (later on more than one) picture while players "sleep." Wake and have the player chosen name the missing picture instantly and place it in original position.

Game 4.—Remove all the pictures while players "sleep," and call a player to set them up in proper places.

Game 5.—Another time if there are plenty of players let folks hold the pictures. You can then play the four games given above and this additional one. While the players sleep let those holding pictures not only exchange pictures but even places. This gives double work to the one called. He must arrange correctly both pictures and holders.

Note:—These games are ideal for teaching many things besides sense-training. For but a few cents, you can secure pictures of birds, trees, leaves, animals, artists, musicians, great men in history, etc. Mrs. Stewart has the address of a reliable firm handling pictures of all sizes varying in price from one cent to five and ten cents per picture. Clip this note and write her, sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. —Betsey Ford, Md.

Sauces Give Zest to Plain Food

BUTTER sauces always are delicious served with fish, asparagus, baked eggs, broiled sweetbreads and other delicacies.

Drawn Butter Sauce

One-third cup butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 cup hot water, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper. Melt one-half the butter, add flour with seasoning, pour hot water in gradually, boil 5 minutes and add remaining butter in small pieces.

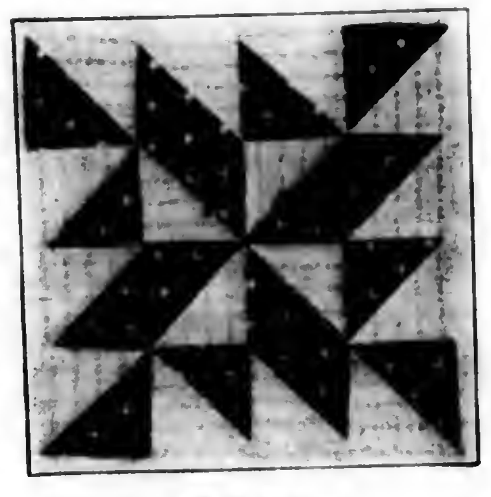
Lemon Butter Sauce

Add 1 teaspoon lemon juice to 4 tablespoons butter and mix well. Dot the hot fish or broiled steak with this just before serving. A salmon loaf that might be unpopular otherwise becomes a favorite with the family when served with this lemon butter sauce.—Myrtle Van Horn.

Quilting Time Is Here Again

THE WINDMILL

THIS attractive old pattern works up into a fascinating quilt. It is just another two-color combination that helps empty the scrap bag. The finished block measures ten inches square. Diagonal measurement is fourteen inches and the blocks may be used in either style of placing.



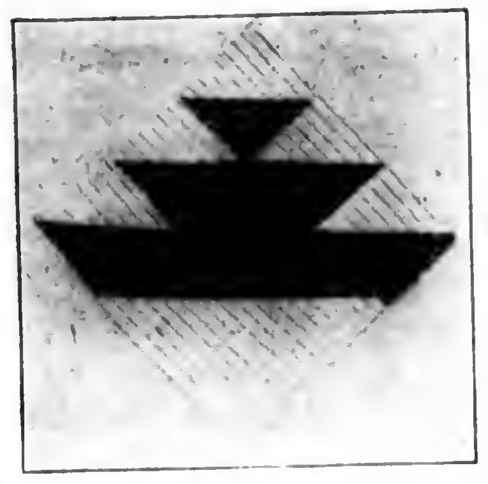
The windmill

While this pattern is usually put together with alternate blocks of light color, thus bringing out the dark windmill, I was particularly pleased with a dear old quilt on exhibition recently, and it was made block after block of just the pieced blocks. Ivory white and deep rose were the colors used.

THE SAIL BOAT

Let the little folks sail into dreamland under this favorite quilt. They not only like it on their beds, but are happy while helping cut and piece the blocks. What a pretty Christmas gift for Jack or Jane! Two colors are used, making a block six and one-half inches square.

For either of these two new patterns, send 15c cents and a self-addressed envelope to Quilt Pattern Service, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.



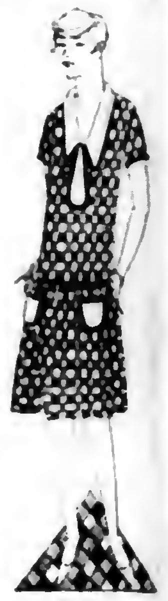
The sailboat

Eleven other patterns are available at the same price. They are Tree of Paradise, Tulip Wreath, Grandmother's Basket, Ohio Star, Letter Tray, Shield and Star, Maple Leaf, Air Ship, Pacific Queen, Double Cross, and Country Woman's Puzzle. Pictures will be furnished on request.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Color Plays An Important Part

A CHEERFUL house dress brightens the dull days of fall and makes the task less difficult. Ever notice the effect colors have on your viewpoint toward life in general and the job in hand?

This attractive model was made of a novelty check gingham in shades of violets and green with a thread of black running thru it, and trimmed with plain green gingham. Gingham is most satisfactory for workaday clothes because it wears well, is tubfast and sunfast, but it must be shrunk before being made up.



Pattern No. 5410, which may be made with long or short sleeves, sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44, was used for the model illustrated. It may be obtained from the Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price 10 cents.

The Kitchen Cabinet

A FAMOUS old cook gave me her secret for making custard pie. I had previously used only two eggs for a pie. She told me to use three large eggs and two large cups of sweet milk that has been scalded. (The latter prevents the pie "wheying off.") One-half cup of sugar to which one tablespoon of flour has been thoroly mixed, should be added to the filling, also a small pinch of salt and a sprinkling of nutmeg. When this mixture is placed in a rich, unbaked piecrust, and baked in a moderate oven, the pie will delight the entire family.

• • •

If a little cream has turned sour, do not discard it, but add enough prepared mustard to make it look like mayonnaise, and use it the same as any salad dressing.

• • •

A dainty dessert for children's parties is made by splitting a round cake—sponge or angel food—and between the two sections putting a layer of ice cream an inch or two thick. Put on the top layer, cover with whipped cream, dust with ground nut meats and serve in pieces cut as you would any cake.

• • •

On baking day cover the bottom of a flat pan with a thin layer of bread dough, sprinkle liberally with brown sugar, dust with cinnamon and over the top put a layer of chopped raisins. Cover pan tightly and bake in moderate oven. (Unless covered the raisins will harden.) When done cut the cake in halves, lay one over the other and serve.

• • •

If an especially light pastry is desired, fill a round glass bottle with ice water, cork it tightly and use instead of a rolling pin.—L. M. T.

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See our MARATHON Hats for Men

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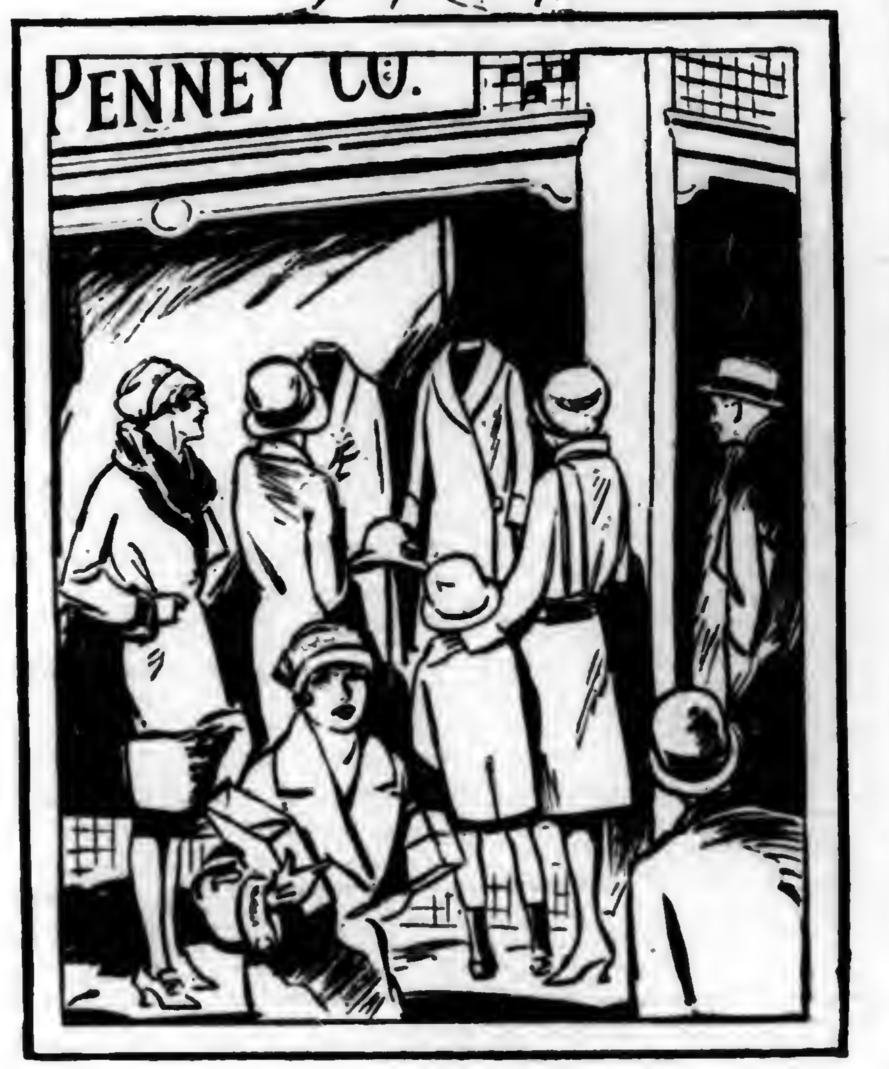

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IT IS said that four out of ten people who live on the farm go to town on an average of once a week to shop. During the week of October 24th, it is expected that this number will be greatly increased for it will be Farm Home Week in all our many Stores. It will be the BIG WEEK of the year for hundreds of thousands of our friends in the country.

It will be the week when the farmer and the members of his household will renew their acquaintance with our standard quality clothing, hats, furnishings, shoes and home needs at prices made possible only by our extensive co-operative buying resources.

This is our suggestion: Take advantage of the good roads while they are good and visit our Store nearest you during Farm Home Week. Come prepared to take time to look around the Store, inspect our goods, make comparisons of quality and price, and then, if you are pleased, make such selections as you and your family think advisable. It will be a pleasure to us to serve you when you call.

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Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Fall and Winter Dresses in the latest styles, most-wanted materials and smart colors . . . $14.75

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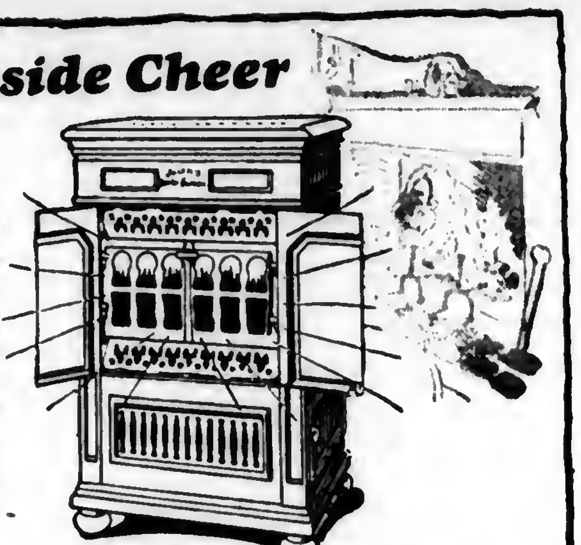
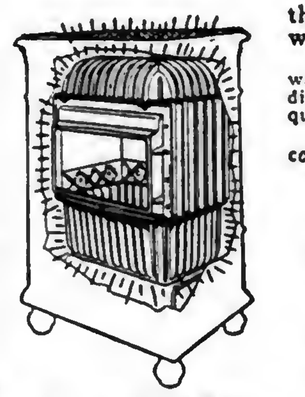


ALLEN'S Parlor Furnace

HEAT RADIATING FINS

In this important, new improvement, ALLEN engineers increased the heat radiating surfaces 100%, thereby adding strength to the castings and longer life to the furnace. This exclusive ALLEN advantage gives greater heating capacity with positive fuel economy.



Cut-away view showing the Fin Construction of the heating unit in Allen's Parlor Furnace. Only in Allen's do you get this big improvement.

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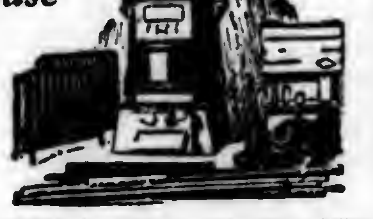

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

New York, September 28, 1927.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable November 15, 1927, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business November 1st, 1927.

Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President & Treasurer.

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Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5912.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5707.—Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅞ yard of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5921.—Eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material together with ½ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5753.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch plain material and 1½ yard of figured material. Price 10c.

5931.—Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size requires 2 yards of 27-inch material if made with the bertha. If made without the bertha 1½ yard is required. Price 10c.

5928.—Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5932.—Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅞ yard of 36-inch material and ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5593.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅛ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

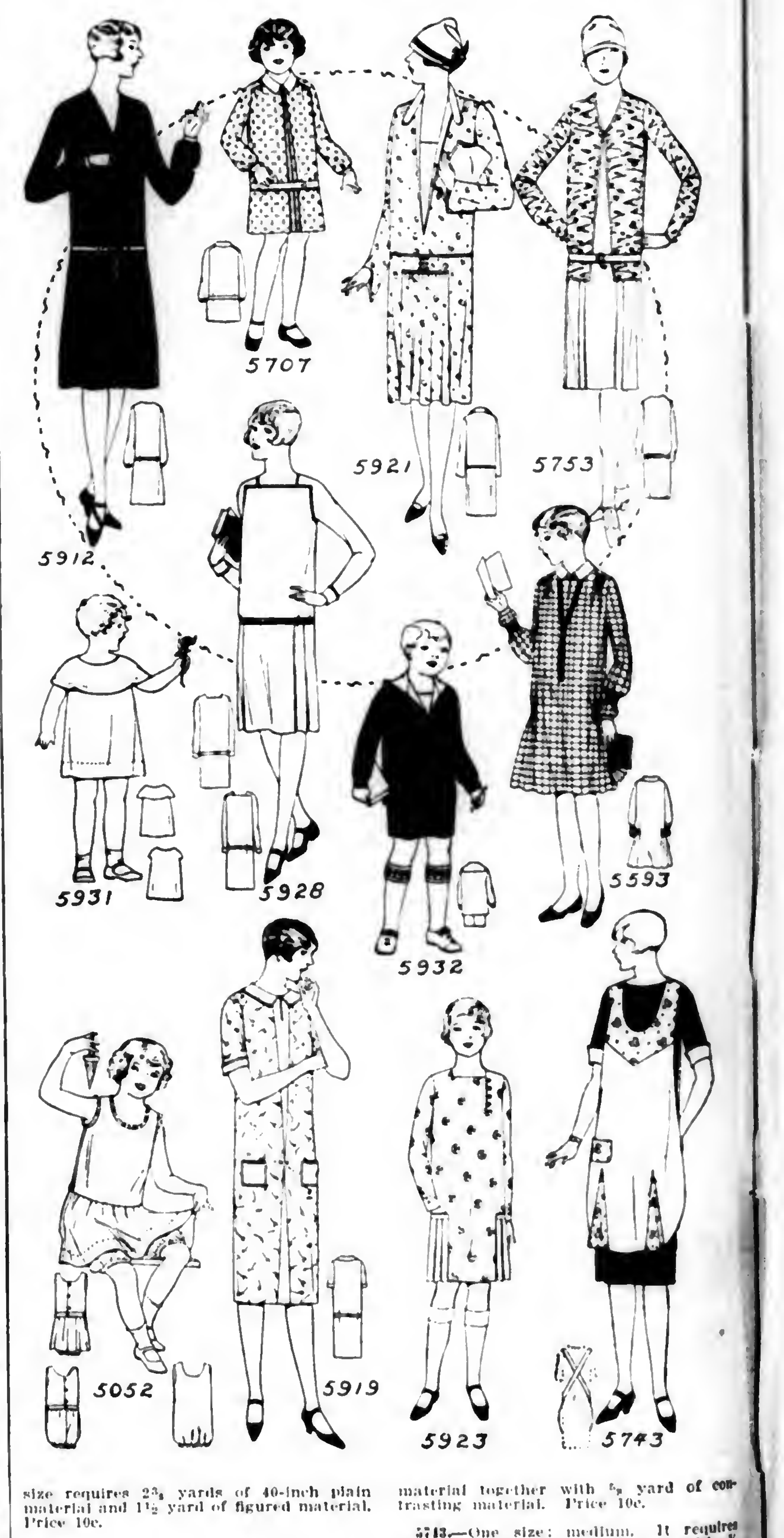
5052.—Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the garment for an 8-year size as illustrated in the large view will require 2⅞ yards of 36-inch material. If petticoat is omitted 1½ yard will be required. Price 10c.

5919.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material and ⅞ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5923.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5743.—One size: medium. It requires one yard of 36-inch material with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.



Eyes They Have, But They See Not

By Dr. E. M. GRESS, Pennsylvania State Botanist

A TOAD is a queer little animal whose food is chiefly insects which it catches while the insect moves about. An insect that does not move before the toad is perfectly safe; but if it moves, quick as a flash the toad's tongue is thrust out in a peculiar manner and the insect becomes part of his dinner.

Indeed the eyes of most animals, including man, are not so keen to discern still objects. We notice quickly the rabbit as he springs out from his hiding place, or the bird as he flits from bush to bush, or the snake as it glides across our path; but how easy it is to pass unnoticed the same rabbit sitting quietly beside a bunch of grass of similar color, or the bird perched quietly on the branch of a tree, or the snake lying quietly along the path.

While the eyes of human beings may not be so keen to observe, nevertheless the failure to observe is not a defect of the eye as much as it is a lack of attention to the things that surround us. Indeed, it might well be said of many people, "Eyes have they, but they see not."

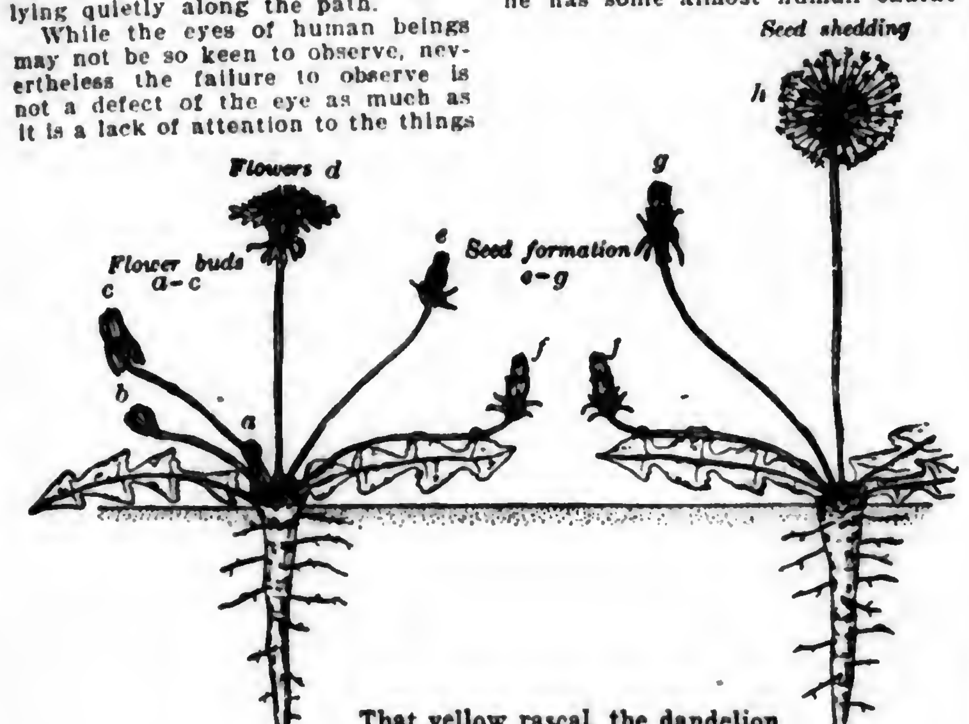
A few years ago the president of a college stood in the lawn of his own institution, and when his attention was directed to the beautiful tulip tree then in full bloom, he remarked, "I never knew that the tulip tree bore such beautiful flowers." For years he had passed beneath that large tulip tree almost daily and yet he had not noticed it in bloom.

Men, women and children pass daily along some road, street or path, but few can name the trees, flowers or birds met on those walks.

He who has tried to become acquainted with the plant and animal life in his back yard or around the farm buildings or, if he happens to be a city dweller, in the vacant lots, will be surprised at the host of friends that are anxiously awaiting his acquaintance.

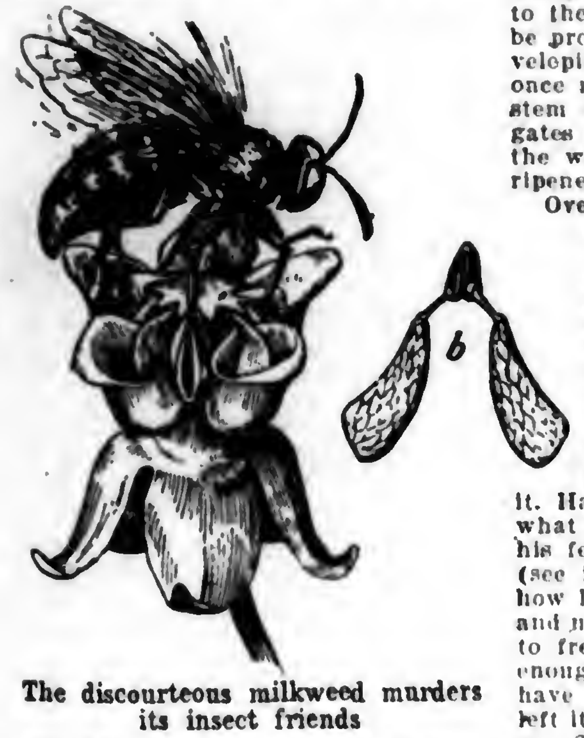
As boys on the farm, we well remember how we liked to slip over to Miller's who just moved into our neighborhood. We were not satisfied merely to know the names of the different members of the family, but we wanted to know something about each individual. We learned to like John a little better than Bill because John had a little better disposition. His habits and conduct were a little more pleasing. So it is when we learn the names and characteristics of the plants, insects, birds and other animals about the premises.

There in the yard is that little yellow rascal, the dandelion. We frown upon him because somebody has called him a weed. Have we ever tried to become acquainted and really know his habits? Maybe we will really love him when we know how cunning he is in protecting himself. We can scarcely help believing that he has some almost human characteristics. Look closely and we notice (as is shown in the illustration) how the short curved stem holds the flower bud close to the ground, down among the cluster of leaves where animals can tread upon it without injuring the plant in the least. When the bud opens the stem elongates and stands upright, bringing the yellow flower high enough to attract the insects, which carry its pollen from one flower to another. After it has received its insect visitors the flower closes up like a bud and the stem again bends over, bringing the closed up flower close to the ground so that it will again be protected while the seeds are developing. When the seeds are ripe once more the flower opens and the stem again stands erect and elongates so that the wind may catch the white, fluffy ball and carry the ripened seeds far and wide.



That yellow rascal, the dandelion, cunningly protects himself

Over there by the side of the road is the common milk-weed in full bloom. It is an ordinary weed, a nuisance in the hay, because it is difficult to dry. It contains a milky, acrid, sticky juice so that one dislikes to touch it and, of course, the cattle and horses don't eat it. But let us stop and notice how busy the honey bees and other insects are in getting food from it. Have you ever looked closely to see what may happen to the insect? How his feet slip into the little crevices (see illustration) in the flower and how he is sometimes held a prisoner and murdered because he is too weak to free himself; or, if he is strong enough to pull himself loose, he may have pulled off one of his legs and left it sticking in the slit of the flower. Surely it is not a very courteous way for a flower to treat its benefactor.



The discourteous milkweed murders its insect friends

On the other hand, we meet daily about the premises, along the road, in the vacant lot, or on the farm, plant or animal acquaintances whose names we have never learned. We pass them daily, maybe, with admiration, with indifference, or with real disgust. It is pretty certain that if we were to learn their names and

(Continued on page 32)

"To keep well in winter," *say authorities on health,* "change the underwear often"

It is a scientific fact that the oftener underwear is changed, especially in winter, the better chance a person has of avoiding colds and sickness.

The reason for changing underwear often, the authorities say, is because clean underwear is highly absorbent. It takes up body moisture. It keeps the skin warm and dry. It prevents sudden chilling.

These facts make it very apparent that Wright's Health Underwear is the safest and best you can buy. It is even more absorbent than ordinary underwear. It is made of wool, a very absorbent material. It is knitted with a patented loop-stitch *which actually increases the natural absorbency.* It is soft about the neck and doesn't chafe. It is well tailored and fits snugly about the ankles and wrists. There is plenty of leg and chest room, no bunching and binding. Your family will like to wear it.

You don't have to look over every garment for possible snags and rips. Wright's Health Underwear is honestly and carefully made. It doesn't tear easily. If there should be a snag it won't run. That is because of the patented loop-stitch with which it is knitted. Buttons stay on. Buttonholes don't tear.

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FREE—*Write for booklet, "Comfort," which gives you many interesting facts about Wright's Health Underwear. Please mention your dealer's name.*

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Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—CABBAGE, N Y, bulk, bbl, Copenhagen, $1@1.50; Danish seed, $1.50@1.75; carlot, Danish seed, $15@18; Copenhagen, $10@14. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, 75@90c. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, $1.50@1.75; Mich, washed, $2.40@3. LETTUCE, Iceberg, crate, Calif, $2.50@3.25; Colorado, best, $2.75@3.25; poor, $2. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 Indiana and Ohio, yellows, $1.50@1.75; Michigan, yellows, $1.75@2; Indiana white, $1.75@2. PEPPERS, N J, bu hmpr, 70@85c; large red, $1.50@1.65. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine Cobblers, best, $2.75@3; Penna, whites, $2.90@3.10; Minne, white, $2.50@2.75; Wisconsin, whites, $2.50. SWEET POTATOES, Va, bbl, No 1 yellows, $2.25@2.35; N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.25@1.35; bbl, medium, $2.25@2.35. TURNIPS, N Y, washed, bu bskt, 85c@$1. RUTABAGAS, Canada, sacked, cwt, $1.35.

Vegetables, (home grown supplies)—BEANS, bu bskt, $1.50@2.25. BEETS, doz bchs, 20@30c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 50@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CORN, bu, white and yellow, 75c@$1.75. EGGPLANTS, 10-qt chip bskt, 50@75c; bu bskt, $1.50@2. LETTUCE, leaf, box of 2 doz, 40@50c. ONIONS, doz bchs, 20@25c. SPINACH, bu bskt, winter, 50@75c. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip bskt 35@60c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, N Y, Malden Blush, $1.50@1.75; Wealthies, $1.50@1.75; Wolf Rivers, $1.50@1.75; W Va, Jonathans, $1.50@1.85. GRAPES, Calif table crate, Malaga, $1@1.50; mostly $1.35; Tokays, $1.15@1.65, mostly $1.50; juice, lugs, Zinfandels $1.25@1.40; Muscats, 85c@$1; Alicantes, $1.25@1.35; N Y, Concords, 12-qt bskt, 60@65c; Penna, 12-qt, 70c; Michigan, 12-qt, 60c. PEACHES, bu bskt, Elbertas, N Y, large, $2.25@2.75. PEARS, N Y, bu, Bartletts, No 1, $2@2.75, mostly $2.50; Seckel, $3@3.25; poor, $2.75. QUINCES, N Y, bu bskt, $1.50@1.75.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Slow, mostly steady to 10c higher; butchers over 260 lbs, $11.50@12; 225@260 lbs, $12@12.25; 160@225 lbs, $12@12.35; 140@160 lbs, $11.30@12; other light lights, $11@11.30; pigs around $11; packing sows, $10.75 downward.

Calves—Steady to lower; no choice calves here; quotable around $17@17.50.

Sheep—Steady; top fat lambs, $14.25; good and choice, $12.50@14.25; aged wethers, around $8.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11.50@13; fair to good, $10.50@11.50; common, $9.25@10.50; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls, good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $17.50@18; fair to good, $14.50@16; common, $10@13; Tennessee, choice, $14@15; fair to good, $11@13; common, $6.50@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7@7.50; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6.25; lambs, spring, extra, $14.50@14.75; mediums, $12@13.50; common, $8@10.50.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weights, $11.75@12; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18; No 2, $16@17; No 3, $13@14; timothy, clover-mixed, No 2, $16.50@17 No 3, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.39 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.35 bid; low grades selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—Market nominal; no quotations.

Oats—No 2 white, 60¾@61¾c; some heavyweight stock commanding a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 51@54c; extras, 92 score, 50c; 91 score, 48½c; 90 score, 44c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40c; 86 score, 39c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 29½c; longhorns, round lots, 29@29¼c; jobbing, small lots, 31@32c; single daisies, fresh, 28¼@28½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 46@52c; fresh eggs, 53@56c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.25 ea; springers, 50c@$1 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 15c ¼ pk; beans, lima, 10@15c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; cabbage, 5@15c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 10@25c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 3@8c ea; pickles, 75c @$1 per 100; corn, 20@25c doz; eggplants, 10@20c ea; endive 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; Spanish, 5@10c ea; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.10@1.25 bu; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 30@35c ¼ pk; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 8@15c qt, 75c ⅝ bskt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@40c ½ pk; cantaloupes, 8@15c ea; crabapples, 15c ¼ pk; grapes, Concord, 15@20c 3-lb bskt; Calif, 12@20c lb; Peaches, 20@25c qt; pears, 15@25c qt; plums, 10@20c qt; watermelons, 25@50c ea.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending October 8, 1927: Beef steers slow; compared with week ago: better grades steady; common and medium grassers tending lower; top for week, $14.50 paid for load 940-lb fed steers; top grassers, $12.50; average weight, 1430 pounds; bulk of sales, $10.25@11.25. Bulls, she stock and all cutters holding about steady; bulk medium bulls, $7@8; butcher cows, $6.50@7.50; cutters, $5@6.25. Stockers and feeders showing fair action, good and choice kinds fully steady, common and medium grades weak to a shade lower; bulk of sales, $8.75@9.50. Calves, steady; top vealers, $17.50. Hogs inactive.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 23 cars; 7 Canada, 5 St Paul, 5 Virginia, 3 New York, 1 Chicago, 1 St Louis, 1 Indiana, containing 708 head, 46 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 751 head; 10 calves, 85 hogs. Receipts for week ending October 8, 1927: cattle, 227 cars; 62 Canada, 62 Virginia, 28 Chicago, 25 St Paul, 8 New York, 7 Penna, 7 West Virginia, 7 Kentucky, 6 Tennessee, 4 St Louis, 3 Kansas City, 3 Pittsburgh, 2 North Carolina, 1 Ohio, 1 Indiana, 1 Mississippi, containing 6619 head, 115 trucked in. Total cattle, 6734 head, 122 calves, 908 hogs, 223 sheep. Compared with week previous: cattle, 204 cars containing 6020 head, 216 trucked in. Total cattle, 6236 head, 158 calves, 1507 hogs, 102 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$11.75@13.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	11.25@13.00
Good, 950@1100 lbs	10.25@12.75
Medium, 950 lbs up	9.50@11.25
Common, 950 lbs up	8.50@9.50
Cows:—	
Choice	7.50@9.00
Good	6.00@7.50
Common and medium	4.50@6.00
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	15.50@17.50
Medium	12.50@15.50
Cull and common	6.00@12.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweight, 250@350 lbs	10.25@12.00
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	12.25@13.25
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	12.25@13.25
Rough stock	8.50@10.25

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.20; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38@39; shorts, $39.50@40.50; hominy, $48.50@49.50; middlings, $47@48; linseed, $56.50@57.50; gluten, $46.50@47.50, ground oats, $45.50@46.50; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c, separator, 60c; eggs, 55@60c, pullets, 45@50c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@22c; springers, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@20c ½ pk, 90c@$1.25 bu; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 8@20c hd; celery, 5@20c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 5c bch, 10@12c box; beets, 5c bch, 5@10c plate, boiled; turnips, 10@12c ¼ pk; carrots, 5c bch; endive, 5@10c hd; string beans, 10c ¼ pk; lima beans, 20@25c qt, tomatoes, 10@18c ¼ pk, 30@50c bskt; pumpkins, 15@25c ea; corn, 25@35c doz; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@20c ¼ pk, $1@2 bu; peaches, 15@30c ¼ pk.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.20; corn, $1.10; rye, 90c; oats, 40c; bran, $34, middlings, $45.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 48@49c; choice, 46@47c; do, good, 44@45c; do, prints, 49@51c; do, blocks, 48@50c; do, ladles, 36@38c; Md and Penna, rolls, 33@35c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 33@34c; store-packed, 33c; dairy prints, 33@35c; process butter, 40@41c.

Eggs—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, mostly 40c; few higher.

Live Poultry—Old chickens hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28@29c; do, 4@4½ lbs, 27@28c; do, 3@3½ lbs, 18@20c; Leghorns and other light stock, 16@18c; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@18c; do, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 3 lbs and over, 29c; smaller, 27@28c; Leghorns, as to size 23@25c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 24@25c; puddle, 4 pounds lbs and over, 22@23c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@23c; all kinds, smaller, 15@18c. Guineas, young, 1¾ lbs and over, 75c; smaller, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Quiet; creamery, higher than extras, 49½@50c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 49c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 41½@48c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 34½@35c; do, No 2, 33½c.

Eggs—Irregular, fresh gathered extra firsts, 42@46c, do, firsts, 35@40c, do, seconds and poorer, 31@34c; eggs in storage, extra fancy, 35@37c; do, fancy, 33@34c, nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 63@67c; nearby and nearby hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 39@62c; nearby pullets, 37@40c; nearby hennery browns extras, 51@62c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 59@62c, do, firsts to extra firsts, 45@57½c; do, nearby, pullets, 32@36c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 27@28½c; state, whole milk, flats held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@29c.

Live Poultry—Irregular; fowls, by freight, 15@26c, do, by express, 12@27c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh 24@40c, do, frozen, 20@33c; fowls, fresh, 19@32c; do, frozen, 18@31c; roosters, 15@20c; turkeys fresh springs, 50@60c; turkeys, frozen, 30@43c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@9.35; state bulls, $4@7.75; cows, $2.25@6.25.

Calves—Steady; vealers, common to prime $9@18.50; lightweight calls, $9.50@10.50; buttermilks and fed calves, $7@8.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady, sheep, $2.50@7; culls, $2.25@3.50; lambs, choice to prime, $14@15; mediums, $11@13; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $11.50@11.90; pigs, $12@12.25; heavy hogs $11.25@11.50; roughs, $7.75@8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment. City bran, $36; middlings, $37.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $52, nominal; western feed bran, $35, 150-lb sacks; standard middling, $36.50; flour middlings, $43; red dog, $51, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $43.75, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43.75; linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $51.80 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed; No 1, $23@24, No 2, $21@22; No 3 and poorer, $18@20. Straw, large bales rye, $22@23; oats, $12@13.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.45⅝; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $1.44⅞, No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.43⅜; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.63¼, No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, nominal. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.10⅝; No 3 yellow, $1.06⅝. OATS, No 2 white, 61½c; No 3 white, 59½c; No 4 white, 58@58½c; ordinary white, clipped, 61¼@63¾c; fancy white, clipped, 66¾@68¾c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.07¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 90¼c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Top, $11.75 paid for hogs scaling 230@245 lbs; 160@200-lb averages, $10.85@11.50; 210-lb weights up to $11.65; butchers, 250@300 lbs, $11.35@11.65; few big weight butchers under $11; most packing sows, $9.85@10.15; choice slaughter pigs, $9.75@10.25.

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Strictly choice-fed steers strong; others 50@75c off; western grassers, mostly steady; fat cows and heifers, 50@75c lower; vealers, $2.50 down; heavy fed steers reached $16.90, highest in 7 years; all killing steers bringing new time prices; top yearlings, $16.45; medium weights, $16.50; weighty Montana grass steers up to $13.50; bulk, better grades, $10.50@12; most fed steers, $13@15.50; best grass cows, $10; heavy heifers, $11.50; western cows and heifers, $7@9 and $8.50@10.50, respectively; vealers closed at $14.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Fat range lambs, $14.15; fat native lambs, $14; slaughter yearlings, $10.75; fat ewes, $6.75, range feeding lambs, $14.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, October 8, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 46@47c; ½-blood combing, 45½@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 46c; ¼-blood combing, 46c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45c; ⅜-blood combing, 46c; ¼-blood combing, 46c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 43@44c; ⅜-blood, 44@45c; ¼-blood 44@45c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, October 8, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $14; October, $16; December, domestic, $16; December, imported, $14; March, domestic, $16.10. Alsike, cash, $14.80; December, $14.90; January, $15.05. Timothyseed, cash, $1.65; December, $1.70 bid; March, $1.90 bid.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, October 10, 1927. Quotations cover sold car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$33.75@34.50
Spring bran	33.00@33.50
Pure soft winter wheat bran	35.50@36.50
Standard middlings	35.00@35.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	39.10
Flour middlings	41.00@43.00
Red dog flour	47.00@47.50
White hominy	41.00@44.10
Yellow hominy	41.00@42.50
Gluten feed	38.00@41.30
36 per cent cottonseed meal	44.20@44.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	47.00@47.20
43 per cent cottonseed meal	48.00@48.20
34 per cent linseed meal (f o b Buffalo)	47.00

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .49	$ .49	$ .44½	$ .46½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.44	.41½	.35½	.44
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia)	2.62½	2.67½	2.72½	3.25
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	11.62½	11.87½	12.37½	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	16.50	16.50	17.00	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.39	1.37½	1.39	1.41¼
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.61¼	.60½	...	.55¾

Markets Continue Steady

Review of the Week Ending October 8

POTATOES—Prices held practically steady during the week but the demand was slow. Supplies in most markets were moderate to liberal with the lack of trading on the Jewish holiday causing accumulation of receipts. Shipments increased during the week with Minnesota shipping as high as 458 cars a day. Prices at Maine shipping points held about steady but there was a weaker tone at New York points. Rail movement from Pennsylvania ran around 25 cars a day but dealers reported heavier arrivals by motor truck. The quality of the Maine potatoes arriving on most markets has improved to some extent. Pennsylvania stock has been irregular in quality but some very good potatoes have been offered. Potatoes from some counties have shown more hollow heart than usual.

BUTTER—The eastern butter markets were firm and prices were unchanged thruout the week. Supplies of fancy butter were limited but more stock was withdrawn from storage. Receipts of butter were somewhat heavier than the week previous on practically all markets except Philadelphia. Production conditions appear to be favorable and the fact that forage crops were large should encourage feeding.

EGGS—The New York egg market was quiet toward the close of the week. The Jewish holiday caused some accumulation of receipts. White eggs from nearby states sold rather slowly but selected stock held firm. Prices were slightly lower on the smaller sizes. Storage eggs were quiet with comparatively little trading.

POULTRY—The live poultry market in New York was steady. There was a fairly active demand for fancy fowl and chickens but poorer grades were slow and dull. The market for dressed poultry was steady with fowl prices firm.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was firm with prices somewhat higher than last week. Beef steers were irregular while she stock was lower. Vealers and heavy calves declined while stockers and feeders were about steady. Fat lambs and yearling wethers were weak but feeding lambs showed some improvement.

HAY—The markets were generally firm with light receipts. Unfavorable weather and farm work interfered with country marketings. There was a slightly better demand for the top grades of timothy on most eastern markets. Alfalfa hay was firm with the best grades selling readily.

FEED—The feed market was generally steady. Offerings of bran and middlings were slightly larger, but the demand was fairly active. Linseed meal prices were lower on account of increased production. Hominy feed prices were lower due to lower grain prices.

GRAIN—The grain markets were firmer. Wheat prices advanced on account of the unfavorable harvesting weather in Canada and to the strengthening of foreign markets. Corn was firm and higher both for cash and future sales. Oats and rye were also slightly higher.

APPLES—Receipts of nearby apples in Philadelphia and New York were liberal but the market was generally steady on the best fruit. Poor and ordinary stock sold very slowly. Both truck and rail shipments of Pennsylvania fruit increased.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

THE exporting of American apples to European markets has increased greatly during the past few years and conditions in these countries are coming to have more and more influence on the marketing of our fruit. The United States Department of Agriculture has stationed men abroad to study crop and market conditions in order to further develop the outlet for the apple crop.

This evening I read the report of one of these representatives and the thing that interested me most was the effect that labor conditions, weather and even taxes have on the prospects for marketing American apples in these foreign countries and even on the price of apples in our own markets.

British dealers report that the home-grown crop is much larger than was expected but that the rainy season has resulted in poor quality. The growers are marketing this stock and are not taking any chances on storing it. The apple harvest ends around the last of September but this stock will be around for some time and will probably interfere with the marketing of imported apples. These dealers claim that there is a shortage of fancy highly colored fruit.

In England and Scotland industrial conditions are not very favorable as shipbuilding has been very slow and the coal industry is dull. The cotton trade is also poor. The apple crop in Holland, Switzerland and northern Italy is heavier than was anticipated and prices are quite low. In Germany industrial conditions are brighter and this will probably affect the nearby countries to some extent. In general, conditions do not look very bright and it is fortunate that American growers do not have excessive quantities to market abroad this year.

Fruit was Marketed Green

Many of the early exports this season sold at very unsatisfactory prices but according to this representative it was due partly to the fact that much of this fruit was picked before it had developed any color and arrived on markets already overcrowded with green and unattractive apples. He believes that there is a possibility that conditions may improve by the time that the attractive red eating apples arrive on these markets.

A report from Denmark states that last season between 50,000 and 60,000 barrels of American apples were imported in addition to 125,000 boxes, and that in general dealers are well satisfied with the way that these shipments have been handled. The fact that prices are now about 80 per cent higher than last season may cut down consumption to some extent, especially as competition from other European countries is growing stronger.

Another item that interested me was that for the first time in many years Russian apples appeared on the Copenhagen market and they were packed in boxes similar to those used in this country. About 25,000 boxes were imported and they sold at prices ranging from $2.13 to $2.39 per box.

The Pennsylvania farmer and his neighbors in the nearby states should be interested in these foreign conditions since he is in a more favorable position than his western competitor. He needs to study the preferences of these countries for they offer a great opportunity, especially in years of heavy crops.

County News and Notes

(Continued from page 7)

vancing selling around $1.40 bu.; hay cheap, $8.50@10 for extra good; potatoes, $1@1.25; sweet potatoes, 50c basket; chickens low, around 20c; eggs going up, about 33@35c; steers for feeding, 8@8½c and hard to get.—R. J. W., Oct. 4.

Fulton County, Pa.—September has been quite warm and dry. This weather has helped to mature the corn. Farmers are cutting corn and seeding. Corn is about 75 per cent of normal. Much cloverseed is being made. Potatoes nearly all dug. Yield was fairly good. Owing to good pasture the milk production is keeping up. Melon and pumpkin crop is an entire failure. Young poultry is scarce. Very few turkeys were raised.—T. H. T., Sept. 27.

Gloucester County, N. J.—Fall work is progressing very nicely and the farmers are taking advantage of the ideal weather conditions that are now prevailing. No frosts, very little rain and plenty of sunshine. No better combination could be secured under any circumstance. The harvesting of the sweet potato and apple crops are in full swing. The sweet potato growers are in the dumps with low prices and a light crop while the apple growers are picking a full crop and prices were never higher at harvest time. Sweet potatoes are dragging on the market at 85@90c a bushel, while apples are bringing $1.50 in the orchard and buyers are snapping up many fine lots for speculation. Corn is ripening up fast and it looks like a big crop in most fields. The crop was planted on time last spring and despite a cold and wet spring, the presence of plenty of moisture and sunshine during July and August has resulted in the development and ripening of a big crop. Farmers are still picking tomatoes and peppers. The canners are open for every tomato they can get at about equal the contract prices. A few have closed up for the season but most of them are still in operation. Another week will see the end of the season even tho frost should hold off. Pepper prices have been high all the season with good stock now bringing 75c@$1 per bushel basket. Poultry prices are firm and a big demand exists for fresh eggs. On roadside markets the price is 65 cents a dozen with 50@55c the average for wholesalers who have a special trade for real fancy eggs.—A. K., Oct. 6.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Warm, dry weather continues. Two light frosts within the past two weeks did but slight damage except to the tomato and pickle vines. Potato digging and corn cutting is now on, not average crops. Threshing mostly done. Oats a fine turn out; wheat below average. Apples in some sections of county are a splendid crop. Peaches not so plentiful. Abundance of grapes and quinces. Cider making seems to be on the decline. Coal bins are being filled from our local mines. Veal calves much in demand. Dressed poultry brings 50@55c, good country butter, 55c; eggs, scarce, 45@50c.—M. L. V., Sept. 30.

Union County, Pa.—Ralph Erdley, of East Buffalo Township, is the first boy in the county to qualify in the Boys' Acre Potato Club. His acre produced 424.3 bushels of potatoes from a measured acre. He left four rows unsprayed which yielded at the rate of 208.5 bushels less per acre. The citizens of Hartley and Lewis Townships will hold a one-day fair in Mrs. Carrie Lincoln's park near Laurelton on the 8th of October. Upon petitions of the citizens of East Buffalo and Buffalo Townships the Citizens' Electric Light Company has agreed to extend its lines to these townships and villages. At the few farm sales held this fall grade cows sold from $175 to $211. Second-crop clover hay is being made and some cloverseed made. Potatoes are being dug as the stalks have nearly all died. Wheat is being seeded on very dry soil so that the grain has not all sprouted.—J. N. G., Sept. 27.

Westmoreland County, Pa.—September was a good month for the farmer. Wheat seeding is well under way. Threshing most all done. Oats turned out well, some claim a yield of 70 bushels per acre. Wheat was not extra good this year. New clover fields are looking good. Apples seem to be the main fruit crop this year with the exceptions of a good grape yield. Farmers are making cider. It is retailing at 50c per gallon. Crab cider is selling at $35 per barrel. Farmers are preparing to fill silos. Potatoes, $1.60; apples, $2; oats, 52c; wheat, $1.25; eggs, 60c; butter, 55c.—L. C., Sept. 30.

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FAMOUS Ohio SPREADERS

This Spreader Costs Less Per Load Hauled

It isn't the first cost of the spreader that counts—it is the number of loads of manure you can haul with it.

Many farmers are using Famous Ohio Spreaders this fall, which they bought eight years ago—and they look good for as many years more.

The spreader we are building now is even a better one—steel chassis—steel frame—steel beaters and distributors.

You can use the Famous Ohio with your tractor and it will stand the gaff. It costs less per load of manure than any spreader you can buy.

Black Hawk Planters

Disc Harrows

Pulverizers

The Ohio Cultivator Company
Bellevue, Ohio

MARTIN METAL Brooder Houses

Stop Your Baby Chick Losses

Raise 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.

Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent." A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks." Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."

Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding.

"Cel-O-Glass" Windows

let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chicks and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.

MARTIN CORN CRIBS

save all the corn. Protect against rats, mice, fire and mould. Write for low prices.

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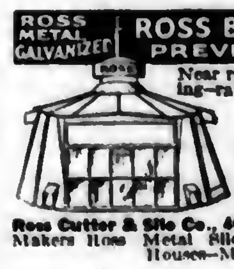

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ROSS BROODER HOUSE PREVENTS LOSSES

Near round—no corners for crowding—rat and vermin proof. New exclusive idea in cross ventilation. Combination ventilator and stove flue. Glass windows. Diameter 12 feet. Capacity 500 chicks. Built sectional—easily enlarged.

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Ross Cutter & Silo Co., 401 Warden St. Springfield, O.
Makers Ross Metal Silos—Cutters—Cribs—Bins—Hog Houses—Mills—Garages.

NEY

Making the Milk Pail Produce More Profits

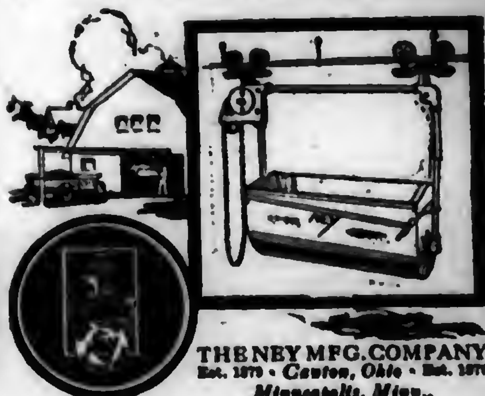
PROGRESSIVE farmers are now making larger profits from their milk by improving the sanitary conditions of their cow barns.

Ney Dairy Barn Equipment provides the healthy sanitary conditions under which your cows will produce richer milk—and bigger milk profits for you.

Those back-breaking dairy barn chores are reduced to a minimum with Ney Equipment. It saves both time and labor.

Ney Equipment can be quickly paid for from the added milk profits you will receive.

Sold by reputable dealers everywhere. Write us today for your copy of the Ney Catalog No. 51 and name of dealer ready to serve you.



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Est. 1879 · Canton, Ohio · Est. 1879
Minneapolis, Minn., Council Bluffs, Iowa

Complete Dairy Barn Equipment including stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, "King" ventilators, etc.
Complete line of Haying tools including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, etc.

Keeping ahead
of the wood-box

"WHEN is it most convenient to cut wood?" *Never*, you may say. But you are thinking of the days of the old bucksaw, when the wood-box always seemed empty. On the electrified farm a motor belted to a saw cuts the winter's supply of wood in a few hours.

The same motor can be used for grinding feed and hoisting hay. Other motors run the milking machines, the cooler, and the water pump, and yet the cost is but a few dollars a month.

"Back-work" disappears when electric power comes to the farm.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.

On motors—large and small—Wiring System, vacuum cleaners, MAZDA lamps, and refrigerators, the G-E monogram means endurance and service to the millions of people who are living better with the help of electricity. Look for it when you buy anything electrical for the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

hinge joints CAMBRIA FENCE cut stays

helps your stock pay dividends

With Cambria Fence erected on your pastures, your stock is secure and under your control at all times.

Good fence is your greatest aid in giving the personal supervision essential to making your stock pay dividends.

Cambria Fence is a standard field fence, made of the highest quality steel wire heavily zinc-coated by our own process. Its hinge joints, cut stays and tension curves keep it permanently uniform and tight.

Ask your Dealer for Cambria Fence—it pays dividends

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, Bethlehem, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Fancy Birds Shown at Trenton Fair

THE poultry show at the Trenton Fair this year was strictly a Standard Bred Show, that is, there were no classes for production birds, the show being on a fancy rather than a utility basis. In the breeds common on our farms, the Rocks, Reds, Giants, Wyandottes and Leghorns, some very handsome individuals were shown. Mr. Clifton Lambert, of Wilburtha, N. J., a young man who has been breeding Rhode Island Reds for four years, captured most of the prizes for that breed.

Anyone interested in seeing unusual and obscure breeds of poultry would have had an excellent opportunity to do so at the fair, owing to the presence of a "String Man," i. e., a person who devotes his time to collecting a large number of birds of different breeds for the purpose of exhibiting at poultry shows, making a profit or a living from prize money won. This exhibitor showed a large proportion of the birds in the cages, and if anyone was anxious to see Blue Laced Golden Wyandottes, Golden Frizzle Polish, Mahogany Oreloffs, Brown Red Games or White Laced Red Cornish, why they were all right there.

At a meeting of the New Jersey State Branch Standard Bred Poultry Association held during the fair the following officers were elected: Dr. J. A. Dalling, Stillwater, president; T. W. Brice, Brielle, vice president; A. L. Clark, Crosswicks, secretary-treasurer. Harvey G. Rogers, Hamilton Square; Charles Pierson, Princeton; M. L. Chapman, Robbinsville; William Hobbs, Madison, and Melvin Cosh, Vineland, were made directors.

Marketing Car Showed Candling

Among junior exhibitors, boys of the Pennington Road section, Mercer County, N. J., were important winners. William Tharp won first for Single Comb R. I. Red hen, and in Rose Comb Reds; second for cock, first and second for hen and first for cockerel; first and second for pullets; first for old pen and first for young pen. Howard Schaible, of Ewing, in Barred Rocks, took first for hen and first and fifth for cockerel; second for pullet and fifth for pen. Paul Illian stood third with a pen of White Leghorns. Elmer Dill, of Ewing, took first S. C. R. I. Red cock and third for pen. Charles Middagh, of Ewing, took second and third with White Wyandotte hens, and Douglas Hewetson took second S. C. R. I. Red hen. These boys are very enthusiastic about their poultry club work and account for a good many prizes and not a little cash during the course of a year.

The Marketing Car that has traveled so extensively in South Jersey was on a siding at the fair. Of particular interest to poultrymen were an egg candler with various grades of eggs, showing the poultryman the basis for making the classes; an egg scale which tells the weight per dozen of an egg that is placed on the pan; and a crate showing the proper method of packing eggs to reduce loss in transit. In the car at the time that I went thru were several of the officials who planned the tour and the exhibits in the car: Mr. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Mercker, chief, Bureau of Markets, and Mr. Jones, who has charge of the Poultry Certification work, which afforded the opportunity for a pleasant little chat.—R. L. S-H.

Announce Winter Courses

TWENTY-NINE winter courses in agriculture are offered at the Pennsylvania State College. Classes begin January 5 and end March 2, 1928.

The same instructors who teach the longer term students have charge of the winter short courses. Every facility of the institution, including laboratories, classrooms and apparatus, is at the disposal of the student. Those who have definite farm problems to solve are given individual aid. This feature alone makes the eight-week course exceedingly enriching to the practical farmer. of the farm boy and girl who may not have had an opportunity to complete a high school and college education.

Eyes They Have, But They See Not

(Continued from page 29)

get better acquainted with their habits and characteristics our feeling toward them would be changed. Maybe our admiration would be so great that we would protect them as useful friends or our disgust so deep that we would look upon them as foes and would drive them from the neighborhood.

We will remember, as boys on the farm, when a stranger appeared in one of our fields. He was a pretty, rugged blue-flower plant which father and the boys rather admired. However, we looked upon him with some suspicion just as country people often look upon the well-dressed, glib-tongued stranger who has something to sell. We should have made his acquaintance immediately and learned his name and something of his habits and characteristics, but instead we admired his neat appearance and held ourselves aloof. In a few years we found that he was making himself at home and was almost taking possession. Then we began to inquire who he was and to our disgust we found that he had made trouble wherever he went and that he, of course, would do the same on our farm. That was over a quarter of a century go and no doubt Chicory or "Blue Sailors" is still residing on that farm and is swindling the farmer out of some good, well-earned money annually. How much better it would have been to become well acquainted with this plant on its first appearance and to have driven it from the farm before it got a foothold!

Chickory, or "Blue Sailors," is still swindling the farmer out of hard-earned money

It Will Be a Pleasure, Not a Task

Anyone who undertakes to acquaint himself with the plant and animal life which he meets daily will be surprised at the great number of plants, insects, birds and other animals which are found in his immediate vicinity.

The list of birds in two or three months will perhaps include more than fifty different kinds, the flowering plants more than double that number. The task, which is really not a task, but a pleasure, will not require extra time. Keep the eyes and ears open and direct attention to these things while walking to and from work or while working about the farm. Invest a little money in a few books or secure them from the library, to which nearly everyone now has access. Make a mental record of the observations made out of doors and in the evening or at some leisure time refer to the books for the added information. The reward will be not only a great amount of added pleasure but may often be of real economic or monetary value.

"Go South, Young Man"

Show Fine Jerseys at Knoxville, Tennessee, Fair

HORACE GREELEY'S famous advice, "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country" might bear readjustment as to the direction to take if the young man were looking for an opportunity in dairying. The South has many dairy advantages, among which may be mentioned a short winter, an abundance of roughage easily grown, a long pasture season, low labor costs and a rapidly developing market.

Tennessee, for example, is just in the beginning of a large dairy development. A year ago not a milk condensery was to be found in the state. Now there are three in operation and several others under consideration. Bordens, the Carnation and the Pet condensed milk companies have located plants in central and eastern Tennessee, while the southwestern part of the state, near Memphis, has developed into a market milk region. The National Dairy Exposition, to be held at Memphis, October 15 to 22, should bring added impetus to dairying in that section.

Was a Great Day for Old Sam

Tennessee is a land of Jerseys, 83 per cent of all the cattle in the state being of that breed. The Eastern Division Fair at Knoxville last week naturally brought out a great Jersey show. Many of the classes included fifteen to twenty-five animals, nearly every one of them looking like a prize winner.

The Jerseys exhibited by the Berry School, Mt. Berry, Georgia, were deserving of special mention since they were of unusual merit and were fitted and shown by the students. Berry School is the realization of a girl's ambition to provide facilities for a higher education for the boys and girls of the mountain districts of Georgia. The school was founded in 1902 by Miss Martha Berry and now enrols over 800 boys and girls, more than half of whom are working their way thru. The course includes instruction equivalent to the first two years in college and the school is supported largely by endowment funds and by the products from the farm. The Jersey herd is an important source of income since the animals are not only exceptional from the standpoint of type but are also high producers.

As in the case of other noted herds a single animal was responsible to a large extent for the general excellence of the herd. One of the boys when asked concerning the sire of the outstanding animals on exhibition replied, "Old Sam sired nearly all the prize winners in the herd." Upon further investigation Old Sam's real name was found to be Leda's White Hall Raleigh 177654, a bull whose superior breeding would lead one to expect much of his offspring.

Old Sam might well feel proud of the showing made by his sons and daughters at the fair for his son, a two-year-old, was the grand champion bull; another son was first in the three-year-old class; his daughter, a senior yearling, was the grand champion female; four of his sons and daughters constituted the group winning first prize in the "get-of-sire" class; and two of his daughters were the first prize "produce-of-dam" group. It certainly was a great day for Old Sam and for the Berry School.

Calf Club Class Well Filled

Echo Farm, of Long Run, Kentucky, secured a majority of the blue ribbons in the Holstein classes including the junior, senior and grand champion bulls and the junior, senior and grand champion cows. The grand champion bull, Lyon Mutual Burke, was an outstanding individual with straight top line, level rump, deep middle and a lot of quality with all his size. The grand champion Holstein cow, Echo Colantha De Kol Pet was also exceptional in size, top line and middle and had just completed a yearly record of nearly 750 pounds of butterfat.

The calf club classes were well filled. One attractive yearling that won first prize for its owner, Alberta Metler, a ten-year-old girl of Fountain City, Kentucky, had been so small and weak at birth that it was unable to nurse its mother. Alberta cared for the calf as tho it were a real baby, held it in her lap several times a day during the first three weeks of its life and milked into its mouth. Her reward came last week when the calf won for Alberta a free trip provided as the first prize in the contest.—A. A. Borland.

The Farmer Needs to Distribute Labor Uniformly

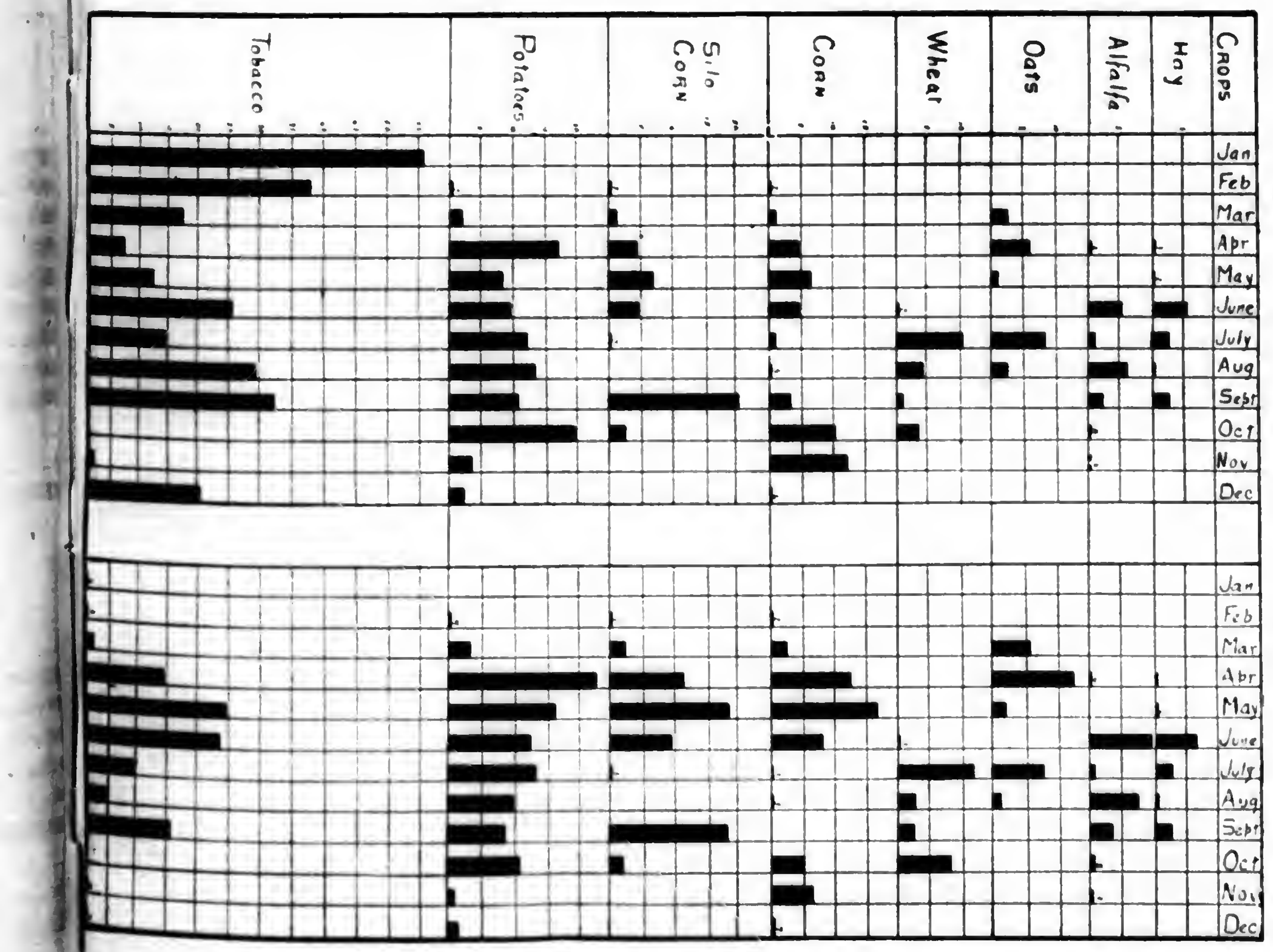
THE chart shows a comparison of the average number of hours required per acre on the various crops. The columns on the top show the man labor and those on the bottom the horse labor.

This chart was compiled from the monthly labor records kept by farmers in Lancaster County in their cost of production on crops. The solid columns represent the number of hours of labor per acre on the crops indicated at the left of the chart.

A study of the chart shows tobacco has a higher man labor requirement during the winter months and low during the months of April, May and October, when corn, potatoes and wheat require a large amount of labor. It balances the labor load at times of the year when it is light, and a small amount when other crops are larger. The labor on oats, wheat, hay and alfalfa runs high during the months of June, July and August. The bulk of the labor on corn and silo corn comes during the spring and fall months. Potatoes show a large amount employed during the summer but a larger amount in spring and fall.

The months of April, May and June show larger amounts of horse labor used. After a study of these charts, one could arrange his crop acreage and rotation to employ labor more uniformly thruout the year. As farm labor is becoming more restless and hard to handle, steady employment would help hold the men and keep them better satisfied.

The more progressive farmers are keeping a complete record of their farm business and a labor and cost account of the more important farm enterprises. By doing this, they are able to check on the results of each enterprise and manage the farm more efficiently for larger net returns.—H. S. Sloat.



Distribution of crop labor on Lancaster County farms. Upper chart: Man labor. Lower chart: Horse labor.

The Question of Heat

The health and comfort of your family through the winter months is largely a question of proper heat and ventilation of your home. If you are "getting along" with old fashioned heating methods, suffering the consequences of cold corners, drafty rooms, sudden changes of temperature and extravagant fuel costs, you should go and talk to your nearest "Farm Service" hardware dealer about modern ways of heating. His valuable service and information costs you nothing and his advice is worth everything to you.

Basement Heating Plants

Large homes with basements can best be served with basement heating plants, either hot air furnaces or hot water with radiators. The kind that you install depends upon many things, such as available fuel, installation requirements and the general construction of your house.

Parlor Furnaces

The modern parlor furnace circulates the heat into every corner of your house, making it comfortable, saving fuel expense and adding to its beauty. For smaller homes and those without basements, it is a wonderful heating apparatus.

You Can Also Have Gas Heat

For spring and fall days or extra cold ones in winter a Radiant Fire Heater brings wonderful comfort and convenience. They are portable so you can use them in any room. They burn ordinary automobile gasoline, are absolutely safe and simple to use.

Whenever you have a question of heat take it up with your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Man. Buy from him and save time, trouble, disappointment and expense.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.

Preserve your home as our forefathers safely preserved the stately beauty of their Colonial mansions — by painting with lead. Your painter will tell you it pays to paint with lead paint, made with Dutch Boy white-lead.

CAN you answer the many questions that rise up when you decide to renew the paint covering which protects and beautifies your farm house? Our booklets, "Handbook on Painting" and "Decorating the Home" (printed in colors) will help you answer a great many of them. These booklets give valuable information about the use and application of paint and the selection of distinctive color treatments for the interior and exterior. Send to our nearest branch for these helps and a decorator's data form for use if you desire the help of our Department of Decoration on any special decorative problem about the farm.

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New York, 111 Broadway • Boston, 800 Albany Street • Buffalo, 116 Oak Street • Chicago, 900 West 18th Street • Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue • Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue • St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street • San Francisco, 485 California Street • Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue • Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street

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A *New* Pair *FREE* if they *Shrink*

The Only Overall with this Iron Clad Guarantee

CROWN SHRUNK OVERALLS

NO "ifs" or "ands" or "buts" about it — "a new pair FREE if they shrink". That's the CROWN guarantee, sewed on every pair of Crown Shrunk Overalls.

Crown Shrunk Overalls keep their size and shape because they cannot shrink. They keep their color because they cannot fade. Made with more pockets and more special features, they are the best-looking, longest wearing, most comfortable and economical overall you ever put on.

Every pair is made of super strong 8 ounce quadruple dyed denim, manufactured and shrunk by a secret process in Crown's own denim mills which not only shrinks the fabric but also sets the dye, making the color permanently fast! You cannot get this denim in any other overalls — it is exclusive with Crown Shrunk, yet Crown Shrunk Overalls cost no more than ordinary overalls.

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Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertiser

Two More Qualify for 400 Club

J. CLAYTON BRUBAKER and Harry C. Swaar have qualified for the 400 Bushel Potato Club this year. Both are farmers near Lancaster County. Mr. Brubaker has the highest yield to date, 566.2 bushels. The vines were sprayed 16 times and a weeder was run thru the field 8 times. Mr. Brubaker planted 28 bushels of Cobbler seed to the acre on April 10, with 10-inch spacing in rows 30 inches apart. He applied 1200 pounds of a 3-12-5 fertilizer in the row.

Mr. Swaar grew 542 bushels of Russets on a measured acre. His potatoes were planted at the same time as those of Mr. Brubaker. He used 18 bushels of seed in hills 33 by 10½ inches. He sprayed 10 times and used the same amount and formula in fertilizing his crop that Mr. Brubaker did.

Senator Capper Gets No. 1

WHEN the admission cards for the seventh degree ceremonies of the National Grange were received from the printer last week, card number one was reserved for Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, well-known farm legislative leader. Senator Capper is a Grange member in his home state and has stated that he wanted to come to Cleveland and become a full-fledged member of the National Grange.

Must Clean Up Refuse

FARMERS in the corn borer infested area of the northwestern half of Pennsylvania are reminded by the Department of Agriculture that corn must be removed by December 1 from all land subject to overflow.

Regulation 8 of the corn borer quarantine reads: "All corn and broom corn plants or crop remnants including stubble, stalks or any other portions of these plants, and all coarse-stemmed, pithy weeds in cornfields, on lands subject to overflow from any river, creek, or other stream or body of water, shall be removed beyond reach of high water, or completely destroyed by burning, prior to December 1 of each year."

Attention is also called to Regulation 9 which states that "Corn crop refuse or waste, including stalks or parts of stalks, cobs, or any other portion of corn plant, and weeds growing in cornfields, shall not be dumped or allowed to be dumped into any river, creek, or other stream or body of water at any time thruout the year."

He Sells Queens to Beekeepers

LAST year Ellwood L. Hallopeter, of Clearfield County, entered a bee club under the supervision of County Agent W. O. Mitchell. With the price of queens rather high he decided to raise his own. He sold a few queens at one dollar each and immediately decided to launch into the production on a large scale. At the present time his apiary promises a good yield of honey and also a supply of 15 to 20 queen bees which he is shipping to all parts of the state.

Salem to Stage Fair

SALEM will stage its annual fair at Salem on October 18, when the county as a whole, and not the agricultural interests alone, will put on one of the biggest fairs in the South Jersey counties this year. No concessions of any kind will be allowed in Johnson Park this season. The boys and girls are arranging an extensive series of exhibits, including the display of livestock from the county which was shown at the Trenton Fair this last month. Prize ribbons will be awarded in all classes of exhibits, and local business houses have offered valuable prizes. The banks are cooperating closely with the fair management to make the show a success.—W. H. B.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

Makes Milk at Low Cost

William Noonan of Addison County, Vermont, is solving the problem of dairying at a profit even though milk brings a low price by making a lot of milk at a low cost. The 1926 cow test association report shows that Noonan's 15 Holstein cows (15 of them first calf heifers) averaged 8951 lbs. milk at a feed cost—hay, pasture, grain, and silage included—of 93c per cwt. They averaged 296 lbs. fat at a feed cost—all items included—of 28.2c per pound. Although his milk goes more than 300 miles to reach the New York market, Noonan makes money selling on that market and his return over feed cost in 1926 on milk bringing him about $2.85 per cwt. was $160 per cow.

There are several factors which play important parts in Noonan's success. First of all, he is a good farmer, a good operator of his farming business. This factor is responsible for his realizing the value of cow test records and for his using the records effectively in improving his stock and his feeding methods.

His cows are good ones. The 15 first-calf heifers in 1926 averaged 7675 lbs. milk. A 12-year-old made 14,191 lbs. milk, 501 lbs. fat, at a total feed cost of 77.4c per cwt. and of 22c per pound, respectively.

For roughage Noonan provides his cows with excellent pastures, corn silage, grain, and good quality hay (mostly legume). For grain he has standardized since the autumn of 1922 on Eastern States Farmers' Exchange rations. The 12 year old cow mentioned above has been on these feeds since that time and as a 12-year-old produced 14,191 lbs. milk receiving Eastern States Milkmore when on mixed hay and Eastern States Fulpail when on legume hay, 1 lb. of grain to 4½ lbs. of milk produced.

Where records are kept, Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

Men like William Noonan would continue to make substantial profits from their dairy herds on any grain ration they might select. The fact that so many successful cow test association farmers like Noonan are standardizing on Eastern States feeds helps to account for the steady increase in the demand for this cooperative feed service.

For information on the Eastern States feed service for horses and poultry as well as dairy cattle, the service which should not be confused with car door service offered by manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Advertisement.

DAIRY

Guernsey Bull Calves at Farmers' prices. Sire's Dam 783 lb. A. R. record. Dams of calves all good A. R. records. Federal accredited herd. Write today for full description and prices. Fritzlyn Farm, Pipersville, Pa.

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms —Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

BULL one good registered T. B. tested Jersey Bull 11 months old. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL AND HEIFER CALVES from dams with testing association records. Accredited herd. Pioneer Farm, Box 73, Troy, Pa.

SWINE

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

Large Type Registered Berkshire Pigs Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Sired by Rockwood Commander, weighing over 600 lbs. at 2 years. WIANT FARMS, HUNTINGDON MILLS, PA.

BIG SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS Choice spring boars. Fine lot of gilts. All ages. Money makers with good care. BOYD HAMMAN & SONS, SHILOH, OHIO

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

165 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from big show sows and champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE PIGS Best Strains. Prolific Breed. J. HOMER REAMS, LUTHERSBURG, PA

Hampshire Hogs Boars, all sizes, registered. State your wants. F. W. FOGELSANGER, R. 8, Chambersburg, Pa.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS, all ages. A fine lot of fall pigs to offer at right price. J. Harlan Frantz, R. 4, Waynesboro, Pa.

DOGS

COONHOUNDS, Combination Hunters, Foxhounds, [illegible] Catalogue, [illegible] free trial. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Illinois.

SEND TEN CENTS for individual description of 275 hunting hounds, photo group. Fur price list. Lakeland Fur Hound Exchange, Salem, Mich.

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. Kaskaskennels, AW-85, Herrick, Ill.

HOUND Mr. Rabbit & coon & o'possum hound can't be beat. Shipped on trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. COY HICKS, Sedalia, Ky., B-124.

English Shepherd Pups from real heel work stock. Cheap for quality. ALBERT HERRMANN, Norwood, Minn.

Coon Hound This redbone four year old coonhound. Price $35.00 anywhere. I pay express. Bob Sanderson, 28-S, Mayfield, Ky.

GOATS

VALUABLE Toggenburg Buck, Nubian Stud, Hornless Saanan and Spanish doe soon fresh. $40. World's Best Milkers Goldsborough Goat Farm, Mohnton, Pa.

Bargain Combination Offer

Offer 45-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
Today's Housewife	1 year
Mother's-Home Life	1 year
Home Friend	1 year
Household Guest	1 year

All for only $1.00—Value $1.70

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

PIGS HAVE WORMS.—We have three-month-old pigs which cough. One is growing fine; one stays lean. They eat well. We feed a good balanced ration of mixed pig feed besides all the fruit and vegetables they will eat. Can you tell me the the cause and a cure? We suspect worms in one.—F. V., Beverly, N. J. It is very probable that these pigs have worms. As you know, a part of the life history of the round worm is spent in the liver and lungs. The lung invasion, together with the larvae in the bronchial tubes will result in coughing. These pigs should be treated, preferably using a capsule. These may be procured from your veterinarian who can also advise you as to rotation of hog lots and the handling of the sow at time of farrowing.

KITTEN HAS FITS.—What can I do for a kitten that gets fits? Their mother just died from that and in her case I thought worms brought them on. Is milk the proper food for kittens?—M. T. M., Steinsburg, Pa. Have your local veterinarian or nearest small animal specialist treat this kitten for worms or parasites. It is probable that this is the cause of the fits. Milk is the proper food for kittens. Keeping the sleeping quarters clean and frequently disinfected will be an aid in preventing reinfestation.

No Shine Wanted

A minister, in addressing his flock, began: "As I gaze about I see before me a great many bright and shining faces."

Just then 87 powder puffs came out.

A Run for His Money

Hunter—Have I purchased everything I can possibly need to insure a successful bear hunt?

Salesman—You may want a pair of running shoes, a road map and a book of bear tales.

Free Transportation

Street-car Passenger—Do you charge for children?

Conductor—Under six, we do not.

"Well, I have only five."

Unanimous

Boss to boy seeking job—And so you were born in Utah? What part?

Boy—All of me, sir!

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

100 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets—Hollywood strain, some laying, $1.00 each. 4 mo. old pullets, $1.25 each. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

CAPONS—Best large and small breeds. Lowest prices. H. C. MarKley, Brogueville, Pa.

PHEASANTS

GOLDEN, silver, Amherst, Reeves, Silver Seabright, Buff Cochin, Bantams. N. B. Custead, Oliphant Furnace, Pa.

TURKEYS

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS for sale. Of the world famous Goldbank strain. Hundreds buy this blood each season. There's a reason. Reasonable prices on request. George Zieppay, Box 226, Charleroi, Pa.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

HONEY

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer. 5 lb pail, either clover or buckwheat, $1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

DELICIOUS EXTRACTED CLOVER HONEY—We offer you biggest value. Write for prices. Appeldoorn, Hamler, Ohio.

CIGARS

"THE IDEAL SMOKE"—Box of 25 National Stars Cigars. Sweet to the last puff. $1.00 postpaid. Box of 50, $1.90. C. O. D. orders accepted. J. C. Hildebrand, Red Lion, Pa.

TOBACCO

SPECIAL OFFER—Leaf chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1; ten $1.75. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or chewing, 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25; send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1; ten $1.75. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-5, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Sweetleaf. Mellow, aged. Smoking 15 pounds $1.65. Chewing $2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED

MAN to superintend this territory and hire agents for large company selling shrubs, roses, perennials, fruit and ornamental trees. Pay weekly, steady position. No experience or investment necessary. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York.

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

WANTED Farmer or farmer's son to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F-21, Winona, Minn.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

FARM LANDS

100 ACRES—17 cattle, crops, etc. Handy city of 200,000. The kind of farm so many people wish they had, fertile fields for high-paying crops, estimated 2000 cords firewood, sugar grove and fruit, amply watered pastures; good 9-room white home, 70 ft. barn with silo, milk, hen houses, hog house 18x40, granary, etc.; convenient advantages, pleasant motor trip big city markets. Low price $5500, less than bldgs. value, includes everything if taken soon, horses, 9 cows, young stock, reg. bull, lot hay, oats, potatoes, etc. for winter and all needed implements and tools; part cash. Details pg. 11 illus. fall bargain catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE and personal property, October 22, 1927. The farm of 26 acres in East Buffalo Township, 1½ miles southwest of Lewisburg or ½ mile south of Lewisburg Fair Grounds. 8-room house, bank barn with strawshed, 8x24 ft. silo, city lights house and barn. Personal Property—1 team, 7 head registered Guernsey cattle, accredited herd, farm implements and household goods. Real Estate sale at 1 P. M., Personal Property at 2 P. M. George F. Brouse, R. D. 1, Lewisburg, Pa.

154 ACRE FARM—Sacrificed, $5000 income, fully equipped; ideal stock, corn and poultry farm, near advantages in splendid section; 130 acres tillable, timberlot, watered by fine stream; good 8-room house, 50x76 basement barn, new 110 ft. poultry house, etc., abundance fruit. Federal farm loan shows a value here at least $9000 but going to join aged parents, $7800 takes it with 3 horses, cows, 700 hens, full line machinery, hay, straw, fodder, corn, wheat, etc. included. C. A. Helges, Strout Agency, 127 Buford Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

70 ACRE FARM—6 miles west of Gettysburg. One-fourth in timber consisting of locust, hickory, oak, etc., nice fields, good seven-room house. Price $3000, only $1300 cash needed. C. E. Harger, R. D. No. 4, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOUR STORY CUT STONE BUILDING—2 stores, 4 apartments and 2 story garage on the main street. Monthly rent $150.00. Want $12,000 farm, balance cash. Apply A. C. Shaffer, 204 Main St., Royersford, Pa.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

FARM—93 acres excellent buildings, land and markets, $7,000, terms to suit. V. Else, Morrisville, Pa.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

CROSLEY RADIO—2 tubes, batteries and phones, $10. Sattley engine, 2½ horse, $25. Letz grinder, $12. H. VanKuren, Rummerfield, Pa.

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

Bargain Combination Offer

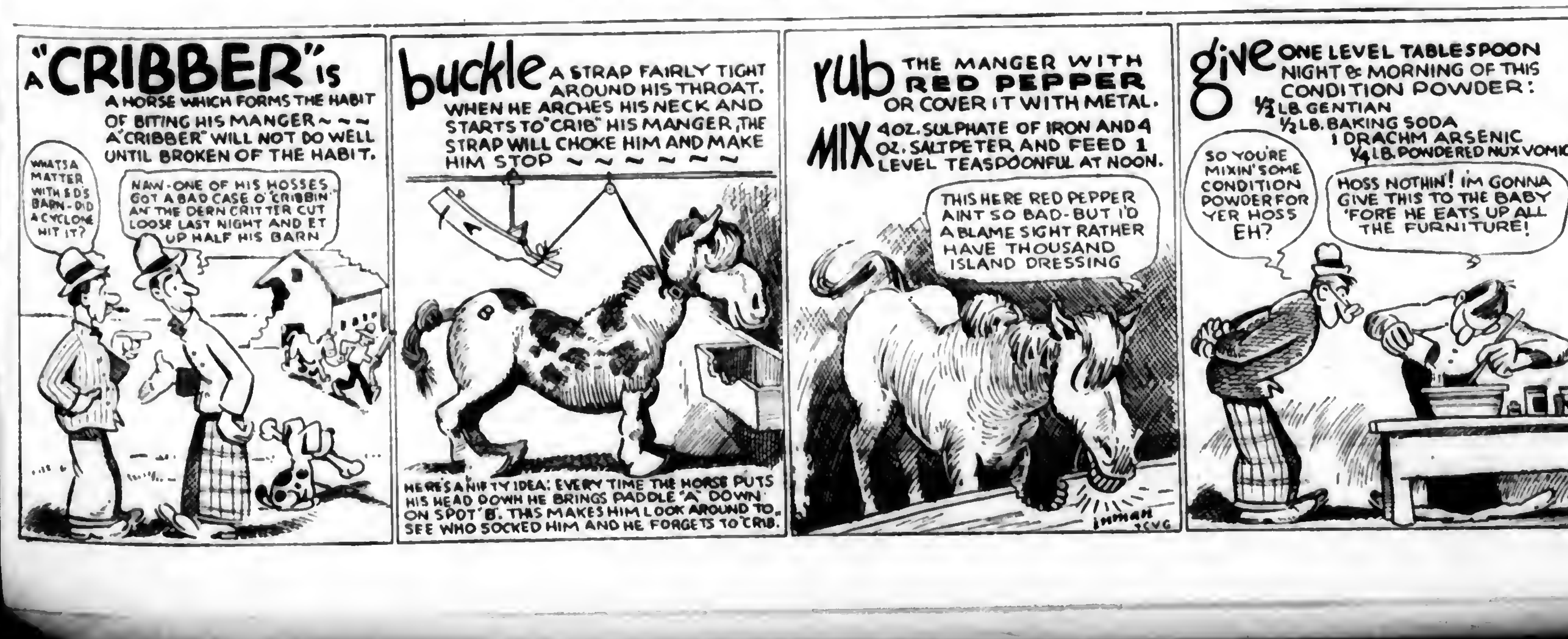
Offer 54-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
McCall's Magazine	1 year
Illustrated Mechanics	1 year

All for only $1.10—Value $1.75
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


A "CRIBBER" IS A HORSE WHICH FORMS THE HABIT OF BITING HIS MANGER ~ ~ ~ A "CRIBBER" WILL NOT DO WELL UNTIL BROKEN OF THE HABIT.
WHATSA MATTER WITH ED'S BARN - DID A CYCLONE HIT IT?
NAW - ONE OF HIS HOSSES GOT A BAD CASE O' CRIBBIN' AN THE DERN CRITTER CUT LOOSE LAST NIGHT AND ET UP HALF HIS BARN
buckle A STRAP FAIRLY TIGHT AROUND HIS THROAT. WHEN HE ARCHES HIS NECK AND STARTS TO "CRIB" HIS MANGER, THE STRAP WILL CHOKE HIM AND MAKE HIM STOP ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
A
B
HERE'S A NIFTY IDEA: EVERY TIME THE HORSE PUTS HIS HEAD DOWN HE BRINGS PADDLE "A" DOWN ON SPOT "B". THIS MAKES HIM LOOK AROUND TO SEE WHO SOCKED HIM AND HE FORGETS TO CRIB.
rub THE MANGER WITH RED PEPPER OR COVER IT WITH METAL.
MIX 4 OZ. SULPHATE OF IRON AND 4 OZ. SALTPETER AND FEED 1 LEVEL TEASPOONFUL AT NOON.
THIS HERE RED PEPPER AINT SO BAD - BUT I'D A BLAME SIGHT RATHER HAVE THOUSAND ISLAND DRESSING
give ONE LEVEL TABLESPOON NIGHT & MORNING OF THIS CONDITION POWDER: ½ LB. GENTIAN ½ LB. BAKING SODA 1 DRACHM ARSENIC ¼ LB. POWDERED NUX VOMICA
SO YOU'RE MIXIN' SOME CONDITION POWDER FOR YER HOSS EH?
HOSS NOTHIN'! I'M GONNA GIVE THIS TO THE BABY 'FORE HE EATS UP ALL THE FURNITURE!
INMAN

Results of tests conducted on our research farm at Ashland, Ohio

It will pay you to find out

why these pigs—in 95 days—gained 160 lbs. more than these

These shoats look pretty sorry, don't they? But better times are coming. They're going to have Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to their feed. See what a difference it makes! Look at the picture below.

These shoats are in better shape. They're going to get capsules—just to see which is better for hogs—Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic or capsuling! The pictures and the figures tell the story.

These six scrawny shoats weighed 406 pounds on the first day of October.

These shoats received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic regularly for 95 days.

These shoats consumed:

118 pounds tankage
1112 pounds middlings
43 1/7 bushels of corn
Cost of Tonic, $2.35
Total cost, $45.59

These shoats gained 1017 pounds in 95 days.

These six scrawny shoats that received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic regularly, made a gain of 26 2/3 pounds more per hog than the shoats that were capsuled. The cost of Tonic for each hog during the entire period was 39c.

These six shoats weighed 423 pounds on the first day of October.

These shoats were treated with capsules, a treatment employed to expel worms.

These shoats consumed:

103 pounds tankage
984 pounds middlings
39½ bushels of corn
Cost of capsules, $1.50
Total cost, $39.90

These shoats gained 857 pounds in 95 days.

The records of these two pens show what Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is worth to every hog raiser. It made a difference of 160 pounds of pork here! A profit of $19.20 for the Tonic pen over and above the capsuled pen!

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

Appetizer—Worm Expeller and Mineral Balance —all combined in one product

It supplies Tonics—to keep the appetite on edge and promote thrift.

It supplies Vermifuges—to expel the worms and control reinfestation.

It supplies minerals—calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, potassium iodide and others, to build bone and body tissue, to promote more vigorous growth, and to meet the mineral deficiency in the ordinary ration.

Costs little to use. The first extra pound of pork a hog gains each month pays for the Tonic.

***Remember*—When you buy Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.**

We reimburse the dealer without questioning.

Ninety-five days have made a big difference, haven't they? Only Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic did it! These pigs have gained 1017 pounds since the other picture above was taken. They are thrifty and fat.

With Tonic these hogs gained 1017 pounds

And here are the capsuled hogs! They didn't fare so well, in spite of their start. The shoats that got Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic beat them by 160 good pounds. Or by about $19.20! The day of capsuling is over!

With capsules these hogs gained 857 pounds

PRICES: 25-lb. pail, $3.00; 100-lb. drum, $10.00; 500 lbs. at 9½c; 1000 lbs. at 9c; ton lots at 8½c per lb.

Except in the Far West and Canada

RESEARCH FARM—DR. HESS & CLARK, INCORPORATED—ASHLAND, OHIO

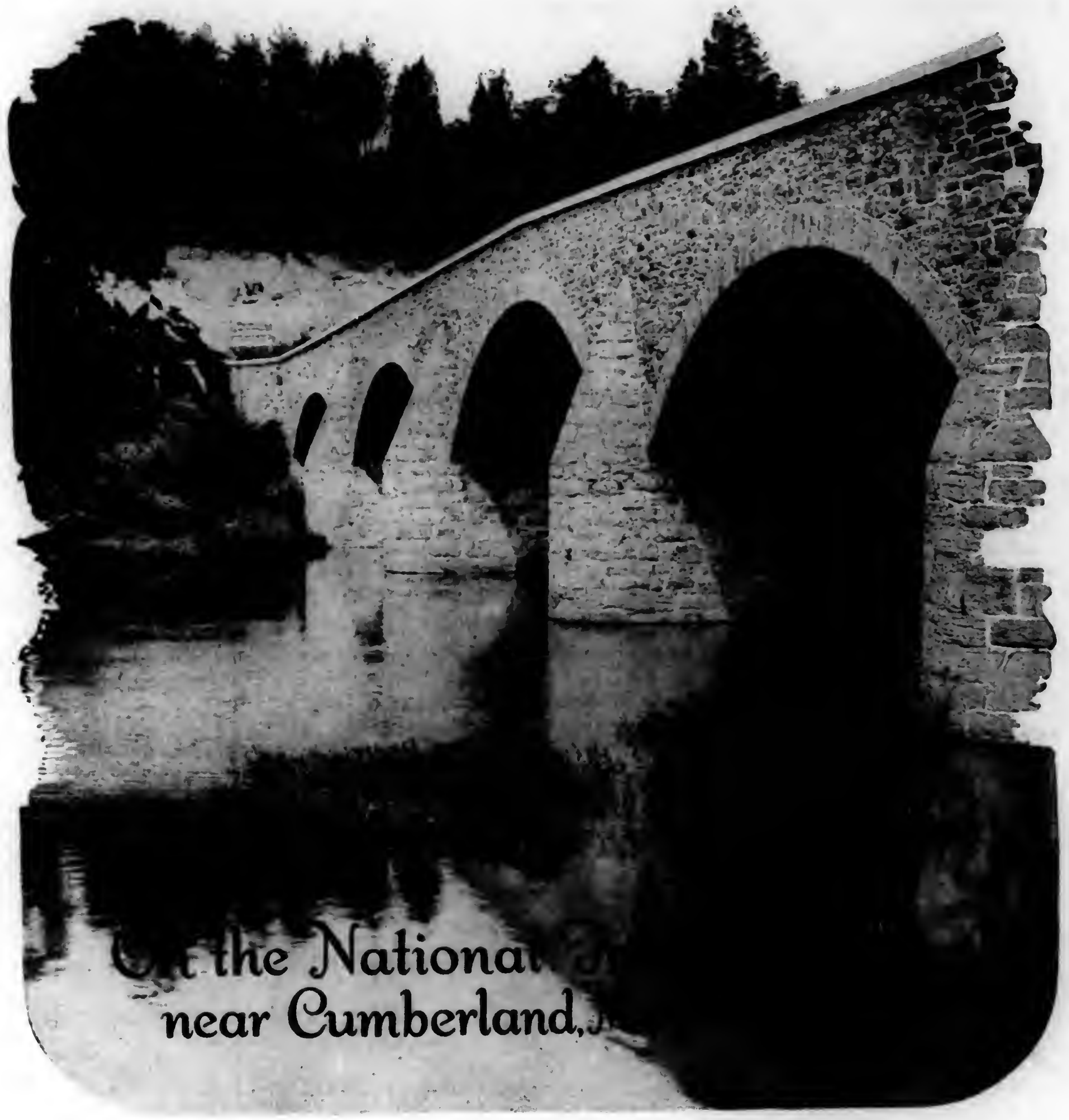
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1927 No. 17



The New York Egg Law calls for better eggs. Doctor Gress gives a weed prophecy for the summer of 1928. Page 3.

HAVE A CAMEL
CAMEL
TURKISH & DOMESTIC BLEND CIGARETTES

Camel wins on quality!

THE greatest cigarette success ever known is Camel—the quality smoke. Camel brought the world a new understanding of smoking pleasure and the world raised it to first place. No other smoke can compare with Camel in popularity, and it is climbing higher and higher in favor every day.

We invite you to try Camels for just one reason—enjoyment. You will revel in the taste of these choice tobaccos. Always so mild and smooth, there never was a smoke that could compare with Camel in lasting satisfaction. Smoke as many as you will, your enjoyment will grow keener every smoking hour.

Regardless of how much you pay, there is no better than Camel. Camel leads the world!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

© 1927

Bargain Combination Offer

Offer 43-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
Poultry Tribune	1 year
Household Guest	1 year
Home Friend	1 year

All for only $1.00—Value $1.95

Offer 44-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
Poultry Tribune	1 year
Mother's-Home Life	1 year

All for only $1.00—Value $1.75

Offer 47-F

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
McCall's Magazine	6 months
Christian Herald	26 issues

All for only $1.10—Value $2.00

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 S. Thire St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Champion ROUND HOG HOUSE
Give Your HOGS A Real Home
Pen and nursery arrangem't 6-pen house
Also Made With Four Pens
1
3
4

GIVE YOUR POULTRY A CHANCE

Profits from Hogs and Poultry depend upon the number you raise. Dead ones are dead loss. To avoid these losses use modern methods which means modern housing.

CHAMPION HOG HOUSES, those round, black, creosoted houses heated for early farrowing, are the BEST BUILT, from best material. Most modern improvements of any house made, either 4 or 6 pen, easy to erect, easy to move—at prices that will permit every hog raiser to adopt this new method.

CHAMPION POULTRY HOUSES creosoted or painted. Made EXACTLY RIGHT to enable you to raise all chicks you hatch, increase egg production because houses are properly ventilated, well built, plenty sunshine. BIGGEST POULTRY HOUSE VALUE in the world for the money.

COMPLETE CATALOG FREE

Don't buy ordinary houses. Investigate, compare Champion Houses! Note improvements, construction, special features and you will NEVER BE SATISFIED with anything BUT CHAMPIONS. Get free catalog, prices, full particulars now. Today. Address,

WESTERN SILO COMPANY
240 11th St. Des Moines Iowa

New Hog Feeder
Automatic, most modern of all. Last forever. Made in 3 sizes. Costs less than any ordinary feeder.

POULTRY HOUSES
Made round to avoid cold, damp corners. Brooder House, low as $49.95. Poultry houses in 3 sizes. Painted or creosoted. Come in sections. Easy to erect or move. Most modern of all. Get our low prices on these modern houses before you buy or build.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertiser

Sells Poultry to the U. S. Soviet of Russia

DAN MAHAR, owner of the Quality Poultry Farm, Princeton Junction, just outside of Trenton, has had the distinction of selling some fine poultry to the U. S. Soviet of Russia for their Experimental Station in Northern Russia. Fifteen birds were selected for the trial shipment, consisting of 12 pullets and 3 cockerels.

This flock was selected for the foundation of the new Russian Experiment Station Poultry Department. The selection was made following a visit to 22 states by the Russian delegates, who finally came back to New Jersey for their stock. The officials wanted 30 birds, but could not find just what they wanted with the limited amount of funds available for this purpose as the stock they did buy represented more money than they had anticipated would be needed for this purpose.

This is the same line of foundation stock that is owned by Prof. James Rice, the noted poultry judge from Cornell University. Mr. Mahar had bought his stock from the Rice flock. The birds were shipped on October 7 and the inspection of the stock was personally conducted by Allen E. Jones and A. E. Mercker, of the Department of Markets, State Department of Agriculture.—A. K.

Damages Plants in Using Nitrate of Soda

Will you tell me how to use nitrate of soda on plants? How much should be used and how often? I have done much damage so far, and no good results. What kinds of plants does it help?—J. F. R., Tioga County, Pa.

The wrong use of nitrate of soda may easily injure plants, but when rightly used it is highly beneficial to such crops as need readily available plant food. At Neshaminy Gardens we apply it to newly set plants, such as cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, etc.; also to young beet plants early in the season.

To set plants we apply a small teaspoonful around the plants about two inches from the stem and cover it with a hoe afterward. To close-planted crops we sprinkle it alongside of the rows and cultivate. Usually, one application of 100 to 200 pounds per acre is enough. But if the season is very dry, or unusually cool, two or three applications may be given. Nitrogen in any form grows stalk, stem and leaf, therefore, it is good for all crops of this nature. We also usually give cantaloupes and melons one dressing after the true leaves start.—R. P. K.

Produce Fine Honey

USERS of honey will be delighted with the high quality of Jersey's offering this year, according to Elmer G. Carr, deputy bee inspector for New Jersey. The honey season in the state has been remarkable for several reasons. The weather conditions were adverse early in the spring so that bees did not increase as rapidly as is best. Then the small amount of nectar-secreting plants in evidence was far from encouraging to beekeepers. When clover bloomed the weather was again unfavorable. Notwithstanding these handicaps, New Jersey has gathered a fair crop of honey. The outstanding feature of the season is the high quality of the honey produced. Particularly is this true of the honey gathered the latter part of the season.

Usually goldenrod honey, as produced in New Jersey, is a pronounced amber color and has a rather high flavor. This year, however, the color is quite light and, altho the flavor is distinctive, it is quite delicate and pleasing.—J. G. P.

The Mystery Clears

John—I'm going to bring this razor back. It doesn't cut at all.

Johanna—Why, John, you don't mean to tell me that your beard is tougher than the linoleum I cut with it this morning.

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Better Eggs Will Go to New York

Producers Located in the "Nearby Egg" Territory Should Profit by New Law

By H. DEANE PHILLIPS

THE new regulations governing the sale of eggs in New York State, recently made effective, are causing much comment among egg shippers and are probably destined to have some far-reaching effects in the egg trade because of the importance of New York as a market for eggs from all sections of the United States.

Under this new plan all eggs, except those of the vendor's own production, sold in New York State direct to consumers or to retail dealers, must be offered and sold on the basis of specific grades, based on quality as determined by candling. Sales of eggs to wholesalers or jobbers are not affected. In other words, these are retail grades only and they provide a special exemption for the farmer or poultryman selling eggs produced by his own hens.

Based on Quality

The grades themselves are based on the U. S. Standards of Quality for Individual Eggs, as proposed by the United States Department of Agriculture. The detailed grade specifications are given in the accompanying table.

One of the important points in these New York egg regulations is the provision limiting the use of the term "fresh" when applied to eggs. Formerly any edible egg which had not been in cold storage could, for all practical purposes, be sold legally in New York State as a fresh egg. This is no longer true. The new law removed eggs entirely from under the provisions of the cold storage law and placed the sale of all eggs, cold storage or otherwise, on the same basis, namely, quality as determined by candling. Only eggs, free from objectionable odor and flavor, meeting the requirements for either Nearby Fancy Grade or Grade A may now be legally sold as "fresh," or under any similar designation, such as: "Strictly fresh," "Day-old," "Hennery," etc.

This removal of the restrictions on the sale of cold storage eggs is, of course, a very radical change and one apt to have far-reaching effects. For one thing it is quite probable that it will increase the price of eggs during the period of surplus production in the spring and lower the price during the fall and winter months when production is lowest, tho, of course, Fancy eggs will continue to sell at a high premium at all times of year.

Affects Western Eggs

On the other hand, the new standard for fresh eggs will also, undoubtedly, have some far-reaching effects of its own. The so-called "Western Fresh" eggs, for example, are sure to be affected. Especially during warm weather the great majority of the eggs which formerly traveled in the markets under this name are too low in quality to class better than Grade B or Grade C under the new standards. They can, therefore, no longer be legally sold as fresh eggs. The same thing is true for many carelessly gathered and (to page 21)

New York State Retail Egg Grades

Each lot of eggs offered or sold under these grade designations must be uniform in size, except in the case of Grade C and Unclassified Grade when they may be variable in size.

Grade factors (tested by candling)	(1) Nearby fancy grade	(2) Grade A	(3) Grade B	(4) Grade (C)
Shell	Clean, sound.	Clean, sound.	Clean, sound.	May be clean or, dirty, sound or checked.
Air-cell	⅛ inch or less (depth), localized, regular.	¼ inch or less (depth) localized, regular.	⅜ inch or less (depth) localized, may be slightly tremulous.	May be over ⅜ inch, may be bubbly or freely mobile.
Yolk	May be dimly visible.	May be visible.	May be visible, mobile.	May be plainly visible, dark in color, freely mobile.
White	Firm, clear.	Firm, clear.	Reasonably firm.	May be weak and watery.
Germ	No visible development.	No visible development.	Development may be slightly visible.	Development may be clearly visible but no blood showing.

(5) Unclassified Grade:—No fixed standard, except that the eggs may not be below the requirements for Grade C; includes eggs of variable quality and size, unsorted or too variable in quality or size to be sold under any of the other grade designations. Shells may be clean or dirty, sound or checked.

Note:—For Nearby Fancy Grade, Grade A and Grade B, ten eggs in each dozen must meet the standard for the grade given above. Two eggs in each dozen may be below the standard but may not be below the standard for the next lower grade. For Grade C and Unclassified Grade, twelve eggs in each dozen must meet the requirements as given.

We Need to Fight Weeds in 1928

This Prophecy Is Not Based on Goose Bone or Woolly Caterpillar Superstitions

By Dr. E. M. GRESS,
Pennsylvania State Botanist

GARDENERS and farmers are going to have a fight against weeds during the summer of 1928. This is, perhaps, a long time prophecy but it is not based on goosebone or woolly caterpillar superstition as is done in predicting a warm or cold winter, or the number of snows that will fall between Thanksgiving and Easter. The unfailing sign is one that can be seen now by any one. It is the millions upon millions of seeds that are maturing so nicely on the crops of weeds that can be seen now in almost every garden, lawn and truck patch, along the fence, in the city vacant lot and on many farms.

There stand the pig weed and lambs quarter with their wand-line flower cluster, each plant ripening thousands of seeds, the prickly lettuce with its fluffy seed that may be carried many miles by the wind, the rag weed, that hay fever pest which we pass unnoticed and then blame the innocent goldenrod for the sneezing and coughing, and that ubiquitous galinsoga, that South American pest full of little flowers with their yellow center and white edge.

There in the lawn is the crab grass, spreading out and taking roots at the joints and sending up its purple finger-line flower parts, which matures seeds by the thousands, and which smothers out all the good lawn grasses and leaves bare spots for next summer.

All of the above plants, and many others, are annuals. That is, no part of the plant lives over winter except the seed, and still they give us trouble, and cause much loss every year because we allow them to sow their seeds so abundantly every fall.

Why Don't We Have More Weeds?

We often hear the gardener or the farmer ask, "Where do all the weeds come from?" If the seeds produced by one of these plants were counted and the number found multiplied by the number of weeds growing on a square yard and that number again multiplied by the square yards in the garden or field, the wonder would not be where do they all come from, but why don't we have more weeds?

The truth of the matter is that most of those seeds never get an opportunity to produce a plant. Some of them are destroyed by birds and other animals, some start to grow before winter and the young plant is destroyed by the freezing weather. Others become so deeply buried that the young plant can't push its way out of the ground; some may lie in the ground for years awaiting favorable conditions for germination and growth. Thus a great many of the seeds will never cause any trouble and indeed many more could be dealt a death blow by the farmer or gardener.

First of all—prevention of the maturing of seeds should be given careful consideration. Cut, pull or destroy the weeds before, or by the time they begin to form seeds. If it is impossible to do this because of the nature of the growing crop, then after the crop is harvested, gather them together and burn, or otherwise destroy them as soon as possible thus killing many of the (to page 21)

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Once you have looked sorrow in the face—it can harm you no more.—Maeterlinck.

Comments on the Week's News

THE Government's case against Harry F. Sinclair, which has been drawn out by appeals, has been finally decided by the Supreme Court. The court's decision annuls the famous, or infamous, Teapot Dome lease, and says it was secured thru the actions of a "faithless public officer," meaning Fall. Thus the public's fear that the matter would be hushed up for political reasons proves to be unfounded. Neither position nor fortune is favored when the government goes after crooked work.

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The latest crop report shows that favorable weather in September and October has improved the corn crop prospects to the extent of nearly 147,000,000 bushels. The spring wheat crop was also benefited and the estimate now is for a total yield of 866,538,000 bushels,—33,000,000 bushels more than was produced in 1926. On the other hand, potatoes deteriorated and the "guess" is down by 5,000,000 bushels, indicating a yield of 395,000,000 bushels. Among all the crops, the apple crop is the smallest, the figures showing only about 41 per cent of a normal yield.

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The Journal of Commerce quotes a New England manufacturer as saying that the present is "an era of profitless prosperity," and goes on to say that labor is getting a disproportionate share of the profits of business, and that the farmer is now getting a larger share than he has been getting. The claim is made that, while there is abundant activity with production and sales at a high level, capital is not getting a fair share of the returns. Well, turn about is fair play. It is only a few years ago that "a living wage" was the boasted largess of capital towards labor. All things come to him who waits,—if he lives long enough.

We know the value and power of advertising, but the following incident gives an added emphasis:

A father of eight children was arrested for stealing oranges. When questioned at his trial, he explained that he had been reading advertisements of a noted brand of oranges which stated the health value of the fruit for children. Two of his children were sickly and, being too poor to buy oranges, he took the chance and stole them to give to his children. The judge is investigating.

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The railroads show by their reports that the passenger traffic is gradually lessening. When compared with the same months a year ago and two years ago, a difference of several millions in income is seen. In the same mail which brought the report, came information from a national automobile and truck association telling of the growing popularity and use of automotive vehicles. Not long ago we read of complaints made by the manufacturers of ice to the effect that the consumption of ice is on the wane. Other literature tells of the growing popularity of home cooling systems. Again, we learn from the meat packers that the per capita consumption of meat is falling off, but, on the other hand, the producers of poultry, eggs and milk are jubilant because the consumption of these foods is on the increase. There is a noticeable lessening of the demand for potatoes in the market, while every year shows a greater quantity of greens and vegetables is eaten, no doubt caused to some extent by the feminine quest for "tha boyish figure." Markets are neither constant nor consistent.

The Public Will Be Served

THOSE who have followed closely our editorial expressions on the subject of testing cattle for tuberculosis know that we have, from the first, approved it as being the best known method of eliminating diseased cattle from herds. No one claims that it is 100 per cent efficient, but no better method is known, and until there is a more certain test provided the present test should be used in the endeavor to eliminate diseased cattle from the meat and milk producing animals.

There has been much opposition to the test in some sections. This opposition is based chiefly upon the losses suffered by those whose cattle are condemned. True, there is an effort made to discredit the effectiveness of the test, and to minimize the danger of transmitting the disease to human beings. But both these latter contentions have been disproven by the weight of scientific opinion as well as by practical tests and results. As to the former objection, the state and federal governments have coöperated to partially reimburse the losers. Few will contend that the public should bear the full loss sustained by the destruction of tubercular cattle.

But whether or not the test is fully efficient, and whether or not there is serious danger of transmitting tuberculosis to human beings, the consuming public is more and more demanding that its milk be from healthy, tested cattle and is eliminating, by legislation and by refusal to buy, the milk from untested herds. What the public demands, it will have; and dairymen have no alternative. The testing of cattle is the only means of insuring a continued market for milk and its products. This has been our stand from the first, and we still hold the opinion. We sympathize sincerely with those who are unfortunate enough to lose heavily by the work. We know how discouraging and sometimes fatal it is. But business is not based upon sentiment. On the other hand, we admire those who, years ago, were the pioneers in the elimination of tubercular cattle,—many of them bearing the entire loss themselves.

Roosevelt's Birthday—October 27

NO WORDS we can write would so well describe the inspiring character of Theodore Roosevelt as the following description. It was adopted as a resolution of tribute by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America in 1919.

He was found faithful over a few things and he was made ruler over many; he cut his own trail clean and straight and millions followed him toward the light.

He was frail; he made himself a tower of strength. He was timid; he made himself a lion of courage. He was a dreamer; he became one of the great doers of all time.

Men put their trust in him; women found a champion in him; kings stood in awe of him, but children made him their playmate.

He broke a nation's slumber with his cry, and it rose up. He touched the eyes of blind men with a flame that gave them vision. Souls became swords thru him; swords became servants of God.

He was loyal to his country, and he exacted loyalty; he loved many lands, but he loved his own land best.

He was terrible in battle, but tender to the weak; joyous and tireless, being free from self-pity; clean with a cleanness that cleansed the air like a gale. His courtesy knew no wealth or class; his friendship, no creed or color or race. His courage stood every onslaught of savage beast and ruthless man, of loneliness, of victory, of defeat.

His mind was eager, his heart was true, his body and spirit defiant of obstacles, ready to meet what might come.

He fought injustice and tyranny; bore sorrow gallantly; loved all nature, bleak places, and hardy companions, hazardous adventure and zest of battle. Wherever he went he carried his own pack; and in the uttermost parts of the earth he kept his conscience for his guide.

Editorial Sidelights

WE RETURNED from the trip which took us past Fort Necessity and General Braddock's grave by way of the William Penn Highway, much of the way thru the rain. We enjoy driving in the rain, except at night, and were glad to find the downpour so welcome in the western counties following the warm spell.

Several farmers we talked with casually exclaimed, "That's a fine rain, isn't it?" If we had been back in the city an equal number of the cliff dwellers would have growled, "This is a nasty day." It is all in the point of view.

THIS is an age of chance, as far as agriculture in the eastern United States is concerned. The men who are changing are prospering. Those who cannot or will not change are slowly going under; many have already disappeared, leaving idle fields and abandoned buildings as evidence of the lost struggle.

A trip across Pennsylvania will convince anyone that there is prosperity for the farmer who will conform to the times. That means growing what the market wants, growing a lot of it on each acre, and growing it with the minimum amount of human labor.

The day of "general farming" is past, if that term is understood to mean indifference to market conditions, haphazard planting, low yields, neglect of seed treatment, spraying, etc.

We are prompted to make this little preachment by what we saw on this trip across the state. It would be difficult to draw any other conclusions when we found that the farmers who are up-to-date in their methods have fine homes, every convenience the city affords, sons and daughters in college, money in the bank. The point was emphasized all the more when these fine farms were nearly surrounded by abandoned farms,—grim reminders that the old type of "general farming" cannot survive present-day conditions.

ASK TARIFF INCREASE

Regulations Protect U. S. Producers from Foreign Pests—Fire Loss Needless—Prove Contracts Valid.

Washington, D. C.

IT IS interesting to note that representatives of a large group of southern farmers have been in Washington recently asking for an increase in tariff rates on the various crops they produce. The citrus growers and growers of pineapples, tomatoes, onions and other vegetables, are all asking for a boost in tariff rates on these products. The potato growers are especially insistent in their demands for tariff protection. From the Northwest and Middle West come demands for higher tariff rates on butter and cheese, corn and flaxseed, while the Pacific Coast farmers are asking for higher tariff on many of their products.

Quarantine for Insect Protection

Our quarantine regulations are for the purpose of protecting American producers from injurious insects, not foreign competition, according to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who says that insect damages in the United States exceed $2,000,000,000 annually, and many of the more destructive pests are foreign importations.

Since 1906, state and federal authorities have spent $31,500,000 to eradicate the cattle tick, an imported insect, which has caused a loss of $26,000,000 a year. The hoof and mouth disease, outbreaks of which have been eradicated at great cost, is traceable to imports of meat products. The federal government spent $10,000,000 this year in an effort to eradicate the European corn borer.

On the other hand, Secretary Jardine says that foreign countries are very particular as to the imports they receive from the United States. Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium have an embargo on all plants from this country. And France excludes all live animals. These quarantines by foreign countries are far more rigid as regards the importation of American plants and animals than our quarantines are on their products of the farms.

Farm Fire Loss Heavy

Fire prevention week gave Secretary of Agriculture Jardine an opportunity to stress the seriousness of fire losses on American farms. Last year, he said, fires on farms and in rural communities were responsible for the loss of 3500 lives, and destroyed property of a value estimated at $150,000,000.

The secretary points out that this loss was more serious than these figures indicate, because in addition to the loss of life and property, food supplies were spoiled or lost, gainful production operations were curtailed, families were rendered homeless, and potential manufactured products of increased value were lost.

This annual farm fire loss is all the more deplorable when it is realized that such waste is essentially needless and could be prevented to a very large extent by the elimination of carelessness and the adoption of effective and recommended equipment and methods which have been proved effective. Every farmer is urged to give attention to fire prevention, not only for one week, but during the entire year. It is his responsibility and duty to himself, his family, his neighbor and his country to do his utmost in reducing the enormous annual fire waste.

Penna. Second in Road Construction

Highway construction work under the federal aid arrangement is being pushed with vigor. Construction work completed in 39 states since the beginning of the present fiscal year beginning July 1, totaled 812 miles. The greatest value of work in progress is in New York where estimated costs are over $40,000,000. Pennsylvania ranks second with over $18,000,000. Other states with projects under way costing over $10,000,000 are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin.

Enforce Pool Contracts

Farmers who sign contracts to deliver their products to pools or other cooperative marketing organizations are learning that such contracts are not mere scraps of paper to be disregarded at will. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association has obtained a judgment from the Kansas Supreme Court in a suit to recover damages arising because a farmer member had failed to deliver his wheat to the pool in accordance with his contract.

The pool lost in the trial court, but won in the higher court. The defense claimed that the contract was void because of the anti-trust laws of the state. The court held that even if the pooling system tended to create a monopoly it did not void the contract.—E. E. R.

NUISANCES MUST GO

Will Improve Wheat—Bulletin on Grades Released—Farm Show Plans on Way—Find Stored Eggs Sold As Fresh.

Harrisburg, Pa

PLANS for improving the general output of wheat in Pennsylvania, especially to get rid of certain nuisances, are being developed at the State Capitol in conjunction with various organizations and it is probable the program will be announced shortly. Data showing pollution of grain, ravages of diseases and pests have been prepared and the actual loss in dollars and cents is to be driven home. Millers are interested in the plan and will give support, while the state government will have its field men call attention to possibilities.

Losing No Time in Filing Papers

The State Department of Agriculture has lost no time in getting ready its general schedule of filing papers to establish widths for future building of roads and according to announcements at the Capitol will move in twenty or more counties, giving notice of intention to widen designated roads. On some of these the widening will start next year. This is the result of careful studies of local conditions.

Make Grade Announcements

The state has prepared a bulletin dealing with grades, giving the information on six vegetables and fruits and also outlining what has been done in the case of poultry and chicks. Attention is being devoted to the better chick plan and according to figures progress has been made in numerous counties. The bulletin has been given prominence in announcements at the Capitol.

Farm Show Plans Develop

The State Commission in charge of the Farm Show to be held next winter is out with a statement that the show will cover about 120,000 square feet and that in addition to the cups and other trophies, $10,000 in prizes will be awarded. Hundreds of baby beef calves will be shown. The commission at its recent meeting heard reports from many counties and its members are confident of a wider diversity of exhibits.

Bring About Egg Suits Again

Agents of the state have swooped down upon stores in quite a number of the smaller towns and brought suits for the sale of stored eggs as fresh. A general drive along this line is forecast at the Capitol where reports have come showing disregard of the law requiring stored eggs to be properly marked. Judging from what is heard the law is more honored in the breach than observance even in districts where there are abundant supplies of fresh eggs.

Money in Selling Flowers

Figures indicating many dollars were turned by farmers' families in sale of flowers at homes and at local markets have come to Harrisburg and some effort to find out the extent of the business will be made. Roadside sales of fall flowers have been unusually large, especially along the much traveled main highways.

Is All-year Quarantine

The state authorities in charge of the Japanese beetle quarantine have called attention to the fact that the restrictions on nursery stock, soil, etc., continue thruout the year, altho the other quarantine regulations on this pest end this month until spring. The corn borer regulations are being actively enforced and a general burning up of wastes is insisted upon with considerable support among northwestern farmers.—T. C.

FEWER APPLES STORED

Most of Crop Sold from Orchards—Discuss Wide Range of Topics at State Poultry Meeting—Imposed Fines.

Trenton, N. J.

APPLE growers in southwestern New Jersey counties have been accepting cash for their apples this season rather than storing to the usual extent. In the Glassboro area many growers have already disposed of their entire holdings. In early October, current offerings of $1.50 per bushel in the orchard were taken up quite rapidly, the growers figuring that event in the face of a light crop cash looked better than speculations. Country storage houses have been quite upset by the trend of the market as growers have cancelled storage space right and left. A large amount of fruit is moving into immediate consumption in the normal apple consuming markets and large blocks of New Jersey apples have gone thru export channels to Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries.

Poultry Association Meets

Atlantic City housed one of the biggest poultry meetings in New Jersey, October 12 to 14, when the New Jersey State Poultry Association held its annual convention. The program assumed national scope when speakers from western poultry areas and Canada contributed to the meeting from their experience. A wider range of poultry topics was discussed than in previous years. The exhibit of poultry products and eggs staged in conjunction with the association meeting was also of wider scope than in former years. Other features of the convention were ringside judging, a state-wide egg show and a large display of commercial exhibits including incubators, poultry feeds, brooders, houses and fencing. County and local poultry associations thruout the state aided the state association in its program and exhibits.—W. H. B.

Jersey Flocks Make Higher Records

In the Vineland Egg Laying Contest which closes this week, sixteen pens of ten birds produced over 2000 eggs each with several other running close to this mark. In the top list, mentioned above, 10 flocks went beyond 2100 eggs and the highest pen is exceeding 2600 eggs. Six states and Canada are represented in the contest with practically all of the high records being made by New Jersey flocks. Indications point to a greater number of applications than can be accommodated at the contest.

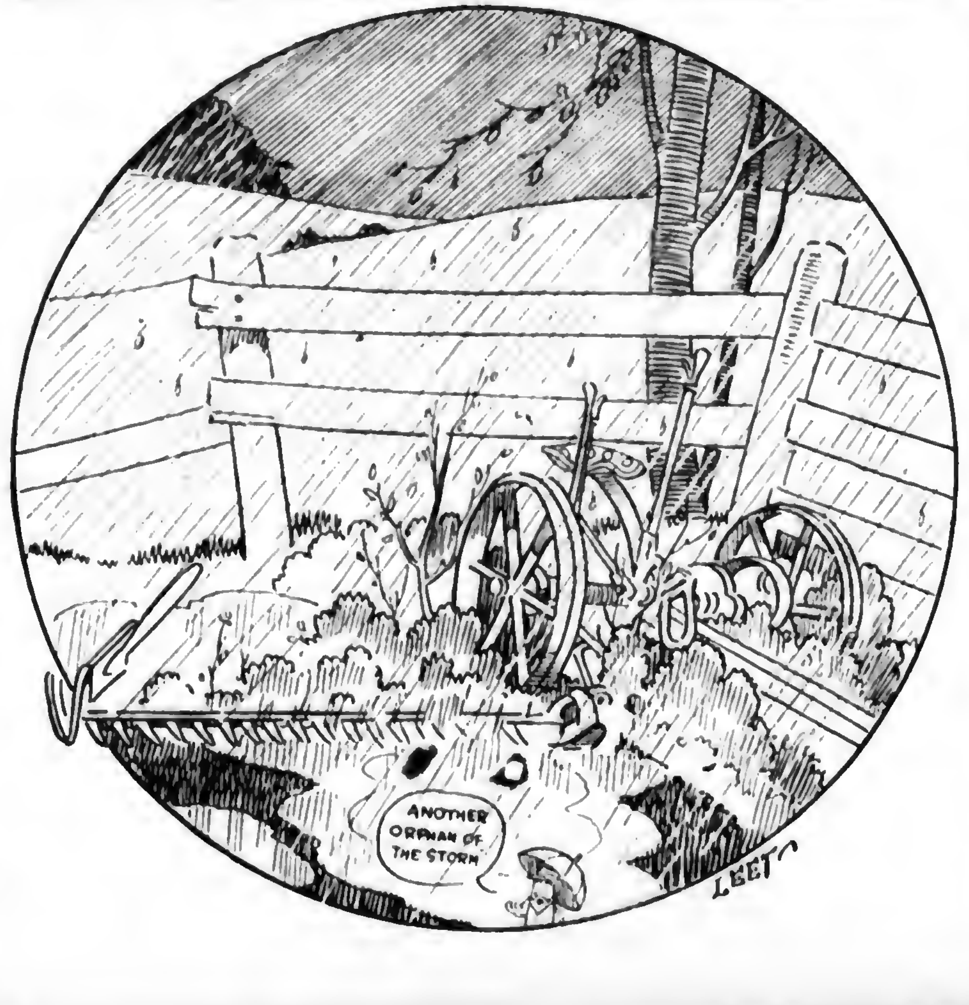
Fine Quarantine Violators

Heavy fines have been imposed on a number of parties who have trucked or hauled fruit and produce over the Japanese beetle quarantine lines during the past summer. Fines ranging from $1 to $150 have been imposed in different courts where violations of the quarantine regulations have been discovered. The higher fines were imposed in cases where the law was violated with full knowledge of the requirements. One truck driver was fined $150 on a load of 185 baskets of peaches worth $175 because the driver refused to drive back a few miles and secure an inspection and a permit. The placing of fines on representatives of the express companies instead of the company is likely to have a far-reaching effect on observance of the quarantine regulations. Following the disposition of three cases in South Jersey the American Express Company has notified all of its express agents that the violation of the regulations regarding the Japanese beetle would be considered a personal matter and they would be dealt with by the courts, rather than the express company. The court ruled in these cases that the only way to break up this practice would be to hold the agents responsible.

Conduct Sweet Potato Experiment

Sweet potato growers from every important section in New Jersey attended a state demonstration on the John Wolferth farm, near Swedesboro, on October 7th. On this farm a large number of experiments to find a method of controlling or eradicating the stem rot in the sweet potato are being conducted. This is the largest sweet potato demonstration in the United States and it has attracted nation-wide attention from commercial growers. Dr. William H. Martin, state plant pathologist, New Brunswick, is in charge of the test plot for the state. The results at the test showed that no one method has as yet been devised that will eliminate this disease.—A. K.

FARM TRAGEDIES NUMBER 2


ANOTHER ORPHAN OF THE STORM
LEET

Feed your Fall litters

Quaker PIG-N-HOG meal

There's nothing just like this wonderful balanced ration for little pigs—even before weaning—for it's the *complete* feed, the *profitable* feed. Quaker Pig-N-Hog meal contains ***tankage! oatmeal! alfalfa meal! wheat flour! Cod Liver meal! barley! hominy!*** and ***iodized salt!*** Just the right bulk, the right proteins, and the all-important minerals! All ready for your use—no labor, no fuss.

Top the Market—

by feeding your Spring hogs this same meal with corn to build the fine finish that gets best prices. Just follow suggestions, and watch the pork profits go up!

Near you is a dealer who sells Quaker Feeds. See him right away about a supply of Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds · *Quaker Dairy Rations 16%—20%—24%* · *Quaker Sugared Schumacher* · *Quaker Green-Cross Horse Feed* · *Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal*

(BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!)

Giant Grip
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THE CALK IN THE YELLOW BOX

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

THERE is something in the autumn that is native to my blood—
Touch of manner, hint of mood;
And my heart is like a rhyme,
With the purple and the yellow and the crimson keeping time.
The scarlet of the maples can shake me like a cry
Of bugles going by.
And my lonely spirit thrills
To see the frosty asters like a smoke upon the hills.

Them's my sentiments, but I could not have expressed them so well. How I would like to be able to stay out of doors all the time and drink in the beauty nature spreads before us so gorgeously! What normal person can behold it and not wonder?

✦ ✦ ✦

EIGHT days of unusually warm weather in October, following as it did a mild September, has made tens of thousands of bushels of corn that was almost despaired of earlier in the season. It is what farmers were hoping for; in fact, it makes the difference between failure and success this year on many farms.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE lawn about the new house at Neshaminy Gardens is now green and the grass has been clipped once. The seed was sown about a month ago (September 8) and favorable weather gave it a good, even start. The establishment of a good green about a home is uncertain work. The next thing now is to get the right kind of trimmings and shrubs planted. Several kind neighbors have offered us plants, etc., but the placing and setting of ornamental plants about a home requires the eye of an artist, if the whole is to be pleasant to the eye in later years.

✦ ✦ ✦

I SEEM to be singled out of the multitude of pedestrians in a city as an easy mark by the down-and-outers. Every once in a while, no matter how good are the times, nor how plentiful is work, I will hear a piteous voice by my side mumbling, "Mister, won't you slip me a dime so's I can get a cup o' coffee, or a sandwich. I'm jes' about starved." Fortunately, they have to sidle up to you and speak close and low so as to escape the vigilant eyes of the police, as these latter gentlemen enjoy running in a "panhandler." Being close to me I get a whiff that makes me speed up and I soon walk away from them without melting. The breath of the boozer in pre-prohibition days was bad enough, but compared to that of the drinker of modern hootch it was lilac perfume.

✦ ✦ ✦

NO DOUBT I have an unsophisticated appearance among a crowd of city people is the reason they pick me out for a strike. Maybe my gait gives me away, or perhaps it is my clothes, or my vacuous countenance. I like to think they size my face up as kindly, but I know well enough that they have watched me at least a few minutes and conclude that I am simply "easy." But they are mistaken. I haven't shelled out in a single instance to such an invitation for four or five years.

✦ ✦ ✦

I AM also on several sucker lists in this country. Pretty often I receive thru the mails glowing offers to sell me something which will turn in a profit of several hundred per cent in a few weeks or months. If I will but "embrace the opportunity" I will start at once on the sure road to independence. But I have never bitten on one of them. I am by nature a most cautious person. I would not have made a good gambler, even if scruples did not hold me, because I am not built with any inclination to take long chances. Sure things must be doubly sure, and then guaranteed.

The Cheerful Plowman

Taking Chances

THAT kid takes awful chances, the gritty little knave, I know he'll drive me goofy and put me in my grave! He risks his life each minute, he makes himself a pawn, he'll break his neck some morning, or evening, on the lawn. I preach a sense of danger, I say, "You little clown, you'll bust your skull to pieces next time you tumble down! Don't climb that shaky rafter, the blooming thing will bust! Come down this very minute! I tell you that you must!

Hey, boy! That tree's decaying, it's nothing but a shell, it doesn't have the fibre it had when young and well, so please don't climb its branches, and please don't perch so high; take on a sense of danger, for death is lurking nigh! Who made those stilts, young fellow, who made those stilts, I say? You'll fall and strain your liver, so lay those things away! When I was young and chipper I took a chance or two, I tried to do, I'm saying, the very things you do! My father tried to stop it, he warned me every day, but I refused to listen to what he had to say; one day I took a tumble and broke a collar bone; the folks in lower China could hear me squawk and groan!

It was three weeks, remember, before I played again, but even then I harkened to no advice from men! I took my stilts and used them in spite of dad's decree,—nobody ever living could throw a scare in me! I used those stilts for ages, I climbed, and crawled and sprang, for dad's eternal counsel I didn't care a whang! Alas, the risk I carried, the chances that I took, would fill the double pages of any normal book! So boy, you see my warnings are given now to you because I took long chances when I was brave and new! So ditch those stilts, young fellow, don't take so wild a chance!" Yes, that's the way I lecture with useless song and dance.—J. Edw. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

YOU cannot make yourself a better man by changing your clothes.

A man moved into our neighborhood. He bought a good farm. He equipped it with good implements. He stocked it up well and had a span of fine horses to do the work. When he dressed up and went to town, he and his folks rode in the best car there was anywhere around.

Everybody expected that man would make us all ashamed of our poor farming, because he would do so much better than we possibly could; and we were ashamed, but for a very different reason. Our new neighbor had not been with us very long before we began to see some things about him and his work that caused us to be sorry; for he had a fine opportunity to make good. I am not going to tell all the bad things he did, but he was cruel to his horses and his cattle. His boys and girls were afraid of him. He did not prosper as a farmer; and we learned that in the country from which he came, he was just the same sort of man he was after he changed his location. His new clothes had not made his heart a particle better.

Change Must Come from the Heart

And when you and I set out to do better we have got to do more than put on a stovepipe hat and stand-up collar. There must be a change deep down in the heart.

Across the sea there is a man who has done wonderful things in building up cows that are free from the disease tuberculosis, which it is costing us so much in this country to get rid of. This man's work has been so good that a number of countries have adopted his methods. His plan is simply this: He starts with the idea that every calf at birth is sound and free from tuberculosis. By taking these new-born calves and feeding them pure milk and keeping them away from stock that is affected with the dread disease, in a few years he succeeds in producing a herd that is sound and free from tuberculosis. We cannot help seeing that this goes right to the bottom of things.

Let us step up higher and see how this would apply to the improvement of human beings, not only physically, but in the very best sense of the word.

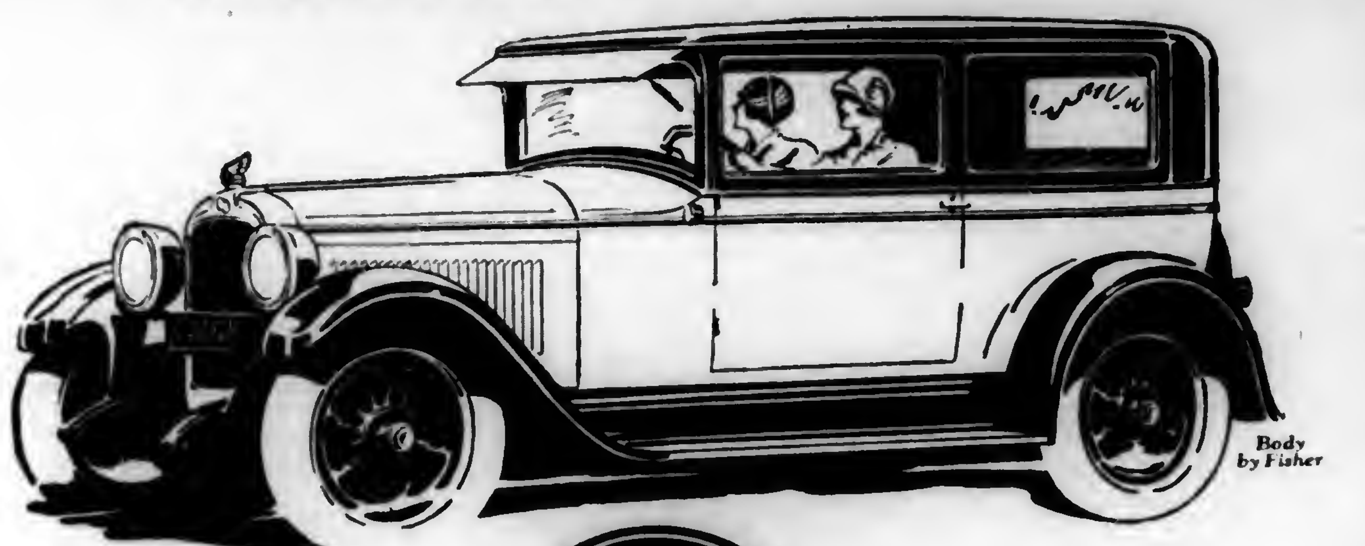
What if we were to bring up our boys and girls in such a way that they did not know the touch of evil on their hearts. "Impossible!" do we say. "In the world as things are today, such a thing is absolutely out of question."

Have We Ever Tried It?

But have we ever tried it? Have we, so far as we ourselves are concerned, done our best to safeguard our children from things that would mar and stain their lives? If you and I tried, honestly and faithfully tried to do that, it would not be long before others would be trying, too; and when we all put the best there is in us into the great work of bringing up boys and girls that will be clean and good and true, we shall see a different world morally.

The other night we had in our home a little bit of a chap only seven years old. That boy knew all about what was done at that disgraceful fight in Chicago. All the terms used by the sporty class were at his tongue's end. It made my heart ache. What kind of a home did that boy come from? We can make a pretty good guess. And the terrible side of it is that they tell us that 50,000,000 people were listening over the radio that night.

The home is where the better world for which we long must begin. Our boys and girls must have a chance to grow in their heart-life, as well as in their arms and their legs. And when we succeed in that, we shall see a stronger, healthier race of people than now lives on this old earth. God speed the day!



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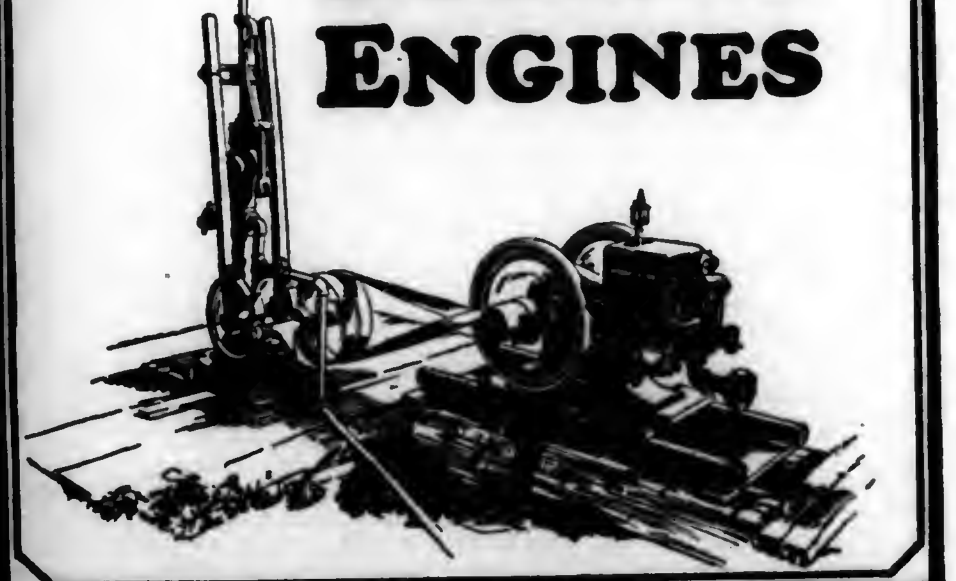

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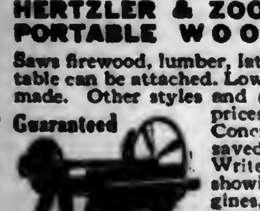

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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

Is Planting Patch for October Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES and cream in October! And they certainly were good! The other day I searched my patch in the hopes of finding a chance berry from a late blooming plant, as sometimes occurs, but I was doomed to disappointment. Imagine my surprise when a few hours later my father paid us a visit and brought with him a superb quart of everbearing strawberries bought on the Franklin, Pa., market. They were delicious and fully the equal of any June berries I ever tasted. Next spring we shall plant some of these, partly for home consumption and partly as a commercial venture in connection with the roadside market. Yields are not comparable to the spring sorts, picking is more tedtous and dry weather may prove serious in late summer. Marketing in pint boxes should aid in the realization of maximum returns.

This reminds us that the weed battle in the new berry patch may not yet be won even tho hard frosts are in season and have killed many of these plant pests. Chickweed and some others flourish during the cool fall weather. About September first I thought my troubles almost over in this respect ,but now find several hard days' work with the fingers and the sharp little half-moon hoe will be required to put the patch in proper shape for winter and for mulching.

• • •

Growers of cucumbers in frames and greenhouses will be interested in the statement by the Massachusetts Market Garden Field Station that young cucumber plants receiving too much nitrogen are inclined to produce practically all female flowers. Lack of pollen then results in failure of many blossoms to set fruit or in misshapen cucumbers. The following suggestions are quoted from the same source. "In case the soil is so fertile that only a few male flowers are being produced, later plants may be started in pots and allowed to grow up so that the foliage becomes quite yellow. Such plants produce practically all male flowers. These pots can then be distributed in the greenhouse to provide pollen for the bees to carry to the female flowers. When preparing the beds in which the plants are to be set, phosphate and potash fertilizers should be put on before setting, but soluble nitrogen fertilizers should be put on before the plants are starting to flower. Then nitrogen fertilizers should be put on sparingly but should be repeated every two or three weeks.

• • •

From various sources comes favorable comment on Sunshine sweet corn, a comparatively new one, developed at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. It is reported to be earlier, larger and of about the same quality as Golden Bantam. Several seedsmen expect to offer this variety next year. It is a promising novelty.

• • •

Some growers of quality celery are wrapping almost their entire output in parchment paper. This is entirely apart from the celery heart idea and is practically the only way to insure really high quality celery reaching the consumer at its best.

A dealer who twice a week buys a truck load of mixed produce in Altoona and sells to stores in a town 50 miles distant stopped here on his return trip. In the bottom of the practically empty truck, altogether unprotected, lay a bundle of one dozen celery, beautiful, long, showy stuff weighing well over a pound to the stalk. That celery had ridden several hours without wrapping or other protection on a sunny, breezy day and when picked up was as stiff and straight as a bundle of lath. It was still as salable as it ever was, even if hardly eatable. This dealer complained that "home-grown celery would not hold up." The only way out that I can see is to wrap with parchment, harvesting our celery in its prime, before it has become over mature and hardened in fibre. Incidentally some prefer No. 30 rubber bands to twine or braid for tying wrapped celery.—G. S. W.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

By S. W. FLETCHER

XXV The Sebastopol Gravenstein

(Continued from last week)

THIS light soil requires heavy fertilizing. Formerly, horse manure was used, but the replacement of horses with tractors has brought about the general use of chicken manure. This is secured from nearby Petalauma, which calls itself "the world's egg basket," and proclaims that it is the first county in the United States in poultry production, with products valued at $15,000,000 a year. Poultry manure may be had for cleaning up the roosts and hauling, or it may be bought for five dollars a ton. An average application is two to five tons an acre annually, but some growers apply ten tons, and a few as much as thirty tons. Too much poultry manure makes a rank growth of tree and the fruit, tho large, is poorly colored and does not stand up well in shipment.

Here, as elsewhere in California, spraying is not such a vital problem as it is in the East. Few of the growers spray over twice a year. The codling moth is not serious; even unsprayed trees have less than ten per cent wormy fruit. There is no scab and but little aphis. Nicotine is not used. If aphis does become threatening an oil spray in late spring controls it. Mildew may be had in rainy years. The standard spray schedule is a clean-up spray in late fall, using lime sulphur and petal-fall spray, using wettable sulphur with a spreader and lead. Lime sulphur is not used for the petal fall spray because the Gravenstein is russetted by it. Spray guns do not find favor here for the same reason.

The crop is thinned severely when necessary. Growers are finding Gravenstein a poor pollinizer and some large blocks are being partially top-worked to Jonathan and Delicious as pollen producers. Unlike the fruit growers of the Santa Clara Valley, bees are valued as pollinizing agents. Growers pay two dollars a colony for their services during the blossoming season. There has been but one complete crop failure in twenty-five years; this was in 1925. The fifty per cent crop of this year will yield 650 cars, as compared with 1200 cars last year. A good yield here is ten boxes a tree and 700 boxes an acre.

Sales Policy Is Muddle

Normally, the shipping season is July 5 to August 10; it is ten to fourteen days late this year. Practically none of the growers pack on the farm; the fruit is hauled to one of the many central packing houses in the district.

The sales policy in the Sebastopol district is a complete muddle. Here is an area having practically a monopoly on one of the best opportunities in apple growing, yet it has allowed its sales methods to become so completely demoralized that very few growers have made any money for a number of years. With but one variety, a waiting market and a compact area, surely conditions are exceptionally favorable for profitable cooperation, but the old Adam in human nature has prevented this.

The Sebastopol Apple Growers' Union was organized fifteen years ago, with a membership of eighty-five per cent of the growers. All went well for a number of years while sales were on an f. o. b. basis, then the directors became careless, doubtless thinking that they could sell without making any special effort to expand the market. When the pinch came, they turned to consignment. This was a fatal mistake. The split came in 1921 and only about thirty per cent of the membership stayed with the union. This gave the dealers a chance to come in. Now there are three struggling cooperative associations and eight packers who buy or solicit consignments. The result is a distribution that is competitive with itself. Last year the union returned only forty-two cents a box to its members; many of the independents got only seventeen cents, and some got red ink returns. Since it costs at least fifty cents a box to produce Gravensteins and put them on the packing house floor, there is little encouragement in these returns.

Hope to Cooperate Soon

An attémpt is now being made to pull these clashing groups together in the "California Gravenstein Apple Growers," a non-stock association composed of representatives of each of twelve "units." A unit is a co-operative association, dealer or grower who ships thirty or more cars. The association, or Central, will not itself pack or sell the fruit, but will establish a brand, prescribe the grade, set a minimum f. o. b. price and act as a clearing house, meeting daily during the shipping season to report sales, so as to prevent dumping. It is not effective in any year unless eighty per cent of the expected pack is signed up to be sold thru one of the units represented in the association. This looks like a rather impracticable scheme, but it may lead to something better later on when, as one of the exasperated growers sweetly put it, "a few strong-minded and stiff-necked personalities who have prevented effective cooperation thus far, have either been eliminated or, better yet, have passed to their reward."

Burbank Caught Popular Fancy

I stopped in the nearby town of Santa Rosa to stand a moment by the grave of Luther Burbank, who lies under a widespreading tree of the home he made famous. Contrary to the popular conception, he was not a great plant breeder. He made no records, contributed practically nothing to the science of the subject and his productions that are really valuable are few indeed. Many other men among his contemporaries have made far more notable contributions. But he caught the popular imagination and created a widespread public interest in plant breeding. A well-meaning man, it was his misfortune to be over-exploited by the ubiquitous California boosters. Not the least of my regrets about Luther Burbank, and the trait of his character that I find most difficult to understand, is that he died an avowed agnostic, questioning the existence of the Creator who fashioned the plants with which he worked.

So now it is good-bye California and we travel northward thru surpassing beauty of land and sea, on the Red Wood Highway. From time to time I have launched a few harmless shafts of sarcasm at California, at its over-weaning self-sufficiency and its insistence that all climate outside of California is but a pale copy of the real thing. Nevertheless, at the parting of the way, I take off my hat to a great state which is making good in a large way, and especially in horticulture. I see now why all the newsboys on the trains call out "Fancy California Fruit," even tho occasionally some of it really comes from Pennsylvania. True, I would rather live in Pennsylvania; to which my California friends retort that there is no accounting for tastes.—S. W. Fletcher.

Better Lights Outdoors and in

With these fall days comes the necessity for better lights. It will be dark before you get the work in the barn and outdoors done—are you going to stumble around in the dark or with the dim light of an old lantern?

A modern gasoline lantern, one that will give you a brilliant light, will make your work twice as easy, help prevent accidents and the waste and damage that so often occur when you have to feel your way. They are absolutely safe, cheap to operate and are unaffected by cold, wind or rain.

In the house you can have good lights, too, for the evening reading and sewing. Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man has several different kinds that he will be glad to demonstrate to you to show you what a saving of eyesight good home lights will bring.

Don't forget the electric flashlights. There are times when they are worth a hundred times what you pay for them, for they give instant light that you can use with safety in the hay mow, closet or even around leaky gasoline tanks.

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Unless cows with garget are carefully handled, and that means time and work — money to the business farmer—a quarter is apt to be lost, and with it a large part of the sale value of the cow.

One of the most common causes of garget is a poor grain ration. If it is not properly balanced in amount and sources of protein, the milk secreting organs are upset and garget is likely to result. Protein from some sources is notorious as the cause of garget and bad quarters.

UNION GRAINS, the oldest mixed dairy ration, has a remarkable record in preventing inflamed udders. That is why so many dairymen who feed for heavy production use UNION GRAINS exclusively.

UNION GRAINS is mixed right. This feed is not only balanced right in the proportions of protein to carbohydrates, but the protein comes from a variety of sources that will protect the cow's health and keep the epithelial cells (the vital factors in milk secretion) free from congestion and in the pink of condition—so essential for the maximum flow of milk of which the cow is capable.

Feed UNION GRAINS and keep your cows up to a high level of health. It will show in the milk check throughout the year.

UBIKO *Dairy Service Bulletin Free*

We will send our new bimonthly publication, the "UBIKO Dairy Service Bulletin," regularly to dairymen who ask for it. Each issue will contain a helpful article on some phase of dairying written by a recognized authority — also other up-to-the-minute information regarding feeding, health, etc. Write today.

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THE FIRST DAIRY FEED MADE

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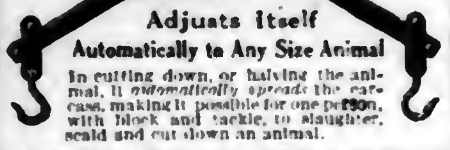

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Adjusts Itself
Automatically to Any Size Animal

In cutting down, or halving the animal, it *automatically spreads* the carcass, making it possible for one person, with block and tackle, to slaughter, scald and cut down an animal.

Endorsed by leading Grange associations. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask your dealer or write us direct for full description and prices.

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2119 Green Street HARRISBURG, PA.

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Grading and widening the Burnsville Pike means new fence lines nearly all the way along. Most of the folks have decided they want fences that will stay up. That's why so many of them are using this Leadclad.

Leadclad fences are strong and free from rust years after ordinary fences have rusted through and gone. It's the heavy coating that makes the difference. That's why Leadclad lasts so long.

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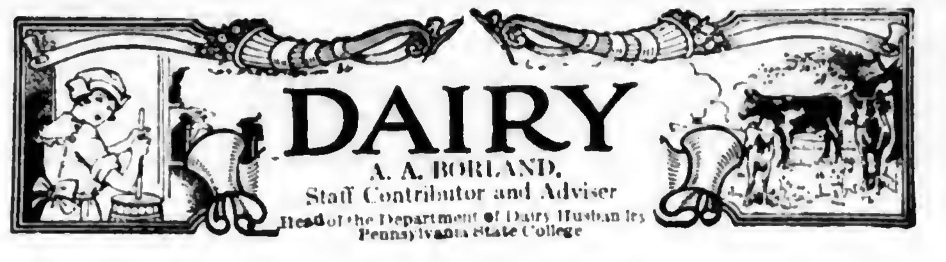
"Leadclad Fences Make Good Neighbors"



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

The Clarion C. T. A. Reports

THE Clarion County Cow Testing Association finished its fifth year July 31, 1927, with thirty whole-year members and five part-year members. There were 410 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

Nine of these men were operating with the Venango-Clarion Association and several of the members in the association were in for the first year, otherwise the result would have been considerably higher.

Year	Average no. cows	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
1922-1923	236.01	5816	232.9
1923-1924	237.18	5311	267.5
1924-1925	208.82	6762	287.9
1925-1926	337.02	7206	309.1
1926-1927	300.59	7159	302.0

The result for the whole-year members is as follows:

Average number of cows in the association	300.59
Avge. per cow: Lbs. of milk	7148
Pounds of butterfat	301.5
Percentage of butterfat	4.2
Value of product	$255.59
Cost of pasture	8.77
Cost of roughage	39.56
Cost of grain	48.49
Total cost of feed	96.82
Value of product above feed cost	158.77
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.12
Feed cost per cwt. of milk	1.35
Feed cost per lb. butterfat	.32

Two herds with an average of less than five cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds butterfat.

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat. These cows are grouped as follows: Group 1, above 500 lbs. butterfat, 8 cows; group 2, 400 to 500 lbs. butterfat, 26 cows; group 3, 300 to 400 lbs. butterfat, 97 cows. Total, 131 cows.

F. K. Miller, county agent; Rudolph Williams, cow tester in charge; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Sixteen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge. no. cows	Breed	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
L. O. Hetrick, Mahoning	7.25	G. & R. G., R. H. & G. J.	9617	460.1
Fred L. Stahlman, New Bethlehem	5.25	R. & G. G.	8786	445.1
H. B. Hetrick, Mahoning	6.08	G. J., R. & G. G.	6668	377.9
J. P. C. King, Summerville	5.92	R. H.	11,216	373.9
W. & C. A. McCauley, N. Bethlehem	6.50	R. H.	9580	356.5
Byron Hanby, Knox	17.00	G. G., G. J., & G. H.	7857	348.0
C. L. Risher, East Brady	20.50	R. & G. H.	9318	346.0
C. F. Willison, Mahoning	5.92	R.H., R. & G.G.	7576	341.8
Ray Shook, Sligo	11.08	R. & G. G.	7096	334.4
B. W. & J. C. Thompson, Clarion	20.58	R. & G. H.	9572	324.1
W. R. George, New Bethlehem	6.75	G. G. & G. J.	6882	318.3
M. B. Bish, Mahoning	5.67	G. J., R. & G. G.	5898	315.4
W. G. Rimer, Rimersburg	17.17	G. G. & G. S. H., R. & G. H.	8165	313.3
J. W. Gruber & Son, Shippenville	14.08	R. & G. G.	6555	308.6
Ross Barrett, Mahoning	7.25	R. & G. G.	6229	307.6
J. W. Hartman & Son, Sligo	8.58	R. & G. G.	5975	304.9

Can You Over-feed on Ensilage?

How much ensilage is it safe to feed a milk cow per day?—A. J. B., Crawford County, Pa.

The usual allowance of silage per cow ranges from 20 to 40 pounds per 1000 pounds of live weight. A common amount of roughage is 10 pounds of hay and 30 pounds of silage per day per 1000 pounds of live weight. If you feed your dairy cows a fair amount of grain, say 1 pound of grain to approximately 3½ pounds of milk for Jerseys and Guernseys and 1 pound of grain for approximately 4 pounds of milk for Holsteins, your cows will not very likely over-feed on silage if you give them all the hay and silage they will eat up clean two or three times daily. Clover or alfalfa hay is the ideal roughage to go along with corn silage.—A. A. B.

Professor Bang Says Abortion Control Plans Ideal

PROFESSOR B. BANG, of Copenhagen, Denmark, a world-wide authority on the control of animal disease, recently referred to the Pennsylvania plan for the control of bovine infectious abortion as ideal. He stated that the use of the agglutination blood test and the separation of the reactors, which are the basic principles of the Pennsylvania abortion plan, constitute the best method of control and eradication of the disease.

Prof. Bang recently came to America to attend the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Philadelphia. During his week in Philadelphia, he visited two herds from which infectious abortion has been eradicated by the Pennsylvania plan. He expressed himself as much delighted with these visits and well pleased with the results which had been obtained.

The Pennsylvania abortion plan was recently adopted in the state of Washington and is also being used in other states.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, developed the abortion plan in 1921 in the hope of finding a practical and effective way to control and eradicate the infectious abortion disease, which takes a tremendous toll from the dairy herds of this state each year.

Plans Farm Exposition

THE Mercer County Board of Agriculture, cooperating with the County Grange and the County Poultry Association, is developing a farm exposition to be held at Hightstown, N. J., November 15 and 16th. Prize notices and premium lists will be drawn up shortly, with sufficient inducement to attract the best in potatoes, corn, fruit and poultry in the county. In the poultry classes, awards will be made both for show birds and general utility fowls. The intention of the management is to make the show almost exclusively a local affair, so that in the strictest sense of the word it will be an intra-county event, without competition from outside professionals. It is thought in this way to secure the highest educational value from the exposition.

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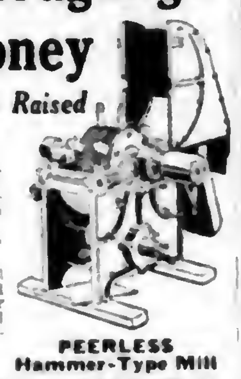
How much material will you require, or give us the size of your building for us to estimate.



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Adopt N. J. Farm Relief Program

THE joint legislative conference of the New Jersey Farm Bureau and the State Grange at Trenton, on October 7, was marked by the adoption of a farm relief program that will be of vital importance to every farmer in the state. By practically a unanimous vote, the delegates, representing every agricultural organization and every section of the state, went on record favoring an immediate repeal of the law that exempts automobiles from the personal property tax. This law passed last winter by the legislature is taking from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 from the tax ratables of the state and the municipalities are feeling the pinch of this loss very keenly.

Another subject of importance to the New Jersey farmer was the appointment of a taxation committee to study the taxation system of New Jersey. It was proven to the delegates that the farm land tax rate in New Jersey is the highest in the United States and that if it is not reduced or made more equitable, agriculture in this state is lost. Thousands of farms in New Jersey are being taxed on their real estate value rather than their ability to produce crops. The contention of the delegates was that farm land should be taxed only in its farm value or its ability to produce crops. The committe, headed by Dr. Frank App and Senator David Agans, Master of the State Grange, was instructed to make a complete study of the whole tax structure in New Jersey and to take steps to bring about a more equitable system.

Two pairs of twins

The marketing of milk and the establishment of a uniform system of barn inspection for dairymen drew fire from the farmer delegates at the meeting. Steps were taken to bring about a uniform system or code for the state regarding the inspection of dairy barns. Under the present system the State Board of Health has no control on the inspection of barns where milk is produced. The local boards of health in the various municipalities have sanitary codes for milk production.

Ask Membership on Milk Committee

The convention also went on record as asking for membership on the Milk Marketing Committee of the Department of Agriculture. It was the contention of the milk producers that the big milk marketing corporations have a greater representation on this committee than the producers, and the final action of the convention called for three representatives on the committee with one from each of the three breed associations. A request will be made to the milk marketing committee to have these farmer representatives put on the committee on an equal voting basis as the present members.

Compulsory automobile insurance was again endorsed by the farmers as the only means of protecting innocent persons for loss of property and for injuries sustained by careless drivers.

The subject of an honest pack law was discussed, and a bill this winter to cover this subject is likely to be introduced and its passage demanded.—Amos Kirby.

How many Cows do You Need
— to make a good living?

That's a live question today. And more than ever before, the answer depends on feeding for highest profits *per head.*

A dairyman in Jones County, Iowa, cut his herd from 20 cows to 13 and made 50% more money the third year! You too can make more money with less work and worry, by following modern feeding methods. Improve your stock — but first learn how to feed better animals profitably. Mail the coupon for big free booklet containing practical, tested rations for dairy cows and other farm animals.

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"We used Old Hickory Smoked Salt and our ham and bacon are well cured. The smoke flavor is right through the meat; not just on the outside."—*Mr. and Mrs. C. Earl, Swan Lake, Manitoba.*

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A million farmers have proved that Old Hickory does away with all the fire risk, dirt, work and excessive shrink of the smoke-house method. It gives a better cure at less cost and a rare old country flavor that fairly makes your mouth water.

You, too, can get that flavor by using the original and genuine smoked salt. Your dealer can supply it. You will know that it is the original and genuine when you see the yellow and blue label on every drum—with the Old Hickory Trade-Mark exactly as it appears here.

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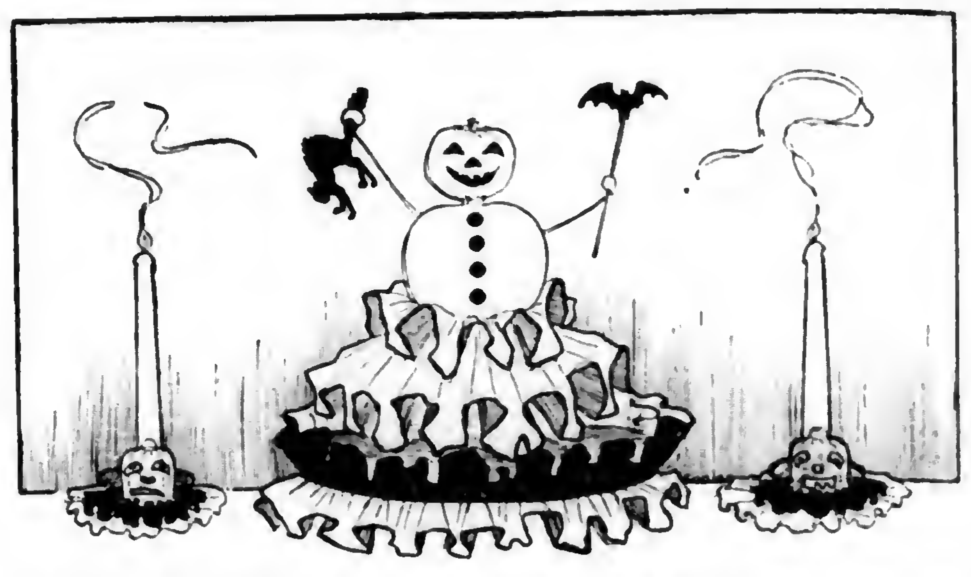
OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

When Black Witches Ride and White Ghosts Stalk

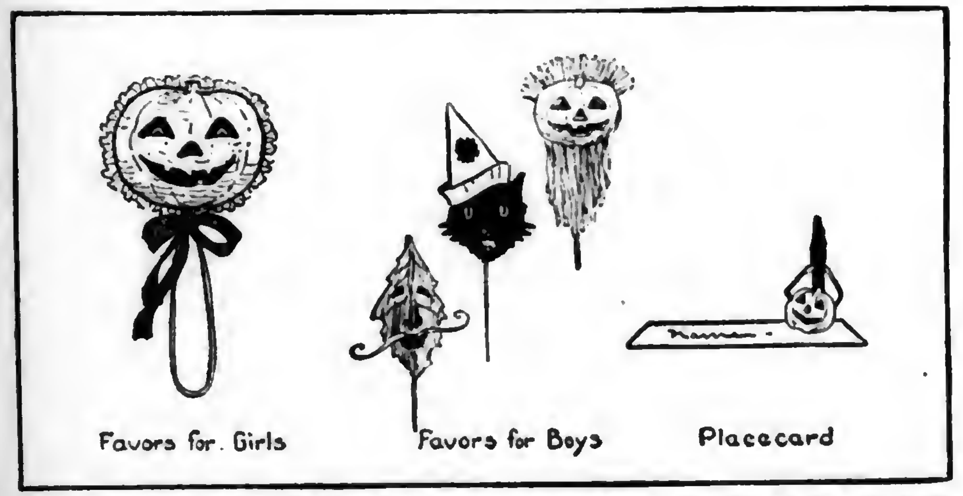


An easily made centerpiece is formed of orange and black crepe paper, the wire arms of the paper figure at the top holding a cat and a bat

OF ALL gala seasons, none finds us with a greater longing to be "a child again, just for tonight," than does Hallowe'en. No memories are more fixed in my mind than several Hallowe'en parties. Let me help you plan a little entertainment for this occasion soon to be with us.

The attic, the basement, the barn floor, or the living room well emptied of furniture makes an ideal place for this frolic. Start off with mystery by writing your invitations with white ink on black cards. You might even cut witches riding on broomsticks using a black construction paper.

Decorations for the chosen place may include shocks of corn, real pumpkin jack-o'-lanterns, autumn leaves, black cats, witches and ghosts. Have candles burning here and there for lights. Very attractive holders may be made by scooping the centers out of nice fat carrots. Potatoes or turnips make good holders, too. Large bouquets of autumn flowers add charm to the place of meeting. Light the yard and house entrance with jack-o'-lanterns and station ghosts at various places in the yard to point the way to the house.



Powder puffs glued to Hallowe'en stickers form attractive favors for the girls. The boys get jolly stickers fastened to pins to wear on coat lapels. A tiny black candle attached to a white card lights the way to each guest's place

When all guests have arrived, a witch (the host or hostess) appears in the dimly lighted room and separates the players. Then partners may be chosen by looking at the shoes. There is weird, slow music and a grand march follows. Do not have guests uncover until all stunts are ended, then let the unmasking be done one at a time.

The Mystic Rhyme

Blue being the well-established color for love, use a ball of blue yarn or cord to play the mystic rhyme. Give each guest in turn the ball, and let him toss it out of an open window, keeping hold of the loose string. All repeat slowly with the hostess, "If Fate be kind, my Fate I'll find, on the ball of blue I quickly wind." When the end appears, the guest will find something tied to it signifying his or her future. A helper is on the ground who attends to this trick, and some things appropriate are: a coin for wealth, airplane for flyer, ring for marriage, bluebird pin for happiness, potato for a cook, thimble for the bachelor, fool's cap for the jester, mitten for the flirt, and so on.

Give each guest in turn a teaspoon of rice and have her run 'round the room three times. Those spilling the fewest grains will be first to marry. Those spilling a great deal will have a stormy matrimonial career. Persons spilling all will never marry. Reveal the fortune after all have run, and each is holding his spoon.

Let Each Learn His Fortune

Another jolly fortune game is played using three saucers. Place sugar in one, lemon juice in another and salt in the third. Guests are blindfolded one at a time and led to the saucers now in a row. The blindfolded one learns his fortune by touching a saucer. If he touches the sugar, "The future will be sweet for him." Salt brings health and long life, lemon points to a romance of sourness. Another saucer game uses milk in one, bringing wealth; water in the second, poverty, and the empty saucer implies single blessedness.

Quite the nicest way to serve the midnight lunch is to arrange a very gay table seating all the guests at once. If this cannot be done, then let them sit in a circle on chairs or right on the floor, and have witches do the serving. Let them bring first brown bread sandwiches with cream cheese. Use paper plates decorated with Hallowe'en stickers. Cups of paper with sticker decoration will hold fine cold cider. Pass doughnuts on a broomstick and serve pumpkin pie on a nice big cabbage leaf. Buttered pop corn will wind up a jolly party.

The accompanying illustrations may be suggestive for table decorations. If your local shops cannot furnish the helps needed to make these attractive trimmings send a self-addressed envelope to Mrs. Stewart, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Phila., Pa., and let her advise you where you may secure such equipment. — Betsey Ford.

Black cats fashioned from paper, cattails and a paper jack-o'-lantern covering the light add to the festiveness of the crepe paper tablecloth

"Just Two Cups" Was His Secret

PROBABLY there are as many ways of making a cup of good coffee as there are women—or men—who make it. A cup of good coffee tops off a meal and leaves a finished taste. I have had coffee served me that was rank when everything else was of the best.

Scientists tell us that if coffee is served immediately after it is made there is nothing harmful about it, but coffee that stands or boils too long is dangerous.

Last winter, while having a day's train journey across my state, I recalled that I was never served poor coffee in a dining car. The coffee was delicious and I asked if I might interview the cook on the subject of coffee.

I was taken to the kitchen and learned his way of making excellent coffee. He never makes more than two cups of coffee at a time and always serves it immediately after three minutes of percolating.

"But," said I, "what if an irate passenger is in a hurry and cannot wait for that coffee to 'perk'?"

"Oh," replied the god of the kitchen, "that particular passenger HAS something to kick about then, because he gets coffee that has stood, perhaps."

That cook serves from thirty to forty each day for lunch and he makes but two cups of coffee at a time. I looked at his small coffee pots—and as soon as I got home I visited a hardware store and purchased two small coffee percolators, each holding two cups of coffee. (They look like toys.) I had never known before that coffee pots of that size were made.

The coffee "perks" so much more quickly in the small pot and I have decided that coffee made in small quantities is superior to that made in the large coffee pot.—May H. Mumaw.

Men's Ties Clean Readily

A BIG tie rack full of soiled and mussy ties is enough to cause any man to lose his humor, especially when they can be cleaned and pressed in a "jiffy."

If you have time and patience to give them many repeated airings, then gasoline is as effective as any cleaner. I prefer to use a non-inflammable cleaning fluid which can be secured at any drug store. Often the soil is just where the tie has been handled in tying. This comes off quickly with application of the fluid in long, swift rubbing motion. Many crepe ties keep their shape perfectly after being washed and pressed while damp.

Always press ties with a paper over them. It is better than cloth. Expensive ties that have faded a bit may be turned by ripping open the neckband, taking out the padding and just turning them. I do not change the hem on the outer edge.—Edith R. Dilts.

Do You Know That—

A bit of thyme, butter and milk put a good taste into canned lima beans?

• • •

The addition of sugar, bacon drippings and toasted or fried bread cubes will lift stewed tomatoes out of the class of ordinary food?

• • •

Oranges and lemons will be much juicier if rolled until soft before extracting the juice?

• • •

The juice of tomatoes, well seasoned and sugared will make a delicious salad when stiffened with gelatine?

• • •

Home canned sausage can be made to taste quite differently if simply heated in a white sauce?

• • •

Stale bread can be utilized by slicing and covering with grated cheese, browning in the oven and serving with white sauce?

• • •

Cheese put thru the food chopper is just as satisfactory for most things as grated cheese?

• • •

Grated potatoes (raw) with the addition of an egg, seasoning and a very little milk make an unusual pancake?

• • •

Stale bread, soaked in cold water, and added to the above will make it even better, and added to ground meat will increase the number of meat cakes as well as give a distinct flavor?

• • •

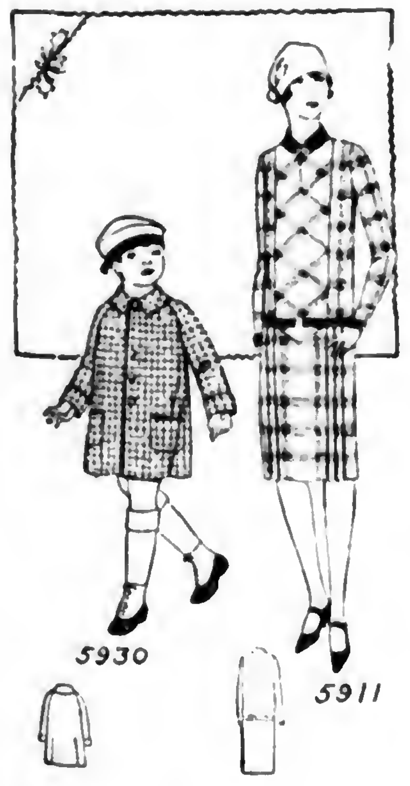
A boullion cube added to canned soup adds to the flavor and nutriment?—Katherine W. Hill, Pa.

Chilly Days Bring Warmer Clothes

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5930.—Four sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size will require 2 yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5911.—Three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size will require 3 yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs and belt. Pattern, 10 cents.



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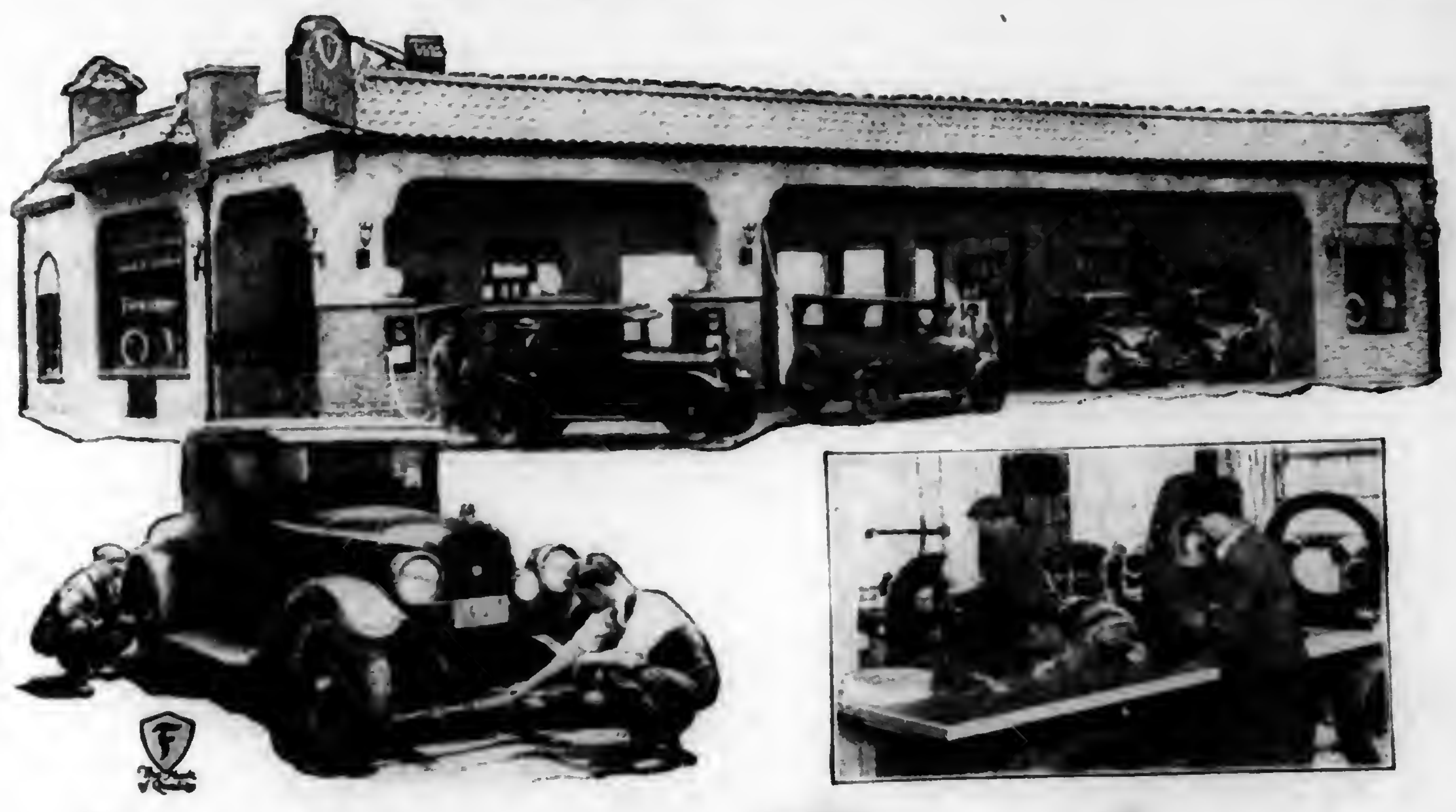

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Already almost a thousand of these meetings have been held and they are still in progress—giving Firestone Dealers in every important city and town in the United States the advantage of greater tire information.

Tire Dealers who have such up-to-date knowledge of the construction and care of tires will naturally lead the way in providing the best service stations with facilities to help you get more mileage out of your tires, thus saving you money and serving you better.

The Firestone Dealer receives fresh, clean stocks of Gum-Dipped Tires—and he can also secure Oldfield Tires, designed and built by Firestone, direct from the nearest of 148 Firestone Factory Warehouses. Take advantage of these fine facilities and secure the comfort, safety and economy that only Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires can give you.

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AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER. Harvey S. Firestone

Yarns of Pure Wool Worsted for Hand Knitting — also Rug Yarns for Hooked Rugs 50c. 4 oz. skein. Orders sent C. O. D. Write today for free samples. Ask about our Wool Blankets.
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W. Concord, New Hampshire

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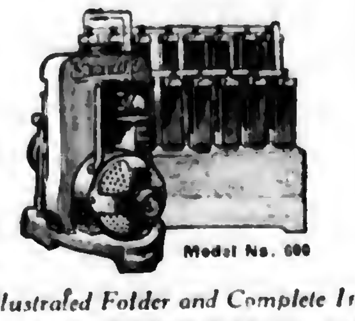

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Just the garment for rough work in cold weather on the farm. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

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BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
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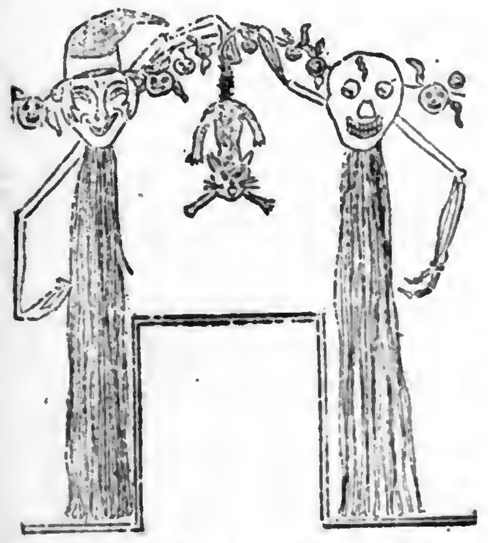
These Suggestions Will Help You with the Decorations

The room should be weirdly decorated with black and yellow crepe paper, owls, bats and cats. Grinning jack-o'-lanterns dimly lighted will produce a rather spooky effect. If you find you're unable to secure a supply of crepe paper and if you find it impossible with the materials you have to fashion the owls, the bats and the cats you'll want to use another kind of decoration.

If this is the case, then I'd suggest that you stroll off to the woods a few days before Hallowe'en and gather autumn leaves. They make very, very attractive decorations. You may arrange the leaves in urns (of course, any sort of crock or jar will serve the purpose) about the room and when the lights are dimmed you will discover the leaves throw queer, fantastic shadows on the walls and ceiling.

Decorations for a Hallowe'en party would not be complete if you neglected to go out into the cornfield to gather the familiar shocks of corn. These will be used to best advantage if they are placed in each of the four corners of the room. At the base of each shock you'll want to place a fat pumpkin.

Again, I wish to remind you not to have bright lights in the room for your decorations will be much more effective with the lights dimmed. You'll want to have two or three of your friends standing idly around dressed as ghosts to greet the guests as they arrive. At the door of the room where the party is to be held another ghost is placed. A white kid glove which has been filled with sawdust, iced and put on a stick, is extended toward the guest. The guest, supposing it to be the hand of the ghost, takes it. As he touches the clammy hand he will experience uncanny shivers.


Here is an idea for a doorway decoration

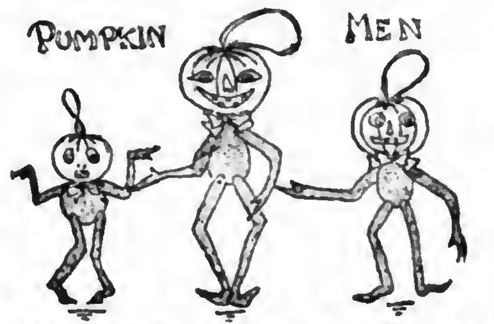
Ghosts and Witches Delight in Playing These Games

Spirit March—

When all the guests have arrived in the dimly-lighted room, a witch appears on the scene to take care of the games. First there is the grand march of the spirits. Following the march a number is pinned on the back of every guest. Every person is given a pencil and paper and told to write the name of the person opposite the number. A prize is given to the guest who identifies the most persons.

Three Fates—

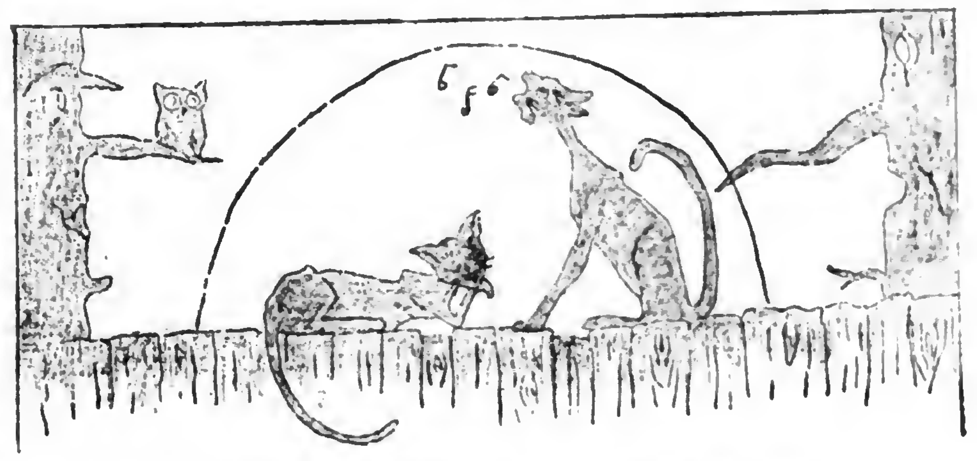
The guests are then directed by the witches to sit in a circle to play "Three Fates." There is a witch for every one of the "three fates." One goes around the circle and whispers the name of a girl to every boy and the name of a boy to every girl; the second whispers the place of meeting; and the third whispers when they will marry. After the witches have been around the circle, every person repeats what has been whispered to him. This creates much laughter, especially when the timid guest says, "My future wife's name is Mary. "I shall meet her at a skating party in July and we shall never marry."



These comical pumpkin men may be tucked in anywhere among your decorations

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Our Hallowe'en Make Believe Party


Apparently the trees are enjoying this solo, too.

Telling Fortunes—

Tell fortunes in this way. Stretch a cord tightly across the doorway and attach other cords from which are suspended a doughnut, a ball of cotton, an apple and an orange. Kneeling and with eyes blindfolded, the players endeavor to snap one of the swinging objects. If the orange is caught, the fateseeker will enjoy wealth; if the doughnut, life for him will be sweet and easy; if the apple, happiness is in store, but anyone biting the cotton will die unwed.

Brownies—

Provide wire, tissue-paper, mucilage and so on, and see who can in fifteen minutes fashion the cleverest peanut brownie. Allow every person to choose the unshelled nuts which he wishes to use. One large peanut forms the body. Small nuts are used for the head, arms and legs. Wire the peanuts together. With tissue paper and mucilage make a dress. A prize may be awarded for the best.

An Obstacle Race—

Obstacles such as pillows, chairs and so on are scattered here and there around the room. Four contestants are allowed to walk in and out among the obstacles. Then they are blindfolded and are told to repeat the performance without touching any of the obstacles. Meanwhile the objects have been removed.

A Rocket Game—

Every answer to these questions contains the word "rock." Give the guests slips of paper with the questions and blank spaces for the answers.

1. A song babies love (Rock-a-bye).
2. An important spot in early American history (Plymouth Rock).
3. A kind of fowl (Buff Rock)
4. A kind of melon (Rocky Ford).
5. A hymn (Rock of Ages).
6. A plaything for children (Rocking horse).

> If you are interested in making any of the decorations illustrated on the page, let me know. All four can be made from a combination of crepe paper and cardboard. If you'd like to know how to make these novelties, write me. I'll be glad to give you more detailed information.
>
> THE FORUM EDITOR,
> Care of Pennsylvania Farmer,
> 261 S. Third Street,
> Philadelphia, Pa.

I'm Giving You An Extension

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—This week the Forum page is devoted entirely to our Make Believe Hallowe'en Party. I do hope you have a good time arranging the decorations, playing the games and preparing the refreshments.

When the first announcement about the party was published, if you'll remember, I promised to announce the costumes you'll wear. The list will read something like this:

Philadelphia County: John Smith, (X), clown.

Since many of you are going to wear your costumes to a real party several have asked me not to publish the list until after Hallowe'en. Therefore, the list will not be published until the first issue in November. This gives all of you more time if you wish to enter the contest. Just as soon as you decide the kind of costume you're going to wear, write and describe it to me. There will be prizes awarded just as tho it were a real party. I'll give you until Hallowe'en to mail your letters. I wonder who the winners will be this time?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

It Wouldn't Be a Party Without Refreshments

Peanut Butter Sandwiches
Nut Cookies Fruit Cider
Candy Cake

In making the sandwiches it is best to use crackers but if this is not possible you may substitute wheat bread thinly sliced. The peanut butter spread is delicious.

* * *

At this time of year you may have quite an assortment of fruit. By all means have apples. I'm sure most of you will be able in addition to have at least two of the following fruits—bananas, grapes, oranges, pears, dates.

NUT COOKIES

½ cup butter substitute and add
1 cup sugar gradually
2 eggs well beaten
1½ cup flour, sifted with
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt and
2 tablespoons milk and
1½ cup flour and flavoring. Add
2 cups chopped nuts

Work until creamy—

Place in a cool place until chilled. After chilling you will find the mixture to be quite stiff. Take a small portion at a time—place on floured cloth—roll until thin as paper. You may then shape your cookies as you wish. Place on greased tin and bake about 8 minutes in a moderate oven. This recipe makes five or six dozen cookies.

MOLASSES CANDY

2 cups molasses
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon vinegar
Butter size of a walnut

Boil ingredients together until mixture will become brittle when dropped into cold water. Remove from fire. Stir in one-third teaspoon baking soda. Cool in buttered pan sufficiently to pull.—Florence Engleman, (X), Bucks County, Pa.

CHOCOLATE CAKE

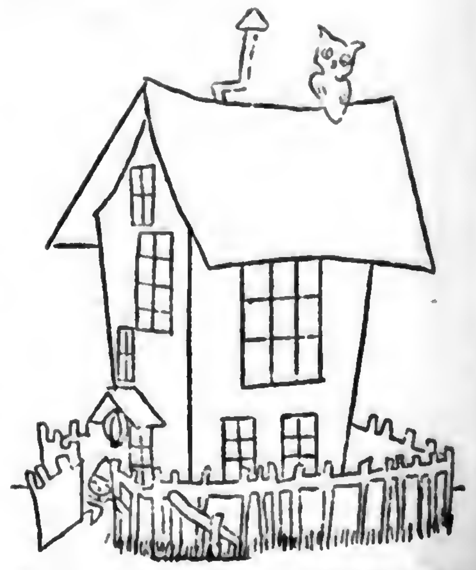
2 cups granulated sugar
½ cup butter
1 cup buttermilk
4 eggs
¼ cake chocolate
1 teaspoon baking soda
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter and sugar. Now add egg yolks and melted chocolate. Mix baking soda in buttermilk and add to the creamed batter. Then add sifted flour, lastly fold in egg whites beaten stiff. Flavor with vanilla. Bake in layers. Ice with a white or chocolate icing.—Annabelle Seltzer, (X), Schuylkill County, Pa.

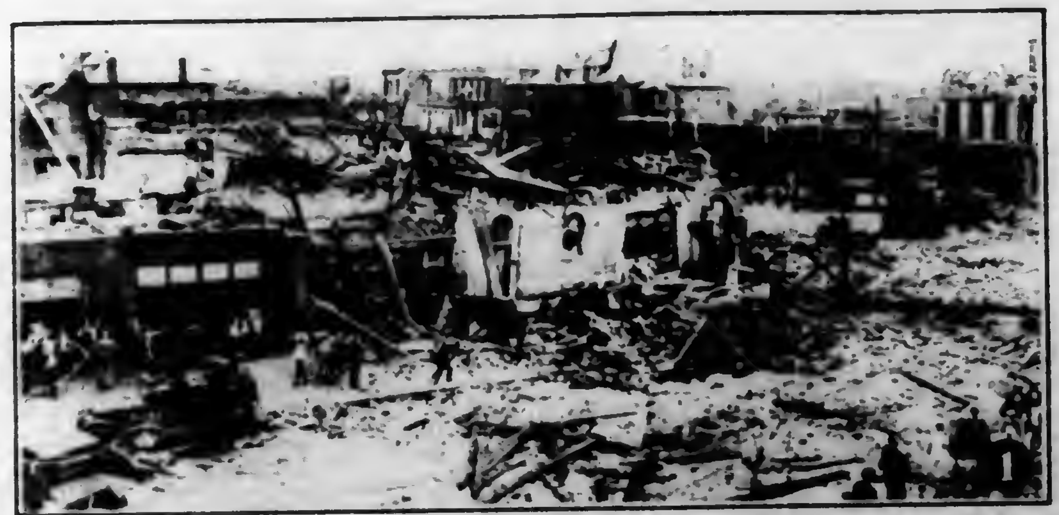
HICKORY NUT CAKE

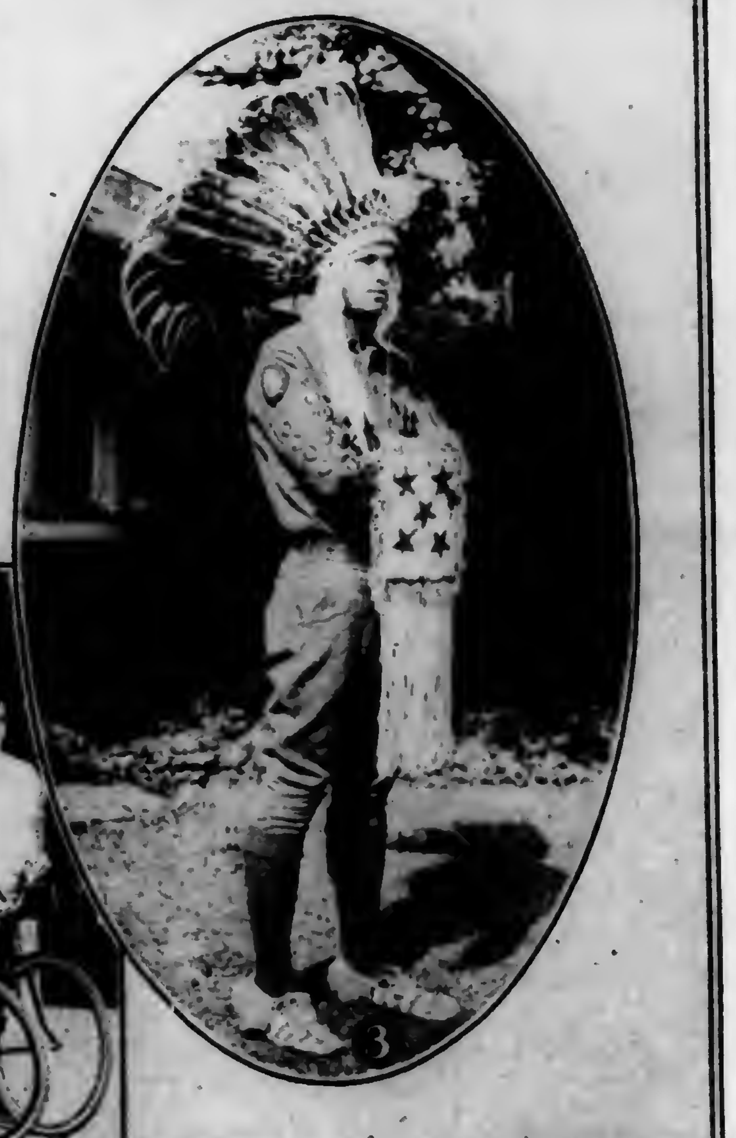
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
½ cup butter
1 cup milk
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder

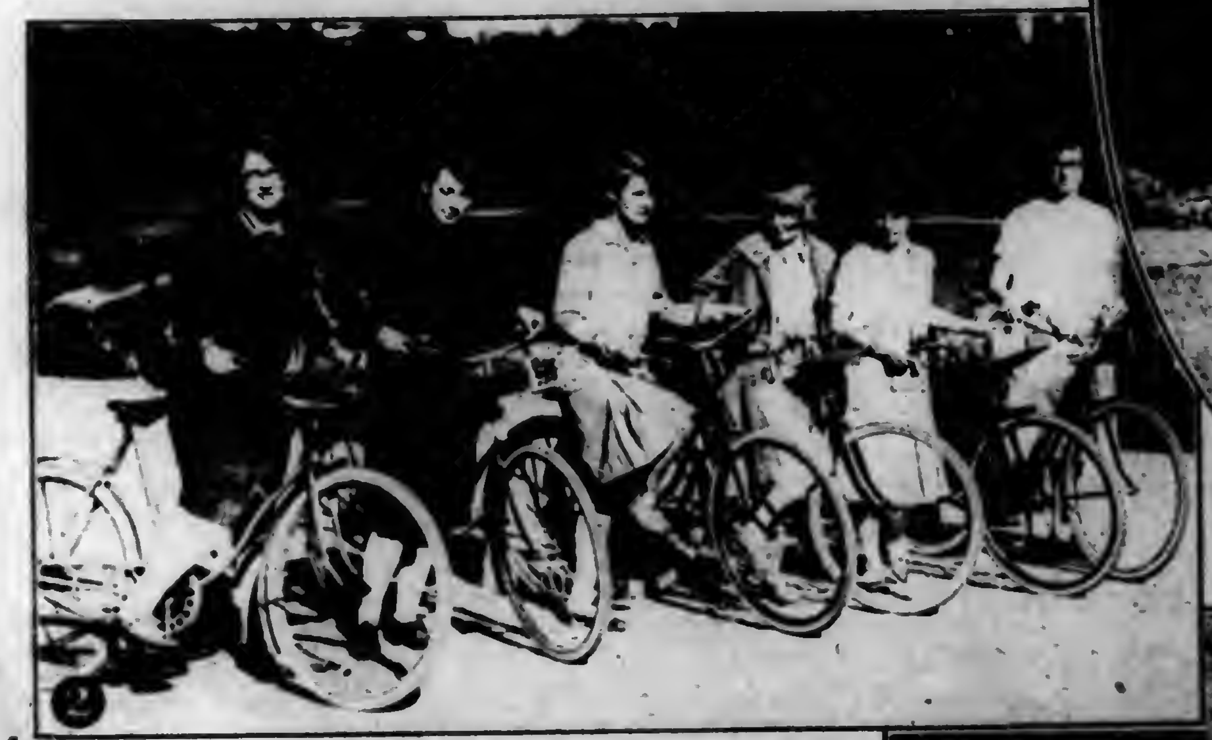
Beat all together and add 1 cup chopped hickory nuts and teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in moderate oven.—Inez Vanderpool, (X), Bradford County, Pa.

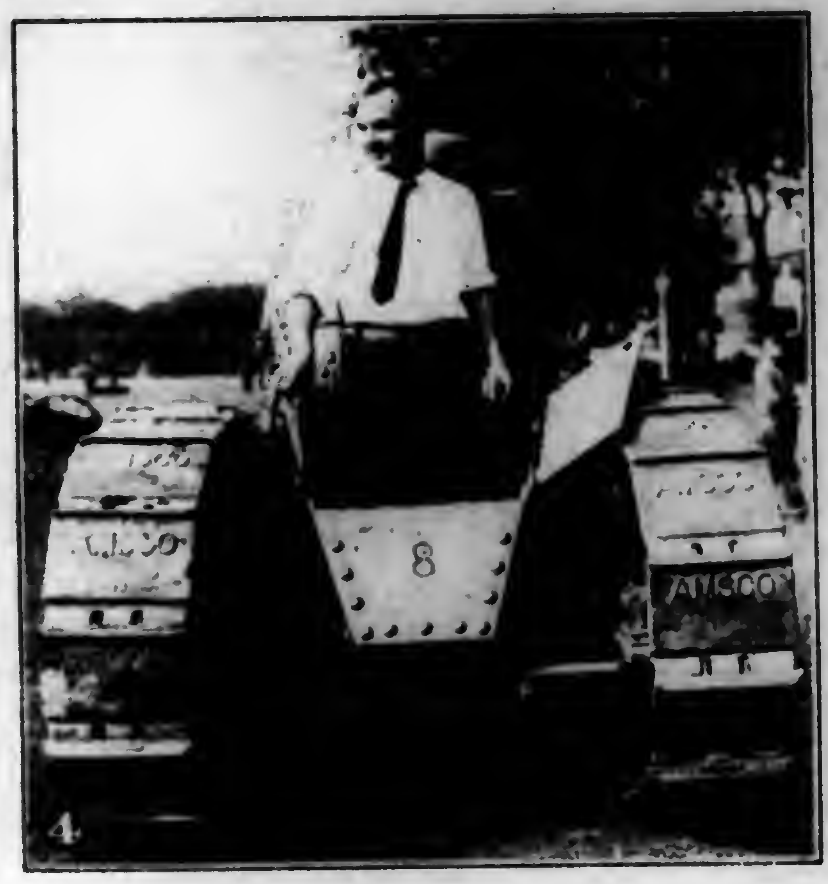

Did you ever see the old witch's house! Notice the tiny lantern hanging in the doorway, the owl on the roof, the pumpkin boy in the yard.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Ruins left in the wake of the four-minute tornado which struck St. Louis, Missouri, a few weeks ago. Several thousand workmen are clearing away the debris.

2.—Freshmen at Wellesley College are not allowed to have automobiles, but that doesn't worry them. They ride bicycles.

3.—Lloyd Lillie, a nineteen-year-old Boy Scout, of Portland, Oregon, is now a full-fledged Indian Chief, with the name Chief Eagle. He and President Coolidge are the only Americans so honored by the Blackfeet Indians of Montana.

4.—Captain Cyreno Brett, United States Army, holds a unique record—the altitude record for five-ton tanks. Captain Brett has driven his tank over twenty-seven pounds of TNT. The explosion blew the tank five feet off the ground. Captain Brett is called "the Army's most durable soldier."

5.—The palace of President von Hindenburg in the Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, Germany, is set in a beautiful garden. It formerly belonged to the royal family of Prussia. President von Hindenburg celebrated his eightieth birthday recently.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

Continued from last week

The Story Thus For

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backwoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina. Some matter connected with the Regulators, rebels against the authority of His Excellency, Governor Tryon, called him back before he could carry out his threat to take me south with him.

Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave Philadelphia sooner than I had ever anticipated. Within a few weeks from the time of my uncle's unexpected visit I was well on my way to Carolina, with a message to Hunter, Chief of the Regulators. Many and varied have been my experiences on this journey. I have made strange acquaintances and at times it has been difficult for me to distinguish friend from foe. Krafft, a friend, handles me roughly during a narrow escape from the king's soldiers and I become angry.

I finally decided to leave Krafft and travel the remainder of the journey alone. I did not, however, travel any great distance by myself. It was two days later that I came upon Zion Alexander.

Alexander quarreled with one of Governor Tryon's men and for several days after we kept to the side roads. After parting from Alexander at Fort Lewis, I met another traveler, Haddock by name, who was in sympathy with the Regulators. From him I learned more about the situation in Carolina. That night we stopped over with Jim Butler, a friend of Haddock.

That night a group of Colonel Fanning's men seized Butler on a charge of treason. Haddock and I escaped and gathered together about forty Regulators who followed Fanning's men to Jackson's place where they were resting for the night. They released Butler. After I received a fresh mount I continued on to Betharaba. I reached Hastings about noon the next day completely exhausted. As I ordered a fresh horse I dropped to the ground to take a two-hour rest.

When I reached Betharaba at dusk, I stumbled into the tavern and into a group of Fanning's men. Krafft appeared. As I was too weak to go on, I gave Krafft the message to Hunter and collapsed. When I came to I was a prisoner.

Fanning tried to trick me into revealing my message to Hunter and when I refused to tell the secret ordered me to be shot. Just when the word to fire was about to be given, Major Dunston, whom I thought I had killed in a duel in Philadelphia, appeared and ordered the execution stopped. I was sent back to the guardhouse. Because Fanning had offended him, Dunston made plans for my escape.

I WAITED with a tremendous impatience. Now that I was so nearly free, it struck me that Fanning might chance to change his mind at any minute and break camp to march south to meet the governor's forces. I listened with all my ears for any sign, but nothing save the ordinary noises of the camp, fires crackling, men talking, came. Presently these, too, quieted as the men found blankets and the fires died low.

About that time there came a creaking at my window. I looked up. One of the stout bars of wood that guarded it was being wrenched off. Another followed.

Even at that, the window looked extremely small. I crept up closer.

"I thought you were to unbar the door," I challenged.

The man outside grumbled. "And get fifty lashes for it—not me." He panted as he wrenched at the last bar. "Not for any four shillings. This is better and they may not find you gone till the next guard comes on."

"Stand back," he added. "I'm going to push this bar inside. Somebody shoved it in to you—see? And you worked free yourself. Now I'm thru. Get away if you can. I'll stay by the door. Only if you make enough noise to bring anybody down on us, I'll grab you first and take the credit."

The bar dropped in. I laid it against the wall to serve as a step. I could hear the sentry move around to the other side again. Then I raised myself with both hands on the sill and looked out.

FORTUNATELY the window faced away from the camp and the house. A tangle of weeds and brush was only three yards away. Beyond that a dense growth of oak and hickory made a refuge.

Getting thru the window daunted me, however. It was too small for me to put my legs thru and follow with head and body. It was too high from the ground to permit me to get feet thru first and slide down. All that could be done was to thrust my head thru, follow it with my arms and slide down the outside like a chipmunk down a tree.

I tried it and got along very well so long as I could break my descent by spreading legs apart in the window above. But presently I was hanging head down with my toes hooked over the sill and my outstretched fingers still several inches from the ground. There was nothing for it but to drop.

Fortunately I had sense enough to push outward as I fell and so avoided clattering against the walls. Even as it was, however, I made what seemed to me a terrific commotion as I hit the grass. For a moment I expected to see my guard coming around the corner ready to prove his merit to Fanning and to keep his four shillings, too.

No one came. I got to my feet cautiously and started for the tangle. This would be poor business if the alarm went out, for I could not run faster than a snail in that jungle. Yet if I won thru it, I would be past the sentry and for the moment, at least, safe.

In a second I was forcing my way thru the brush. What panic seized me as those thorns first gripped my clothing. There was an almost overmastering impulse to run, to break thru at any cost. Somehow I managed to restrain myself.

One step at a time I advanced, stopping between each step to disentangle briers from my clothes and to open a further passage thru the brush. Every sound I made was alarmingly distinct in the quiet night. Once a dog began to bark, and I thought I was lost. Some soldier, angered at being waked from a sound sleep, swore at it and the dog subsided.

How long I was getting thru the patch is hard to say. I remember that I began to wonder if I could make it thru before the guard was changed and my escape discovered. Yet even while I was thinking this, my outstretched arms found nothing but space. I freed myself from the last embraces of the thicket and stepped out in the deeper darkness of the grove.

THRU this I went slowly, bearing to the left and bumping my head a score of times against trees I could not see in the dark. It was only a few minutes, however, before a gray light began to show up ahead. Cautiously I came out into a narrow road, deep rutted, with star light faintly showing its grassy outline and marking the deep shadows of the trees on either hand.

I was well past the camp and accordingly set out briskly to find the lane the Major had told me of. It appeared promptly after I had walked ten minutes and I followed it back into the woods again. Fifty paces into the woods and a horse nickered. I got him in an instant, pulled loose the tie-rope and led him hastily to the lane. Then, altho with some fear of meeting Fanning's horsemen on their rounds, I walked him back to the main road and turned south. Dawn found me still riding hard, pretty sore about the thighs, but south of Tryon's camp in Wake County, out of the immediate danger zone and still free.

TOWARD noon, I stopped at a tavern, got something to eat and a bit more to put in my pocket, parried the inquiries of the tavern keeper as to my business and went on a few miles. Where thick woods came down to a creek, I dismounted, led my mount back a mile from the road, unsaddled and hobbled him and lay down to get some of the rest I needed.

Yet it was an hour or more before I could go to sleep. The events of the last few days kept racing thru my mind. I told Fanning he had made a Regulator out of me, yet in retrospect I was not so sure. Fanning, I felt, represented the worst of the governor's faction. With the gentlemen of the seaboard, I felt I had a closer kinship than with the backwoodsmen among whom I had been traveling. Perhaps yet I might find a way to make my peace with the governor and in some fashion regain my old position in Philadelphia. With Major Dunston alive and I no longer a fugitive from justice of Pennsylvania, all things seemed possible.

As to my course of action, I was at sea. My course south had, I reckoned, brought me within striking distance of Cross Creek. It occurred to me that I might ride on there, perhaps find Carnes and the powder, and get some word of where my uncle was. Before any final course was decided upon, I needed to have a talk with him.

AS EVENING came on, I started south again, ate and baited my horse at a hospitable farmer's and rode on until late. Then I repeated my practice of the day before, and went deep into the woods to sleep.

The next day I found the road I followed tending to the west and I followed it, since west was my ultimate direction and since I dared not ask too many questions. It was still early morning when a man on a thin pony and preceded by a lightly loaded pack horse came into the road from a lane leading from the south and took the road ahead of me.

He looked more like a back country man than the small farmers I had met on the road south. Coonskin cap, dirty buckskin shirt and leggings, moccasins in the stirrups, and a long Decker rifle balanced across the saddle in front of him stamped as of the frontier. My relief at seeing someone who pretty obviously was not likely to be of the governor's party made me greet him like an old friend.

He waggled his gray whiskered jaws and spat before he answered me, and his eyes took me in very carefully.

"Where's your gun, young fellow?" he asked. "'Taint safe to go traipsing around these parts no more without something to give you authority."

I told him that I had none, and that it and other things had been taken from me by force. Made cautious by the man's own caution, I took care not to say whether Regulators or the governor's men had robbed me. In conclusion, I asked him if I were on the road to Cross Creek.

At this, he swore violently. "Just came from there," said he, "and if you take my advice, you'll stay away. A gang of confounded militia men prowling around and asking questions that ain't none of their business. Will you believe it, they wouldn't sell me even a flash of powder. Claimed the governor had forbid anybody to sell powder or ball till he said different.

"By cracky, I never took no part in these squabbles. I don't like these farmers any better than I like sheriffs. They scare out all the game. Figure next spring mebbe I'll go over on the Holston or maybe farther, where Dan'l Boone aimed he was going last year. But if that blamed governor won't let a man have powder to earn an honest living, danged if I ain't got a notion to ride up north to have a shot at him just for luck. You can tell Mr. Tryon, if you meet up with him, that old Jarvis Jennings is a mean man to cross."

There was little chance of my meeting the governor I told him, since I had just escaped out of Fanning's hands. Jennings nodded.

"Plenty of fighting due soon, I reckon. My idea is that I'd like to see the Regulators lick. If Tryon beats and the sheriffs stay in office and rob and thieve like they always have, about this whole back country'll just pick up their traps and go over the mountains. That means a longer way for me to go to find good game country and a longer way to pack my skins back to market."

Zion Alexander had said something like this, I remembered. I asked Jennings more about the over-mountain country. It seemed that Boone and others had gone on hunting trips there often. James Robertson, a young fellow from up by the forks of the Yadkin had started out on a trip there the year before. Somebody had said there were even a few settlers on the forks of the Holston. The country didn't belong to North Carolina, either, altho it was hard to tell, so far off, whom it did belong to. Virginia, probably, altho anybody who went there would have to make a new treaty with the Cherokees and maybe the King's Indian agent down on them.

I BEGAN to wonder. Perhaps this trouble of the Regulation would deflect that stream of people who had been coming south to the country across the mountain. For years wagon after wagon had been coming down the great road to Carolina. What if that road were to swing sharply west and take the horde of newcomers across the mountains to this new land?

Jennings shook me out of my reverie with a hand on my arm.

"What's that in the bushes?" he whispered.

As I looked, my companion shook fresh powder into his priming pan and swung his rifle to his shoulder. I followed his gaze into a thicket by the roadside.

"Come out of there with your hands up before I let daylight thru you," ordered Jennings crisply.

The bushes shook, two hands protruded from the top. There was more thrashing around in the brush and then a very ragged man, still with his hands up, stepped out into the road.

"I hope your governor feeds his prisoners before he hangs them," this fellow observed. He retained a certain crabbed humor even tho his clothes were badly torn and his hatless head torn raw with brambles. "Don't take too much credit for capturing me. I was coming out anyway and take a chance on whether the first man I saw held for the governor or the Regulators."

Jennings sniffed. "Put your hands down," he ordered. "I'm getting old and nervous. You couldn't hurt a fly. Seems to me there's a little jerky in my pouch. Here."

He tossed a piece of meat to the ragged man. He nodded his thanks and began to wolf it down.

"Who's been after you?" Jennings asked.

"The whole confounded militia of North Carolina, I think," answered the other between bites. "Got thru Cross Creek all right, but about twenty miles out here comes a gang of them. They chased me like I was a fox, killed one horse for me, and if I hadn't run and dodged and hid like any rabbit, they'd have got me long ago. At that, I think they ran me thru every swamp and every thorn patch in the state."

HE FINISHED the jerked meat and rubbed his stomach. "That makes a new man of me," he declared, "now to business. Do you side with the Regulators?"

"You might say yes," admitted Jennings.

"I'll chance it then. I need a horse and about five more good men. We've got to get that powder back."

"Powder?" I cried. "Why you're—you're Carnes."

He stared in his turn and then began to laugh.

"Sure enough, and you're the Philadelphia dandy who fixed the Major. Well, we've both changed. From the looks, they've been coursing you with hounds, too."

I asked him eagerly about the powder shipment and his face fell. The transfer from ship to barges at Wilmington was accomplished easily. At Cross Creek, Carnes got it unloaded and in wagons for the march across the country. But then—

"I was too slow," I broke in and reproached myself.

"You or Hunter. Anyway we had no guard, and maybe none could get thru Waddell's army at Salisbury. "But it looked safe enough for a time."

A DAY or so out of Cross Creek, however, the convoy was overtaken by a body of mounted men. They began to ask questions—queer ones. Was this the train General Waddell was looking for, the train from Charleston? Carnes had told them no, there was salt in the barrels for Wilcox's posts out farther in the hills.

"The captain swore it looked like powder to him, and tore the lid off a barrel. By that time I was over the fence and away. There was no use in trying to fight, with only me and the wagoners against that lot."

Now the job was—Carnes was very emphatic about this—to find the line of march of the wagons, and recapture them before they got to Salisbury. For that, men were needed who knew the country and were not afraid of odds.

Jennings had listened to the story in silence. Now he got into action.

"I'll trade hosses," he offered. "You take this critter I'm riding and I'll try the pack horse. Nothin' in the packs anyway much, and we'll just hide 'em back in the fork of a tree out of sight. And then we'll do a little riding.

When this was done and we were off, Jennings took the lead. We bore north and west. At the foot of the next steep hill, while the horses walked, he spoke again.

"I figure this is like chasing a rabbit and getting a bear," he declared. "We've stumbled onto something, unless I'm mighty far wrong. There's a train of powder coming up to Waddell from Charleston. Heard about it in Cross Creek. Those fellows you met were ordered out to escort it. Now what I think is that they probably took your wagons, and hit across country to join up with the other train. Maybe they sent word ahead for the first train to wait. And now they're going into Salisbury together."

He began to chuckle. "Unless that powder gets to Waddell, he can't fight, and Tryon's counting on him pretty strong. Unless some of that powder gets to the Regulators, they can't do much. It looks to me as if we had a pretty good chance to spoil a few plans. Them militia fellows will wish they had sold me some powder before I get thru."

We pressed on at a good pace. Twice we changed horses at friendly farmsteads and at each place Jennings made inquiries.

"The White boys?" the farmer would ask. "Yes, I reckon." And he would go on to give detailed directions that meant nothing to Carnes and to me, but that seemed to chart Jennings' course for him.

The sun was sending slanting golden light across red plowed fields that turned to a deeper crimson when Jennings turned aside into a narrow lane and was greeted by the barking of a dozen dogs. We pulled up, at the trapper's signal, and waited.

FOR several moments nothing happened. Dogs milled around in front of us, but at a safe distance. Back at the little log house, no life showed. I noted Jennings casting repeated but covert glances at a knoll to the right of the house, where a tangle of pea vines covered the ground. Finally he nodded as if satisfied.

"Come on," he said. Within a rod of the house he raised his voice.

"Oh, Jim—Jim White."

A woman came out of the door and stared at us. Jennings spoke first.

"I hanker to see your husband's brother, Mis' White. Is Jim any place around?"

I could see the woman's hands twisting a fold of her linsey-woolsey dress. She shook her head.

"Jim ain't here."

"Will or John would do."

"None of 'em ain't here."

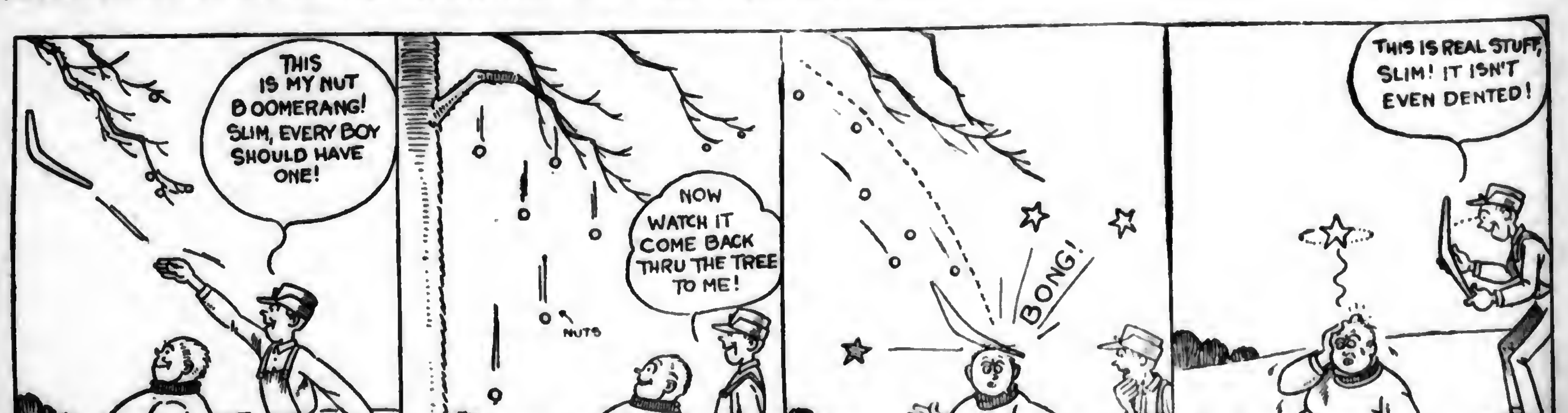
"We'll wait," declared Jennings and swung off his horse. He did not offer to come closer to the house. "Mebbe you can send somebody to tell Jim that Jennings is here and wants to see him on mighty important business."

To this he got no answer. The woman went back in the house. We heard the bar drop.

Carnes began to expostulate at the delay. I was curious. Jennings seemed not in the least perturbed.

(To be continued next week)

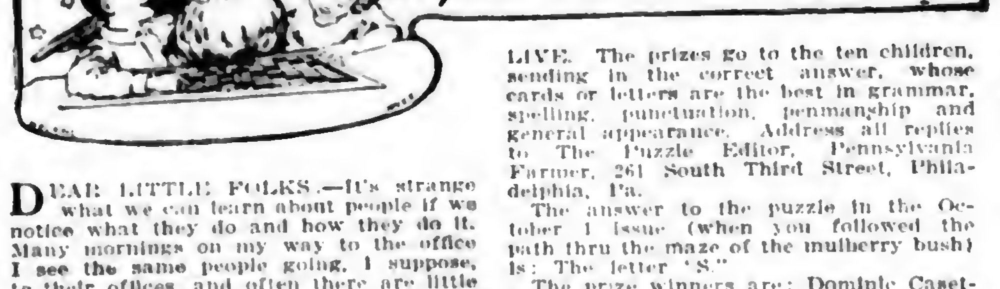
Activities of Al Acres: *Look out for the backfire, Slim* : : : : : : By Leet


THIS IS MY NUT BOOMERANG! SLIM, EVERY BOY SHOULD HAVE ONE!
NOW WATCH IT COME BACK THRU THE TREE TO ME!
NUTS
BONG!
THIS IS REAL STUFF, SLIM! IT ISN'T EVEN DENTED!
LEET

Fisherman's Luck

"I think the man you married is a fine-looking fellow."

"Ah, but you should have seen the one that got away."



OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

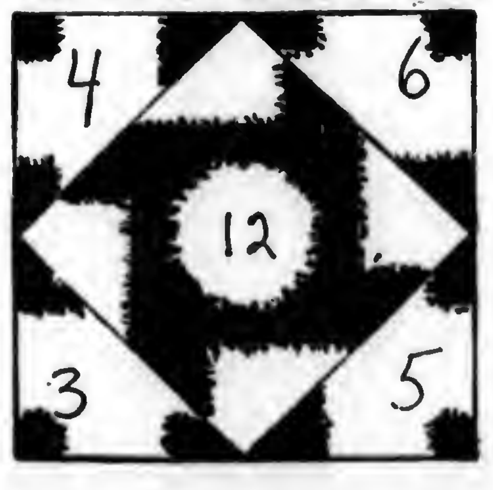
DEAR LITTLE FOLKS.—It's strange what we can learn about people if we notice what they do and how they do it. Many mornings on my way to the office I see the same people going, I suppose, to their offices, and often there are little things about these unknown friends that tell me something of their dispositions, their likes and dislikes. That really has nothing to do with Lucy Davidson, whose name you see below. She is a big sister of some Little Folks, and she works in a candy store. Did I hear anybody say that would be a nice place to work? Well, I believe Lucy thought so, too. She was always very neat and clean and treated everybody as if she really like them—and I rather think she did. At any rate she liked the bright-colored candies and the gay patterned boxes she packed them in, and she certainly was the picture of health. But when someone asked her what she weighed, what do you suppose she said? I am not going to tell you but you can find out if you will count out the letters which spell her name and take the letters which correspond to the figures on the candy-box lid below. For instance, the figure "6" must stand for the letter "A," since that is the sixth letter in Lucy Davidson's name. You may have to rearrange the letters a little, but when you have once found what they are I think you will know how to arrange them just as Lucy knew which candies to put on the different layers in the box. When you have found this answer, let me have it—either on a postcard or in a letter—so that it reaches me by October 29th.

PLEASE TELL ME HOW OLD YOU ARE, WHEN YOUR BIRTHDAY COMES AND IN WHAT COUNTY YOU LIVE. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all replies to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle in the October 1 issue (when you followed the path thru the maze of the mulberry bush) is: The letter "S."

The prize winners are: Dominic Casetta, age 12, Hammonton, N. J.; Jane Counsellor, age 8, Quinton, N. J.; Jimmy B. Fulkner, age 8, Bethlehem, Pa.; Helen Hankovsky, age 11, Lemont Furnace, Pa.; Paul Heins, age 11, Norristown, Pa.; Bruce Hockenberry, age 11, Port Royal, Pa.; Mildred Shepler, age 12, Reynoldsville, Pa.; Ora Smith, age 11, Knox, Pa.; Bernice Vough, age 9, Dushore, Pa.; Mary Wiles, age 10, Chambersburg, Pa.

WHAT DID LUCY DAVIDSON WEIGH?



DID YOU EVER HEAR THIS ONE?

The Vacuum Failure

"This cleaner was brand new a month ago, and now it just won't work," complained the woman to the repair man.

The mechanic tested the vacuum cleaner thoroly. The motor hummed and the suction was perfect.

"There's nothing the matter with it," he declared.

"There is," insisted the woman. "Look, it won't get an ounce of dirt out of this carpet now, but when we first used it there was almost a pound!"

Quite the Opposite

A harassed-looking gentleman was rushing round the big store.

He dashed from the third floor to the basement. Then he appeared again on the second floor, short of breath, his tie disarranged, his hair on end.

A floor-walker approached him.

"Are you looking for something in men's clothing?" he asked suavely.

"No, no," roared the man; not men's clothing—women's clothing! I've lost my wife."

Big Hearted

A newly-married couple were approaching the train gates, when the bride, glancing at her husband's hand, exclaimed, "Why, Jack, you've only bought one ticket!"

"Oh!" he said, "so I have. But you'll find that's just like me; I'm always forgetting myself."

At Washington

Amateur Gardener—Can I see the Secretary of Agriculture?

Office Clerk—Well, he's very busy, madam. What was it you wanted to see him about?

"About a geranium of mine that isn't doing very well."

Keep Him Guessing

"What kind of watch have you got?"

"A wonder watch."

"Wonder watch! Never heard of that kind before."

"Well you see, it's this way. Every time I look at it I wonder what time it is."

No Better Than He

Book Agent (to farmer a few days after the farmer's children had started to school)—Now you should buy them an encyclopedia.

Farmer—Buy them an encyclopedia! Hanged if I do. Let them walk like I did.

His Reward

Salesman Sam—So you've taught your wife poker?

Clerk Cal—Yes. It's a great scheme! Last Saturday night I won back nearly $5 of my salary!

Heard by the Clerk

First Customer—I had a grand piano, but I lost it.

Second Customer—My goodness, how did you ever lose a grand piano? It's so big!

"Oh, I stopped payment on it."

The Right Start

College Graduate's Mother—Here's a letter from our boy at last.

His Dad—Has he got a job yet?

"Yes, he's washing dishes in a restaurant."

"That's good. He told us he was gonna clean up a million."

Believe It or Not

The biggest men this world ever knew were born barefooted.

NOW
They are ready for
LARRO
EGG MASH

Larro
EGG MASH
Larro
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The bird illustrated above is one of the Larro Research Farm flock raised on Larro Chick Starter and Larro Growing Mash.

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Larro Egg Mash is a modern ration, developed at Larro Research Farm by poultry experts of national reputation and manufactured in the world's most modern feed plant. Every ingredient is standardized by special processes used only at the Larro Mill, so that the quality, analysis and feeding value of Larro Egg Mash does not change from one year's end to the next.

All Larro Mashes contain the correct amount of dried buttermilk—minerals—vitamins. Results prove they have everything necessary in just the right proportions to make an ideal feed.

More money left after the feed bills are paid than from any other ration—is our claim for Larro Egg Mash! Results obtained by thousands of Larro feeders substantiate this claim. Get a trial order from your Larro dealer today. The results you get in production, flock health and increased profits will quickly convince you of the economy of Larro Egg Mash.

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FOR DAIRY COWS
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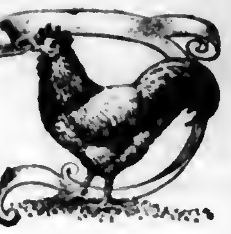
FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR COWS · HOGS · POULTRY

(261)

It is the Larro policy to make only rations of such quality as to yield the feeder the greatest possible profit. That is why we make only one feed for each purpose, as only one can be most profitable.



POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

Nest Box Notes

IF THE lots and ranges have not yet been seeded down, there is still time to disc or plow and sow rye or wheat. But the work should be done immediately, before it gets too late in the season. It doesn't take much time or money to do this job, and the hens will pay for it several times over in the spring.

* * *

How about the roofs—are they tight? Last call for this work. We went over ours one warm still day and now have them in shape for the winter.

* * *

Now for litter. There is nothing that helps more with the health and production of the flock than plenty of clean, fresh litter. It should be changed at frequent intervals, as soon as it becomes soiled, damp or broken up; and to do this during the season that the birds are in the houses will take a lot. It is a very good idea to have a good supply ahead in the barn, so that there will be dry litter available no matter what the weather may be. Straw is the best, but waste hay is not bad, altho it must be changed more frequently. The thing to do is to get plenty on hand, and if it must be purchased, why there is no time like the present.

* * *

We have a nice patch of late cabbage that was planted last July for winter green stuff. The birds are getting the waste heads now, and pretty soon the good hard heads will go into storage for cold weather. This is one of the best forms of green stuff, and hens are very fond of it. If you forgot to set any when I did, perhaps there is some in the neighborhood that can be bought. It is usually cheapest at harvest time and can be stored in barrels in a cool, damp cellar or put in a pit outdoors. I don't know whether Mr. Watts ever reads this column or not, but if he does perhaps he will tell us in his department just how to store cabbage for the winter.

* * *

Egg prices have been on the climb lately and we are getting about a nickel apiece wholesale and six cents retail. Our early pullets that started in August are still hard at it and have given us eggs to sell as the old hens slackened off. The later pullets, housed early in October, will give us winter eggs. I am waiting to see if the early pullets molt. If they do, they will come into production again with the old hens, and if they don't, they will lay all winter, which will be so much the better.

* * *

The other day a city man dropped in and got some eggs. I sold him pullet eggs and explained that I had provided pullets to lay at this time of the year when the old birds were getting their winter clothes. He was interested to learn that farmers sometimes farmed with their heads as well as with various other portions of their anatomy. It is a good idea to devote a part of the time to skull practice, as the football men call it.

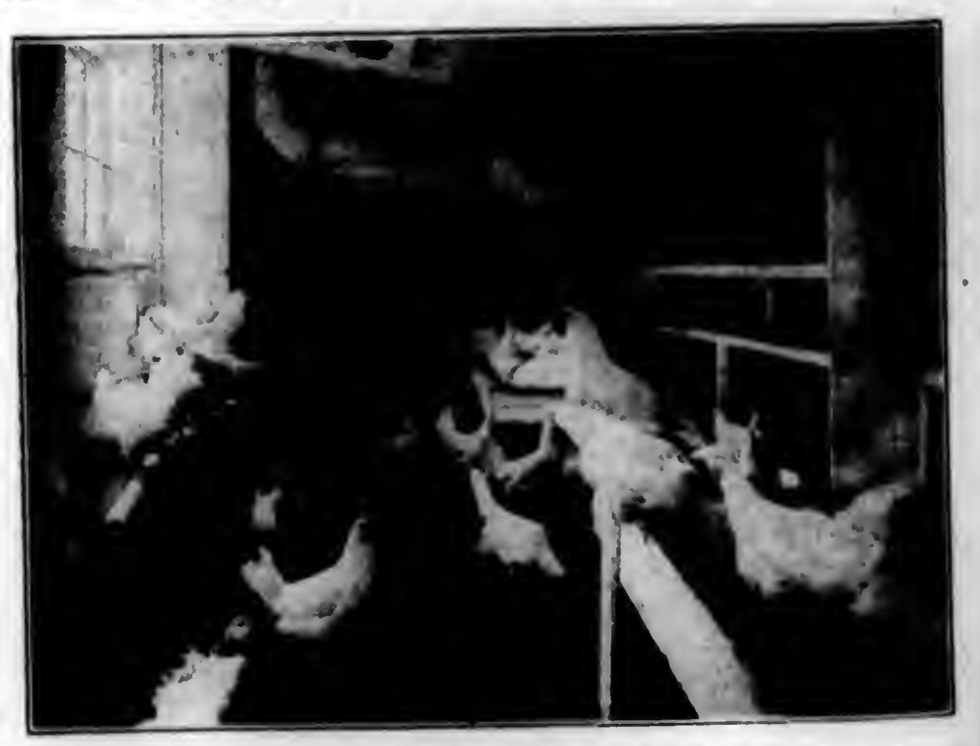
* * *

Our hens were culled every week until the first of October, and most of those remaining at this time are going into the breeding pens. They are going to be blood tested and inspected by the state shortly and as soon as that is done I hope to tell the readers of the poultry page all about it. We have started a number of projects to improve our flock from a breeding standpoint this year and blood testing is just one of them.

The Pullets Will Need Clean and Comfortable Houses

SOME of the work connected with getting the houses ready for the new pullets is hard and disagreeable but in doing this job I am always aided by the feeling that we are getting ready for a new year in which we can profit by the mistakes of the past and apply those new things that we have learned thru experience, study or observation. It is something that all of us farmers have—the feeling that the future is going to be an improvement over the past. Perhaps it will and perhaps it will not. At any rate, in so far as the pullets are concerned, we can do our best toward making the houses clean and comfortable for them; and then if the birds are well bred, well grown and properly managed we can be pretty certain that they will be profitable.

The first thing to do is to give the house a thoro cleaning. Pullets always seem more susceptible to disease than hens and to prevent danger of infection sanitary conditions should prevail. All the litter and droppings should be removed and floors and dropping-boards scraped to remove any material that has stuck fast. A spade with a sharp edge is an excellent tool to loosen such accumulations and a putty knife or small scraper will get stuff in the corners and odd places that the larger tool misses. Roof and side-walls should next be brushed down, removing any movable fixtures such as nestboxes to allow a thoro cleaning. The floor is then swept carefully and then the whole interior is whitewashed, using some strong disinfectant in the mixture. There are many coal tar disinfectants which can be used and I recently saw another different type, depending upon chlorine, that is highly recommended by some of the largest poultry farms in the country. I like to whitewash not only the walls and ceiling, but floors, dropping-boards and roosts as well, in order to seal in dirt and germs and fill up cracks that otherwise might harbor red mites. This whitewash can be applied with either a sprayer or a brush.



This house has a clean, whitewashed interior, is well lighted and well arranged, with nests, hoppers and fountains off the floor, giving the maximum amount of floor space to the pullets.

As soon as the house is thoroly dry, it is ready to receive the litter. This should be clean, dry and sweet. There is nothing better than clean straw for litter and most farmers have plenty of it.

Sometimes it is desirable to make changes or repairs in a house, and this ought to be done before the pullets are put in, as they are inclined to be nervous at first, and any sort of stir and bustle will disturb them.

Lice Banished by This Treatment

The best time to house pullets is just as they are sprouting combs and starting to lay. Of course, with late-hatched birds the pullets must be put in the houses before the weather gets bad—October at the latest, especially if they are roosting out at night. The young birds should be sorted and put into pens according to their development, as those which are about to lay will require somewhat different treatment from those which are not fully developed.

We catch the pullets up in crates and take them to the poultry house where they are given a dusting with sodium fluoride in order to rid them of lice. As we rear our young stock away from the old birds, we seldom find lice present in any number, but we always dust as a precautionary measure and in consequence our flocks are never lousy. We find it very handy to hook up the roosts and place the crate containing the pullets on the dropping-board which places it at a convenient height for operations. A quantity of the powder is emptied out on a piece of board or a can lid and each pullet is handled separately, holding the bird by the legs with the left hand while a small pinch of the material is rubbed into the feathers next to the skin in each of the following places: one on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one on each thigh and one on the under side of each outspread wing. If many chickens are being treated, it is advisable to hold them over a large, shallow pan in order to save any of the fluoride which otherwise might be wasted.

Body Weight Must Be Maintained

In feeding the newly-housed pullets it is essential that they be kept in good body weight if they are to lay steadily and avoid molting. As a rule, pullets are fattened somewhat on range before they are housed, and by continuing to feed heavily on grain this body weight can be maintained. I think it is a good practice to add 100 lbs. of extra yellow cornmeal to each 500 lbs. of mash for the same purpose. Most poultrymen now are using cod liver oil in the mash from one to two per cent by weight, as the vitamins the oil contains promote the health and vigor of the birds. The use of cod liver oil is rather a new thing, but it seems to be one of the big steps in the keeping of poultry and is in no sense a fad. The pullets will also require green feed, which they will not eat readily at first, and plenty of oyster shells, in order to make up for the drain on the calcium content of the system that egg laying entails. It is also surprising how much water a hundred pullets will drink. Water is about the cheapest thing that they require and they certainly ought to have their drinking pans full of clean, fresh water at all times.—R. L. S.-H.

Clear Vision in *Every* BODY *by* FISHER

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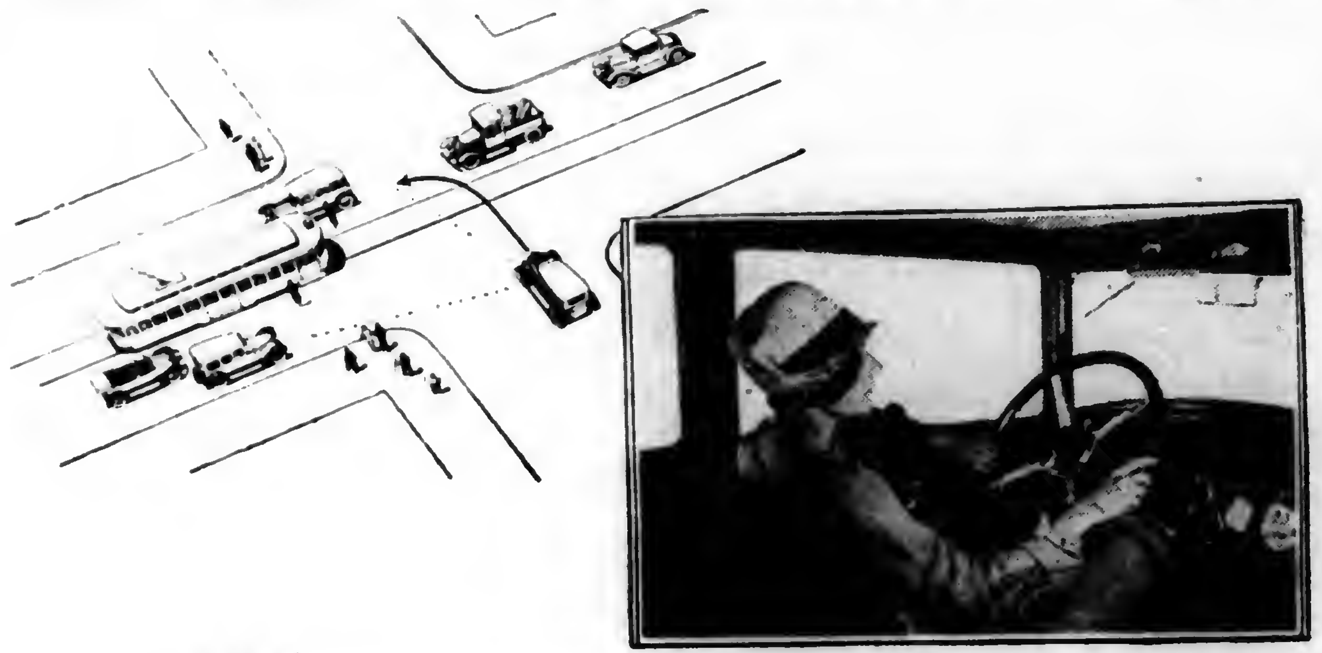

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—CABBAGE, N Y, bulk, bbl Danish seed, $1.50; car lots, Danish seed, ton, $16. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, rough, 75@85c; washed, 85c@$1. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, $1.50@1.75, few higher. LETTUCE, Iceberg, crate, Calif, $2.50@3.25, mostly $2.75@3, few $3.50; Colorado, best, $2.50@3; poor, $1.50. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 medium to large Indiana and Ohio yellows, $1.50@1.65; few best, $1.75; Indiana, whites, $1.75@2. PEPPERS, N J, bu hmpr, green, 65@85c; large red, $1, few higher. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine Cobblers, best, $2.75@3; few best higher; Penna, whites, $2.90@3.10; Minnesota, whites, $2.50@2.75; few higher; Wisconsin whites, best, $2.90@3. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, rough, 75@80c; washed, 90c@$1.

Vegetables (home-grown supplies)—BEANS, bu bskt, $1.25@1.50. BEETS, doz bchs, 25c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 50@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CORN, bu, white and yellow, $1.50@2. EGGPLANTS, 10-qt chip bskt, $1.50@1.75. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 40@50c. ONIONS, doz bchs, 15@20c. SPINACH, bu bskt, winter, 50@74c. TOMATOES, 10-pt chip bskt, 25@60c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, N Y, Maiden Blush, $2.25; Wolf Rivers and Alexanders, $1.50@1.65; Wealthies, $1.60; Penna, Jonthans, $1.75@2; N J, Jonathans, $1.75@2. PEACHES, bu bskt, Elbertas, N Y, large, $2.75@3. PEARS, N Y, bu bskt, Bartletts, No 1, $2.75@3; Seckels, large, $3.25@3.75. GRAPES, N Y, 12-qt bskt, 62@65c; Penna, 12-qt, 60@65c; Michigan, 12-qt, 55@60c; Thompson Seedless, $1.25@1.50; Carignanes, $1.40@1.45.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Slow, 25@30c lower; top, $12.25; butchers, 250@350 lbs, $12@12.25, [illegible]@250 lbs, $12.35; no early sales lighter weights or pigs; packing, 25c and more lower; packing sows, $11 down.

Calves—Steady; top veals, $17.

Sheep—Lambs steady. Choice kinds $14.50; aged wethers, $8.25 down.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $11.75@13.25; fair to good, $10.75@11.75; common, $9.50@10.75; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25, bulls, good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $18@18.50; fair to good, $14.50@16; common, $10@13; Tennessee, choice $15@16; fair to good, $11@13; common, $6.50@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7@7.50; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6.25; lambs, spring, extra, $15@15.25; mediums, $12.50@14; common, $8@11.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weights, $12@12.25; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $10.50@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18; No 2, $16@18; No 3, $13@14; timothy, clover mixed, No 2, $16.50@17; No 3, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No 2 red winter, $1.39 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.25 bid; lower grades selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 58¾@59¾c; some heavyweight stock commanding a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 50@53c; extras, 92 score, 49c; 91 score, 47½c; 90 score, 44c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40c; 86 score, 39c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 29½c; longhorns, round lots, 29@29¼c; jobbing, small lots, 31@32c; single daisies, fresh, 28½@28¾c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 46@52c; fresh eggs, 56@62c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.50 ea; springers, 50c@$1 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 15@20c ¼ pk; beans, lima, 10@15c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; cabbage, 5@18c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 10@25c hd; celery, 5@15c bh or stalk; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; corn, 25@30c doz; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions, 8@10c bch; potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk, $1.10@1.25 bu; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; parsley, 2@5c bch; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5@10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 10@15c ¼ pk; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@40c ½ pk; crabapples, 15@20c ¼ pk; grapes, Concord, 20@25c 3-lb bskt; peaches, 20@25c qt; pears, 15@25c qt; plums, 10@20c qt; quinces, 25@30c ¼ pk.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending October 15, 1927: Beef steers strong, compared with week ago, 25@50c higher; good and choice grades all weights showing maximum advance, part load 1110-lb averages $13, top medium weights, $12; bulk of sales, $10.50@11.25. Bulls, she stock and all cutters fully steady, bulk medium bulls, $7.25@8; butcher cows, $6.50@7.25; cutters, $5@6.25. Stockers and feeders steady to weak, liberal sprinkling good quality 800@950-lb Canadians in run, bulk of sales, $8.50@9.50. Calves, steady; top vealers, $17.50. Hogs slow, steady to strong, heavyweights, 25c higher.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 35 cars; 17 Canada, 7 St Paul, 5 Virginia, 2 West Virginia, 1 Tennessee, 1 Chicago, 1 St Louis, 1 North Carolina, containing 1032 head, 30 trucked in. Total cattle, 1062, 10 calves, 90 hogs. Receipts for week ending October 15, 1927: cattle, 275 cars, 86 Canada, 83 Virginia, 41 St Paul, 21 Chicago, 15 West Virginia, 11 Tennessee, 5 Penna, 3 Mississippi, 2 St Louis, 2 Kentucky, 1 North Carolina, 1 Indiana, 1 Maryland, containing 7915 head, 153 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 8068 head, 169 calves, 931 hogs, 111 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 295 cars, 88 Virginia, 74 St Paul, 36 Chicago, 31 West Virginia, 29 Canada, 15 Tennessee, 6 Penna, 4 St Louis, 2 Kansas City, 2 Ohio, 2 New York, 2 Maryland, 1 Omaha, 1 Iowa, 1 Indiana, 1 Oklahoma, containing 8859 head, 111 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 8970 head; 163 calves, 821 hogs, 162 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$12.00@13.25
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	11.75@13.25
Good, 950@1100 lbs	10.75@13.00
Medium, 950 lbs up	9.75@11.75
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@9.75
Cows:—	
Choice	7.50@9.00
Good	6.00@7.50
Common and medium	4.50@6.00
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	15.50@17.50
Medium	12.50@15.50
Cull and common	6.00@12.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	10.50@12.50
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	12.25@13.25
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	12.25@13.25
Rough stock	8.50@10.50

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Grain (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.20, hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38@39; shorts, $39@40; hominy, $48.50@49.50, middlings, $45@46, linseed, $56@57; gluten, $46.50@47.50; ground oats, $45@46; alfalfa, regualr, $40@41.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 48@48½c; choice, 46@47c, do, good, 44@45c, do, prints, 48@49c, do, blocks, 47@48c, do, ladles, 37@38c; Md and Penna rolls, 33½@35c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 33½@35c; storepacked, 33½c; dairy prints, 33½@36c; process butter 40@41c.

Eggs—Street sales, small lots, [illegible] current receipts, candled, [illegible] higher.

Live Poultry—Old chickens, hens, 4 lbs and over, 28@29c; do, [illegible] lbs, 16@18c; Leghorns [illegible] other light stock, 15@18c; old roosters, mixed colors 16@18c, do, Leghorns [illegible]; young chickens, colored, 3 lbs and over, 29@30c, smaller, 27@28c; Leghorns as to size, [illegible]. Ducks, White Pekin, 4 lbs and over, 21@23c, puddle, [illegible] over, 22@25c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@25c, all kinds, smaller, 16@18c. Guineas, young, 1½ lbs and over, 75c, smaller, 50@60c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 25@30c.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c, separator, 55c, eggs, 55@60c; pullets, 45@52c doz.

Poultry—Hens, 16@22c, springers, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@20c ¼ pk, [illegible]@$1.25 bu, cabbage, 5@10c hd, lettuce, 5@10c hd; celery, 5@20c stalk, horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 5c bch, 10@12c box; beets, 5c bch, boiled, 5@10c plate, turnips, 10@12c ¼ pk, carrots 5c bch, endive, 5@10c hd, lima beans, 20@25c qt, tomatoes, 15@18c ¼ pk, 50@75c bskt, pumpkins, 15@25c ea, corn, 30@35c doz, spinach, 10c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@20c ¼ pk, $1@2 bu, peaches, 15@30c ¼ pk.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.20; corn, $1.10, rye, 90c, oats 40c; bran, $34 ton; middlings, $45 ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 48½@49¼c; creamery extras, 92 score, 48¼c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 42@47¾c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 34½@35c, do, No 2, 33½c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered extra firsts, 45@49c; firsts, 36@43c, seconds and poorer, 27@34c, eggs, in storage extra fancy, 35@37c, do, fancy, 33@34c, nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 65@70c, nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 40@64c; nearby pullets, 33@38c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 56@65c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 61@[illegible]; do, by express, 67c, Pacific Coast whites, firsts to extra firsts, 47@60c; do, [illegible].

Cheese—Firm; state, whole milk, flats, [illegible] fancy specials, 27½@[illegible]; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27@29c.

Live Poultry—Firm; chickens, by freight, 22@26c, by express, 17@27c; fowls, by freight, 14@26c, by express, 11@[illegible]; roosters, by freight, 15c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh, [illegible]@40c, do, frozen, unquoted; fowls, fresh, 19@32c, do, frozen, 18@31c; old roosters, 15@21c, turkeys, fresh, spring, [illegible], do, frozen, 30@42c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@14; state bulls, $4@7.75, cows, $2.25@6.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $15@18.50, lightweight culls, $10@12, grassers and fed calves, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@7; culls, $2@2.50; lambs, choice to prime southerns, $14.[illegible]@15.25; mediums, [illegible]@13.25; culls, $8.50@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $11.50@11.90; pigs, $12@12.50; heavy hogs $11.25@11.50; roughs, $7.75@8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotatoes were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment: City bran, $36, middlings, $37, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $48, nominal, western feed bran, $35, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $36; flour middlings, $42, red dog, $48, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment, white hominy feed, $43.25, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43.75, prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $51.80 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $22@24, No 2, $21@23, No 3 and poorer, $18@21. Straw, large bales, rye, $22@21; oat, $12@13.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.48⅞, No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.[illegible]; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.42⅜; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.64⅞, No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, nominal. CORN, No 1 yellow, $1.06⅞, No 3 yellow, $1.04⅜. OATS, No 2 white, 59⅜c, No 3 white, 57⅜c, No 4 white 56⅜c, ordinary white, 60@62½c, fancy white, clipped, 62½@67½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.05¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 90c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, October 15, 1927.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 46@47c, ½-blood combing, 46@46½c; ⅜-blood combing, 46c; ¼-blood combing, 46c. Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 46c; ¼-blood combing, 46c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England: ½-blood, 43@44c; ⅜-blood, 45@45½c; ¼-blood 45c.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $14.25; October, $17.30, December, domestic, $17.30; December, imported $14.25 bid; March, domestic, $17.35. Alsike cash, $14.90; December, $15.10 bid; January, $15.30 bid. Timothyseed cash $1.80 bid; December, $1.87½ bid, March, $2.05 bid.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Top, $11.20 paid for choice 200@230-lb weights; no strictly choice, 230@250-lb butchers sold; bulk desirable hogs, 190@210 lbs, $11.60@11.85, 250@300 lbs, $11.50@11.85; most 140@170-lb averages, $10.75@11.40; pigs steady, bulk, $9.75@10.50; packing sows, largely $10@10.40.

Cattle—Stockers and feeders, medium to good kinds, $7.50@8.50, best heavy steers for week, $16.80, medium weights, $14.60, yearlings, $16.75, best western steers, $12.25; heavy heifers, $9.50; practical top cows, $8.75, few $9; bulk western slaughter steers, $9.50@10.50; heifers, $6.50@8, cows, $6.50@8.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Fat range lambs, $14.25, fat native lambs, $14, slaughter yearling wethers, $11; fat ewes, $6.50, range feeding lambs, $14.25.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, October 17, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$34.50
Spring bran	33.50
Soft winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Hard winter wheat bran	35.00
Standard middlings	36.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	38.70
Flour middlings	41.00
Red dog flour	46.00
White hominy	41.20
Yellow hominy	40.20
Gluten feed	41.30
36 per cent cottonseed meal	44.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	47.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	48.95
34 per cent linseed meal	51.20

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.10 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ 48¼	$ 49	$ 46	$ 46⅞
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	47	.44	.35½	.46
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia)	2.52½	2.52½	2.42½	
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	12.00	11.62½	11.75	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	17.00	16.50	16.50	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.39	1.39	1.35½	1.46
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.59¼	.61¼	.58	.57

Potato Market Advances

Review of the Week Ending October 15

POTATOES — Potato prices advanced at practically all shipping points thruout the country during the latter part of the week. The consuming markets, however, were irregular. Conditions in Philadelphia and Baltimore were dull with limited trading but New York, Boston and Chicago reported a better demand despite the liberal supplies. Prices at shipping points in many cases were such that potatoes would cost more delivered in terminal markets than they were bringing in those cities. This means that prices will have to advance during the coming week or large losses will be inevitable. Shipments continued heavy with the heaviest movement coming from Minnesota and Maine. The shipments from Long Island increased rapidly while Pennsylvania's were somewhat lighter.

BUTTER — The butter markets were unsettled and prices showed considerable fluctuation. Prices in New York and Philadelphia dropped about 1c per pound during the week but were about firm at the close. The chain stores and other large buyers are using storage butter and this results in accumulation of fresh butter.

EGGS—Receipts of fancy fresh eggs were light in New York and the market was firm with prices somewhat higher. Large fancy nearby white eggs were in demand with the market firmer. The average run of offerings sold rather slowly. The smaller sizes were dull early in the week but sold more readily toward the close.

POULTRY—There was a good demand for choice live fowl and prices showed a stronger tendency. Poor fowl were fairly plentiful and sold slowly at low prices. Many of the chickens offered were poor and hard to sell. The best Leghorn fowl and chickens were steady. Receipts of fresh dressed poultry were moderate and the market steady under an active demand.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was firm and the top price was higher than last week. Beef steers advanced 25c to 50c while heifers, cows and vealers were higher. Feeding lambs advanced while sheep were steady.

HAY—The hay markets in the East were generally steady but prices were slightly higher at some cities. The scarcity of top grades resulted in an improved demand for medium and lower grades. Alfalfa was stronger due to a better demand.

GRAIN—The grain market was unsettled but wheat prices were slightly higher toward the close. Cash corn was relatively steady on account of the moderate offerings but future prices dropped around 6c per bushel. Oats were somewhat lower while rye was firm under a moderate demand.

FEED—The mill feed market was firm with wheat feeds quiet. Cottonseed meal was steady to slightly higher while linseed meal was generally steady. Gluten feed was in good demand. Hominy feed prices were about unchanged but the influence of the lower corn prices was felt to some extent.

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Practically all uncut corn has been seriously injured by frost. There is very much of such corn that is slightly beyond the milk stage, consequently its feeding value will be low. The fall seeding of wheat and rye was done at a standard period and yet both grains have made a very disappointing start. Fall pastures are short and the feeding season will open early. Potatoes are all dug, almost all surplus potatoes have been marketed. Apple picking well advanced, crop an unusually light one and quality low. Fruit very poorly colored. Corn husking has begun with the outlook for a light crop. Tomato season closing but the crop has been an excellent one with splendid prices. Cabbage crop good and demand and prices satisfactory. The dressed pork market is wide open with a much greater scarcity of porkers than was anticipated. Not one-half the usual number of feeding cattle will be fed even tho at the present time beef prices are exceptionally high. The poultry market has improved recently because of short products in beef and pork. More clover has been cut for seed than over any former season known. Hulling has begun and the yield runs from 3 to 5 bushels per acre. Timothy, likewise, was cut abundantly for seed. Dairy cows are falling off in milk flow due to pasture shortage. Hens are not laying well and most pullets refuse to begin. Much scarlet fever and diphtheria in the neighborhood. Prices: wheat, $1.30, rye, $1, oats, 55c; corn, $1.20; buckwheat, $1.50 cwt.; potatoes, $1.25@1.50; apples, 75c@$1.50 bu.; tomatoes $2.50 bu; cabbage, 2½@3c lb.; butter, 50c lb; eggs, 40c doz.; beef 18c lb. by carcass, pork, 14@16c; poultry, yearling hens, 25c, spring chickens, 5@7 lbs., 25@32c.—W. M. P., Oct. 10.

Carroll County, Md.—After several light frosts about middle of September, the weather became warmer, the past two weeks being very warm. October first was very hot, the soil had become dry. October 3rd a heavy rain fell, washing the fields. Corn being too green to cut, farmers started sowing wheat and most all of fallow ground is sown. A few farmers who have finished cutting corn have a portion of cornstalk ground sown to wheat. Farmers with silos have been busy filling them. Another week of hot dry weather would help the corn crop. Prospects are for a fair yield of corn but probably only about 50 to 65 per cent of the crop will be marketable. Pastures are good. The warm, dry sunshine of September was a blessing to tomato growers as it hastened the ripening of the fruit. Tomatoes are yielding a good crop of fine quality well-ripened fruit. Sweet corn yield was poor and corn was lacking in quality, the ears not maturing evenly. Apple harvest is on but picking crew is not as large as usual as apple crop is light. Prices, wheat, $1.27; eggs, 40c.—H. I. R., Oct. 5.

Cumberland County, N. J.—The first week in October gave us some of the best summer weather we have had this year. Wheat is being sown. Hog cholera has played havoc with the piggeries in this section. Tomato picking is about finished. Those who contracted have done quite as well as those who sold in the market. Eggs have gone up. The season has been favorable for a good crop of corn. Leslie Stathem will have the community tomato plant bed again next year. Prof. Faust, the agricultural teacher in Hopewell High School, has 22 boys in his class. Some of them attended the Trenton Fair. Mr. Castelean, a former county agent, will give a dairy show in the high school auditorium, October 17th.—C. J. S., Oct. 10.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—We are having dry weather and it has been very warm, temperature high as 76 degrees some days. Farmers are threshing oats and filling silos, some buckwheat threshed. September was a favorable month for cleaning up fall work. Oats reported a good yield. Some fields of potatoes destroyed by blight, grubs are bad in some places, too. Early sweet cider selling for 50c per gallon. Peaches, $2.25@2.50 bu.; tomatoes, 75c basket; potatoes, $1.25; butter, 50c.—E. A. K., Oct. 1.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Most farmers have finished their sowing. Some of the first sown wheat is nicely up. Most of the silos have been filled. Potatoes are nearly all dug. In most cases the crop was fairly good. The weather is very warm this time of the year. We had several frosts but none heavy enough to do damage to the crops. The grass fields have an exceptionally fine stand and look excellent. The apple crop will be the shortest for some years. Prices for cattle and hogs are still high. Prices: wheat, $1.30; corn, $1; oats, 45c; butter, 54c; eggs, 50c.—P. L. M., Oct. 1.

Salem County, N. J.—Silo filling is now at its height and the corn crop is being harvested as fast as labor or machinery can do the work. The crop is heavy and the acreages required to fill the silos are much less than in former years. The main crop corn is ripening nicely and a little early corn is already being husked. Indications point to a big yield this season which may equal last year's crop. Threshing is about over and fairly good yields were secured. There has been a good demand for wheat from the poultrymen in the Vineland section. Prices have been satisfactory and a normal acreage will again be planted. Sowing will start in a few days. Practically all the plowing is now completed and the ideal weather is making the ground easy to prepare for sowing. Indications point to a good crop of late potatoes. There has been much spraying carried out this year and the vines are still quite green and the potatoes are making a good growth under ground. The amount to pass certification shows a big drop from other years. There has been so much leaf roll that hundreds of acres have failed to pass the inspection. All farm activities are centering on the Salem County Fair for the 8th of October. This is the renewing of the old time agricultural fair. The business interests of the county are joining hands in making this a real celebration. There is a strong demand for fresh eggs. Prices are advancing and the buyers are coming to the farms and getting them almost as soon as they are laid. There seems to be plenty of poultry on the farms this season and the prices are continuing fine for the time of the year.—E. M. B., Oct. 6.

Sullivan County, Pa.—Many farmers are now engaged in digging potatoes. In our county they seem to be just an average crop. If frosts will hold off for two weeks we will have a good corn crop. As yet it is unripe and very late. Apples are a total loss; no apples even for cider. Buckwheat is a very good crop. Late oats turned out fine but early oats was a poor crop. Winter wheat is a poor crop but spring wheat was an absolute failure.—M. G., Sept. 30.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—September has been cool so far with two light frosts, doing damage only on the low lands. It is now thought that there will not be one-half a crop of potatoes as they were blighted early and are rotting very badly. Oats are all cut and some threshed, while other farmers wait and thresh oats and buckwheat together. Apples are not over [illegible] of a crop. Pears are small but plentiful. Milk production is holding up good. Most farmers are graining their cows. Corn is developing slowly. Some silos are filled. Eggs, 40c; potatoes, $1[illegible]; apples, $1.50; pears, $2.—J. A. G., Sept. 26.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

A WRITER once stated, "Nothing is given so ungrudgingly as advice." While this is true it is especially difficult to advise a man when you are not familiar with his problems. Often we receive letters from farmers asking for the names of reliable commission merchants and how they should proceed to market their produce on the Philadelphia market. They neglect to tell us whether they have eggs, butter, livestock or fruits and vegetables and also do not mention how much they have to offer.

I believe the fact that California, Florida and other distant states ship fruits and vegetables to Philadelphia and other eastern markets gives Pennsylvania farmers the impression that they can profitably do the same. Sometimes they can, but it depends upon what they have to sell and whether they have a nearby market that will net a larger profit.

Last year I received a letter from a grower in northern Pennsylvania who stated that he had fifty pounds of dried beans and wanted the names of dealers in Philadelphia who might handle them. I found that there were several small cities close where he could undoubtedly sell to better advantage. If he had five hundred pounds then he might find it more profitable to ship to the distant market.

Transportation Is Expensive

Transportation is expensive and one of the best illustrations of this came to my notice early this summer. A grower in South Carolina shipped ten barrels of white potatoes to Philadelphia by express. When express charges and commission were deducted he had about $1.00 per barrel clear. The same day a shipment was received by boat from the same section of South Carolina. This grower's potatoes sold at the same figure but he had $4.00 per barrel clear.

The grower with only a comparatively small quantity of produce will generally profit by selling on his local markets. If he ships a small quantity a long distance he usually must use express or parcel post. The cost of transportation is likely to cut down the profit to far below what he would have received closer home.

There are some instances when this does not hold true. When the value of the commodity is exceptionally high it may pay to ship to a distant market. For instance, Florida can profitably express small quantities of strawberries to Philadelphia and New York when the price is around $2.00 per quart but they would not consider it when prices were around 25c. Eggs are another product that the individual can ship a distance, but they have a relatively high value as compared with the cost of transportation.

The grower or group of growers that can assemble a carload of produce has an entirely different proposition. The cost of transportation per package is lower and the chance of finding a favorable outlet is greater. When a locality specializes in a certain crop such as potatoes or tobacco it attracts dealers to that section and that again is another situation.

The motor truck is often economically used for transportation over considerable distances. This year strawberries were hauled from North Carolina to Philadelphia, a distance of over 500 miles, but the same principle holds true for they were bringing higher prices.

One Rule Won't Fit All Cases

It would be hard to set down a procedure that would apply to anyone that wished to ship to a distant market. It would depend upon the commodity, market conditions and the locality as well as many other factors. In general, the grower who wished to determine whether it would pay to ship to a more distant market would find the following procedure safe. First obtain a list of reliable commission merchants or dealers handling the line of produce he has to sell. He could procure this thru his county agent, farm paper, or Department of Agriculture. He would next determine what he could get for his produce on his local markets. The freight or cost of transportation to the distant markets should be learned. By following the federal or state reports which are issued he could learn what market conditions and prices were prevailing in the city to which he planned to ship. Then if the probable price which he would receive, minus transportation and a ten per cent charge for commission was enough larger than the price he would receive nearer home it would probably pay to ship, remembering that prices are as likely to drop as to advance or hold steady by the time his produce was sold.

Better Eggs Will Go to New York

(Continued from page 3)

marketed eggs from eastern farms, tho because of nearness to market they have an advantage over the western farm eggs so that a larger percentage will still be able to meet the requirements and be sold as fresh.

There are various other provisions in the law and in the regulations which are of importance to egg producers and dealers located in New York State, but those which have been given are the essential ones so far as producers and shippers outside the state are concerned—except, perhaps, the provision in the law which makes it a misdemeanor, and provides a heavy penalty, in case any egg unfit for human food is sold or offered for sale for eating purposes.

It is thus apparent, in spite of many rumors to the contrary, that these New York State Grades and Standards for Eggs do not directly affect egg producers and shippers outside the state, except in case they sell direct to New York State retailers or consumers. Even then they are not directly affected if they sell eggs of their own production, unless they attempt to sell inedible eggs or call them fresh eggs when they do not meet the standard.

"Fresh" Eggs Must Be Fresh

It is the indirect effect of this law and these regulations, however, which is the important one and, because of the importance of New York State as a market for eggs, this is apt to be felt over a wide territory. It is plain that the requirement for the sale of eggs to retailers and to consumers on the basis of grades based on quality, the special restrictions on the use of the term "fresh," and the heavy penalty attached to the sale of inedible eggs,—all these, are bound to result in a tendency of quality eggs which will be felt thruout the wholesale channels of trade wherever the New York market has its many extended sources of supply.

Here then is the real opportunity for the egg producer in the so-called "Nearby Egg" territory. His nearness to New York markets gives him a tremendous advantage in supplying eggs which will meet the higher grades when they are displayed in a retail store. If he is a careful producer, uses modern methods of flock management, gathers his eggs promptly, protects them from heat and moisture, markets them frequently, he is quite apt to profit from the change which has come about. If he is careless, gathers his eggs at infrequent intervals, markets them haphazard, attempts to remove the results of slovenly production methods by washing them, ships incubator eggs, or does any of the hundred and one things that the careless producer is so prone to do, he can expect to be penalized as to price when he ships to New York markets far more than he ever has been in the past.

We Need to Fight Weeds in 1928

(Continued from page 3)

mature seeds before they got into the soil. This should be done not only in the garden and the field but along the fences, the roadside and in waste places, so that the seeds cannot be carried from place to place during the winter by the drifting snow and over the hard frozen crust.

Secondly, every garden, truck patch and field in which an early spring crop is to be planted, should be plowed in the fall. In doing this, conditions will be made favorable for the germination of the seeds and many of them, instead of wintering over in the seed form in which they can withstand the freezing conditions of winter, will start to grow and produce a young tender plant that cannot endure the rigors of winter.

Destroy Plant While Young

Many of the covered seeds that do not start to grow in the fall will begin growth very early in the spring and a thoro preparation of the seed bed before planting the spring crop will destroy the young weeds; for there is no better time to destroy a weed than shortly after the seed has germinated, while the plant is young and tender and has not yet developed leaves and a root system. The plowing of the ground in the fall will not only help to kill the weeds and thus lessen the next summer's work and loss to the growing crop, but it will also put the soil in better condition to store up the water from the winter snow and rainfall.

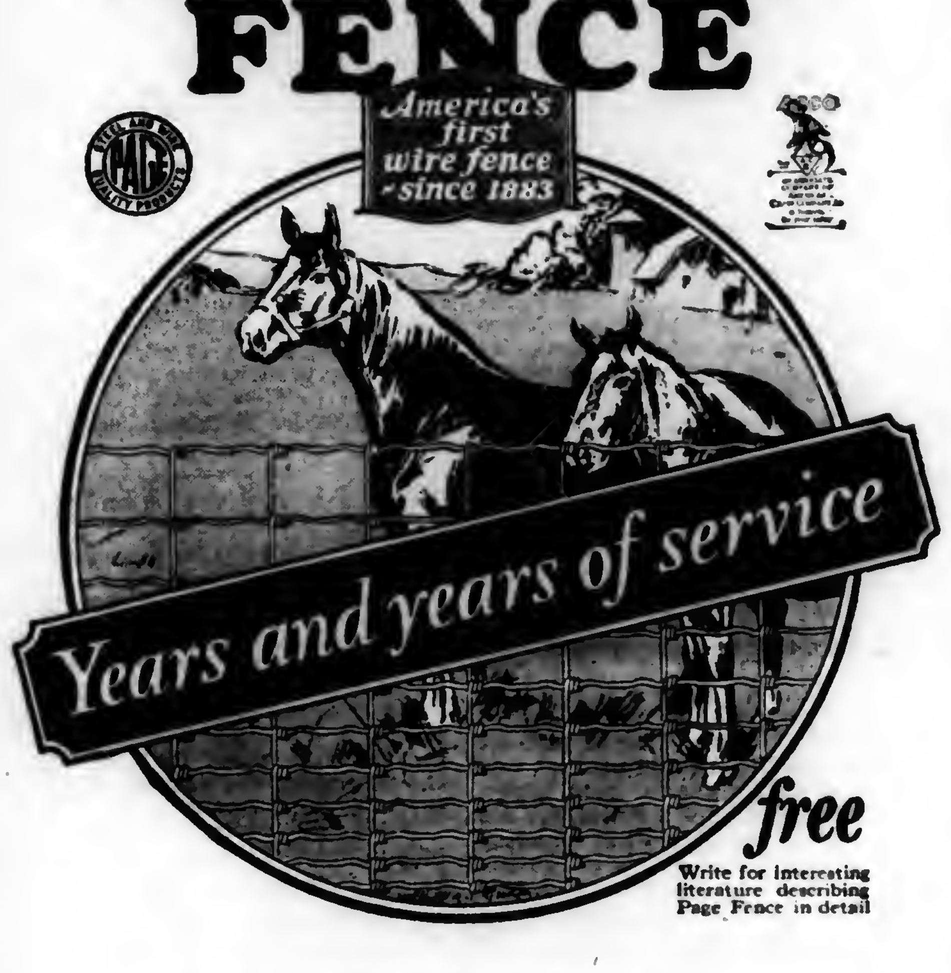
Moisture is one of the leading factors in limiting the growth of plants and if the amount can be increased by storing up a little more during the winter the farmer and gardener will be more than repaid for his plowing in the fall.

Keeps Down Perennials, Too

This fall plowing will not only kill many of the weed seeds and store up more moisture for the next year's crop, but it will strike a very hard blow to the roots of persistent perennial plants, such, for instance, as garlic, Canada thistle, horse nettle and other noxious weeds. Perhaps 75 per cent of the bulbs of garlic will be killed by the alternate freezing and thawing during the winter, if the fall plowing has been done at the proper depth so as to expose the greatest possible amount of bulbs.

The destruction of weeds, particularly in waste places and along the fences will, perhaps, tend to lessen the number of injurious insects for next year. Many of the insects that are protected and harbored in the weeds will be more exposed to the weather so that many of them will be killed that would have lived over winter in the weeds.

Let us, therefore, clean up in the fall and plow our gardens, truck patches and fields in which we expect to grow corn, so that next summer we will be able to raise better and cleaner crops with less work in keeping down the weed and insect pests.



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Penn State Students Study Marketing Methods

THE class in marketing from Pennsylvania State College spent October 13, 14 and 15 in getting first-hand information on the marketing of farm products in Philadelphia. The first point visited was the P. R. R. Produce Terminal where carlots of fruits and vegetables arrive and are sold both at auction and private sale. The B. & O. Cold Storage and Produce Terminal were inspected and at this time George Morrison, president of the Philadelphia Carlot Receivers' Association, explained the workings of the market.

The next stop was Girard Point where the large export grain elevators are located. The grain inspection offices of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia were also visited. The wool yarn plant of S. W. & H. W. Fleisher, Inc., and a visit to the offices of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association completed the day.

Visit Dock Street Market

On Friday the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Plant in Camden, N. J., Campbell's Soup Company, Abbott's Ice Cream Plant, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, the warehouse of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Bayuk Brothers' Cigar Factory and Leaf Warehouse and Freihofer's Bakery filled the day and illustrated the marketing of a variety of farm products.

Saturday morning the students took a trip thru the Dock Street market where the nearby fruits and vegetables are handled and also thru the poultry section. Earle Roberts, vice president of the National Association of Commission Merchants, told how these products are handled. The office of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics was next on the schedule and the gathering and preparing of market reports was explained. The final stop on the official insection trip was the Grain Trading Floor of the Commercial Exchange, but a large delegation decided to continue the trip to Franklin Field where Penn State met the University of Pennsylvania on the football field.—W.

Conduct Delaware Wheat Tests

FOR the past three years experimental work has been conducted in the Newark, Middletown and Cool Spring areas of the state by the Agronomy Department of the University of Delaware Experiment Station to determine the most profitable varieties of wheat to plant on Delaware farms. The results of these tests have shown that certain varieties and strains will yield more in some sections and less in other areas in the state.

As a more direct means of determining the best varieties of wheat for the Dover area and central Kent County, a test plot has been established this fall on the farm of D. M. Wilson & Sons, near Dover, where some exceptionally high yields of wheat have been harvested during the past two years.

Will Study Variety Yields

Thru the cooperation of Prof. George L. Schuster, agronomist, of the Delaware Experiment Station, arrangements were made by Kent County Agent Russell E. Wilson whereby this variety experiment would be conducted on this particular farm this coming year. The two varieties of wheat that are being sown are the Pennsylvania 44 and the Forward, which are being planted in comparison with the Leaps Prolific. Leaps Prolific is one of the varieties most generally planted in the Dover area.

Observations will be made concerning the growth and development of these varieties of wheat during the coming fall and winter months. At harvest time a record will be secured of the yields from the three plots, each of which comprises an area of about six acres.—R. E. W.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

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Save 1/3 to 1/2

New FREE book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. 5-Year Guarantee Bond on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. 200 styles and sizes. Beautiful porcelain enamel ranges and combination gas and coal ranges. Mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves. Cash or easy terms. 24-hr. shipments. 30-day free trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business. 650,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

Kalamazoo Stove Co. Manufacturers
141 Rochester Avenue
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Heating Stoves $24.95 Up

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

2 DOLLS GIVEN

Real TWIN DOLLS, over a foot tall, with Closing Eyes, Curly Hair, Movable Arms and Legs, Fully Dressed. BOTH FREE for selling only 18 bottles of Perfume at 15 cts. each.
Columbia Novelty Co., Dept 1859
East Boston, Mass.

Trespass Notices for Hunting Season
FOR SALE

Nice, large size, printed on waterproofed muslin. Priced at 50c per doz., 25c per set of six. Samples 5c each. We pay postage. State if form suggested by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is wanted.
LITITZ RECORD, Dept. A, LITITZ, PA.

FAMOUS
Frederick Co. Lime
A MINE OF WEALTH TO FARMERS
Manufactured by
M. J. GROVE LIME CO.
LIME KILN, MD.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

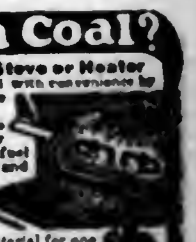
Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries — the best money crop. Shipping season November 1st to May 1st.
THE W. F. ALLEN CO.
143 W, Market St., Salisbury, Md.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

NEWTON'S Compound
For Stock

Heaves, Coughs, Condition-er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

12th Public Sale
48 Bradford County Registered HOLSTEINS 48
Sale Pavilion, Troy, Pa.
Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1927
28 Cows Fresh or Due Soon. 10 Heifer Calves and Yearlings. 10 Bulls.
Federal Tuberculin Tested Cattle most of which are fully accredited. A Breeder's Sale. 18 Consignors. For catalogue apply to R. H. FLEMING, TOWANDA, PA.



Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time! For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this $15.00 burner complete — including flexible feed supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only $6.00.

Fits Any Stove or Range

Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit

vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by feed controlling valves. Improves your stove fire. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
1934 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois

Olson BarnEquipment

It will pay you to find out about the OLSON No. 5 cow stall. It is strongly built and has the new improved two way stanchion. The cows always put their heads in the right place in a two way stanchion.

Olson Water Bowls

Guaranteed for life against breaking because they are made of malleable iron and with the famous "Never leak Valve." OLSON Equipment costs less in the long run. Write for catalog.

OLSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
630 Broadway Albert Lea, Minn.

DAIRY

CALVES Guernsey Bull Calves from one to twelve months old, also some cows and heifers. Adv. Reg. sires and dams of May Rose breeding. Federal Accredited herd. Write for description and prices. FRITZLYN FARM, Pipersville, Pa.

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

BULL one good registered, T. B. tested Jersey Bull, 11 months old. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL AND HEIFER CALVES from dams with testing association records. Accredited herd. Pioneer Farm, Box 73, Troy, Pa.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

SWINE

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

Large Type Registered Berkshire Pigs Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Sired by Rockwood Commander, weighing over 800 lbs. at 2 years. WIANT FARMS, HUNTINGDON MILLS, PA.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

400 CHESTER WHITE, Duroc and Berkshire Pigs 6 weeks old, $4.00; 8 weeks old $5.00. Ready to ship in Sept., Oct. & Nov. High-grade & purebred pigs, $6.00 each. Oaks Dairy Farm, Wyalusing, Pa.

Hampshire Hogs Boars, all sizes, registered. State your wants. F. W. FOGELSANGER, R. 8, Chambersburg, Pa.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE PIGS—Best Strains Prolific Breed. I. HOMER REAMS, LUTHERSBURG, PA.

165 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

DUROCS Big Type Registered Durocs. Priced right. Shipped on approval. Visit us or write your wants. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

DOGS

ENGLISH BEAGLES—Half foxhound and half beagle. Pedigreed puppies, all ages. Write your wants. Wilson Coffell, Upperco, Md.

Rat Terriers, Fox Terriers, Police, Rabbit Hounds. Lists, 10c. PETER SLATER, Box P.F., PANA, ILL.

COONHOUNDS, Combination Hunters, Foxhounds. Champion Rabbit Hounds. Catalogue, photos free trial. L. S. ADAMS, Ramsey, Illinois.

SEND TEN CENTS for individual description of fifty hunting hounds, photo group. Fur price list. Lakeland Fur Hound Exchange, Salem, Mich.

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. Kaskaskennels, AW-85, Herrick, Ill.

GOATS

GOATS—Good milker, $35.00. Valuable Buck, $20.00. Purebred Nubian, Toggenburg, Saanan, all wonderful milkers, reasonably priced. Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

Bargain Combination Offer

Offer 45-F

Pennsylvania Farmer ......1 year
Today's Housewife ....1 year
Mother's-Home Life ....1 year
Home Friend ....1 year
Household Guest ....1 year

All for only $1.00—Value $1.70

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW NOT DOING WELL.—I have a big Holstein cow that about a month ago commenced to wabble in her hind quarters. Have had veterinarian here to see her and have treated her ever since but she is no better. She is very greedy for her feed and gives a good mess of milk. She will not freshen until spring. I never knew of her getting hurt anyway. It is very hard for her to walk.—C. J. T., Union City, Pa. It is possible that improvement might follow feeding a mixture of four parts steamed bone meal and one part salt. This mixture may be placed where the animal will have access to it or one tablespoonful may be placed on the feed twice daily. See that the animal has a variety in her ration.

CALF HAS FIVE TEATS.—At present I have in my stable a heifer calf about one week old. Its size and type is the making of a good cow, but its mother does not milk over 25 or 30 pounds per day. The calf has a well proportioned udder as to placement to make a good milker but has a fifth teat close to one of the four. Could the one teat be removed and make no difference?—H. N. H., Washington Boro, Pa. It is probably a good plan to keep this calf provided that there is evidence of good milk production on the side of the sire. Twenty-five to thirty pounds of milk is good, provided this cow maintains a uniform milk flow over a ten-month period. The extra teat can be removed surgically, but should be cared for by your nearest graduate veterinarian.

Make It Snappy

Publisher (to author)—You'll have to rewrite this novel, Mr. Scribbler, if you want it to sell. The Boston police have positively refused to suppress it.

Taking No Chances

Sonny—Must I sleep in the dark?

Mother—Yes.

Sonny—Oh, then, let me say my prayers over again—more carefully.

No Sales Resistance

Jack—How did you come to marry a girl you didn't particularly care for?"

Tom (gloomily)—I attribute it to the fact that she wanted me worse than I didn't want her.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

SELECTED S. C. White Leghorn Pullets—April and May hatched. Raised on free range, from "heavy laying" strain. $1.50 each. C. L. Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

100 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets—Hollywood strain, some laying, $1.00 each. 4 mo. old pullets, $1.25 each. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS—5 months old. Bred for laying. Well developed. $1.75 each. Thos. O. Marshall, R. D. No. 4, Honesdale, Pa.

HELP WANTED

MAN to superintend this territory and hire agents for large company selling shrubs, roses, perennials, fruit and ornamental trees. Pay weekly, steady position. No experience or investment necessary. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York.

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or chewing, 4 lbs. $1; 12, $2.25; send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Kentucky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Leaf chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1; ten $1.75. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Sweetleaf. Mellow, aged. Smoking 15 pounds $1.65. Chewing $2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1; ten $1.75. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-5, Paducah, Ky.

HONEY

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer. 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, $1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

FARM LANDS

PRODUCTIVE FARM—102 acres $2200 with 8 cows, horses, registered bull, heifer, hogs, 100 poultry, harnesses, wagons, machinery, hay, oats, straw, etc. included, cash income from day you start; big trout stream nearby, hunting the best; R. F. D., phone available, handy village; 70 acres fertile tillage, estimated $1000 worth wood to market, spring watered pasture for 15 head, lots fruit; good 10-room house, basement barn, milk house 25x40, other bldgs. Real opportunity, don't miss it; price only $2200 with $1200 cash. Details pg. 8 illus. fall bargain catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

70 ACRE FARM—6 miles west of Gettysburg. One-fourth in timber consisting of locust, hickory, oak, etc., nice fields, good seven-room house. Price $3000, only $1300 cash needed. C. E. Harper, R. D. No. 4, Gettysburg, Pa.

EASTERN SHORE MARYLAND—5 room house, garage, etc., electricity. 1 acre land adjoining town limits. Splendid location for fruit and poultry. Address P. O. Box 414, Denton, Md.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

LARGE LIST OF FARMS—1 to 200 acres, $1250 to $30,000. Get our folder. Suburban Real Estate Co., 400 Agricultural Trust Bldg., Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

FISTULA REMEDY—Physicians prescription, not a patent medicine. Used successfully 45 years. $2 per box postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fillmore Co., Westminster, Md.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

LARGE PAPER SHELL PECANS—5 pounds, $3.75; 10 pounds, $6.95. Express or postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

FISTULA—Horses, cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

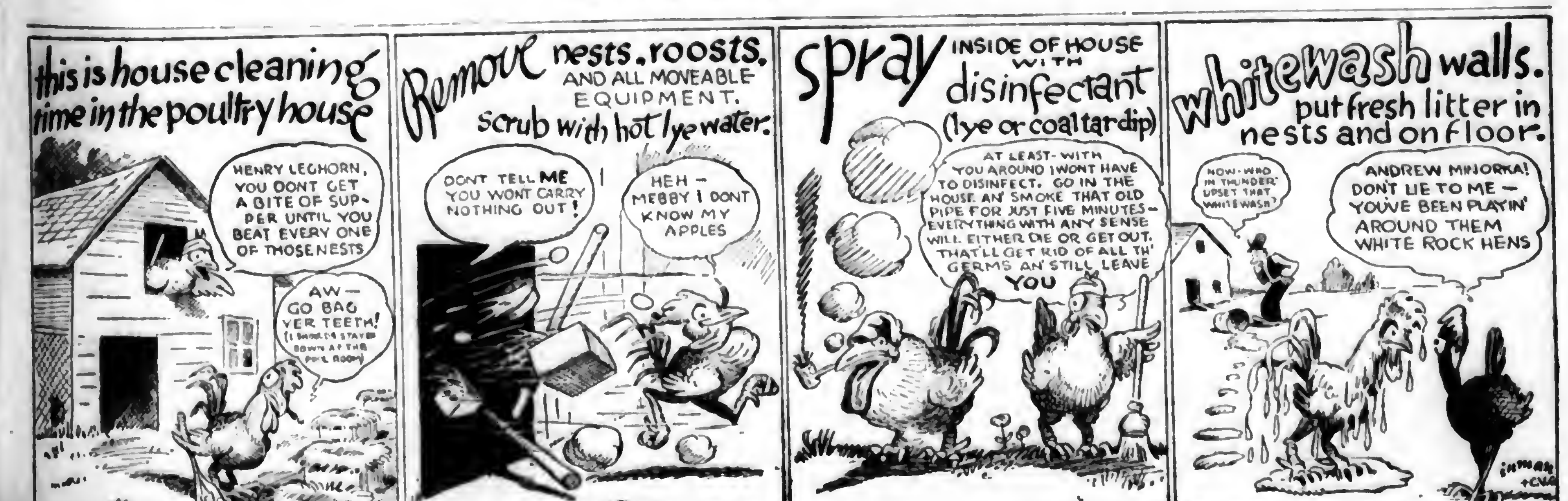
Senior School Box Outfit
Something Real

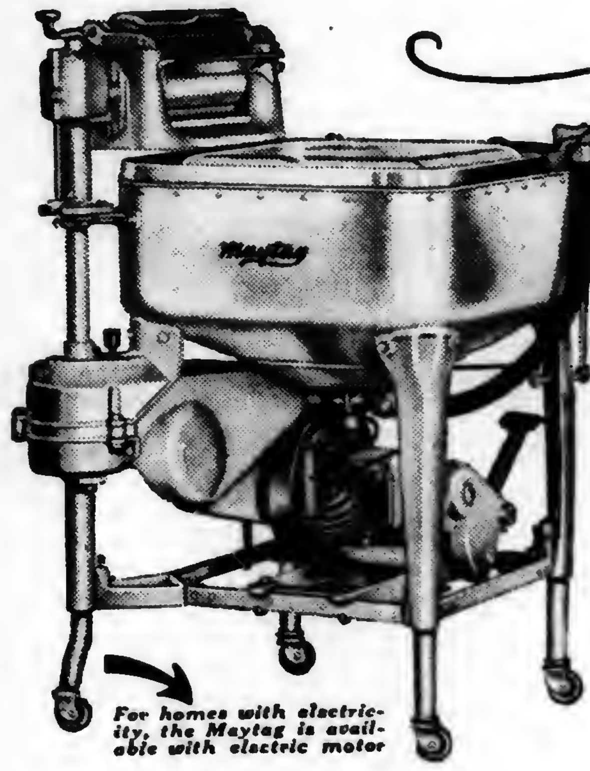
Contains 14 articles including a brass protractor—a compass fitted with a pencil—a 7-inch rule—pencil sharpener—eraser—8 pen points in a container—a pen holder—6 high-grade lead pencils—one combination red and blue pencil—all in a handsome, silver cloth-covered box, fitted with metal clasp.

Send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer either new or renewal, at 50c each and this splendid outfit will be forwarded to your address postage prepaid. Reward No. 602.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


this is house cleaning time in the poultry house
HENRY LEGHORN, YOU DONT GET A BITE OF SUPPER UNTIL YOU BEAT EVERY ONE OF THOSE NESTS
AW—GO BAG YER TEETH! (I SHOULDA STAYED DOWN AT THE POOL ROOM)
Remove nests, roosts, AND ALL MOVEABLE EQUIPMENT. scrub with hot lye water.
DONT TELL ME YOU WONT CARRY NOTHING OUT!
HEH—MEBBY I DONT KNOW MY APPLES
spray INSIDE OF HOUSE WITH disinfectant (lye or coal tar dip)
AT LEAST—WITH YOU AROUND I WONT HAVE TO DISINFECT. GO IN THE HOUSE AN' SMOKE THAT OLD PIPE FOR JUST FIVE MINUTES—EVERYTHING WITH ANY SENSE WILL EITHER DIE OR GET OUT. THAT'LL GET RID OF ALL TH' GERMS AN' STILL LEAVE YOU
whitewash walls. put fresh litter in nests and on floor.
NOW—WHO IN THUNDER UPSET THAT WHITEWASH?
ANDREW MINORKA! DON'T LIE TO ME—YOU'VE BEEN PLAYIN' AROUND THEM WHITE ROCK HENS
inman



Announcing the NEW MAYTAG

"I want to give every home an opportunity to try my greatest achievement—the NEW Maytag. It sets a New Standard in Washers"

F L Maytag

For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor

AGAIN the Maytag writes washer history! Over a million owners, including many farm homes, have testified that the Maytag Gyrafoam Washer, introduced five years ago, was the height of perfection in washers. Now five years of research work have produced a new and still better Maytag—a washer as far in advance of the times as the former Maytag was five years ago.

An Improved Gasoline Multi-Motor

For over ten years the famous Maytag Multi-Motor has solved the washer problem for farm homes without electricity. The Multi-Motor on the New Maytag embodies engineering refinements that make it the most modern small gasoline power unit available. It is a part of the washer—not a separate unit with belts to line up. The housewife can start and operate it as easily as she can an electric motor, and it is quite as compact, simple and noiseless.

The New Maytag has a Roller Water Remover with a flexible top roll and a firm bottom roll. Its larger working surface hugs every fold of the clothes, giving greater efficiency without pressing in hard-to-remove wrinkles and without danger to buttons or laces. It has Safety Automatic Feed Board, self-reversing drainboard and self-adjusting tension.

See a New Maytag—the only washer with a roomy, lifetime, cast-aluminum tub; that does a big washing in an hour or two without hand-rubbing anything.

FREE TRIAL

Wash with a New Maytag without cost or obligation. Simply phone or write a Maytag dealer. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

F-10-27

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, *Newton, Iowa*
(Founded 1894)

Eastern Branch,
851-53 N. Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

Phone one of the Authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Allentown	Edwin P. Saeger Co., Inc.
Altoona	George A. Wilson
Arnold	John Fedan & Co.
Bellefonte	The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bellevue	Bellevue Maytag Store
Bellwood	G. A. Wilson
Berwick	Berwick Maytag Co.
Bethlehem	Lehigh Supply Co.
Bloomsburg	Bloomsburg Maytag Co.
Braddock	R. H. Hunt
Bradford	Jos. Marks
Bristol	Clymer Maytag Co.
Burgettstown	Wilson El. Co.
Butler	Butler Co. Maytag Shop
Canonsburg	Wilson El. Co.
Carlisle	The Carlisle Maytag Co.
Carnegie	Carnegie Maytag Store
Catasauqua	W. T. Kleppinger
Chambersburg	Chambersburg Maytag Co.
Charleroi	Wilson Elec. Co.
Chester	Chester Maytag Co.
Clarion	Ditz & Mooney Hdwe. Co.
Clearfield	Routch & Swartzle Co.
Coatesville	Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville	M. D. Thompson
Coraopolis	Ferree Elec. Co.
Cresco	J. A. Seguine
Cresson	Soisson Elec. Co.
Dormont	Geo. S. Hards Co.
Doylestown	Clymer's Dept. Store
DuBois	Grebe Maytag Store
Duquesne	Robert H. Hunt
Easton	James E. Hauck
Elverson	Livingood & Keen Maytag Co.
Elwood City	Maytag Sales, Inc.
Emlenton	H. B. Mitchell & Co.
Emporium	J. H. Stephens
Erie	Erie County Maytag Co.
Forest City	Vincent Maytag Co.
Frackville	Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Franklin	Lynn W. Camp
Freeport	Williams & Kaul Elec. Co.
Galeton	Lush Brothers
Gettysburg	Gettysburg Dept. Store
Greensburg	Ace Maytag Co.
Greenville	Egbert Bros.
Hanover	York County Maytag Co.
Harrisburg	Maytag Washer Co.
Hazleton	Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Homestead	Homestead Maytag Store
Honesdale	Vincent Maytag Co.
Hooversville	Shaffer's Maytag Shop
Huntingdon	Good Maytag Co.
Johnsonburg	F. J. Eagen
Johnstown	Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kane	Metzger-Wright Co.
Kennett Square	John H. Voorhees
Kittanning	Mateer, White & Campbell
Lancaster	Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe	Latrobe Elec. Appl. Co.
Lebanon	Lebanon Elec. Co.
Leechburg	Leechburg Furn. Co.
Lewisburg	Home Elec. Store
Lewistown	Lewistown Maytag Store
Ligonier	L. B. Weller
Lock Haven	H.E. Pursley Co.
McKeesport	F. C. Wampler & Son, Inc.
Malvern	Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Manor	Race Street Market
Mansfield	Tioga County Maytag Co.
Meadville	Crawford Co. Maytag Sales & Service
Mifflinburg	Mifflinburg Hdwe. Co.
Monessen	Waugaman El. Co.
Monongahela City	Wilson Electric Co.
Montrose	Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Mt. Carmel	Thomas H. Tiddy
Muncy	Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Nanticoke	Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
New Brighton	John W. Young, Beaver Co. Maytag Store
New Castle	Maytag Sales, Inc.
Newport	Carlisle Maytag Co.
Norristown	J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.
Oil City	Lynn W. Camp
Oxford	Earnhart Brothers
Palmerton	Wm. J. Follweiler
Pennsburg	Charles V. Rotenberger
Petersburg	Good Maytag Co.
Philadelphia	Dela. County Maytag Co. Ardmore Maytag Co. North Phila. Maytag Co. W. Phila. Maytag Co.
Philipsburg	Philipsburg Maytag Store
Phoenixville	McCarraher Bros.
Pittsburgh	Mt. Oliver Maytag Store N. Side Maytag Store Squirrel Hill Maytag Studio
McKees Rocks	McKees Rocks Maytag Store,
East Liberty, Pittsburgh	Loeffler Electric Store
Pittston	Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Pottstown	McCarraher Bros.
Pottsville	Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Punxsutawney	Grebe Maytag Store
Reading	Reading Maytag Co.
Renovo	C. F. Maxwell
Reynoldsville	McCreight Maytag Co.
Ridgway	F. J. Eagen
Royersford	McCarraher Brothers
St. Marys	F. J. Eagen
Saxton	C. A. Shultz
Sayre	Harden Brothers
Scottdale	Ace Maytag Co.
Scranton	Scranton Maytag Co.
Shamokin	Zuern Maytag Co.
Sharon	Sunshine El. Appl. Co.
Shenandoah	Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Slatington	Jones Brothers & Miller
Somerset	Shaffer's Maytag Shop
Souderton	Yocum Godschalk & Co.
Stroudsburg	J. A. Seguine
Sunbury	Sunbury Maytag Co.
Tamaqua	Williams Maytag Co.
Tarentum	John Fedan & Co.
Tionesta	S. S. Sigworth
Titusville	Lynn W. Camp
Towanda	Harden Brothers
Troy	Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock	Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Tyrone	Good Maytag Co.
Uniontown	Fayette Maytag Co.
Upper Mauch Chunk	J. Howard Williams
Vandergrift	Geo. B. Wiant
Warren	Metzger Wright Co.
Washington	Wilson Elc. Co.
Waynesburg	Donald C. Beatty
West Chester	Suplee Hdwe. Co.
West Newton	Ace Maytag Co.
Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Wilkinsburg	Regent Elec. Co.
Williamsport	Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Williamstown	Williamstown Maytag Store
York	York Co. Maytag Co.

State of New Jersey

City	Dealer
Atlantic City	So. Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne	Devlin & Sons, Co., Inc.
Bloomfield	Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Bound Brook	Smith El. Co.
Burlington	Camden Maytag Co.
Camden	Camden Maytag Co.
Elizabeth	Albert Lifson & Sons, Inc.
Hackensack	H. Plager & Sons
Hammonton	Rice-Rubba Store
High Bridge	Servu Appl. Co.
Hightstown	C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell	Hopewell Elec. Co.
Lambertville	Servu Appl. Co.
Millville	Triangle Maytag Co.
Montclair	Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Morristown	James E. Hauck
New Brunswick	Smith Electric Co.
Passaic	Rupp's Maytag Shop
Pennington	Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove	Elliott's Maytag Co.
Perth Amboy	Kelly & McAlinden
Pitman	C. G. Pidgeon
Port Norris	J. R. Prichard
Rahway	Williams Elec. Co.
Red Bank	Chas. K. Hopping
Roebling	Roebling General Store
Somerville	Smith Elec. Co.
Sussex	Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Toms River	A. W. Dorsett
Trenton	Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York	Roth Seuferling Co. Inc.
Wildwood	R. W. Ryan
Woodbury	Elliott's Maytag Co.

State of Maryland

City	Dealer
Baltimore	Baltimore Maytag Co.
Cumberland	Joseph H. Brinker & Bros.
Frederick	L. B. Nicodemus
Graceham	L. R. Nicodemus
Hagerstown	Home Furn. Co.
Leonardtown	Leonardtown Implt. Co.
Oakland	A. D. Naylor & Co.
Salisbury	Del-Mar-Va Maytag Co.

State of Delaware

City	Dealer
Georgetown	Del-Mar-Va Maytag Co.
Wilmington	Wilmington Maytag Co.

Maytag Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1927 No. 18

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In the Pennsylvania hills

The apple tree will not be a suitable shelter for the machinery this winter.

Senator Capper reviews the Teapot Dome deal. Page 3.

"Cow Chow is a good feed, but it's too high"
PURINA CALF CHOW
PURINA BULKY-LAS FEED
PURINA 24% COW CHOW FEED
PURINA 20% COW CHOW FEED
"Cow Chow is the best feed, because it's the cheapest milk producer"

Don't fool yourself! Purina is *not* too high. When men like these—your neighbors under ordinary farm conditions—can make more money by feeding Cow Chow, *you can too.*

Mr. Frank Kitchen, of Halifax, Pa., made a net profit of $2908 on thirteen cows with Cow Chow, according to the Dauphin County Cow Testing Association last year.

The Beaufort Farms, at Harrisburg, Pa., have been producing grade A milk with Cow Chow for several years now and are mighty well pleased.

Aaron Erdman, of Dauphin County, Pa., had the high cow in the Cow Testing Association last year and produced milk for $1.09 per cwt. grain and roughage included.

Stanley Smith, at Lewisburg, Pa., has eight cows that made an increase in net profit per month of $110.70 on Cow Chow.

Frank Jessup, of Pemberton, N. J., brought his 50 head up 1¼ cans per day and showed an extra net profit of $192.20 per month with Cow Chow.

Melvin Rush, Washington, N. J., increased his production on 15 cows, 70 pounds in three days at no extra feed cost. His extra net profit was $42.00 per month.

These men are saying a feed which lowers the cost of production *cannot* be too high. They say the feed which pays the most profit is the cheapest you can buy. All of them are feeding Purina today.

Thousands of dairymen say—

Let Bulky-Las work with Cow Chow in increasing your milk production.

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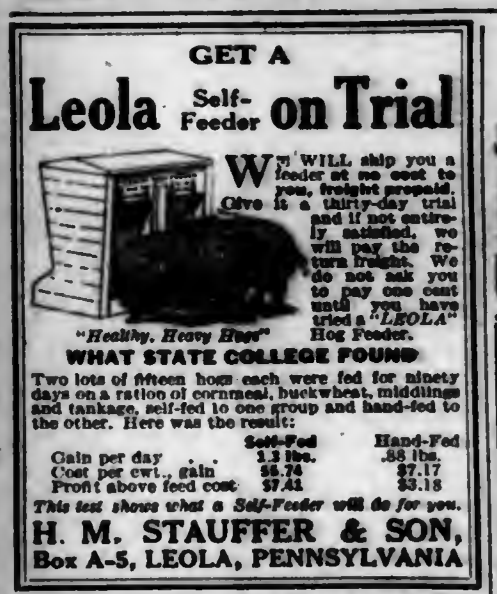

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"Healthy, Heavy Hogs"

WHAT STATE COLLEGE FOUND

Two lots of fifteen hogs each were fed for ninety days on a ration of cornmeal, buckwheat, middlings and tankage, self-fed to one group and hand-fed to the other. Here was the result:

	Self-Fed	Hand-Fed
Gain per day	1.3 lbs.	.88 lbs.
Cost per cwt., gain	$6.74	$7.17
Profit above feed cost	$7.41	$3.18

This test shows what a Self-Feeder will do for you.

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Box A-5, LEOLA, PENNSYLVANIA

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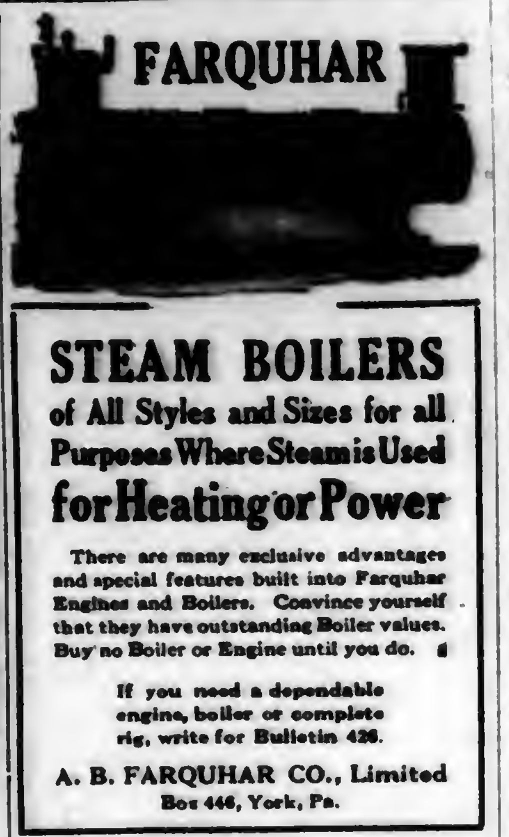

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HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS
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Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

Educate People to Buy Good Fruit

IN THE Pennsylvania Farmer issued last week I note that you had an article entitled, "Windfall Apples Equal the Best if Cooked or Canned in Time." As a nursery salesman, and one coming in contact with the large and small fruit growers, I do not approve of this article, for many reasons.

Many copies of your paper are delivered to homes in suburb residences of districts near large and small orchards. It will only tend to educate the people to go to orchards and request windfall apples which should be kept off the market. People should be educated to purchase only good, clean fruit.

I have conversed with fruit growers and as a whole they disapprove of this article. Educate the people to buy good fruit and educate the orchardist not to sell windfalls and poor grade fruit. I would not be surprised that you will receive many letters of complaint on this subject in the near future. Cooperate with fruit growers and educate folks to purchase none but the best fruit, thus keeping a price that will bring profit to fruit growers.—C. N. S., Montgomery County, Pa.

How Can I Keep the Hired Man?

I HOPE you will be able to help me with a few "hired man" questions. I have come to realize that the hired man of today must be treated differently from the hired man of yesterday. I have a farm of about 100 acres of tilled land, practice general farming and milk about ten cows.

In the first place, should the hired man have regular hours,—like the man working in the city?

How many hours' work in the field should be required of a good man?

What days and half days belong to him?

I have a good man in prospect to hire by the month and would like to keep him and make him satisfied as long and as far as possible.—M. R. W., Maryland.

Anyone who evidently is as thoughtful in the matter of a hired man's working hours will have no trouble in keeping a good man. But you are fortunate, indeed, if the question of hours is left for you to decide. In most places, recently, the wages and hours of labor are fixed by those who condescend to work on the farm.

However, the questions are legitimate, and when farmers are willing to act in accordance with changed conditions, the farm labor problem will be much nearer solution. There is no question but that we are past the old-time sun-to-sun schedule. If all farmers would adopt for themselves and their help a definite number of hours for a day's work, say nine hours, and stick to it, it would do much to solve the question of surpluses and also of prices. Farmers are producing the disastrous surpluses by working over-time.

Holidays Depend on Work in Hand

As to holidays and half-days off, that is difficult to arrange ahead. There are times when a set day, or half-day, off would seriously interrupt important work such as in harvest and seeding time. Again, when a man is working the year around on a farm, there are more idle spells caused by bad weather than the city man gets with all the holidays and half-Saturday off. However, it is good business to voluntarily give a day or half-day off now and then.

Under the old order it was customary for farmers and their help to work in the fields until suppertime, the day being from seven in the morning to six in the evening, and then do the milking and barn work after supper. But that time is past. No business can get good help and keep it which is run on a time schedule so far out of tune with other productive industries. It is not worth while for farmers to rail against it. It will do no good. Shorter hours are here to stay, and the sensible thing to do is to adjust farm work to meet the conditions.

Shorter Hours Would Cut Surplus

The objection raised against the adoption of the present standard working hours for the farm is that farm incomes are too much below the returns to industry to stand such a change. But I wish to repeat a former statement. When all work on all farms is stopped at a reasonable hour in the evening it will naturally curtail production, and that is the first and biggest step towards getting better prices, and consequently bigger incomes. It beats all the schemes for handling the surplus which have been proposed.

It will also help to solve the question of keeping the young people on the farm, and change the farmer's own mind towards his business. It is time to stop bragging about working "sixteen hours a day." The world discarded legal slavery practices years ago, and those who voluntarily adopt them are foolish. I am well aware that these sentiments will bring criticism and reproach from those who have not waked up to time's changes, but I write them in the belief that they are in the interest of better, happier and more prosperous farm homes.—R. P. K.

He Puts Turnips into Cold Storage

A NEW wrinkle in the storing of turnips has been worked out by Felix Behl, Hurffville, Gloucester County, N. J. Instead of burying the turnips for the winter trade, Mr. Behl puts them in cold storage. In this way he has them ready for market and the weather is never too rough or disagreeable to get a load out in a few minutes' time.

He now stores them during the fall months when it would be disastrous to put them in the pits. Mr. Behl grows a great many acres of turnips. He has them ready for market by the middle of August. The market may not be taking turnips at that time, so instead of letting them grow too big, he puts a big force of men in the field, tops the turnips when they are in their prime, packs them in bushel hampers and puts them in a nearby cold storage house. They are washed before going to storage and are ready for market at any time.

They Keep in Perfect Condition

If the market should improve in a week or so they are immediately taken out and sold. Should the markets continue low and turnips not wanted, they are left in storage until mid-winter or early spring. They keep in perfect condition in cold storage. Turnips in storage for five months come out just as firm as when they went into storage.

With this method of storing, it is possible to rush a load into market, even tho the weather be bitter cold and the ground covered with snow. There is no trench to open, no roots to wash or tops to cut. They are taken direct to market without any further handling. The cost of storing remains stationary regardless of whether they are held for two weeks or six months and the twenty cents per bushel storage more than pays for the saving in labor or burying, and later digging, washing and cleaning. This farmer now has over 4000 bushels in storage awaiting a market next winter.

He has followed this system for a number of years and it meets with success each season.—A. K.

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

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Vol. 96—No. 18 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY OCTOBER 29, 1927 Whole No. 1589

Is Your Machinery Under Shelter?

Farm Tools That Are Exposed to Snow and Rain Will Have a Short Life

A FEW farmers still hold that it is cheaper to let a machine stand out the year around than to go to the expense of sheltering it, but it is easily shown that sheltering pays, when one considers longer life, better appearance, lessened draft at the beginning of a season, and less time lost in getting the machine ready for efficient use.

At this time of year, every implement not needed further should be safely under shelter with a card made out specifying what adjustment or other overhauling is needed and a list of any badly worn or broken parts that need replacing.

Type of Shed to Build

The type of machine shed to build will depend largely on whether first cost or annual cost is the important thing. Even a well-roofed straw shed is better than none, but an open shed does not protect from blowing rain or snow, animals, chickens, and so on. Usually it costs less per year over a period of say twenty years if the building is well constructed of material which lasts well with the minimum of painting and other upkeep, and which is reasonable in first cost. The best material to use in any particular case will depend a good deal on local conditions. Where sand and gravel can be had for the hauling the foundation, walls and floors might well be of reinforced concrete. Close to a tile factory, hollow building tiles probably would be the best selection. Where timber is plentiful, the posts might be of osage orange or of other timber creosoted, the framework of wood and the walls and roof perhaps of corrugated galvanized iron. Proper consideration must be given as to how the machine shed harmonizes with the other farm buildings.

I think without much question the most convenient and usable shape of building is one from 18 to 30 feet wide and as long as may be necessary to house the machinery on hand, and with doors along the side. A width of 16 feet can be roofed without the need of trusses and will take care of two rows of most implements with their tongues lapped, but is hardly wide enough for a binder on trucks, for a separator, or for a team and wagon. A more satisfactory width is about 24 feet, which allows of taking in practically any farm implement, but will require trussing the roof, altho this is a simple matter.

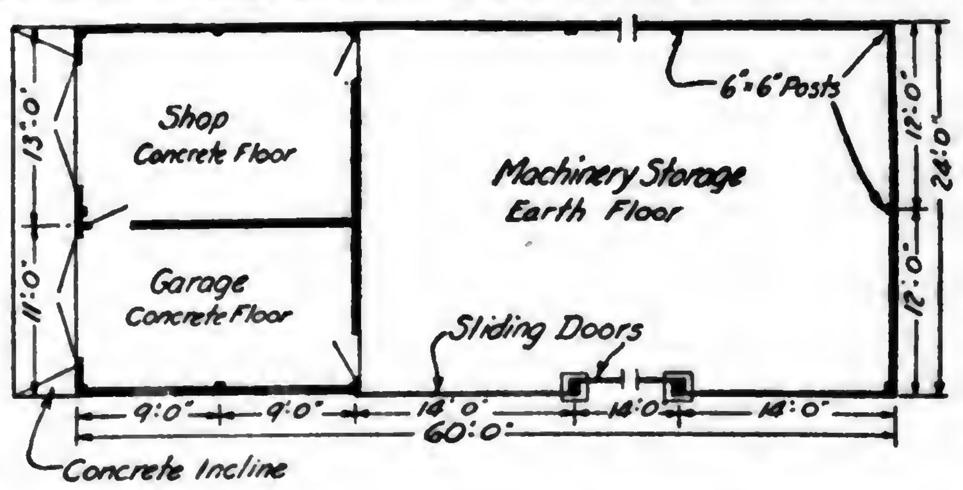
The objection to a square machine shed is the inconvenience in getting the machines in and out and the necessity of moving several machines. Often it will be necessary to keep a driveway open thru it, which means a very serious waste of valuable space. Some have even advocated a round machine shed, but the arguments are even stronger against that than the square type. One point very much against either the square or round shed is the difficulty of adding to it in case more room is needed, whereas the long, narrow shed can be started small and added to.

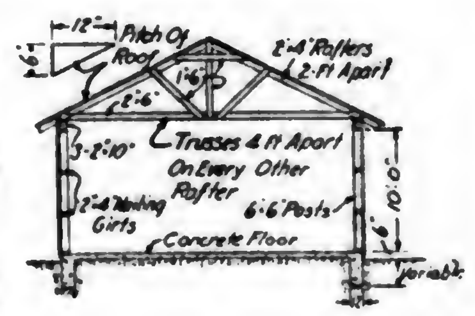
Determine Size Needed

The size of shed needed will be determined by the amount of machinery and other equipment to be sheltered. A list should be made of these and the space each requires should be estimated. The following table showing the amount of floor space required by different machines is taken from Special Bulletin 115, "Machine Sheds," put out by the College of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minnesota:

	Feet
Automobile	7x10
Binder	8x15
Buggy	7x12
Corn binder	7x10
Corn cultivator (one row)	5x 6
Corn cultivator (two row)	6x10
Corn planter	6x 6
Disc harrow	5x 9

(Continued on page 12)





This shed has a repair shop and garage and is wide enough to store practically any farm implement.

There Is a God in Israel!

"WITHOUT authority of law;" thru the "fraud and corruption" of "a faithless public officer,"—said the United States Supreme Court a few days ago canceling the lease of the Teapot Dome naval oil lands in Wyoming, made by Albert B Fall as Secretary of the Interior, to Harry F. Sinclair, in April, 1922.

"Consummated by conspiracy, corruption and fraud," said the same court last winter annulling the lease of the Elk Hills oil reserve in California, made by the same Fall to E. L. Doheny.

Both decisions were unanimous and were long ago confirmed by the court of public opinion.

Incidental to these illegal transactions between Fall as a cabinet officer, and the two oil men almost six years ago, Doheny sent Fall $100,000 in a "little black satchel" in exchange for Fall's personal note. And three weeks after Sinclair's lease was signed, Fall's son-in-law, Everhart, appeared in Pueblo with $230,500 in Liberty bonds, which the government traced by the coupon numbers to a Canadian oil company in which Sinclair, in a devious way, was interested.

Everhart, standing on his constitutional right that a man cannot be compelled to give testimony which will incriminate him, has steadfastly declined to testify in regard to his possession of these bonds, altho it is plain if Fall's son-in-law came by them in an honest way there would be no need of hesitancy.

Also it is equally plain that if the Teapot Dome deal had been on the square, it would not have been necessary for three big oil men to leave the country to avoid testifying, nor for two of them to live in Paris for the last two years. It was this remarkable phase of the oil scandal litigation that forced Congress to pass the Walsh law under which witnesses fleeing the country are subject to confiscation of their property up to $100,000 if they resist a subpoena on foreign soil.

Innocent men do not act in this manner.

Justice Cannot Fail Here

"The clandestine and unexplainable acquisition of these bonds by Fall," said Mr. Justice Butler, "confirms the belief, generated by other circumstances in the case, that he was a faithless public officer. There is nothing in the record that tends to mitigate the sinister significance attaching to that enrichment."

So ends the dirty business of the civil proceedings to reclaim the government's rich oil lands and restore them to the people. It includes a back payment to the government for oil, of approximately thirteen million dollars from Doheny, instead of the 100 million dollars he boasted he expected to make; and about five and a quarter million dollars to the Government from Sinclair. The amount of compensation to be allowed the two oil men for storage tanks, pipe lines, and other "improvements" placed on the property, must be decided by Congress.

Meanwhile the oil scandal has come to the final show-down in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the trial of Fall and Sinclair for conspiracy to defraud the government. The first of these bribery trials resulted in an acquittal of Fall and Doheny by a mystified jury, but that was before the blistering decisions of the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals had been rendered and the two sweeping decisions of the United States Supreme Court. It now seems hardly likely that justice can fail here.

To me there is a mighty compensation for this humiliating chapter in our history: it has proved that neither millions of dollars nor political pull could consummate this dishonor. It was first unearthed by a Senate investigating committee and afterward was tenaciously prosecuted by the Department of Justice against great odds.

You can convict a million dollars in the United States if it breaks the law. There is a God in Israel!

Arthur Capper

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 96, No. 18 Phila., Pa., October 29, 1927 Whole No. 1589

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

When befriended, remember it, when you befriend, forget it.—Franklin.

Comments on the Week's News

A FEDERAL law prohibits the transportation of pictures of prize fights from one state to another. Government agents seized movie films of the Tunney-Dempsey fight as they were being shown in three theaters in Philadelphia the other day. The theater owners are suing for the recovery of the films, claiming that the letter of the law was not violated because the positive films were made in Philadelphia. The fight occurred in Chicago. The films were shown in Philadelphia. The question is, how did they get here?

* * *

Speaking of prize fighting, some of us can remember vividly the attitude of the general public towards it only a generation ago. It was considered to be the lowest form of sport, engaged in only by the brutally minded, and conducted with great secrecy. But in some way or other it has been popularized. Thru the patronage of the public it has become the best-paying "entertainment" in America. What has changed the minds of tens of thousands of people so that they either secretly or openly show such enthusiastic interest in it, and why has the strong protest against it almost ceased? Is it because the public was wrong in its estimate of it before, or is it due to skilfully conducted propaganda in favor of it?

* * *

Can the chestnut tree come back? That question has been asked by thinking people ever since the blight wiped out that beautiful and useful tree in the eastern part of the United States. We have heard of several sprouts which have attained a height of eight to fifteen feet with no sign of disease showing as yet. In a few instances, burrs with nuts in them have been reported on the new growth. There are two possibilities which may account for this and for the reestablishing of this tree. One is that new trees may be immune from the disease, and the other is that the destructive spores may have run their course, or been subdued by some natural enemy. We should be glad to have reports from many sections of our field as to the growth of young chestnut trees.

* * *

Those who are keeping tab on the dairy industry say that the increase in the consumption of dairy products has increased about twice as fast as the population has increased during the past few years. The increase in the consumption of whole milk has been about twenty-five per cent, but the increase in the use of creamery butter has been forty per cent. But the United States is still a small consumer of cheese. Compared with European countries, this country ranks low in the list as eaters of this food. There is room here for some energetic work on the part of dairy organizations in educating the public similar to what has been done in regard to milk and butter.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs which recently held its annual session in Pittsburgh gave expression by speech and resolution to many vital suggestions for the improvement of the home and the race in general. Those who, a few years ago, believed that women would tamely accept the opinions and positions of men on public affairs have had to change their minds. Incidentally, they had the nerve to protest against the observance of "Mother's Day" as "sentimental nonsense." Many earnest protests were voiced, and one woman expressed herself as believing "that it is really a commercial affair anyway." Another said it is an unnecessary emphasis of a status that exists all the year.

* * *

From the tabulation of statistics on farm labor and wages in the United States, as compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, we learn that they are about eighty per cent higher than in pre-war times. In the North Atlantic and the Far Western States the highest wages are paid. In the former group the wages by the day, without board, are given as $3.62, and in the Far Western States as $3.45. The average for the United States is $2.53, while $1.75 per day is paid in the South Central group. On the whole, the farm labor supply is larger than a year ago.

* * *

An average of sixty-seven people were killed every day in August in the United States, or a total of 2080. This is the same number reported for August in 1926. Altho traffic has increased by several per cent during the year, the indications point to a slightly lessened number of fatalities for the year. This encouraging condition is believed due to the greater care exercised as a result of the agitation for safety by different organizations thru the publicity they give.

Maine Believes in the Primary

SO FAR as we know, Maine is the only state to vote on the question of annulling the direct primary law and going back to the old convention system. The vote in that state the other day resulted in a majority of two to one in favor of retaining the primary election system of nominating candidates. If the old political slogan, "As goes Maine, so goes the nation," is true, then the political bosses who have been arguing for a return to the boss-ridden convention system are out of luck. Of course, the results hoped for thru the adoption of the direct primary law are not yet realized, nor will they be until there is a livelier sense of civic responsibility in the citizenry. But no law produces perfection. The fundamental question in the matter is the justice and the democratic principle involved. No other system is consistent with the principles of government upon which this nation is founded. It may cost more, and it may cause more trouble,—especially for the bosses,—but it is a right of the American people to have a say in who shall be the candidates of their party. Every politician who favors the abolition of the direct primary should be looked upon with suspicion.

Bootleg Gas and Oil

THE newspapers carried the story the other day of the arrest of five men caught in the act of filling a "station" with cheap, bootleg gas. Out of this was developed the statement that much of the oil sold in some rural service stations is largely composed of the drainings of crank cases. In some instances it was found that as high as 60% of the amount furnished was of this used stuff. Many cases are on the books for trial in which garage men are charged with substitution of gasoline and oil. The Sterling Act provides a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $500 for the first offense. Drivers of cars will do well to watch for such work when being served at unknown stations. No one can afford to run the risk of ruining the engine and bearings of a good car by the unscrupulous actions of such "service" men.

Should More Labor Be Admitted?

THERE is a general agreement to the fact that farmers cannot pay the prevailing industrial wages and make a profit under present conditions. It is clear that most general farmers must either reduce their operations to what can be done within the family, or they must be supplied with labor that is willing to work for a smaller wage than is asked today. Under the immigration laws as they exist, there is little possibility of this. The question then arises, shall these laws be modified so that competent and willing farm workers from Europe may come into this country? Will organized labor continue to act like a dog in the manger in this matter? Everybody knows why the restrictions on immigration are as close as they are today, but, like excessive tariff rates, they will eventually be the cause of the undoing of those who seek protection.

Hard on the Nurserymen

THE quarantine against shipments of nursery and greenhouse stock, sand, peat, compost and manure, from the Japanese beetle quarantine area is to continue thruout the year. The quarantine against transportation of fruit, vegetables and cut flowers is now off, but anything that grows in soil or other material cannot be moved outside the proscribed lines. Since the territory covered by the quarantine contains many large and excellent nurseries and greenhouses the prohibition is a serious handicap. Because of this, and because buyers living within the quarantine limits run no risk in getting what they probably already have or will have, we bespeak for the nurseries within the territory the loyal patronage of nearby buyers.

More Money Needed for Repairs

THE depression that has existed during the last eight years is given by Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell, as the reason why farm buildings and equipment have not been kept in good repair, or replaced by new ones. "But," he says, "when prices of farm produce again become remunerative, farmers will make the necessary repairs." That expenditures for this work have not been great recently is easily seen in many rural sections, if one takes time to observe.

ARE IN FAVOR OF BILL

Unite in Farm Legislation—Grape Growers File Complaint—Find Less Crime Since Prohibition.

Washington, D. C.

THE American Farm Bureau Federation favors the McNary-Haugen bill, according to Chester Gray, their Washington representative. Any plan to take out of the farm relief legislation the equalization fee feature will not meet with the approval of the organization. There are no indications that President Coolidge is any more favorable to the equalization fee plan than when he vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill last session.

Not All Campaign Money Used

There still remains $1,200,000 of the $10,000,000 appropriated for the 1927 corn borer control campaign, is the report of Dr. A. F. Woods, director of scientific work in the Department of Agriculture.

Farm Organizations Work for Unity

A conference of representatives of the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation and National Farmers' Union will be held in Washington on November 9, in an attempt to work out a unified program of farm legislation for presentation to Congress.

Favors Big Flood Control Program

Senator Norris, leader of the progressive group, favors a program of flood control that includes dams, reservoirs, irrigation and hydro-electric power plants in the entire Mississippi basin. He wants a commission appointed to study the whole problem of control, so that the flood waters may be held back at their sources and harnessed for irrigation and power.

Want Freight Reduction on Grapes

Organizations of grape growers in the Lake Erie grape belt have filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction in freight rates on grapes from producing points in New York and Pennsylvania to the various consuming markets. They claim that the present rates are unreasonable and that they are discriminatory in comparison with rates on grapes from California, which were recently ordered reduced by the commission.

There Is a Decrease in Crime

The Department of Justice has announced that its legal records for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, show a noticeable decrease in criminal business over the year 1919 when the prohibition law went into effect.

Must Give Crop Information

Missouri has a state law making it a criminal offense for farm owners to refuse information to county assessors for crop reporting purposes and this statute has been upheld by the State Supreme Court.

States Standardize Rural Schools

State departments of education in 31 states are promoting standardization of rural schools, according to information received by the Federal Bureau of Education. It is with the improvement of the small one-room rural schools, particularly those where consolidation is not feasible, that standardization is most concerned.

Give Reports of Imports

Of the total agricultural imports into the United States, 15 per cent were crude rubber, 16 per cent raw silk, 12 per cent coffee, 10 per cent sugar, 4 per cent hides and skins and 3 per cent wool.

Doctor Howard Retires

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, has retired after 33 years of service in the Department of Agriculture, and is succeeded by Dr. C. L. Marlatt, who for the past five years has been associate chief in charge of the regulatory work of the bureau, and also chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Government Operation May Result

Government operation of Muscle Shoals appears to be the probable outcome of the long controversy over the disposition of the power and nitrate plants at that point. It is now proposed that the government should operate the big plants for five or ten years.—E. E. R.

FARMERS KILL DEER

Check Outbreak of Rabies—Issue Information on T. B. Work—Extend Forest Reserves—Starlings Spread.

Harrisburg, Pa.

ACCORDING to reports coming to the State Game Commission there are some farmers in Pennsylvania exercising the right to kill deer destroying crops and damaging their fields or orchards and in September over 100 were shot by owners or tenants while actually invading farms.

Exhibits Shown This Winter

Under arrangements being discussed the exhibits prepared by the state to illustrate the habits of the Japanese beetle, the corn borer and other pests and to familiarize people with their appearance may be kept traveling about during the winter. These exhibits have been features of the work of the Department of Agriculture during the summer and have been shown to many thousands of people at their county fairs. It is an interesting fact that the corn borer has reached the Susquehanna Valley counties, while the Japanese beetle has been turned up in Adams County.

To Combat Smut

Efforts of the State Bureau of Markets to secure better grades of wheat are being seconded by other branches of the Department of Agriculture in the form of a crusade against smut.

Rabies Outbreaks Checked

State reports indicate the outbreaks of rabies causing some alarm during the summer have been checked and that valuable material for future studies has been obtained in the handling of cases. Each outbreak has been followed up and data prepared as to cost.

Issue Pamphlet on Cattle

The State Bureau of Animal Industry has announced publication of a pamphlet dealing with cattle tested for tuberculosis, covering regulations for removal of infected cattle and all details in the way of information.

Cooperate in Purchases

Arrangements have been worked out for cooperation in the buying of lands by the forestry and game branches of the state government. Extension of forest reserves is about to start and the Game Commission in buying its lands for more preserves will link up where possible.

Interstate Oleo Law Holds

Attention has been attracted here by reports to legal officials of a test of interstate oleomargarine laws brought about by a prosecution in Erie. The action is the first in a long time and effect on enforcement of the oleo law is to be observed.

Are Studying Birds

State officials are about to supplement the studies made of crows and sparrows of recent years by a study of the spread of the starling and what effect it has upon market gardening, farming and the like.—T. C.

FIGHT TAX RATE

Discuss Feed and Feed Problems—Call Special Meeting of Grange—Growers Consider Spray Residue Problems.

Trenton, N. J.

IN THE program for agricultural development of affiliated farm organizations in New Jersey, a foremost effort this season will be a drive on farm taxes. Five years ago, the federation points out, the taxes took approximately one-sixth of the net acre profit, while increase in both tax rate and assessed valuation in many instances now wipes out the entire net profit.

Feed Dealers Convene

The Fifth Annual Convention of New Jersey Feed Dealers was held on October 20 at the State College of Agriculture in New Brunswick. This annual event is bringing about a better understanding between farmers and the trade, and each year the convention more nearly approaches the status of a business council on feed and feed problems.

Spray Residue Investigation

The New Jersey Experiment Station is now actively under way on its study of the spray residue situation in New Jersey, as made possible by an emergency fund of $6000 granted last month by the State House Commission.—B.

Short Courses Open

The short courses in agriculture at Rutgers University open fr twelve weeks, beginning on November 12th. Courses in vegetable gardening, fruit growing, poultry husbandry, dairying and general farming are offered.

Plan Special Session

A special session of the New Jersey State Grange is being planned for November to be held in Gloucester County to initiate another class of candidates before the annual meeting at Atlantic City in early December.

Leaves on Trip

Howard B. Hancock, Bridgeton, president of the Farm Bureau, is leaving the state for a year's trip to California, the Pacific Coast and Canada, where he will study the cooperative movement as it has been developed in the West.

Meet to Consider Spray Residue

The New Jersey Horticultural Society has called a meeting in Camden to consider the spray residue problem on fruit that is to be exported to Europe this winter. It is reported that some New Jersey fruit shipped abroad this summer contained an excessive amount of spray residue and the growers are expected to take steps to remedy the situation.

Start Drive for Members

The New Jersey Farm Bureu has started an intensive drive for members. A trained team of farmer-salesmen is visiting every farmer in the state to solicit their membership in the organization. It is teh plan of Secretary Harry E. Taylor, of the Farm Bureau, to visit every one of the 29,000 farmers in the state.—A. K.

MILK PRICE LOW

A Real United Dairy Organization May Result from Studies—New York Needs Better Grading of Products.

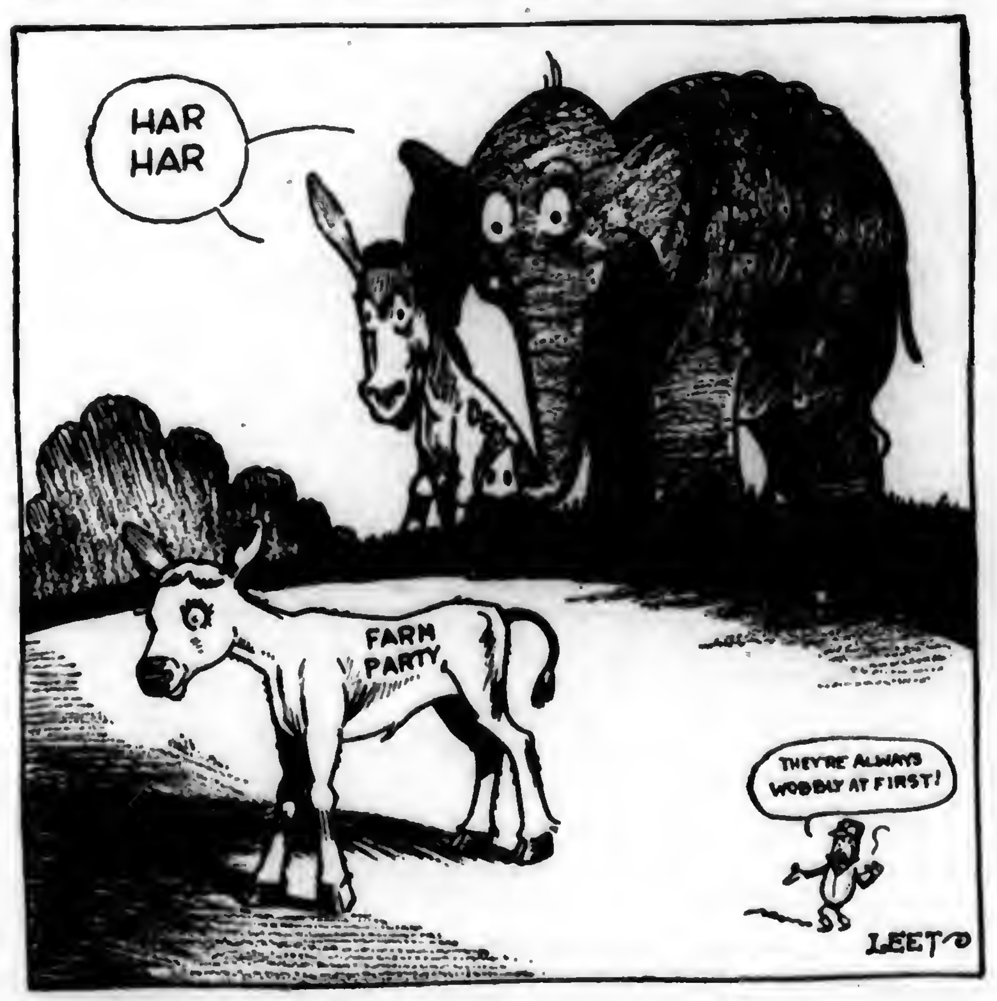
Ithaca, N. Y.

THE new advisory board which was supposed to represent all the dairy interests of the state and which really represents but two of the minor buying agencies, has lately announced its belief that farmers should have more money for milk and recommends an increase of 47 cents a hundred to take effect November 1st. This recommendation comes tardily, as the dairymen's own organization recommended such a raise to take effect August 15 and after attempts on the part of the above agencies to block it, according to published statements, the raise did go into effect on August 21st. The march of events of this sort but make more certain in time a real united dairy organization which will represent all producers and protect the industry in the East.

Needs of New York Agriculture

At a regional meeting of the farm and home bureaus and junior project interests in Cortland recently, Dr. Carl E. Ladd, state director of extension, enumerated the needs of agriculture of this state as better grading of hay, apples and potatoes in order to hold the market in these commodities, thousands of dollars in repairs to farm buildings, tile drainage and the use of more lime on the farms.—M. G. F.

SPEAKING OF THIRD PARTIES, WHY NOT THIS ONE.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FARM
PARTY
THEY'RE ALWAYS WOBBLY AT FIRST!
LEET

"I've discovered a new feeding wrinkle!"

On thousands of farms where real milk profits are being made during the winter months the old order of depending solely on the food ration for milking results has passed. Besides providing good feed dairymen now give equal thought to what happens to their expensive feed after it is consumed.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

TABULATION of our poultry experience to date:

Number of chicks bought May 3	510
Of this number we raised	494
Number died by accident and ennui	16
Cockerels sold	250
Number of pullets	244
Culled out	4
First egg laid	Sept. 10
Eggs laid first half of October	637
Per cent production on Oct. 17	33

I am not bragging; I am just telling you.

◆ ◆ ◆

FROM the above results it should not be concluded that chicks hatched May first will always do likewise. In the first place, ours are Leghorns and are well bred. In the second place, they were put in a new house located on grounds on which chickens never before grew. And in the third place they had such care and attention as few chicks get at the start. They are now five and one-half months old and weigh four to five pounds each.

◆ ◆ ◆

I DO not understand why there is not a greater use of creosote paints in the construction and renovation of poultry houses. We got the tip for its use at the New Jersey Experiment Station when there last spring. It is sold in most instances as shingle stain and may be had in a number of shades. It is thin and very penetrating and makes a splendid wood preservative. We used a brown shade on our poultry house and painted the perches, nests and dropping boards with it. No mites, lice or other vermin will thrive there.

◆ ◆ ◆

IS IT possible that quarantines may solve the traffic speeding problems after while? I see by the control committee's report that a total of 3,379,679 automobiles were stopped and examined by inspectors in the corn borer section last summer, and 5651¼ dozen ears of corn were found and confiscated. When we add to this number the cars that were stopped by other inspectors to examine for Japanese beetles, and those held up by enforcement agents looking for booze, it is altogether possible that in another year or two other quarantine inspections may make automobiling as slow and safe as was traveling in the horse and carriage days.

◆ ◆ ◆

I AM not much given to prophesying except about sure things, but I will prophesy now. Next year there will be an over supply of sweet corn and a tremendous slump in prices. Why? Because the price was good this year, and the plungers, seeing this, will jump in over their ears next year. They always do that. So long as farmers do not use their heads in the matter of producing, no farm relief measure Congress can pass will do an iota of good towards stabilizing prices.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE roadside market at Neshaminy Gardens is closed for the year. Many people still call at the place for produce, but the stand is not kept supplied and attended. It was a satisfactory season, considering the kind of weather that prevailed a good part of the year. During September and the first half of October it was fine, the traffic was good and the sales many. A large number of our regular customers began to buy of us last year. We find that most people are attracted by one thing and, stopping, buy others. We plan to erect an attractive shelter next year, and arrange for better display. We, also, expect to put up better signs. In these days of automobiles it is necessary for people to have several hundred feet of distance in which to make up their minds.

The Cheerful Plowman

At The Big Hotel

I THINK I acted pretty well when stopping at the big hotel. I am a farmer, that is true, but I am proud, I'm telling you, and when it comes to city stuff I do not, will not, take a bluff! I marched into the lobby there with quite a nifty, lordly air, my trousers pressed with style and charm, light overcoat across my arm! I acted just as if I knew the process there from B to Q, I tried to make the people see that this was old, old stuff with me!

When I stepped in, I tell you what, the bell-hops sprinted to the spot, they all laid hands upon my grip, I gave each one a fancy tip! "A room with bath!" I told the clerk, "A quiet room where I can work; back from the street, clear out of bounds of all disturbing traffic sounds!" "The seventh floor, is that all right?" "Yes, that will do me for tonight, but if there's too much noise, I feel, tomorrow you will change the deal!"

"Yes, yes, indeed!" he answered me, "our telephone, you know, is free; our dining-room I know you'll like, as fine a place as you will strike! You'll find our service just as nice, our bell-hops just as full of spice, as you have found them in New York, Jerusalem, Hong-Kong or Cork! You'll find them just as good, you will, as you found down in Louisville or Birmingham, or Saskatoon, or Winnipeg, Des Moines, or Boone!"

I didn't hunt a cheap cafe when meal time came, I rise to say; I marched down to the dining-room as dignified as any groom who ever stood before a bower on his most fateful wedding hour! I ordered all I wished to eat and left a tip both large and neat! I read the paper with the air of one who'd spent a lifetime there! When I checked out I paid my bill as tho I owned a mighty till, I hired a taxi to the train while bell-hops jumped with might and main! I tell you what, I take no bluff, I'm up on all this city stuff!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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Garden and Truck Crops

GILBERT S. WATTS, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Logan Spring Farm

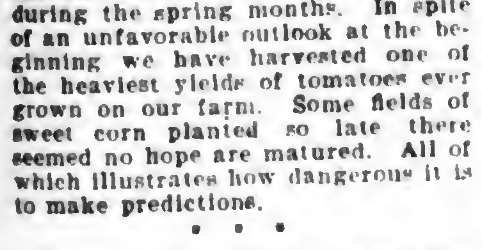
It Is Time to Get Root Crops into Storage

I HAVE just added to my small library a most interesting book, "Root Development of Vegetable Crops," by Professors Weaver and Bruner of the University of Nebraska; publishers, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.

Many surprises were in store. The root activity of a number of vegetable crops at depths below plowing levels is much greater than might be imagined, frequently reaching depths of 5 to 8 feet. The roots of a maturing lima bean plant ramified thru 200 cubic feet of soil. The roots of a ten-week-old garden beet had an extreme spread of eight feet and reached a depth of five feet. The main tap root had elongated at the rate of nearly an inch a day. Photographs of some crops showing the mass of roots exposed by washing away a few inches of top soil illustrate vividly the damage which may be done by cultivation that is too deep, especially as the plant approaches maturity.

• • •

Today, October 17, we picked all large tomatoes both green and colored, more than 100 bushels of them, for Jack Frost will certainly not hold off much longer. Frost data for Altoona, nine miles distant, record during the period 1896 to 1920 only two seasons in which killing frosts have been so long delayed. These dates are October 17, 1898 and 1900. The record of those years now practically stands broken as it will certainly not freeze today, this being written at noon.



Storage pit for root crops

The long growing season has indeed been welcome compensation for the backward weather experienced during the spring months. In spite of an unfavorable outlook at the beginning we have harvested one of the heaviest yields of tomatoes ever grown on our farm. Some fields of sweet corn planted so late there seemed no hope are matured. All of which illustrates how dangerous it is to make predictions.

• • •

Tomorrow we expect to begin digging and burying carrots and will start storing our largest celery in trenches. A little early, perhaps. Perhaps not. A week or ten days of rainy weather would bring the first of November dangerously near. It will feel good to have at least a part of these crops stored in time to eliminate serious risk from freezing.

• • •

A reader inquires, "What is the best way to store carrots for winter use and sale?"

The method shown in the sketch has been used successfully for beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, rutabagas, even potatoes and apples. The length of the pit will depend upon quantity to be stored. Select a well-drained location and with a common plow make two rounds, turning the furrows together. In making the second furrow of the first round run the plow close in to the first furrow to insure cutting out the middle. If the plowing is properly done we will now have a shallow trench about 8 inches deep, 3½ to 4 feet wide and filled with loose soil. Both edges are square cut and perpendicular. If we had thrown the furrows outward in the first place the edges would have been very ragged. By now running the plow the other way much of the loose soil may be shoved out of the trench. The remainder will be well pulverized, making it a light, fast job to finish clearing the trench with a shovel. It is important that the bottom of the trench be smooth and even. Then next winter when it is cold and stormy the contents of the pit may be removed cheaply and comfortably with a potato scoop.

• • •

Some growers prefer to put straw in the bottom of the trench. I have never been able to observe any benefit from this practice in the case of root crops, apples, of course, would be kept cleaner, and the straw is not only a nuisance when removing the roots but seems to harbor mice, rats and moles.

After the roots have been piled as high as they will stay without rolling down the whole is covered several inches deep with straw or hay, the longer the better, and then 4 to 6 inches of soil is placed over the pile. This covering soil is taken in such a manner as to open a shallow drainage ditch around the pit. Ventilation may be provided by inserting a four-inch drain tile in the top of the heap every 10 or 15 feet. If the tile is inclined at a sharp angle with the open end turned away from the prevailing direction of heavy rains, little water will enter. Or small peratures with attendant sprouting and possible decay.—G. S. Watts.

• • •

When hard freezing is in prospect the open ends of the tiles may be plugged with handfuls of straw. I prefer not to give any additional protection until the earth covering is practically frozen thru. In years of heavy snowfall I have often applied no further litter. In any event one must be guided by conditions. If manure is used it should not be put on so heavily as to heat. Too much protection will result in rising temperatures in the pit with attendant sprouting and possible decay.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Give Radio Talks

THREE radio talks on apples are scheduled to be broadcast from Philadelphia during National Apple Week which will be observed from October 31 to November 5th.

Mr. R. G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania. "Where do your apples come from?" to be broadcast from Station WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, October 31 at 6:50 P. M.

W. R. Whitacre, Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. "What variety of apples shall I buy?" Broadcast from WIP, Tuesday, November 1, at 4:00 P. M.

Dr. S. W. Fletcher, Pennsylvania State College. "A trip thru the apple orchards of the nation." Broadcast from WIP, Thursday, November 3, at 6:50 P. M.

Urge Use of Certified Sweet Potato Seed

THE use of certified sweet potatoes, treatment of the seed, dipping the plants before setting in the field, and the use of the multiple planting method were advised by Dr. William Martin, state plant pathologist, at the demonstration meeting on the John Wolferth farm, Gloucester County, N. J., October 7th. This is the largest sweet potato experiment plot in the United States and it draws visitors from many of the leading potato states of the country. This year's experiment shows that considerable gain has been made this year in solving some of the potato problems. Dr. Martin advised the growers to buy certified seed if they did not care to go to the trouble and expense of splitting the stems of the plants to see if they are free from the disease commonly known as stem rot.—A. K.

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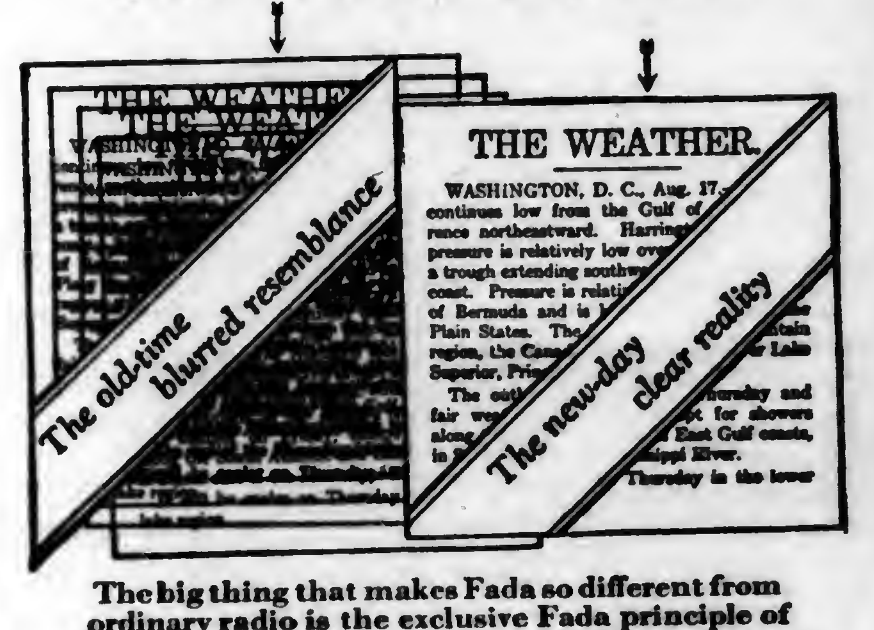
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THE WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.

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10

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

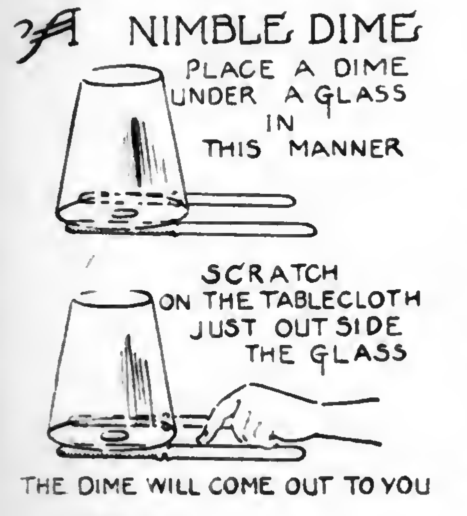
Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Friends:—I would like to become a member of the page. I have a cat named Strippie. He sure does like you to pet him. He won't catch peeps. He lays with the peeps and they all flock around him.

EGG LEMONADE

1 egg
1 cup cold water
Juice of 1 lemon
3 tablespoons sugar

Beat egg thoroly, add sugar and strained lemon juice. Add water


A NIMBLE DIME
PLACE A DIME UNDER A GLASS IN THIS MANNER
SCRATCH ON THE TABLECLOTH JUST OUTSIDE THE GLASS
THE DIME WILL COME OUT TO YOU

gradually and stir until well mixed. Serve cold.—Marion Sike, (X), York County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I would like to become a member of the Forum friends. I am sending some recipes.

STUFFED STEAK

3 pounds of round steak one inch thick
Make a stuffing of bread, one half a loaf or more mixed with medium-sized onion.
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons melted butter.

Stuff steak and sew, put in roaster with 1 cup of water. Roast until steak is tender and brown.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES & CORN

In a buttered baking dish put alternate layers of soft sifted bread crumbs, sliced tomatoes and green corn cut from the cob. Season with scraped onion, five chopped green peppers and salt. Have the last layer of tomatoes covered with three-quarters of a cup of cracker crumbs mixed with one-third cup of melted butter. Let cook about one-half hour. —Dorothy Edwards, (X), Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—When we get Pennsylvania Farmer the first thing I look at is the Forum page. As I read over the letters I came to Irene Zimmerman's letter saying she wished other Forum friends would give their opinions about country life and city life.

Well, I cannot say anything more about the great picture you see in the country but what Irene said is very true. If it were not for the country people the city people would have nothing to eat and would not have any good friends to go to visit in the country. The scenery would not be pretty if there were no farmers to plant large fields of corn, oats or wheat.

I am like Irene. I hope others will tell their thoughts about the same thing and I am sure you will. I like my school very much and also my teacher. The leaves are getting yellow, soon the mountain will be a golden brown. I think fall and winter are the best seasons of all.

As I read on the Forum page I saw there will be another contest. I wonder who will win this time?—Alenna Mae Rhine, (X), Juniata County, Pa.

I'm sure other Forum friends will write giving their opinion of country life and city life.

I received your letter describing the costume you're going to wear to our Make Believe Hallowe'en Party and I've entered your letter in the contest.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Editor:—Have you room for one more? I have two pet dogs. One is named Rock and the other is named Sugar Lump. I call her Sugar Lump because I think that is a nice name; don't you? I had a pet cat but she ran away. She liked to jump broom handles and jump in windows.—May Harris, (X), Caroline County, Md.

I suppose you miss your pet cat very much. Did it take a lot of time and patience to teach pussy to jump broom handles?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Friends:—On September 16 our teacher suggested that maybe we could get a truck and go to the Jennertown Fair. We all agreed to go. We had lots of fun. We saw bears, deer, monkeys, raccoons, porcupines, race horses, ponies, mules and wildcats. Three of us bought a ring to remember the fair. I wish we could go to a fair again. Were any of you Forum cousins at the fair?—Mary Umberger, (X), Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I guess you thought I was dead but I am well and I hope all the Forum friends are the same. I was very busy all summer and did not take time to write. I am going to join your Make Believe Hallowe'en Party. We had a big time on Friday, the 14th, at Spring Mills. It was community day. Every school in Gregg Township had to bring things to put on exhibition. —Thelma Beck, (X), Centre County, Pa.

I haven't yet received your letter describing the costume you're going to wear to our Make Believe Hallowe'en Party. Better send it along soon for there's only a few days left now.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Editor:—I am sending you a picture of our barn and cattle which I think is very good. I got a new express wagon for my birthday. I also have a Collie dog whose name is Micky, and a little yellow kitten whose name is Fusty.

PART OF OUR HERD
Grace Thompson, (X), Kent County, Del.

—Grace Thompson, (X), Kent County, Del.

Dear Forum Friends:—I am still wearing my Forum pin. I have been reading the Forum letters for a long time. I have been reading about your Make Believe Party. I think it will be grand.

I am going to take music lessons next summer.—Helen Beck, (X), Centre County, Pa.

I'm glad you're interested in our Make Believe Party. Have you mailed your letter describing your costume?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

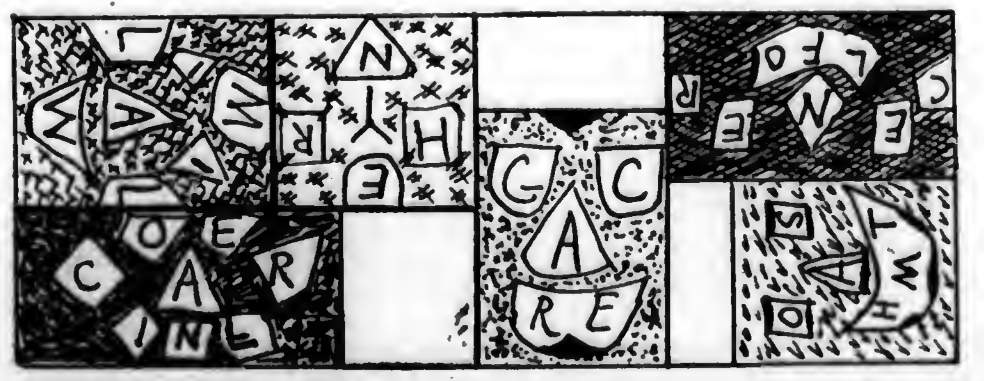
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Here we are at our Hallowe'en party and some of Our Little Folks—three boys and three girls—have prepared a surprise for us. Away last week they got their mothers to give them cardboard boxes. The boxes are different sizes, as you can see in the puzzle, but that doesn't matter because the children are different sizes, too. Then these Little Folks cut holes and slits in these boxes and covered the holes and slits with thin paper on which they had painted letters which, if correctly arranged, will spell the name of the child who made the box-lantern. Now, there they are, all lit up with candles inside and there is much giggling and chuckling among certain of our little friends as we begin to guess who made which box. They told me that they had put the queer-looking marks on the boxes to make them look extra spooky but that needn't keep you from having a good time trying to find out which box belongs to which youngster. It may look as tho you had to stand on your head to read some of them, but you needn't. Just turn your paper around and some letters will grin out at you right side up.

When you have found the names of these three girls and three boys, send them to me either on a postcard or in a letter so that your answer reaches me by November 5th. But, for goodness sake, don't make me guess which one of you is sending the answer, and please tell me your age, when your birthday comes, your address and the name of your county. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle in the October 8 issue (the puzzle about the words which you changed into the names of animals) is: BEAR, HORSE, BIRD, HORNET, FISH, DOG, COW, CHICKEN, LION, KITTEN, WHALE, SHEEP.

The prize winners are: Dorothea D. Benner, age 10, Coopersburg, Pa.; Jennie Louise Dunlap, age 7, Blairsville, Pa.; Harry Floyd, Jr., age 7, Columbia, Pa.; Hanna E. Gongaware, age 8, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; Edith Hagan, age 7, Newtown, Pa.; Arthur Hottenstein, age 11, Overton, Pa.; Ruth Linde, age 9, Orefield, Pa.; Anita V. Marvel, age 11, Townsend, Del.; Thomas Musser, age 9, Rebersburg, Pa.; Clarence Rutt, age 7, East Earl, Pa.



Hallowe'en Games

Drawing Contest—

Give every child a pencil and a piece of white cardboard and let him try to draw a bunny or a chicken. Give a prize for the best drawing.

Blind Man's Buff

A handkerchief must be fastened over the eyes of some one of the party who has volunteered to be the blind man; after which he is turned around three times, then let loose to catch any one he can. As soon as he succeeds in catching some one if he is able to mention the name of the person caught he is allowed to remove the handkerchief. The person caught then takes up the game and so on until everyone has had the opportunity to play the "blind man."

Another Fortune Game—

The game of fortune telling always causes lots of amusement. Cut off the top of a small pumpkin and scoop out the inside. Write the fortunes on small slips of paper and place them in the hollow pumpkin. During the course of the evening the pumpkin is passed from guest to guest and each one draws a slip containing his or her fortune. The following suggestions may help you in writing fortunes:

"You will have many ups and downs in life. You will go upstairs to bed, and come down stairs to breakfast."

"You will brighten the world wonderfully—if you use the right kind of polish."

"You'll remain an old maid, as mother had bid
To the end of your days, you'll be glad that you did."

"A bachelor you'll be as sure as fate
So give up seeking a life-long mate."

"The future will see you owning a bank
But you must be careful or you'll be a crank."

"Time will find you upon the stage
A Prima Donna of the age."

"A long life and a happy life
With friends fond and true.
Abundant wealth and best of health.
The future holds for you."

Two Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Cambria County, Amelia Kodosky. **Centre County**, Dorothy Chapman (X). **Chester County**, Clarabelle Chambers (X). **Clarion County**, Leota Elder. **Clinton County**, Ruth Baudabaugh. **Cumberland County**, Florence Eppley (X). **Franklin County**, James Hartle. **Huntingdon County**, Martha Fisher. **Juniata County**, Allena Mae Rhine (X). **Jefferson County**, Mary Kellar (X). **Lawrence County**, John Stewart. **Lehigh County**, Leila Danner (X). **Perry County**, Anna Kuhn. **Schuylkill County**, Betty Terrelbee. **Somerset County**, Mary Umberger (X). **Washington County**, Anna Pello. **Westmoreland County**, Earle F. Bolton (X).

NEW JERSEY

Hunterdon County, Anna Eckhardt (X). **Salem County**, Lolita Richman

NEW YORK

Montgomery County, Florence Wessels.

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Mary Harris (X), Dorotha Jones.

WEST VIRGINIA

Ohio County, Ruth Crupe (X).

PENNSYLVANIA

Berks County, Verna M. Eisenbower. **Bucks County**, William K. Chalfont (X). **Carbon County**, Edith Renner (X). **Centre County**, Helen Beck (X), Thelma Beck (X). **Chester County**, Clarabelle Chambers (X). **Crawford County**, Ralph Mahannah. **Franklin County**, Helen Fogelsanger. **Indiana County**, Alice Rhea. **Lancaster County**, Alta Zug, Guy B. Zug, Martin Fox (X). **Lehigh County**, Pearl Buss. **Luzerne County**, Harriet Marcy. **Schuylkill County**, Laura Straub (X), Myra Klingerman (X). **Somerset County**, Daisy Smalley. **Washington County**, Pearl Hallman (X). **Westmoreland County**, Gail Logan (X), Alta Fox. **Wyoming County**, Ruth Wilson.

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Eleanor Prudence Ewing.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

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Solomon
LOT
2

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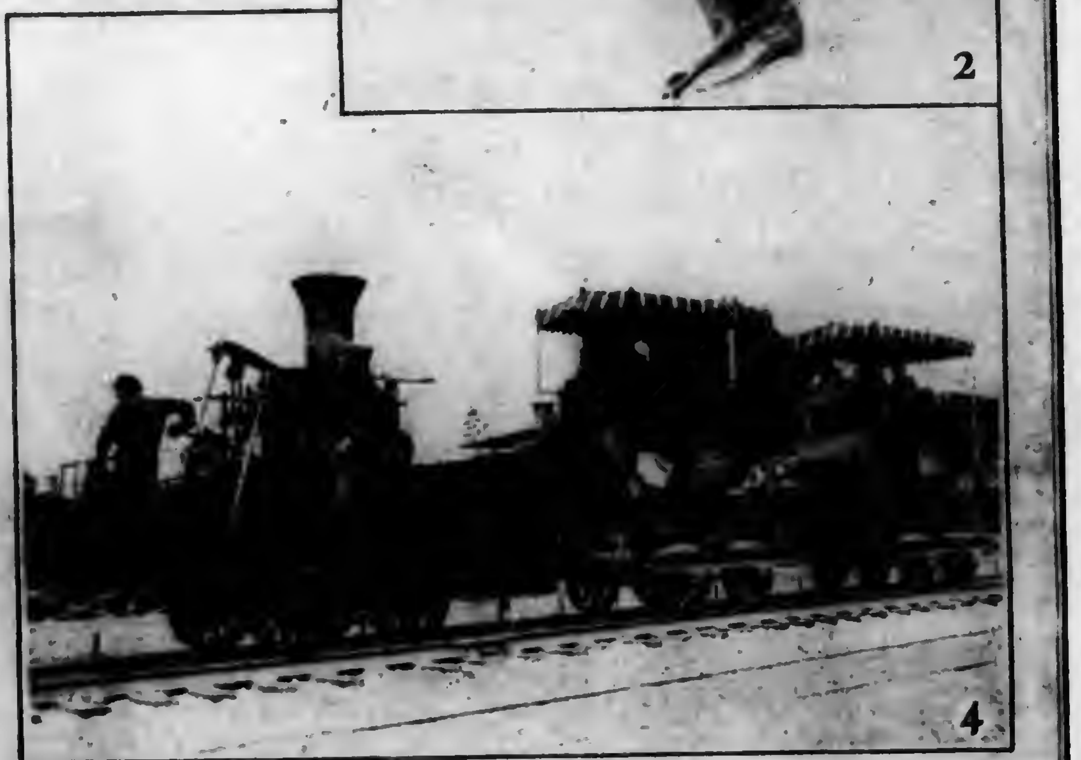
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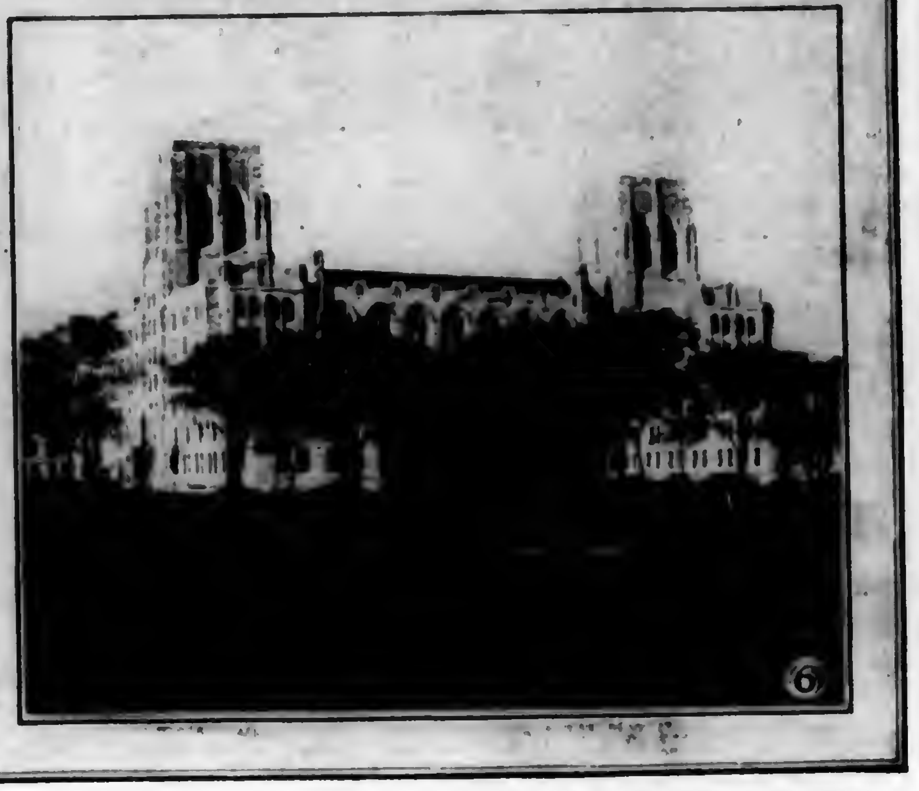
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(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—American Legionaires took part in several important public functions while in London. The women flag-bearers marching toward Westminster Abbey are from New York and Philadelphia.

2.—Nine-year-old Betty Lou Coupe is a student in an aviation school in Los Angeles. When she completes her course she will qualify as a full-fledged pilot.

3.—Governor Fisher, of Pennsylvania, throwing out the first ball at the beginning of the opening game of the World Series at Pittsburgh. Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the Pirates, is beside the Governor.

4.—Our great-grandfathers traveled in this style a hundred years ago.

5.—Fighting between the Northern Chinese and the Cantonese troops at Chinkiang, China, early this month, threatened great loss to American property. A shell passed thru a huge oil tank, causing an explosion which ripped off the top of the tank. British and American sailors joined forces in fighting the fire which resulted.

6.—The Albert Merritt Billings Hospital, recently completed, is being used as a clinic by the University of Chicago.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

One Hundred Dollars Offered!

Here Are Seven Prizes for Beautifying Your Home Grounds

The Awards

First Prize . . . **$50.00**
Second Prize . . **25.00**
5 Prizes each of **5.00**

The rules are simple:

1. A good, clear picture of the "eye-sore."
2. A good, clear picture of the beautiful scene.
3. A story telling all about it—not more than 300 words.

Contest starts today, and closes November 1, 1928.

NOW for a unique contest. Usually contests say $25.00 for the best, $10.00 for the next best, and so on. But this contest is different. For several months it will have to do with the very worst corners or rows about your home. Have you an "eye-sore" in your surroundings? Many farm homes have. Is there an old dilapidated fence crumbling to earth, and making a fine hiding place for hundreds of miserable weeds? Perhaps an old tumble-down building is disgracing your grounds. Maybe there are piles of refuse, tin cans, etc., or long neglected corners and paths, even driveways, have become wild riots of weeds. If you have one of these or any other "eye-sore," get your camera and take a good clear picture of the spot. That's the first part of the contest. Better do this right away, for spring is such a busy time, and it looks worse now.

That done, start planning and studying how to beautify the chosen spot. If you want suggestions and help, do feel free to write the Home Page Editor. If this fine autumn weather continues, you might even plant tulips before the ground freezes. If Jack Frost comes, arrange for spring planting and sowing. The contest will continue till November 1, 1928, so that the very latest flowers will have time to enter. After that time all letters and pictures will be judged.

Beautify your chosen place as best you can, and take a picture of the flowers in their prime. We need the two pictures, one miserable, one beautiful, together with a story of what you did and how you did it.

Men, women or children may enter. Why not enlist the interest of the whole family? Fifty dollars is a neat family purse just before Christmas. And best of all will be the priceless reward gained from transforming a homely spot into a bower of beauty. Get busy now, today, with cameras, and send in this photo with your full name and address. That means you have entered, and we may be able to help you from month to month.

Address Home Page Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Yard showing the effective screening of out-door toilet by the use of lilacs and high-growing shrubs.

Beauty Begins with Soap and Water

AN OLD proverb has it that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. Another way of saying the same thing is that the lover sees all things thru rose-colored glasses. The woman who appraises herself in the mirror, however, is a beholder with clear and critical eye. She seeks beauty, perhaps, but she sees her shortcomings. She eyes a tableful of cosmetics and wonders where to begin.

If she is wise she will begin with soap and water, and pretty nearly end with them, too, for given good health, a well-behaved digestion, a degree of outdoor exercise, the average complexion will take care of itself. All the beautifying it needs is the daily application of warm water and soap to keep it clean.

No Short Cut to Cleanliness

"There is an unfounded fear of the effect of soap on the skin of the face and scalp," says Dr. William H. Park, director of laboratories in the New York City Department of Health. "As an ordinary hygienic measure the face should be washed once a day with warm water and a good quality of soap." Even in this day of good and short-cuts, of labor-saving devices, there is no shorter cut to cleanliness than simply—cleanliness.

The method is so simple that it is usually tried only as a last resort and after much urging. Many women prefer to experiment with heavily scented cosmetics, put up in exotic containers and sold for several dollars. Some of them serve a purpose, many of them are useless, and few of them have for most skins the simple cleansing ability of the time-honored face wash. Those who suffer from facial blemishes, such as pimples and blackheads, should certainly try the soap and water cure, for theirs is a situation in which cleanliness is next to godliness. The soap used should be mild, and the warm water should be followed by a cold rinse.

Type of Skin Decides Type of Soap

The choice of a soap must be a matter of experiment, depending upon the state of one's skin, whether it be dry or oily. The dry skin needs a particularly mild soap, which may be followed by rubbing in a little cold cream. Neither the color nor the scent adds to the cleansing ability of the soap, tho they add to the pleasure of using it. These are matters of personal preference and taste. That many women like a delicate fragrance is evidenced by the tremendous popularity of colognes, toilet water, bath salts and perfumed soaps.

The care of the scalp, like the care of the skin, begins with cleanliness. It should be shampooed often enough to keep the hair lustrous and healthy. The nightly forty strokes with the brush are not to be despised even in the "bob" age, and it is well to remember that the comb and brush should both be thoroly washed in warm sudsy water at least once a week. It takes only a few minutes and it makes a great difference to the scalp.

Soap and water as aids to beauty are still for most women the best applications of all. Cleanliness is fundamental to beauty. It gives a daintiness of body as subtle as that daintiness of personality called charm.

Six Best Doctors

THE six best doctors anywhere,
And no one can deny it,
Are Sunshine, Water, Rest, Fresh Air,
Exercise and Diet.—Mrs. C. C. Garey.

Result Depends on Temperature

WHIPPING cream must contain 30 to 35 per cent milk fat and must be held at ice cold temperatures for several hours previous to whipping to obtain the best results.

Whipping should be done when the cream is cold, and better results will be obtained if the bowl and whipper are cooled with cold water previous to use. The best type of cream whipper is that known as the "turbine" beater which has a bladed wheel or paddle that spins on the bottom of the bowl. Beaters of this type whip the cream faster and stiffer than ordinary beaters.

Too much whipping is as bad as too little, so care should be taken to stop at the right point when the cream has reached a good degree of stiffness. Under ideal conditions this should be within two minutes. Properly whipped cream kept in a refrigerator should stay whipped for several days without any material change except possibly in flavor.

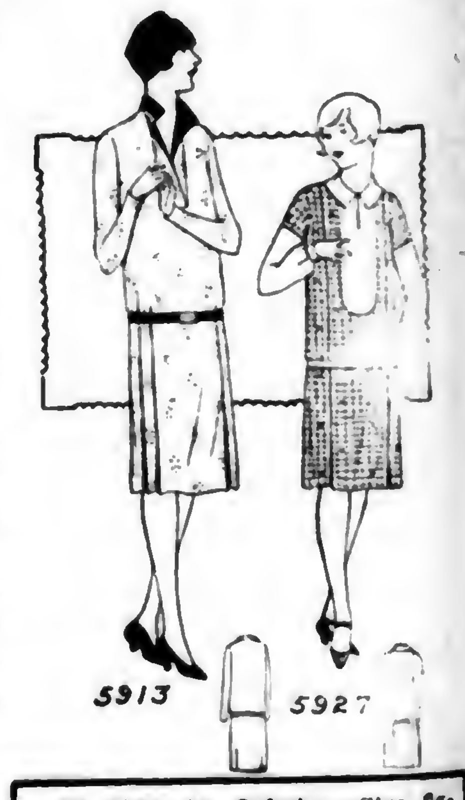
The New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., has a brief circular on cream whipping which is free upon request.

She Admits He's Right

HUSBANDS like to crow over a victory in some domestic problem, and when the victory is for good of all, it's fun to crow with them. For seven years, my husband has urged that we have no "big dinner" on Sunday, as he expressed it. Until recently I kept putting off planning that way but now we have real fun eating what's in the ice box.

Saturday I do what cooking is necessary, preparing a good roast, a meringue, custard pudding, baking cake and cookies, and see that fruit is on hand. When Sunday comes, we go to church and Sunday school, and come home to a picnic lunch or take it off to the woods. For an outdoor jaunt, the gallon thermos carries something hot, or we have bacon with eggs, or cheese toasted between slices of bread on a long fork.—E. R. D.

Becoming Lines in New Styles



5913

5927

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5913.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, vestee and belt. Pattern, 10 cents.

5927.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size will require 2¼ yards of 36-inch material with ⅜ yard of contrasting material for plastron, long sleeve portions and facing on collar, cuffs and belt. If made without the long sleeve portions ⅝ yard of contrasting material is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

The Story Thus Far

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backwoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina.

Some matter connected with the Regulators, rebels against the authority of His Excellency, Governor Tryon, called him back before he could carry out his threat to take me south with him.

Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave Philadelphia sooner than I had ever anticipated. Within a few weeks from the time of my uncle's unexpected visit I was well on my way to Carolina, with a message to Hunter, Chief of the Regulators. Many and varied have been my experiences on this journey. I have made strange acquaintances and at times it has been difficult for me to distinguish friend from foe. Krafft, a friend, handles me roughly during a narrow escape from the king's soldiers and I become angry.

I finally decided to leave Krafft and travel the remainder of the journey alone. I did not, however, travel any great distance by myself. It was two days later that I came upon Zion Alexander.

Alexander quarreled with one of Governor Tryon's men and for several days after we kept to the side roads. After parting from Alexander at Fort Lewis, I met another traveler, Haddock by name, who was in sympathy with the Regulators. From him I learned more about the situation in Carolina. That night we stopped over with Jim Butler, a friend of Haddock.

That night a group of Colonel Fanning's men seized Butler on a charge of treason. Haddock and I escaped and gathered together about forty Regulators who followed Fanning's men to Jackson's place where they were resting for the night. They released Butler. After I received a fresh mount I continued on to Betharaba.

Fanning ordered my execution but Major Dunston, whom I thought I had killed in a duel in Philadelphia, appeared and stopped it. Later, because Fanning had offended him, he helped me escape.

I rode toward Cross Creek, hoping to find Carnes and get some word of my uncle. On the third day I met Jennings, a trapper. Shortly afterward, we found Carnes. His train of powder had been captured by the Governor's men. Jennings planned to recapture the powder and led us to the farm of the White boys. A woman came out, said that the men were not at home, then went back into the house and barred the door.

Carnes began to expostulate at the delay. I was curious. Jennings seemed not the least bit perturbed.

Continued from last week

"I RECKON as how you might be a bit keerful too if folks were looking for you as hard as they are for the White boys. We'll just stay out here and act friendly and not too curious, and soon we'll get to talk to them. Jim's probably been sent for, and he'll tell 'em I'm all right."

"Tell who?" Carnes broke in. "There's nobody home but the woman."

Jennings laughed. "Don't look," he warned. "But there's two, three fellows watching us over in them vines yonder. They took out as soon as the hounds begun to give tongue. Don't get to acting hostile or you'll be picking lead out of your carcass. The White boys is good shots.

We sat there half an hour while the darkness came down. No one came near us. There was no sound of movement in the house. Finally there was a rustle in the woods to our right. We sat up.

"Jennings," called a sharp voice.

"Right here, Jim," responded the trapper. "Call your friends in. We want a pow-wow and durned quick."

Men began to shape in the dusk. I counted five. They approached silently, and their rifles were still ready.

"Jennings is safe enough," called the first one to reach us. "We'll chance his friends. Come in the house."

It seemed that the three White brothers had been visited by several patrols and had got pretty wary. Our visit had led them to get in two neighbors. In case we had been identified as Tryon's men they were of a mind to kill or capture us.

"That's the spirit," commended old Jennings, squatting before the fire with a bowl on his knee and a horn spoon in his hand. "Can you get two more like you?"

Two names were mentioned. The men lived close by. Jennings nodded.

"Go get 'em," he ordered. "And pick up two more rifles and a pistol or two. Now listen."

He told of the powder train and its fate. The five listened in silence. Then one of the neighbors spoke.

"I heard about them wagons. They come by south of here today. Likely they'll stop for the night up by Leinbacks."

"How far?" asked Jennings.

"Ten mile—maybe less."

James White moved over to the fireplace. He took a charred brand out of the ashes, and then looked around.

"Mary," he said, "lend me that pan a minute."

He held the polished surface up before his face, then began to draw long black streaks with the charred stick down his face.

"War paint," he explained. "The rest of you better do this too. The men who do what we're going to do will be outlawed. No use letting the governor know who we are."

I began to perceive that this was to be a desperate business. Not only this trick of White's but his attitude in inquiring as to Carnes and me showed it. He was evidently not minded to take risks with men on whose courage and fidelity he could not rely. Carnes, with a wink at me, told at length of my duel and trip south. He said nothing of my protests of loyalty to the King, an omission for which I was grateful. Carnes, of course, as an agent of the Boston Sons of Liberty, needed hardly any further voucher. Fortunately, some papers were on him that proved his identity beyond doubt.

OF MY own feelings, it is difficult to speak. I was thoroly frightened at the idea of falling again into Fanning's hands. I hardly liked the idea of taking arms against agents of the government. Yet in spite of this, there was a certain curiosity, a lure of exciting enterprise, which drew me on despite my apprehension. I felt, however, some guilt on account of the capture of the powder. If I had used my head better and come south with better speed, the powder might have been safe in the Regulators' hands.

The others showed no doubt that I was a full-blown rebel. One found a pistol for me. Another equipped me with powder horn and bullet pouch. White himself daubed charcoal over my face till I looked, as Carnes said, with the white rims around my eyes, "like a badly scared nigger."

We set out, two by two, down the road an hour before midnight. It was fairly light, a fact that worried me first, till White declared that the timber by the probable camping place was so dense that the starlight would put us in no danger of discovery.

Two more men joined in after a mile or so. We were nine in all, not a great number to attack a troop of cavalry. Indeed it was hard for me to believe that we were riding on any such errand. There was hardly any wind; the fields to right and left lay quiet under the sky; even the woods we passed thru hardly rubbed boughs together or set their leaves to whispering. No one spoke, and, half dozing in my saddle, I thought for a moment I was back in Philadelphia riding home alone after an evening at a hospitable country house.

But the next instant, the man in the lead voiced a low warning as we turned off a new road. I saw a file of shaggy ponies ahead of me with a buckskin-clad rider on each. A blackened face showed as the rider ahead turned to pass the word on to me. I came to myself with a start. This was Carolina, and I was riding with the outlaws of the back country.

AN HOUR later we halted. There was a whispered consultation at the head of the line and a man went off to the left at a gallop. Another dismounted and worked his way cautiously along the road ahead. The rest dismounted and I followed their example.

Carnes came back to me presently.

"This man White is a soldier," he declared. "One fellow goes up ahead to see if any reinforcements have come by for the train. The farmers along the road will know. Another is going to stalk them from here and lay out a path for us."

Word was passed back that White wanted a council. We tied our horses and came together.

"My plan is this," said he. "We attack with a rush, drive the guard away from the wagons. Then while the rest keep up the fight, two of us will lay trains to the wagons, give the signal and we'll all break for the timber. Ten minutes will do it or less; and it will take that long for them to find out how few we are."

But Carnes was on his feet and protesting. The Regulators needed powder, he swore. Had he come all the way from Boston to blow up what the Sons of Liberty had paid for? Drive off the guard, yes, but hook up the teams and get away to the west.

"Waddell is at Salisbury," White commented. "Even if we could get away, and that I doubt, he would have word in a few hours. By daybreak, a regiment would be hunting us. You cannot run a race with wagons."

I HAD been thinking and now spoke up rather diffidently. It seemed clear, of course, White was right, we could not carry off all the powder. But what if Waddell thought all the powder had been blown up? If we could make him think that, and still get a wagon away, the pursuit might not be so vigorous. He would send in pursuit of the wagon train, but, since the Regulators were gathering against him, would he go to much effort right now to try to find men who might be presumed to know the country and who would probably be safely hid?

On this the men were of two minds. There was much talk back and forth until someone whistled from the road and one of our men came in. It was the one who had been sent to scout the camp.

"Right where we figured," he exclaimed. "Everybody dead asleep, too, and so far as I could see, only twelve or fourteen men.

"Nearer twenty," Carnes expostulated. "There were that many in the troop that jumped me."

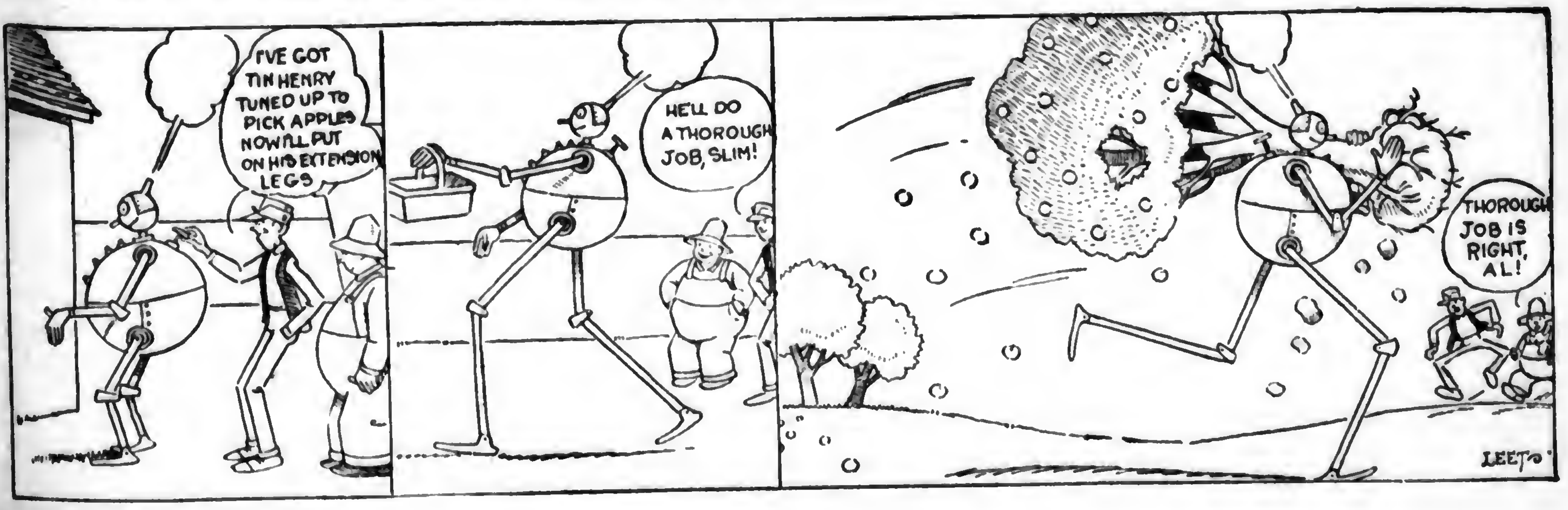
White, shrewder, asked about the presence of saddle horses. The scout said there could be only a few. The horses he had seen were hardly more than enough to handle the wagons.

Fifteen minutes later, the rider sent ahead came pounding back. "Fraser says fifteen or twenty mounted men went past about dusk toward Salisbury," he reported.

White gave an exultant laugh. "We've got them," he declared. "They figure they're close enough to Salisbury to be safe and the escort has gone on.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Look out for the backfire, Slim* : : : : : : By Leet



I'VE GOT TIN HENRY TUNED UP TO PICK APPLES NOW I'LL PUT ON HIS EXTENSION LEGS
HE'LL DO A THOROUGH JOB, SLIM!
THOROUGH JOB IS RIGHT, AL!
LEET

Markets

October 21, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—CAULIFLOWER, Long Island, crate, best, $2.25@2.50; poorer lower. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, in the rough, 75@90c; washed, $1@1.15. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, $1.50@1.75; few, $2; Michigan Highball, crate, washed, loose, 75@85c; washed, bunched, 80@90c. CUCUMBERS, N Y, bu bskt, $1.75@2; few higher. LETTUCE, Iceberg, crate, California, $2@3.25; mostly $2.75@3; Colorado, best, $2@2.25; poor, 50c. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 medium to large Indiana, N Y and Ohio yellows, $1.50@1.65; Mich, large yellows, $1.75; few higher; Spanish, crate, 72s, $2.25; 50s, $2.55@2.50. PEPPERS, N J, bu hmpr, green, 65@75c; red, 90c@$1; ½-bbl hmpr, green, 75c@$1.15. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Maine Cobblers, best, $3.10@3.15; Green Mountains, $3.20@3.35; Penna whites, $3@3.15; Minnesota, white $2.75@2.90; Wisconsin, $2.90@3.15; Michigan Russet Rurals, $2.90@3.10; N Y whites, $3.15@3.25; Idaho, cwt, sacks Russet Rurals, $2.10. SWEET POTATOES, Va, bbl, No 1 yellows, $2.35@2.40; N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.25@1.50; Md, bu hmpr, $1. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, rough, 75@90c; washed, $1@1.15.

Vegetables (home-grown supplies)—BEANS, bu bskt, $1.50@6. BEETS, doz bchs 20@25c. CABBAGE, bu bskt 50@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CORN, bu, white and yellow, $1.50@2.50. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 40@50c. ONIONS, doz bchs, 15@20c. SPINACH, bu bskt, winter, 50@75c. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip bskt 35@75c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, N Y, Wolf Rivers and Alexanders, $1.75@1.85; Kings $1.65@1.75; Twenty Ounce, $2; Maiden Blush, $2; Wealthies, $1.50@1.75; Penna, Yorks, $1.40@1.50; Ohio, Jonathans, $2@2.25; Va, unclassified, Stayman Winesaps, $1.25@1.50. GRAPES, N Y, Concords, 4-qt, best, 25@27c; 12-qt bskt, 60@62c; few 65c; 2-qt bskt, 14@16c; Penna, 12 qts, 60@65c. PEARS, N Y, bu bskt, Bartletts, No 1 best mostly $2@2.25; poor low as $1.75; choice, 90c@$1.25; Seckels, large, $3.25@3.65. QUINCES, N Y, bu bskt, No 1, $2@2.25.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Slow, around 10@25c lower; top, $11.80; bulk butchers, 180 lbs down, $10.50@11.25; packing sows, $10.00 downward.

Cattle—Nominal.

Calves—Slow, steady; best vealers, $17.50.

Sheep—Slow; about steady; top choice lambs, $14.25; good and choice, $12.50@14.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $18@18.50; standard timothy, $16@17; No 2 timothy $14.50@15.50; No 3 timothy, $13@14; No 1 light clover mixed, $16@16.50; No 2 light clover mixed, $14@15; No 1 clover mixed, $17@18; No 2 clover mixed, $14@16; No 1 clover, $17@18; No 2 clover, $14@16.

Oats—No 2 white, 53@54c; No 3 white, 51@52c; No 4 white, 49½@50½c.

Yellow Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, 95@96c; No 3 yellow shelled, 93@94c; No 4 yellow shelled, 90@91c; No 5 yellow shelled, 87@88c; No 6 yellow shelled, 83@85c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $13@14; fair to good, $11.50@13; common, $10@11.50; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls, good, $7@7.75; medium, $6@7; calves, choice, $18@18.50; fair to good, $14.50@16; common, $10@13; Tennessee, choice, $15@16; fair to good, $11@13; common, $6.50@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7@7.50; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6.25; lambs, spring, extra, $14.75@15; medium, $12.50@14; common, $8@11.

Hogs—Nearby handy weights, $12@12.25; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $10.50@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18; No 2, $16@17; No 3, $15@16; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $16.50@17; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevators, No 2 red winter, $1.35½ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.32½ bid; lower grades selling at the usual trade discounts.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 58¾@59¾c; some heavy stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 51@54c; extras, 92 score, 50c; 91 score, 47½c; 90 score, 44½c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40c; 86 score, 39c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 29½c; longhorns, round lots, 28½c; jobbing, small lots, 30@31c; single daisies, fresh, 28½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 48@55c; fresh eggs, 55@60c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.50 ea; springers, 50c@$1 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—Beans string, 20@25c ¼ pk; beans, lima, 12@15c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; cabbage, 5@18c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 10@30c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; corn, 25@35c doz; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; Spanish, 5@10c ea; potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk, $1.15@1.35 bu; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; parsley 1@3c bch; peas, 35c ¼ pk; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes 10@15c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@40c ½ pk; crabapples, 15@20c ¼ pk; grapes, Concord and white, 20@25c 3-lb bskt; pears, 15@25c qt; plums, 10@20c qt; peaches, 25c qt; quinces, 25@30c ¼ pk.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending October 22, 1927—Market active. Canadians and northwesterns in feeder flesh predominating in week's receipts; no grain-fed steers on market; compared with week ago, beef steers strong to 25c higher, spots up more; top, $13; average weights, 1350 lbs; best yearlings, $12.75; bulk of sales, $10.50@11.50. Bulls and heifers steady, cows sharing steer advance, all cutters steady; bulk medium bulls, $7.25@8.25, butcher cows, $6.50@7.50; cutters, $1.50@6; stockers and feeders strong to 25c higher; numerous loads 875@975-lb qualified kinds, $10.25@10.75; bulk, $8.50@9.50; yards show good clearance. Calves steady; top vealers, $17.50. Hogs show about steady with week's advance.

Receipts for Saturday's market: cattle, 26 cars; 11 Canada, 5 Virginia, 5 Chicago, 3 St Paul, 2 Tennessee, containing 779 head, 23 trucked in. Total cattle, 802 head, 15 calves, 252 hogs, 48 sheep. Receipts for week ending October 22, 1927: cattle, 237 cars; 71 Canada, 59 Virginia, 51 St Paul, 22 Chicago, 11 West Virginia, 6 Tennessee, 5 Ohio, 2 Penna, 2 Buffalo, 2 Iowa, 2 New York, 1 Kentucky, 1 North Carolina, 1 Indiana, 1 Maryland, containing 7117 head, 91 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 7208 head, 129 calves, 1291 hogs, 428 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: cattle, 332 cars, 122 Virginia, 68 St Paul, 40 Chicago, 10 West Virginia, 18 Tennessee, 13 Canada, 6 New York, 5 St Louis, 5 Pittsburgh, 1 Kansas City, 3 Penna, 2 Kentucky, 2 North Carolina, 1 Buffalo, 1 Iowa, 1 Indiana, 1 Michigan, containing 9483 head, 93 trucked in from nearby farms. Total 9576 cattle, 236 calves, 1021 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$12.25@13.25
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	12.00@13.25
Good, 950@1100 lbs	11.25@13.00
Medium, 950 lbs up	10.00@12.00
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@10.00
Cows:—	
Choice	7.75@9.00
Good	6.25@7.75
Common and medium	4.50@6.25
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	15.50@17.50
Medium	12.50@15.50
Cull and common	6.00@12.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	11.00@13.00
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	12.50@13.50
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	12.25@13.25
Rough stock	8.50@11.00

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.26; hay, baled timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38@39; shorts, $38@39; hominy, $46@47; middlings, $45@46; linseed, $56@$57; gluten, $46.50@47.50; ground oats, $45@46; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55c; eggs, 45@50c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@22c; springers, 18@23c; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@20c ½ pk, 90c@$1.25 bu; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 5@10c hd; celery, 5@20c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 5@8c bch, 10@12c box; beets, 5c bch, 5@10c plate; turnips, 10@12c ¼ pk; carrots, 5c bch, 10c box; endive, 5@10c hd; lima beans, 25@30c qt; tomatoes, 10@15c box; pumpkins, 20@25c ea; corn, 30@35c doz; spinach, 10c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk, $1@2 bu; peaches, 15@30c ¼ pk.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.25; corn, $1; rye, 90c; oats, 50c; bran, $36 ton; middlings, $45 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, lb, 48½@49c; choice, 47@48c; do, good, 45@46c; do, prints, 49@51c; do, blocks, 48@50c; do ladles, 37@38c; Md and Penna rolls, 33½@36c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 33½@35c; store-packed, 33½c; dairy prints, 33½@36c; process butter, 41@42c.

Eggs—Street sales small lots nearby current receipts, candled, 46@48c, some higher.

Live Poultry—Old chickens, hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28c; do, 4@4½ lbs, 26@27c; do, 3@3½ lbs, 16@20c; Leghorns and other light stock 16@20c; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@18c; old roosters Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens colored, 3 lbs and over, 28c; smaller, 25@27c; Leghorns, as to size, 23@27c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 40@45c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 25@26c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 23@24c; all kinds smaller, 17@18c. Guineas young, 2 lbs and over, each, 85@90c; smaller, 50@65c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 29@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 49½@49¾c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 48½@49¾c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 42@48c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 34½@35c; do, No 2, 33½c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered extra firsts 48@52c; do, firsts, 39@46c; do, seconds and poorer, 28@37c; eggs in storage, extra fancy, 35@37c; do, fancy, 33½@34½c; do, good to prime, 30@33c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 73@75c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 49@71c; nearby pullets, 37@45c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 60@66c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 70@75c; do, express, unquoted; Pacific Coast, whites, firsts to extra firsts, 53@66c; Pacific Coast whites, pullets, 30@38c.

Cheese—Firm; New York state whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@29c; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 27@29½c.

Live Poultry—Quiet; chickens, by freight, 20@25c; by express, 17@26c; fowls, by freight, 18@28c; by express, 15@30c; roosters, by freight, 16c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh, 22@42c; fowls, fresh, 19@33c; frozen, 18@32c; old roosters, 15@22c; turkeys, spring, 40@55c; frozen, 40@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@14.50; state bulls, $4@7.75; cows, $2.50@7.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $9@18.50; lightweight culls, $9@10; grassers and fed calves, $5@7.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@7; culls, $2.25@3.50; lambs, choice to prime southerns, $14@14.50; mediums, $11@13; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $11.50@11.90; pigs, $12@12.50; heavy hogs $11.25@11.50; roughs, $8@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment: City bran, $35.50; middlings, $36.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $47, nominal; western feed bran, $34.50, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $35.50; flour middlings, $41; red dog, $46, all in 100-lb sacks all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $41.75, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43.75; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $51.80 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $23@24; No 2, $21@23; No 3 and poorer, $18@21. Straw, large bales, rye, $22@23.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.45⅝; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.37⅞; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.34⅝; No 2 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.50⅞. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.00⅝; No 3 yellow 98¼c. OATS, No 2 white, 59¼c; No 3 white, 56¾@57¼c; No 4 white, 55¼@56¼c; ordinary white, clipped, 59¼@59¾c; fancy white clipped, 63¼@64¾c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.07⅜. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 89⅜c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Few sales good to choice hogs, 230@270 lbs, $11.50@11.75; most 160@210-lb, $10.50@11.35; best packing sows around $10; bulk, $9.25@9.60; pigs mostly $9@9.75.

Cattle—Western grass steers 25@40c higher; mostly steady; bulls unevenly lower; vealers, $11 and lower; stockers and feeders better; fed steers, $11.35 for lightweights scaling 1021 lbs; heavyweights, $12.75; highly finished heifers, $15.15; best westerns, $13.60; bulk slaughter westerns, $10@11.50; best western heifers, $10.35; others downward to $9.50 for better grades; $7.75@9 for medium to common kinds; bulk, western cows, $8 downward.

Sheep—Westerns firm; around $13.50; fat lambs closing 15@25c lower; sheep strong to 15c higher; feeding lambs, 25c higher; quality and weight considered. Week's tops: Fat range lambs, $14.10; fat natives, $13.75; fed clipped lambs, $12; slaughter yearling wethers, $10.50; fat ewes, $6.65; feeding lambs, $14.25.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, October 22, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 46@47c; ½-blood combing, 46@47c; ⅜-blood combing, 46@47c; ¼-blood combing, 47@47½c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 46@47c; ¼-blood combing, 47@47½c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 43@44c; ⅜-blood, 45@45½c; ¼-blood, 45@45½c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, October 22, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $14.75 bid; October, $17.90; December, domestic, $17.75; December, imported, $14.75 bid; March, imported, $17.75. Alsike, cash, $14.90 bid; December, $15.10 bid; January, $15.30 bid. Timothyseed, cash, $1.85; December, $1.90 bid; March, $2.10.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, October 24, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$34.00
Spring bran	33.50
Soft winter wheat bran	35.70
Hard winter wheat bran	35.50
Standard middlings	35.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	38.70
Flour middlings	40.00@43.00
Red dog flour	46.00
White hominy	38.70
Yellow hominy	38.70
Gluten feed	41.30
31 per cent cottonseed meal	43.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	45.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	47.50
34 per cent linseed meal	50.70

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .49⅛	$ .48¼	$ .48	$ .47¼
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.50	.47	.40½	.46½
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia)	2.62½	2.52½	2.42½	..
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	12.25	12.00	11.75	9.12½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	16.50	17.00	16.50	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.35½	1.39	1.39	1.51
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.59¼	.59¼	.60½	.57½

Markets Show Irregularity

Review of the Week Ending October 22

POTATOES—The eastern potato markets showed a stronger tone during the early part of the week but trading was limited and the week ended with prices about steady. Rainy weather was partly responsible for the limited trading. Shipments were heavy with Maine and Minnesota the heaviest shippers. Shipments from Pennsylvania ran around 25 cars a day.

EGGS—Fancy fresh eggs were scarce in New York and prices were higher. Most receipts were irregular in quality and poorer grades sold slowly. Receipts of large fancy white eggs from nearby sections were lighter and the market was firm at higher prices. Lots showing irregularity in quality sold rather slowly.

POULTRY—The live poultry market was irregular and prices were dependent upon quality. Offerings were more than ample for trade needs. There was a good demand for fancy fowl but the lower grades were dull. Chickens sold slowly except when strictly fancy. Receipts of dressed poultry were liberal and trading was moderate.

BUTTER—The butter markets were unsettled. Prices advanced on practically all markets up to Wednesday but on Thursday prices dropped slightly. On Friday prices again advanced and closed about one-half cent higher than on Monday. The movement of better grades from storage increased.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was weak and prices on top hogs were about 30c lower at the close than last week. The better grades of beef steers were firmer while other grades held about steady. She stock was generally steady while vealers dropped sharply. Heavy calves were steady to 25c lower. Sheep and feeding lambs advanced but fat lambs declined.

HAY—The hay markets were generally firmer due to lighter receipts at most points. Country marketings were reduced by the heavy rains and the pressure of fall work on the farm. Timothy prices were firm on top grades but lower grades sold slowly.

GRAIN—The grain markets weakened during the week and prices dropped sharply. Wheat future prices declined about 3c per bushel due to a heavier movement from Canada. Corn was lower on account of the improvement in crop conditions and increased offerings. Oats were influenced by the declines in other grains and closed lower.

FEED—The mill feed market weakened altho cottonseed meal was firm. Lower grain prices and good pasturage were responsible for the lighter demand for feeds. Wheat bran was lower while shorts and heavier feeds declined sharply. Cottonseed meal was higher at most markets. Hominy feed prices dropped but gluten feed was steady.

APPLES—Truck receipts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey increased in New York and Philadelphia and prices held firm for the best fruit. There was a good demand in both these markets for good apples. During the past week there has been a noticeable improvement in the quality of the apple receipts in Philadelphia.

County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—Except in a few spots we have had no serious frosts to hurt the corn. Most of it is in shock and we will have a fair crop of good quality. We have had favorable weather for the wheat and it looks good. The wet weather of the past 10 days has delayed the apple picking. On account of storms and a larger amount of culls due to scab and worms the commercial crop will not be as large as forecasted on September 1st. Milk cows are in good demand and good grades bringing up to $150 and $175. Chickens are not starting to lay as well as usual. Wheat, $1.28; oats, 50c; new corn, $1; milk, $3; eggs, 44c.—A. R., Oct. 18.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.—Up to date, October 11, we have had only two severe killing frosts—October 8 and 10—and the autumn weather has been ideal for harvesting products of all kinds. Our greatest handicap has been that previously the season has continued so cold and backward that there was very little to harvest. Apples are conspicuous by their absence, so much so that evidently they have no price; they are simply out of market. Potatoes are $1@1.25 per bushel, eggs, 50c; butter, 45c; tomatoes, $1 bu; peaches, $2@2; plums and pears about the same price as apples; grapes, $70 ton at canneries, 75c@$1 per 20-lb basket over the adjoining territory. Threshing and silo filling are well advanced but not nearly finished. No fall plowing in evidence. One thing we are particular about doing, and that is cleaning up the corn and potato fields. Corn borers are not profitable property nor is such a universal potato blight as we had this year wholly desirable. We're hoping for less mosaic disease in our beans next year, too, but we're not sure of acquiring it.—E. M. A., Oct. 17.

Juniata County, Pa.—Had a very heavy rain yesterday and last night, the first in two weeks. A severe electric storm passed over the county on September 29th. It was accompanied by a downpour of rain and terrific wind, doing considerable damage to freshly sowed wheat fields. In some sections barns were unroofed and smaller buildings blown down and corn fields flattened. A few farmers had to sow their wheat the second time. Corn is a better crop than was expected earlier in the season. Threshing is about finished. Stinking smut was very injurious in some sections. Apples are very scarce and of inferior quality. Cider for apple butter selling high. Potatoes are rotting. Second crop of clover good, a great deal of clover seed being cut.—C. B. L. Oct. 4.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Had several light frosts but they have done no damage. Much of the corn too green yet to put in shock. Silos all filled. All the corn was put in silos that they would hold as it is too green to husk. Early-sown wheat looking well. Some seeding done last week. Potatoes a short crop in this part of the county and are subject to rot. Some selling at $1, others holding for $1.25. Wheat and oats were a short crop and in some cases were hauled in damp and spoiled. Apples more plentiful than expected; hand picked $1 bu; cider, 15c gal. Dealers paying for wheat, $1.20; corn, $1.10; oats, 45c; butter, 45c; eggs 46c; lard, 15c; chickens, 23c.—J. H. H., Oct 17.

Monroe County, Pa.—The Octogenarian Society held their annual banquet at Canadensis on September 17 and elected Edwin B. Gearhart, 96, of Tannersville, president. The Monroe Grange No. 64 met with Pomona Grange September 24th. Frosts were visible on September 21, 22 and 23; no damage done. Sunday school conventions are being held in each of the eight districts of the county with good attendance and programs. Apple crop light, little cider is being made, presses are nearly idle. The drought was broken on October 3 when a heavy south rain lasted thruout the night. Farmers are plowing and sowing wheat. Buckwheat crop all harvested. Light crop is reported. Price $2 per 100 lbs. Corn is ripening with about a third cut. Crop is fair. Heavy frost occurred on October 11 freezing the corn and all other crops and vines. Veal calves, 14c; chickens, 25c; potatoes, $1.75; oats, 70c; pigs, $5 each.—G. S., Oct. 13.

Passaic County, N. J.—The weather for the past month has been about seasonable with rather a small amount of rainfall. The last week in September and first of October was rather warm. Our first frost occurred on the morning of October 11 but it was not hard enough to do much damage. The markets are about average for this time of year. Everybody is trying to clean up before frost begins and rushing their crops to market. This makes them slow as the demand is limited for most things. Last Saturday was a very slow market but Tuesday was a little better. Apples are in good demand for good stock in selling for 75c to $1 a basket. Beets about $2 per 100, carrots about the same. Celery was very slow last Saturday but Tuesday it picked up with hearts selling from $1 to $1.25 per doz for good stock. Peppers in fair demand at $1@$1.25 bu., depending on size, red $1.50; cabbage about $1.25 bbl. Grapes are in plentiful supply with a rather poor demand as the weather has been too warm for wine making and the price is down to 75c@$1 per basket.—N. D., Oct. 11.

Potter County, Pa.—Weeks of warm weather gave us a fine harvest time but lack of rainfall dried up the pasture land. These conditions have greatly reduced the milk supply. The first killing frosts have arrived. Buckwheat gave a fine yield and corn ripened much better than we had reason to expect. Farmers are digging potatoes. The crop is turning out well in view of the fact that blight and rot were present. Many trucks are taking potatoes to nearby cities. Eggs are scarce in local markets. A well-loaded apple tree is an unusual sight. A 100-mile trip proved this to be true of nearby counties also. Local prices: eggs, 50c; butter, 50c; chickens, 20@22c; potatoes, 90c; cheese, 25¾c; grapes, 8c.—M. C. S., Oct. 10.

Tioga County, Pa.—The weather for the past month has been pretty dry. Many farmers are short of water. There was a light frost the night of September 21 but not many things were hurt until the night of October 8 when we got a hard freeze. Most silos are filled. The crop was rather short but the good hay crop will offset it. Not much field corn that matured. Threshing still going on. Buckwheat a better crop than common. Cabbage is not heading well. Very little plowing has been done. Weather has been dry for wheat. All fruit a very short crop. The dry weather has been splendid for curing grain. Buckwheat $1.65 cwt.; potatoes, 80c bu.; eggs, 40c.—B. L., Oct. 11.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

A GOOD statistician could tell you the per capita consumption of apples and while I do not know that figure, I am sure that my family is doing their share. Last week I bought a basket of Smokehouse apples and we have enjoyed apple pie, apple cake and several varieties of applesauce ever since. Small boys seem to be hungry most of the time and mine are no exception to the rule. They hunt the apple basket several times a day and the apples seem to satisfy them without spoiling their appetite for the next real meal.

Smokehouse is a mighty fine apple for cooking and eating but it is impossible to select any best variety. We like to try them all and my next purchase will be Grimes Golden and Rome Beauty. It seems to me that people who just ask for cooking apples or eating apples miss a lot of real enjoyment. One advantage that the apple has over most other fruits, is the great assortment of flavors which are available. For instance, a good banana always tastes about the same while a Jonathan and a Grimes have distinctly different flavors and characteristics.

Apple Week Observed

Retailers are coming to realize this selling advantage and you will find most of them marking their apples with the variety name and prices. I am not an expert on apple varieties but I can distinguish most of the leading varieties and there have been only a few times when I have noticed apples marked incorrectly.

Apple Week, which will be observed from October 31 to November 5, is one of the best ways of drawing peoples' attention to apples. It is the period when apples are most plentiful and when there is the greatest number of varieties from which to choose. I have heard Apple Week criticised on the basis that the same amount of money and effort expended over a longer period of time would bring greater results. It would be a fine thing to advertise apples thruout the season and this will come, but there are a number of reasons why an Apple Week is desirable. One reason is that people can be very enthusiastic over a proposition for a short time but as it drags on their interest lags. Many sources of publicity can be obtained for a short campaign that would not be available for a more extended period.

Feature Apples in Contests

This year's celebration promises to be the best as railroads, chambers of commerce, chain and independent grocery stores, cold storages, steamship lines and many other agencies are showing a greater interest than ever before. Committees have been working for a month in practically all large markets. Thru their efforts many plans of publicity have been worked out. Chain stores have arranged to feature apples in their stores and advertisements. Attractive posters have been distributed to retailers. The railroads will feature apples in their dining-car menus and in their restaurants. One department store has donated a window for the display of apples. Radio talks have been scheduled and articles on apple week activities will be distributed to newspapers.

Different contests have been arranged to put the apple in the spotlight, such as apple pie baking and window display contests. Recipe books will be distributed to housewives and apples will be given to children's hospitals and orphanages. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and other neighboring states are leaders in the apple industry and the success or failure of the apple season affects many lines of business. Growers are not only interested in producing a crop of high quality but are equally interested in receiving good prices. The outlook this season is brighter, but last year was one of the worst on record. Growers who are selling apples on local markets can benefit by Apple Week by drawing their consumers' attention to Apple Week and in encouraging stores to feature apples and to run special sales. Apple Week is the time to place the best fruit on the market so that the consumer will decide that apples are really the King of Fruits and will continue to buy them thru the season.

Yours for the Asking

"STANDARD Grades for Farm Products" is the title of Bulletin 450 recently issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This publication gives the latest revised standard grades for apples, potatoes, wheat, peaches, grapes, cabbage and the grades and classification for poultry flocks, hatcheries and baby chicks. In most cases the grade requirements are exactly the same as the official standards of the United States.

The bulletin is free and can be secured by writing to the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg.

Is Your Machinery Under Shelter

(Continued from page 3)

Gang plow	6x 5
Grain drill	6x12
Harrow	4x 6
Hay loader	10x12
Manure spreader	7x12
Mower	5x 8
Potato digger	5x 8
Rake	6x12
Side-delivery rake	8x12
Silage cutter	7x 8
Sulky plow	5x 7
Tedder	6x10
Tractor	7x14
Wagon	7x14

These figures assume either that the poles or tongues will be lapped or else taken off, preferably the former.

Floors should be dry and reasonably solid. Should be at least 6 to 8 inches above general level. Concrete makes the best floor, but tamped earth or gravel is satisfactory and costs less. Disc harrows on a dirt floor should be put on a board to prevent rusting the discs.

Part of the floor space should be partitioned off and heated for a repair shop and also may serve as a garage.—I. W. Dickerson.

Easy to Comply with Vinegar Law

THERE should be no difficulty in farmers meeting the requirements of the pure vinegar law, says Director James W. Kellogg, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Harrisburg.

Farmers are required to label their product with the name and address of the maker, clearly printed on the container, so that the product can be distinguished from distilled or other types of vinegars.

If care is taken in its preparation and it contains no added water, preservatives or substances injurious to health, and it meets the standard of four per cent acetic acid, it can be legitimately sold.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

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Harder Silos

A Paying Business of Your Own

To reliable men who can give part or full time, we offer a real opportunity. If you can sell, (and many can who don't know it) you can establish a paying business by selling our well-known line of Silos, Tanks, Poultry Houses and other specialties.

Harder Silos are built to endure of selected White Spruce and Oregon Douglas Fir, cut extra-thick and doweled at every joint. So simple that they can be put up without skilled labor. Easy payment plan.

We have open territory in many counties, perhaps in yours. Write for our proposition to agents.

HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.

Buy Now – a Year to Pay

DRESS BETTER

Help your friends and neighbors to do the same by selling them our wonderful FAIRMORE FABRICS of silk, cotton and rayon. Quality and assortment better than stores. Prices lower than stores. New selling plan enables you to build a permanent source of income. Address

DIRECT SALES COMPANY,
314 Baer Bldg., Reading, Pa.

Trap Tags with wire.

WILLIAM BIVINS
SUMMIT, N. Y.

Copper or aluminum. Name and address on each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags $1.00; 100 tags $2.00, postpaid. Good for season coming. Order now—don't wait. Bivins, Box 602, Summit, N. Y.

NET WEIGHT 100 POUNDS
BEACON
THE BEACON MILLING CO. INC. BEACON FEEDS CAYUGA, NEW YORK
DAIRY RATION

Look for the BEACON Trade Mark! It is your guarantee of better feed for Dairy Cattle and Poultry. Thousands endorse BEACON FEEDS by year after year patronage.

Scientifically Balanced to Increase Dairy Profits

BEACON MILLING CO.
(Incorporated)
Cayuga, N. Y.
(Free Dairy Booklet on Request)

MARTIN METAL Brooder Houses

Stop Your Baby Chick Losses

Raise 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.
Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent." A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks." Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."
Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer. FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding.
"Cel-O-Glass" Windows
let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chicks and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.
MARTIN CORN CRIBS
save all the corn. Protect against rats, mice, fire and mould. Write for low prices.
THE MARTIN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. 220, Mansfield, O.

BUCKEYE BROODER HOUSE
"A Mother for Baby Chicks"
Set as ordinary Brooder Range. Wonderful ventilating system guarantees better results—sweating or condensation unknown. Backed by 24 years experience. Chicks grow faster. Don't fail to investigate. Get our interesting Testimonial book and prices.
The Thomas & Armstrong Co., Dept. 12 London, Ohio
Buckeye Corn Cribs—COPPER-IZED Metal Silos

PREMIER and MASTODON STRAWBERRY PLANTS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Also a large stock of new and standard varieties to select from. New Lower Price List just off the press.
Special 2 year Concord Grape Vines, $6.00 per 100. Shipping season October 15th to May 1st.
E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS,
75 Vine Street, Salisbury, Md.

Trespass Notices for Hunting Season
FOR SALE
Nice, large size, printed on waterproofed muslin. Priced at 50c per doz., 25c per set of six. Samples 5c each. We pay postage. State if form suggested by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is wanted
LITITZ RECORD, Dept. A, LITITZ, PA.

BABY CHICKS BARRED ROCKS R. I. REDS
White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from heavy laying stock, the kind that make the big broilers. Send for prices.
KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Delaware.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

How Can I Get Rid of Red Mites?

Will you tell me what to use for red mites? We used oil on the roosts and walls but still seem to have them. I would like to use the material in a spray. What should we put on our four-month-old pullets?—Mrs. C. Y., Bucks County, Pa.

Red mites hide in the cracks and crevices of the hen house, especially about the roosts, dropping boards and nests, and come out at night when the hens are roosting and crawl upon them to suck their blood. If nothing but dressed well-matched lumber is used in the poultry buildings the mites have fewer opportunities to hide where they cannot be got at. In using waste crankcase oil, it should be diluted if necessary and painted on so that it will get in the cracks where these pests hide and kill them. We always whitewash the inside of our poultry buildings at least once a year with a mixture containing some sort of strong disinfectant, which not only makes the house clean and sweet, but fills up the cracks as well.

When we house our pullets, we dust them well with sodium fluoride, a white powder that is commonly used for this purpose of killing body lice on poultry. These lice stay on the birds all the time, and no amount of spraying and whitewashing the house will have any effect on them. This material costs about thirty-five cents a pound and a pound will dust at least 100 birds. Any poultry supply store or good drug store has sodium fluoride.

You must be taking very good care of your young stock from the high proportion that you have raised.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Turkeys Have Blackhead

Can you tell me a cure for my turkeys? They appear well one day and the next day they droop around and soon die. The head is dark and some of them die in great agony. I have been told it is blackhead but don't know. Have lost a great many and it seems to be worse since September.—Mrs. H. N., Mercer County, Pa.

The symptoms you point out in your letter resemble those of blackhead as you suggest. This is the most serious disease of turkeys and has wiped out the turkey business in many sections. Unfortunately there seems to be no certain cure for this disease. In some cases the use of ipecac has helped. This is fed in the powdered form at the rate of a teaspoonful for each twenty turkeys in the mash twice a week, as a preventive. In treating sick turkeys, the fluid extract is used, as follows: first three days, ten drops three times a day; second three days, same dose twice a day; third three days, same dose once a day. Sick birds should be kept separate. In general, it is advisable to keep turkeys away from chickens and on clean ground as far as possible. I believe that the presence of certain intestinal worms renders the turkeys more susceptible to blackhead, and fowls may not only harbor the worms but carry the organisms of the disease as well.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Chicken Pox Is Very Common

My young pullets and some of the yearling hens get sore around the neck and around the eye. White scale like at first and some hard knots.—Mrs. H. L. F., Centre County, Pa.

I am inclined to think from the symptoms you describe that your birds have the chicken pox which is very common at this season of the year. This disease is contagious and the thing to do is to separate the sick from the well birds. The scabs on the head can be removed and the sores painted with iodine. Unless roup develops, the sick birds will probably recover in a short time. Be sure to feed the flock well, keep the houses clean and make sure that the buildings are well ventilated but free from drafts, in order to control the trouble.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

The Mercer County, N. J., Poultry Association, of which I am a member, will hold its annual poultry show November 15-16 at Hightstown, N. J., in conjunction with the Mercer County Pomona Grange and Annual Meeting of the Mercer County Board of Agriculture. This show will include Standard Bred and Production Classes, and cash premiums and special merchandise prizes will be awarded the winners. We always put on a good show and it is open to all. Anyone interested should write the Secretary, Mr. Ernest Groves, R. 5, Trenton, N. J., for a premium list. Entries close about November 10th.

* * *

This is the time of year to make a change of dealers if you are not satisfied with the way you are selling eggs. A buyer will "talk turkey" now when eggs are scarce when he wouldn't be interested at all in the spring. A slight advance over the market can be obtained by selling direct to a retailer, when it is not possible to retail the eggs yourself.

* * *

I recently had an inquiry about drooping combs in cockerels which causes losses of birds that are otherwise desirable as breeders. Birds raised in confinement are especially liable to this peculiarity. I have a notion that too much protein in the mash or too rapid development is largely to blame.

Test Many Flocks in New Jersey

New Jersey's blood tested poultry flocks now cover the state like a blanket, according to Albea E. Jones, chief in charge of this work for the State Department of Agriculture, Trenton. With the exception of Camden and Cape May Counties, this work has now been performed in every part of the state. A total of 106 flock owners have undertaken the work with nearly 100,000 birds enrolled.

A feature of the work this year has been the elimination of all cross breeds from the testing. In other years many flocks tested have been mixtures of breeds and the result has not been entirely satisfactory. With nothing but straight breeds entered and a general improvement in quality an advancement in poultry work is anticipated.—A. K.

What Makes a Good Dairy Ration?

Please let me know the best formula for dairy cows to make milk and keep the cows in condition. The roughage I use is corn stover twice a day and mixed clover and timothy hay once a day.—B. L. L., Lancaster County, Pa.

I would suggest the following mixture for your dairy cows to be fed with corn stover twice daily and mixed clover and timothy hay once a day: 100 lbs. of wheat bran, 100 lbs. of gluten feed, 100 lbs. of cottonseed meal, 100 lbs. of linseed oil meal.

Feed one pound of grain for approximately 3½ lbs. of milk if your cows are Jerseys or Guernseys; feed one pound of grain for approximately 4 lbs. of milk if your cows are Holsteins or Ayrshires. For instance, if your cows are Holsteins and are producing about 32 lbs. of milk per day per cow, each cow would be entitled to approximately 8 lbs. of grain per day, half of which could be fed in the morning and half in the evening.—A. A. Borland.

Will Not Permit N. Y. Inspection

The New Jersey State Board of Health has refused to subscribe to the regulations demanded by New York City for the inspection and approval of dairies from other states from which New Jersey receives a part of its milk supply. The controversy is the result of New York City's cry over "bootleg milk" which is alleged to come from certain New Jersey dairies. The New Jersey Board of Health refuses to permit these dairies to be subjected to the provisions of the New York inspection requirements on the grounds that the cost would be burdensome and that milk should be bought on a basis of quality and purity. The imposition on the New Jersey dairies of the cost of inspection is more than the dairy business can stand, when it is considered that the milk now offered for sale has already passed certain tests for quality, purity and butter-fat that are equal to those of any part of the country.—A. K.

Hort Society to Meet

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society will be held in Atlantic City December 14 to 16th. This is one week later than usual and it will not be held in conjunction with the State Grange as in previous years. The Grange holds its meeting the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December.

The meeting will be held in Haddon Hall. Elaborate plans are being made for the staging of the fruit and vegetable show which has been growing in importance in recent years.—A. K.

Sue for Spoiled Fruit

Suits totaling $89,000 have been filed in the Gloucester County, N. J., courts for losses on peaches placed in cold storage by growers whose fruit spoiled and rotted before it could be marketed.

Fourteen farmers have filed the suits basing them on the amount of damage suffered. A total of 115,000 baskets placed in one storage house turned soft over a week-end and a total loss resulted. Some of the losses run as high as $15,000 to $20,000 per farmer. Fruit placed in other storage houses stood up in fairly good order. It is thought the fruit was rushed into storage in such a large volume that the temperature could not be kept down.—

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid.
Horse book 3-S free.
A thankful user says: "Completely removed flesh growth on gland about 7 inches diameter. Sincerely thank you for good advice and Absorbine."
ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG U S PAT OFF
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

DAIRY

CALVES Guernsey Bull Calves from one to twelve months old, also some cows and heifers. Adv. Reg. sires and dams of May Rose breeding. Federal Accredited herd. Write for description and prices. FRITZLYN FARM, Pipersville, Pa.

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS. Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL AND HEIFER CALVES from dams with testing association records. Accredited herd. Pioneer Farm. Box 73, Troy, Pa.

BULLS Registered Ayrshire Bulls and Bull Calves for sale. W. J. W. BECHTEL. Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

11 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER. WAUWATOSA, WIS.

SWINE

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grain. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fine lot of Sept. pigs by Son of Giant Sunbeam, the 1250-lb. boar. $15 each, $28 pair or $39 per trio, registered free. A. M. KENNEL, R. D. 2. Honey Brook, Pa.

POLAND CHINAS Registered. Purebred. Big type Pigs. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, Womelsdorf, Pa.

BERKSHIRES Two excellent Boars 7 months old. W. F. McSparran, Furniss, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEE ROUSE. DUSHORE, PA.

[illegible] HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

DOGS

Coon Hound One redbone four year old coonhound. deposit $15.00 anywhere I pay express. Bob Sanderson, 28-S, Mayfield, Ky.

ENGLISH BEAGLES—Half foxhound and half beagle. Pedigreed puppies, all ages. Write your wants. Wilson Coffell, Upperco, Md.

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON. Rt. No. 1. Chatham, N. J.

COONHOUNDS, Combination Hunters, Foxhounds, Champion Rabbit Hounds. Catalogue, photos free. Trial. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Illinois.

Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. Kaskaskennels, AW-85, Herrick, Ill.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

GOATS

GOATS—Wonderful winter milkers soon fresh. Saanens, Spanish, Alpines, Toggenburgs. Fine bucks, valuable does. Reasonably priced. Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

Garget.—I have a cow which is giving clotty milk from one teat. Cow calved in June so is not slacking off in milk. Cows broke out of field before I noticed bad milk but udder did not appear bruised. Have been feeding a 16 per cent feed ration using 200 pounds corn and cob meal to 100 pounds of 32 per cent special dairy feed. Feed about one pound of grain to three pounds of milk.—H. I. R., Westminster, Md. It is advisable to handle all cases of garget as tho they were caused by an infection. The animal should be isolated and fed a ration commonly fed to dry cows. Give one pound Epsom salts as a drench. The quarter should be milked frequently, every hour or two, and bathed with warm water several times daily. Do not hesitate to call your nearest veterinarian in case improvement is not readily noted.

Hysteria or Running Fits.—While out hunting with a rabbit hound late in the afternoon of each day he takes a fit. I have been told that it is called a running fit, rolls around on the ground, froths at the mouth and finally as he seems to come out of the fit he starts to run away and sometimes runs for miles. It is impossible to get him back at the time but later he will return to the house. Will you please let me know what causes this and what I can give him to cure him of this disease?—A. H. J., Girardville, Pa. The causes of this condition are parasites, a dietary deficiency, such as excessive feeding of corn meal, a meatless or nearly meatless diet, and an excessive allowance of carbohydrates such as potatoes, white bread or macaroni. Over-loaded stomach, indigestible material, foreign bodies in the stomach or intestines and constipation may also result in this condition. The condition is probably due to the pastry which should be omitted and raw or cooked meat fed. Dogs need meat as that forms an essential part of the diet if dog is allowed the choice of feed. Your veterinarian should be consulted as foreign bodies or parasites may be the cause.

On Who?

"Say, Bill, you ought to pull down the blinds when you kiss your wife. I saw you last night."

"That's a joke on you. I wasn't home last night."

The older we get the more convinced we are that there are some things that even very young men don't know.

8 SPLENDID LIGHTING FIXTURES Wired Ready for Installation, Special Price, the lot $10
COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR 8 ROOM HOUSE: living room, dining room, porches or hall bedrooms, kitchen and bath room: all fixtures completely wired and assembled (lamps not included); we furnish tape, wood screws, fasteners and solderless connections—all you need is a screwdriver. Fixtures pass Underwriters' requirements—every one tested. Artistic design; beautifully finished in velvet bronze polychrome, bedroom and kitchen fixtures lustrous white. Only direct sale from factory to user makes this remarkably low price possible. Send today for illustrated catalog of complete line. We save you 1/3 to 1/2 on lighting fixtures.
BASS LIGHTING FIXTURE MFG. CO., 435 E. WILLIS AVE., DETROIT, MICH.
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER TO YOU!

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 300 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 960 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS for sale. Of the world famous Goldbank strain. Hundreds buy this blood each season. There's a reason. Reasonable prices on request. George Zieppy, Box 226, Charleroi, Pa.

100 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets—Hollywood strain, some laying, $1.00 each. 4 mo. old pullets, $1.25 each. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

BUFF DUCKS—Two females and one male (young) $8.50: Golden Sebright Bantams—Pair $5.50. Springwater Farm, Kunkletown, Pa.

COCKERELS—Park Bred-to-lay Strain. R. P. No. PC-213. $4.00 each. Marion Eberooll, Osterburg, Pa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs.—$1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs.—75c; 10—$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Leaf chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1; ten $1.75. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1; ten $1.75. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-5, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Sweetleaf, Mellow, aged. Smoking 15 pounds $1.65. Chewing $2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—Sell groceries without a store. Take orders for highest quality teas, coffee, canned goods, cosmetics, etc. 300 items. 40% to 56% profit. Make $30 to $50 a week just among your neighbors. Also get your own groceries under retail. Unlimited possibilities. $2 an hour easy. Full or spare time. Men or women. No investment. Find out everything free. Write for details. E. C. Harley Co., L-2233 Harley Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

MAN to superintend this territory and hire agents for large company selling shrubs, roses, perennials, fruit and ornamental trees. Pay weekly, steady position. No experience or investment necessary. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York.

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F-21, Winona, Minn.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

FARM LANDS

47 ACRE ADAMS COUNTY FARM—675 fruit trees, equipment. Warm southern slope, orchard just coming into money; stream watered pasture, estimated 70,000 ft. timber, 25 acres fertile fields, pleasant 3-story stone house, good barn with spring water, poultry house, garage; only 1½ miles village, convenient city markets. An easily handled money-making property; only $3900 and for quick sale owner includes team, cows, hens, equipment, fodder, corn, potatoes, hay, apples, firewood, vegetables; part cash. Details pg. 14 illus. fall bargain Catalog. Copy Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

FRUIT, POTATO & GENERAL FARM—2000 bu. fruit crop last year, 500 apple trees 15 years old, other fruit; 70 acres, on graveled road, macadam nearby; village mile, RR. town 3 miles; 50 acres tillable, potatoes run around 300 bu. acre; stream watered 12-cow pasture, plenty wood; good 9-room house, running spring water, basement barn, other good bldgs. Unable carry on, price $8500 including fine team, long list equipment, hay, straw, etc.; part cash. C. A. Heiges, Strout Agency, 127 Buford Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

LARGE LIST OF FARMS—1 to 200 acres, $1250 to $30,000. Get our folder. Suburban Real Estate Co., 400 Agricultural Trust Bldg., Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 3, Baltimore, Md.

TRAPPERS BULLETIN sent free. Tells about Trapping Laws, Trap Tags, Traps, Guns, Baits, Scents, etc. Bivins, Box 502, Summit, N. Y.

LARGE PAPER SHELL PECANS—5 pounds, $3.75; 10 pounds, $6.95. Express or postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

FRUIT TREES

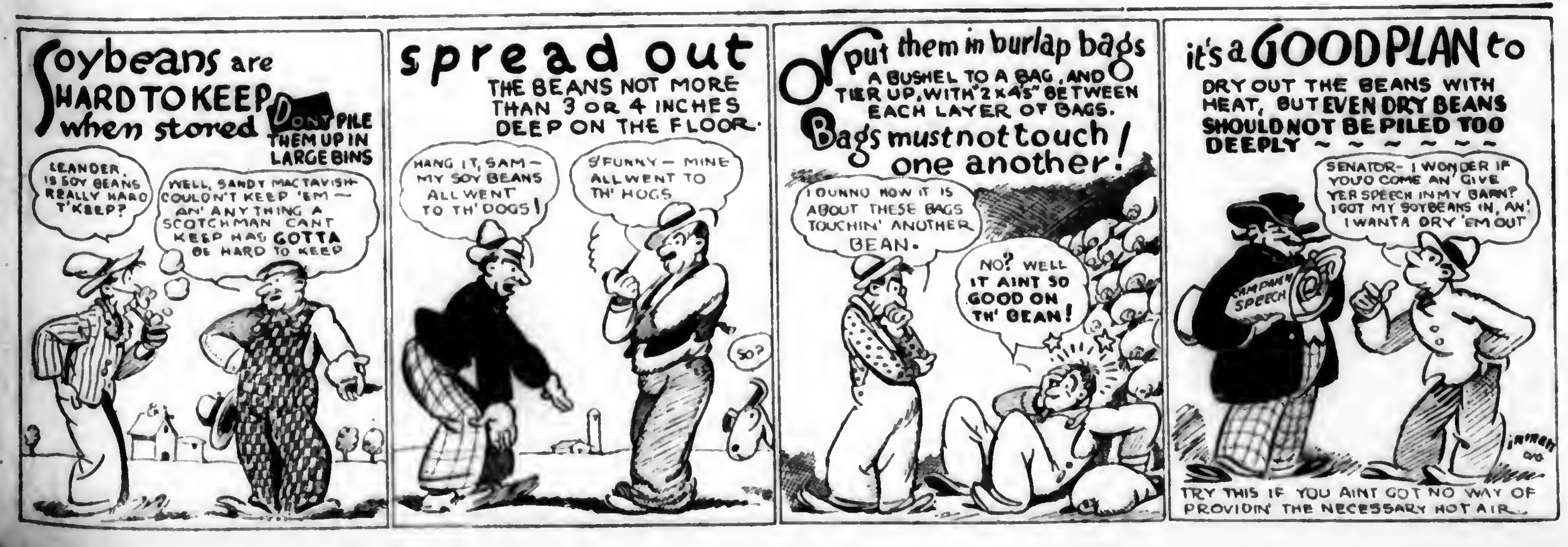
PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

HONEY

DELICIOUS EXTRACTED CLOVER HONEY—We offer you biggest value. Write for prices. Applecdoorn, Hamler, Ohio.

Please Mention PENNSYLVANIA FARMER When Writing to Advertisers

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


Soybeans are HARD TO KEEP when stored
DON'T PILE THEM UP IN LARGE BINS
LEANDER, IS SOY BEANS REALLY HARD T'KEEP?
WELL, SANDY MACTAVISH COULDN'T KEEP 'EM — AN' ANYTHING A SCOTCHMAN CAN'T KEEP HAS GOTTA BE HARD TO KEEP
spread out THE BEANS NOT MORE THAN 3 OR 4 INCHES DEEP ON THE FLOOR.
HANG IT, SAM — MY SOY BEANS ALL WENT TO TH' DOGS!
S'FUNNY — MINE ALL WENT TO TH' HOGS
SO?
Or put them in burlap bags A BUSHEL TO A BAG, AND TIER UP, WITH "2 X 4'S" BETWEEN EACH LAYER OF BAGS.
Bags must not touch one another!
I DUNNO HOW IT IS ABOUT THESE BAGS TOUCHIN' ANOTHER BEAN.
NO? WELL IT AINT SO GOOD ON TH' BEAN!
it's a GOOD PLAN to DRY OUT THE BEANS WITH HEAT, BUT EVEN DRY BEANS SHOULD NOT BE PILED TOO DEEPLY ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
SENATOR — I WONDER IF YOU'D COME AN' GIVE YER SPEECH IN MY BARN? I GOT MY SOYBEANS IN, AN' I WANTA DRY 'EM OUT
CAMPAIGN SPEECH
TRY THIS IF YOU AINT GOT NO WAY OF PROVIDIN' THE NECESSARY HOT AIR.

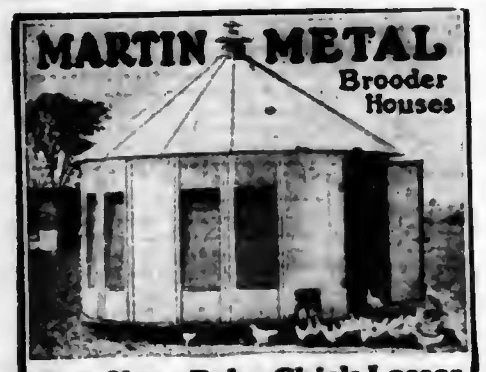
NET WEIGHT 100 POUNDS
BEACON
THE BEACON MILLING CO.
BEACON FEEDS
CAYUGA, NEW YORK
DAIRY RATION

Look for the BEACON Trade Mark! It is your guarantee of better feed for Dairy Cattle and Poultry. Thousands endorse BEACON FEEDS by year after year patronage.

Scientifically Balanced to Increase Dairy Profits

BEACON MILLING CO.
(Incorporated)
Cayuga, N. Y.
(Free Dairy Booklet on Request)

MARTIN METAL Brooder Houses



Stop Your Baby Chick Losses

Raise 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.

Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent." A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks." Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."

Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding.

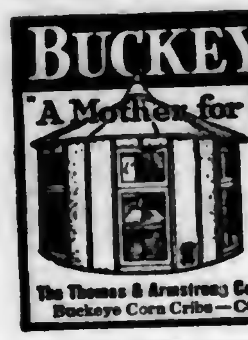
"Cel-O-Glass" Windows let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chicks and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.

MARTIN CORN CRIBS save all the corn. Protect against rats, mice, fire and mould. Write for low prices.

THE MARTIN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. 220, Mansfield, O.

BUCKEYE BROODER HOUSE

"A Mother for Baby Chicks"



Not an ordinary Brooder House. Wonderful ventilating system guarantees better results—sweating or condensation unknown. Backed by 24 years experience. Chicks grow faster. Don't fail to investigate. Get our interesting testimonial book and prices.

The Thomas & Armstrong Co., Dept. 32 London, Ohio
Buckeye Corn Cribs—COPPER-IZED Metal Silos

PREMIER and MASTODON STRAWBERRY PLANTS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Also a large stock of new and standard varieties to select from. New Lower Price List just off the press.

Special 2 year Concord Grape Vines, $6.00 per 100. Shipping season October 15th to May 1st.

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS,
75 Vine Street, Salisbury, Md.

Trespass Notices for Hunting Season
FOR SALE

Nice, large size, printed on waterproofed muslin. Priced at 50c per doz., 25c per set of six. Samples 5c each. We pay postage. State if form suggested by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is wanted.

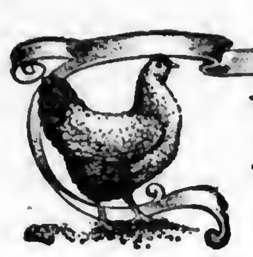
LITITZ RECORD. Dept. A, LITITZ, PA.

BABY CHICKS BARRED ROCKS R. I. REDS

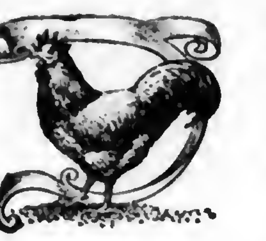
White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from heavy laying stock, the kind that make the big broilers. Send for prices.

KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Delaware.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.



POULTRY



R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Glenview Farm

How Can I Get Rid of Red Mites?

Will you tell me what to use for red mites? We used oil on the roosts and walls but still seem to have them. I would like to use the material in a spray. What should we put on our four-month-old pullets?—Mrs. C. Y., Bucks County, Pa.

Red mites hide in the cracks and crevices of the hen house, especially about the roosts, dropping boards and nests, and come out at night when the hens are roosting and crawl upon them to suck their blood. If nothing but dressed well-matched lumber is used in the poultry buildings the mites have fewer opportunities to hide where they cannot be got at. In using waste crankcase oil, it should be diluted if necessary and painted on so that it will get in the cracks where these pests hide and kill them. We always whitewash the inside of our poultry buildings at least once a year with a mixture containing some sort of strong disinfectant, which not only makes the house clean and sweet, but fills up the cracks as well.

When we house our pullets, we dust them well with sodium fluoride, a white powder that is commonly used for this purpose of killing body lice on poultry. These lice stay on the birds all the time, and no amount of spraying and whitewashing the house will have any effect on them. This material costs about thirty-five cents a pound and a pound will dust at least 100 birds. Any poultry supply store or good drug store has sodium fluoride.

You must be taking very good care of your young stock from the high proportion that you have raised.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Turkeys Have Blackhead

Can you tell me a cure for my turkeys? They appear well one day and the next day they droop around and soon die. The head is dark and some of them die in great agony. I have been told it is blackhead but don't know. Have lost a great many and it seems to be worse since September.—Mrs. H. N., Mercer County, Pa.

The symptoms you point out in your letter resemble those of blackhead as you suggest. This is the most serious disease of turkeys and has wiped out the turkey business in many sections. Unfortunately there seems to be no certain cure for this disease. In some cases the use of ipecac has helped. This is fed in the powdered form at the rate of a teaspoonful for each twenty turkeys in the mash twice a week, as a preventive. In treating sick turkeys, the fluid extract is used, as follows: first three days, ten drops three times a day; second three days, same dose twice a day; third three days, same dose once a day. Sick birds should be kept separate. In general, it is advisable to keep turkeys away from chickens and on clean ground as far as possible. I believe that the presence of certain intestinal worms renders the turkeys more susceptible to blackhead, and fowls may not only harbor the worms but carry the organisms of the disease as well.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Chicken Pox Is Very Common

My young pullets and some of the yearling hens get sore around the neck and around the eye. White scale like at first and some hard knots.—Mrs. H. L. F., Centre County, Pa.

I am inclined to think from the symptoms you describe that your birds have the chicken pox which is very common at this season of the year. This disease is contagious and the thing to do is to separate the sick from the well birds. The scabs on the head can be removed and the sores painted with iodine. Unless roup develops, the sick birds will probably recover in a short time. Be sure to feed the flock well, keep the houses clean and make sure that the buildings are well ventilated but free from drafts, in order to control the trouble.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

THE Mercer County, N. J., Poultry Association, of which I am a member, will hold its annual poultry show November 15-16 at Hightstown, N. J., in conjunction with the Mercer County Pomona Grange and Annual Meeting of the Mercer County Board of Agriculture. This show will include Standard Bred and Production Classes, and cash premiums and special merchandise prizes will be awarded the winners. We always put on a good show and it is open to all. Anyone interested should write the Secretary, Mr. Ernest Groves, R. 5, Trenton, N. J., for a premium list. Entries close about November 10th.

* * *

This is the time of year to make a change of dealers if you are not satisfied with the way you are selling eggs. A buyer will "talk turkey" now when eggs are scarce when he wouldn't be interested at all in the spring. A slight advance over the market can be obtained by selling direct to a retailer, when it is not possible to retail the eggs yourself.

* * *

I recently had an inquiry about drooping combs in cockerels which causes losses of birds that are otherwise desirable as breeders. Birds raised in confinement are especially liable to this peculiarity. I have a notion that too much protein in the mash or too rapid development is largely to blame.

Test Many Flocks in New Jersey

NEW JERSEY'S blood tested poultry flocks now cover the state like a blanket, according to Albert E. Jones, chief in charge of this work for the State Department of Agriculture, Trenton. With the exception of Camden and Cape May Counties, this work has now been performed in every part of the state. A total of 106 flock owners have undertaken the work with nearly 100,000 birds enrolled.

A feature of the work this year has been the elimination of all cross breeds from the testing. In other years many flocks tested have been mixtures of breeds and the result has not been entirely satisfactory. With nothing but straight breeds entered and a general improvement in quality an advancement in poultry work is anticipated.—A. K.

What Makes a Good Dairy Ration?

Please let me know the best formula for dairy cows to make milk and keep the cows in condition. The roughage I use is corn stover twice a day and mixed clover and timothy hay once a day.—B. L. L., Lancaster County, Pa.

I would suggest the following mixture for your dairy cows to be fed with corn stover twice daily and mixed clover and timothy hay once a day: 100 lbs. of wheat bran, 100 lbs. of gluten feed, 100 lbs. of cottonseed meal, 100 lbs. of linseed oil meal.

Feed one pound of grain for approximately 3½ lbs. of milk if your cows are Jerseys or Guernseys; feed one pound of grain for approximately 4 lbs. of milk if your cows are Holsteins or Ayrshires. For instance, if your cows are Holsteins and are producing about 32 lbs. of milk per day per cow, each cow would be entitled to approximately 8 lbs. of grain per day, half of which could be fed in the morning and half in the evening.—A. A. Borland.

Will Not Permit N. Y. Inspection

THE New Jersey State Board of Health has refused to subscribe to the regulations demanded by New York City for the inspection and approval of dairies from other states from which New Jersey receives a part of its milk supply. The controversy is the result of New York City's cry over "bootleg milk" which is alleged to come from certain New Jersey dairies. The New Jersey Board of Health refuses to permit these dairies to be subjected to the provisions of the New York inspection requirements on the grounds that the cost would be burdensome and that milk should be bought on a basis of quality and purity. The imposition on the New Jersey dairies of the cost of inspection is more than the dairy business can stand, when it is considered that the milk now offered for sale has already passed certain tests for quality, purity and butterfat that are equal to those of any part of the country.—A. K.

Hort Society to Meet

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society will be held in Atlantic City December 14 to 16th. This is one week later than usual and it will not be held in conjunction with the State Grange as in previous years. The Grange holds its meeting the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December.

The meeting will be held in Haddon Hall. Elaborate plans are being made for the staging of the fruit and vegetable show which has been growing in importance in recent years.—A. K.

Sue for Spoiled Fruit

SUITS totaling $89,000 have been filed in the Gloucester County, N. J., courts for losses on peaches placed in cold storage by growers whose fruit spoiled and rotted before it could be marketed.

Fourteen farmers have filed the suits basing them on the amount of damage suffered. A total of 115,000 baskets placed in one storage house turned soft over a week-end and a total loss resulted. Some of the losses run as high as $15,000 to $20,000 per farmer. Fruit placed in other storage houses stood up in fairly good order. It is thought the fruit was rushed into storage in such a large volume that the temperature could not be kept down.—

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Horse book 3-S free.

A thankful user says: "Completely removed flesh growth on gland about 7 inches diameter. Sincerely thank you for good advice and Absorbine."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT OFF
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

DAIRY

CALVES Guernsey Bull Calves from one to twelve months old; also some cows and heifers. Adv. Reg. sires and dams of May Rose breeding. Federal Accredited herd. Write for description and prices. FRITZLYN FARM, Pipersville, Pa.

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL AND HEIFER CALVES from dams with testing association records. Accredited herd. Pioneer Farm, Box 73, Troy, Pa.

BULLS Registered Ayrshire Bulls and Bull Calves for sale. W. J. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

SWINE

Berkshires—Pure Bred—Registered Excellent breeding stock. Sow and boar pigs from large litters. WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grain. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fine lot of Sept. pigs by Son of Giant Sunbeam, the 1250-lb. boar. $15 each, $29 pair or $39 per trio, registered free. A. M. KENNEL, R. D. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

POLAND CHINAS Registered. Purebred. Big type Pigs. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, Womelsdorf, Pa.

BERKSHIRES Two excellent Boars 7 months old. W. F. McSparran, Furniss, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old. $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

60 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

DOGS

Coon Hound One redbone four year old coonhound. Deposit $15.00 anywhere I pay express. Bob Sanderson, 28-S, Mayfield, Ky.

ENGLISH BEAGLES—Half foxhound and half beagle. Pedigreed puppies, all ages. Write your wants. Wilson Coffell, Upperco, Md.

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

COONHOUNDS, Combination Hunters, Foxhounds, Champion Rabbit Hounds. Catalogue, photos free. Trial. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Illinois.

Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. Kaskaskennels, AW-35, Herrick, Ill.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

GOATS

GOATS—Wonderful winter milkers soon fresh. Saanens, Spanish, Alpines, Toggenburgs. Fine bucks, valuable does. Reasonably priced. Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

GARGET.—I have a cow which is giving clotty milk from one teat. Cow calved in June so is not slacking off in milk. Cows broke out of field before I noticed bad milk but udder did not appear bruised. Have been feeding a 16 per cent feed ration using 200 pounds corn and cob meal to 100 pounds of 32 per cent special dairy feed. Feed about one pound of grain to three pounds of milk.—H. I. R., Westminster, Md. It is advisable to handle all cases of garget as tho they were caused by an infection. The animal should be isolated and fed a ration commonly fed to dry cows. Give one pound Epsom salts as a drench. The quarter should be milked frequently, every hour or two, and bathed with warm water several times daily. Do not hesitate to call your nearest veterinarian in case improvement is not readily noted.

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"Say, Bill, you ought to pull down the blinds when you kiss your wife. I saw you last night."

"That's a joke on you. I wasn't home last night."

The older we get the more convinced we are that there are some things that even very young men don't know.

8 SPLENDID LIGHTING FIXTURES Wired, Ready for Installation, Special Price, the lot $10

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR 5 ROOM HOUSE: living room, dining room, porches or hall bedrooms, kitchen and bath room; all fixtures completely wired and assembled (lamps not included); we furnish tape, wood screws, fasteners and solderless connections—all you need is a screwdriver. Fixtures pass Underwriters' requirements—every one tested. Artistic design; beautifully finished in velvet bronze polychrome, bedroom and kitchen fixtures lustrous white. Only direct sale from factory to user makes this remarkably low price possible. Send today for illustrated catalog of complete line. We save you 1/3 to 1/2 on lighting fixtures.

BABS LIGHTING FIXTURE MFG. CO., 435 E. WILLIS AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER TO YOU!

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 300 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 930 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS for sale. Of the world famous Goldbank strain. Hundreds buy this blood each season. There's a reason. Reasonable prices on request. George Zissay, Box 226, Charleroi, Pa.

100 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets—Hollywood strain, some laying. $1.00 each. 4 mo. old pullets, $1.25 each. I. S. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

BUFF DUCKS—Two females and one male (young) $8.50; Golden Sebright Bantams—Pair $5.50. Springwater Farm, Kunkletown, Pa.

COCKERELS—Park Bred-to-lay Strain. R. P. No. PC-213. $4.00 each. Marion Ebersole, Osterburg, Pa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs.—$1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs.—75c; 10—$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Leaf chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1; ten $1.75. Cigars $1.95 for 50. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1; ten $1.75. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-5, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Sweetleaf. Mellow, aged. Smoking 15 pounds $1.65. Chewing $2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—Sell groceries without a store. Take orders for highest quality tea, coffee, canned goods, cosmetics, etc. 300 items. 40% to 56% profit. Make $30 to $50 a week just among your neighbors. Also get your own groceries under retail. Unlimited possibilities. $5 an hour easy. Full or spare time. Men or women. No investment. Find out everything free. Write for details. E. C. Harley Co., L-2233 Harley Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

MAN to superintend this territory and hire agents for large company selling shrubs, roses, perennials, fruit and ornamental trees. Pay weekly, steady position. No experience or investment necessary. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York.

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F-21, Winona, Minn.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

FARM LANDS

47 ACRE ADAMS COUNTY FARM—675 fruit trees, equipment. Warm southern slope, orchard just coming into money; stream watered pasture, estimated 70,000 ft. timber, 25 acres fertile fields, pleasant 2-story stone house, good barn with spring water, poultry house, garage; only 1½ miles village, convenient city markets. An easily handled money-making property; only $3900 and for quick sale owner includes team, cows, hens, equipment, fodder, corn, potatoes, hay, apples, firewood, vegetables; part cash. Details pg. 14 illus. fall bargain Catalog. Copy Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

FRUIT, POTATO & GENERAL FARM—3000 bu. fruit crop last year, 500 apple trees 15 years old, other fruit; 70 acres, on graveled road, macadam nearby; village mile, RR. town 2 miles; 50 acres tillable, potatoes run around 200 bu. acre; stream watered 12-cow pasture, plenty wood; good 9-room house, running spring water, basement barn, other good bldgs. Unable carry on, price $8500 including fine team, long list equipment, hay, straw, etc.; part cash. C. A. Heiges, Strout Agency, 127 Buford Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

LARGE LIST OF FARMS—1 to 200 acres, $1250 to $30,000. Get our folder. Suburban Real Estate Co., 400 Agricultural Trust Bldg., Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

TRAPPERS BULLETIN sent free. Tells about Trapping Laws, Trap Tags, Traps, Guns, Baits, Scents, etc. Sivins, Box 502, Summit, N. Y.

LARGE PAPER SHELL PECANS—5 pounds, $3.75; 10 pounds, $6.95. Express or postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

FRUIT TREES

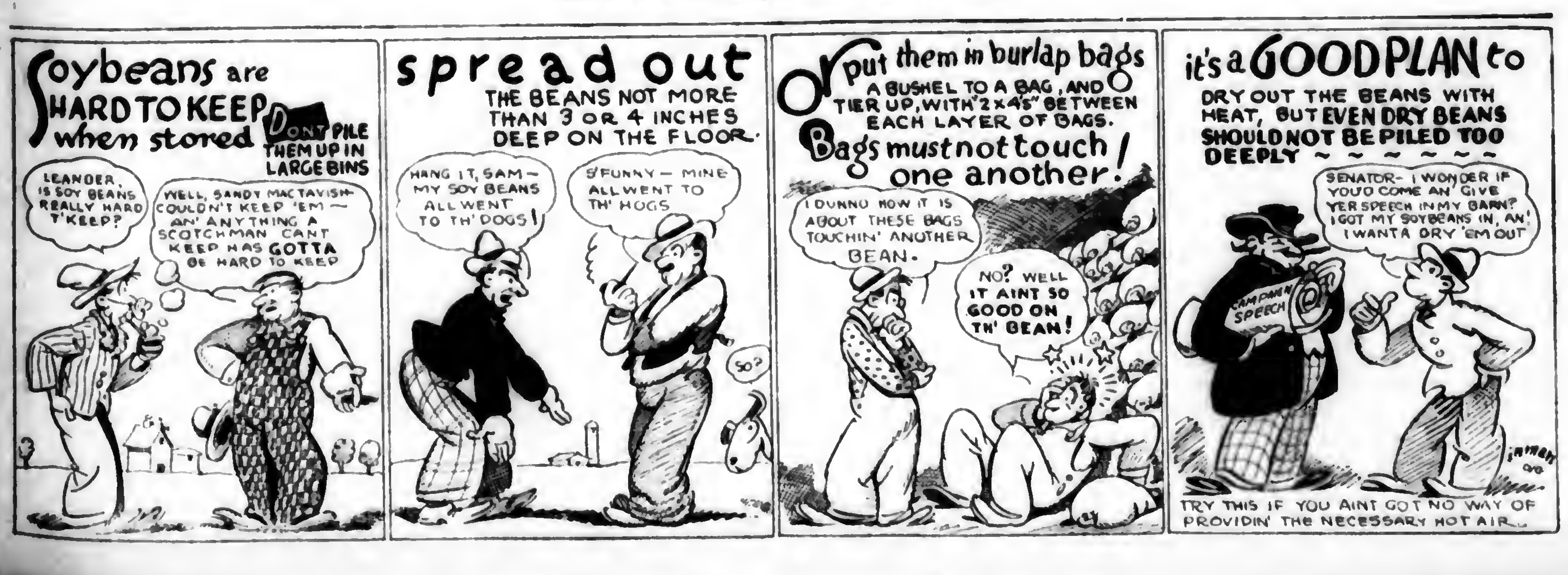
PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

HONEY

DELICIOUS EXTRACTED CLOVER HONEY—We offer you biggest value. Write for prices. Appeldoorn, Hamler, Ohio.

Please Mention PENNSYLVANIA FARMER When Writing to Advertisers

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


Soybeans are HARD TO KEEP when stored
DON'T PILE THEM UP IN LARGE BINS
LEANDER, IS SOY BEANS REALLY HARD T'KEEP?
WELL, SANDY MACTAVISH COULDN'T KEEP 'EM — AN' ANYTHING A SCOTCHMAN CAN'T KEEP HAS GOTTA BE HARD TO KEEP
spread out THE BEANS NOT MORE THAN 3 OR 4 INCHES DEEP ON THE FLOOR.
HANG IT, SAM — MY SOY BEANS ALL WENT TO TH' DOGS!
S'FUNNY — MINE ALL WENT TO TH' HOGS
SO?
Or put them in burlap bags A BUSHEL TO A BAG, AND TIER UP, WITH "2 x 4's" BETWEEN EACH LAYER OF BAGS.
Bags must not touch one another!
I DUNNO HOW IT IS ABOUT THESE BAGS TOUCHIN' ANOTHER BEAN.
NO? WELL IT AINT SO GOOD ON TH' BEAN!
it's a GOOD PLAN to DRY OUT THE BEANS WITH HEAT, BUT EVEN DRY BEANS SHOULD NOT BE PILED TOO DEEPLY ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
SENATOR — I WONDER IF YOU'D COME AN' GIVE YER SPEECH IN MY BARN? I GOT MY SOYBEANS IN, AN' I WANTA DRY 'EM OUT
CAMPAIGN SPEECH
TRY THIS IF YOU AINT GOT NO WAY OF PROVIDIN' THE NECESSARY HOT AIR.

for easier Kitchen Work

The job of preparing three meals a day is not an easy one, and when you are handicapped for the lack of sufficient room or the right kind of cooking utensils, it is plain drudgery. Why do it? Present-day prices of cooking utensils in aluminum, graniteware and white enamel, are so low in comparison to the quality that you get that it is needless not to have plenty of things to work with. Spend an hour some afternoon at your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store and see what a fine assortment of pans, kettles, broilers and roasters you can secure for a few dollars. They will pay for themselves many times over. You can be absolutely sure of one thing too, and that is that the quality which you buy at these stores will be of the very best and that the prices will be as low as or lower than you can get for the same class of goods anywhere else.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service Hardware Store

Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

THINKING back to the time we raised our big farm barn, with its heavy timbers hewed from trees that grew in our own woods, my mind turned to the slender strips of board which played such an important part in the work of getting the bents into their proper place. "Stay-laths" we used to call these bits of lumber. Any farmer who has ever put up one of these old fashioned farm barns will remember that after the first bent was up, while the pike poles were still holding it upright, the next thing was to nail a narrow piece of board from the post diagonally down to the sill for the purpose of supporting the bent till the next one had been lifted into place. Just a slender strip of lumber, with two or three nails at each end, but it served a splendid purpose. We could not get along without the "stay-lath."

Moral Support a Good Medicine

Well, from raising the big farm barn, I fell to thinking how many of us need at some time or other to be steadied and held up where we belong. I do not believe there is a man or a woman anywhere that does not at some time or other feel this need of support.

A good many years ago I was talking with a member of Congress, who had been a surgeon in the time of the Civil War, and who after the rebellion was over returned to his practice in a small country town. This doctor had a great fund of common sense; and he told me that often what people who thought they were sick most needed is moral support. "Many times," he said, "when I am sent for I sit down by these folks, talk with them about things that interest them, tell them a few stories, give them some simple medicine and go away leaving them feeling better. What they needed was not medicine so much as moral support."

We Need a Stay-lath Now and Then

Do we not all of us know something about this? Very few of us are so strong and independent that we do not now and then need a "stay-lath" till the blue spell passes away and we are ourselves again. A good many suicides take place in these periods of depression. If folks had a good friend just then to strengthen their faith and cheer them up, they would soon pass out of their trouble, and perhaps it never would come again.

Blessed is the man and the woman who has this faculty of staying other people up in times of stress! It often seems to us farmer folks that our place in life is pretty small. We do not cut much of a figure in the world. Our bank account never gets to be very large. Away back on the hills we may spend our days, quite unknown to the world surging a little way off.

Our Opportunity Is Here

But even in the quietest country home there are those that need comforting. Near by may be a neighbor who is having a hard time of it. He may struggle to keep his sorrows to himself. More brave men and women than we know anything about are fighting their battles thru life all unknown.

And yet, if you and I would take a bit of pains, we could find all about this; and if we only took time to sit down and speak a helpful word and do a kindly deed, we might bring new light upon a dark pathway. So many whose hearts are fairly breaking!

And it costs so little to give this help! Folks of the farm, let's try harder to give this good cheer, and do it now before it is too late!

Someone has estimated that 87 per cent of the men to whom statues are erected once were called cranks.

Hanes

shows that quality can be low in price

1 HANES Collarettes are cut to size. A 40 suit has a 40 collarette. Won't roll or gap open.

2 HANES Cuffs won't pull off. They snug the wrist. Reinforced on the end to prevent raveling.

3 HANES Elastic Shoulders give with every movement, because they're made with a service-doubling lap seam. Comfortable. Strong.

4 HANES Closed Crotch really stays closed. Crotch can't bind, for HANES is fitted by *trunk* measurement as well as chest.

5 HANES Elastic Ankles never bunch over the shoe-tops. No ugly pucker showing under socks.

HERE is a good, warm, snug-fitting underwear at prices that save you money—HANES. HANES is made right from start to finish. Guaranteed—every thread, stitch and button. Seams are smooth and flat. Buttons are sewed on to stay.

HANES material is soft and fine and elastic. It follows every move of every muscle. Can't wrinkle or bind anywhere. No wonder that HANES brings you longer wear. No wonder it stands more washing.

It's a fact, men, HANES brings you perfect underwear comfort, and the best value that you ever wore a coat over.

Made in a wide variety of styles and weights. For every season and every climate. From sturdy extra-heavy weights to light weights. Union suits priced from $1 to $1.50. Shirts and drawers at 75c and 85c the garment. Union suits for boys and children too, 75c to $1.

Ask for HANES at your regular store. If they can't supply you, write to us today.

P. H. HANES KNITTING CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

TRADE MARK HANES

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1927 No. 19

They prepare for a cold snap

Do you know the fundamentals for a successful job of painting? Page 3.

"We have bought in the great cities—the savings are larger at Ward's."
Bringing to you lower prices than even the big city stores can offer, has been our work for fifty-five years. No one store in any city offers you the opportunity of saving on such complete assortment of the things you need.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Catalogue Number 107 Fall and Winter 1927-28

for Christmas

Twenty complete Christmas Stores in your Montgomery Ward Catalogue

You can visit twenty complete Christmas Stores by merely turning the pages of your Ward Catalogue. A jewelry store, a complete toy shop, a dry goods store, everything twenty complete Christmas Stores can offer is to be found in your Ward Catalogue.

You can find gifts for every friend, every member of the family. You can choose at your leisure, and more important you can secure three gifts for the price of two elsewhere. Because—

There are no Christmas Profits in Montgomery Ward's Prices

Ward's prices on Christmas goods are all-the-year-round prices. There are no Christmas profits added. You can buy your Christmas gifts at Ward's at regular prices.

Thus your Christmas savings are almost doubled if you use your Ward Catalogue for every Christmas gift. Ward's Catalogue is a Christmas Gift Book. It is a dictionary answering every Christmas question of "What to Give." Merely to study its pages, and to turn through the index will help you solve every Christmas problem.

There are gifts for the children, a big assortment of Christmas toys, articles of jewelry, books, everything you can find anywhere for the boy or girl or infant.

Everything a man uses or wears, everything a woman needs or wants, is offered at regular all-the-year-round prices.

Remember Christmas is Just Around the Corner

The days slip by quickly. Start today making your Christmas list. Order early. Take full advantage of the big savings Ward's Catalogue offers you at Christmas time.

Quality is especially important in a Christmas Gift. At Ward's the quality, the reliability of every article is absolutely guaranteed.

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Baltimore Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

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Vol. 96—No. 19 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1927 Whole No. 1590

Paint Wards Off the Foe–Decay

We Are Judged First by the Neat Appearance of the Buildings on Our Farm

S. R. MATLACK

NO PRACTICAL farmer would think of planting a crop until he had first prepared the ground, and a successful job of painting calls for the same care and attention. Before a good paint job may be done the surface to be painted must be properly treated and this is extremely important because even the best of paint applied to an improperly prepared surface will often result in a very unsatisfactory job. Very often the painter, however, will blame the paint when it is himself who is most to blame. Generally speaking, paint jobs fall into three classes. First, the painting of new work, second, the painting of old work, and third, the painting of metal, machinery, stone and cement. All of these three classes may be again classified under the general terms of outdoor and indoor work.

Plan First

In starting the job the most efficient way to begin is to determine definitely A— what you wish to paint, B—the amount of paint required, C—the brushes and other equipment necessary for the job, and D—the character of the paint best suited to the purpose.

A coat of paint would not only cut down the barn repair bill but would add to the attractiveness of this farm.

The most satisfactory and simplest way of doing this is to take the dimensions, (or length, width and height) of the thing to be painted; and to look up a reliable paint dealer in your neighborhood. Give this man the facts. Tell him what you wish to do and you will be surprised at the amount of helpful advice he will be able to give you He may even save you money by helpful suggestions and it is certain that he will save you both time and costly mistakes.

When Shall We Paint!

What is the proper time to paint? This question may be best answered by saying that painting may be efficiently done at all times of the year. This applies to all jobs that may be done indoors. In the case of outdoor work, however, this statement must be modified. Certainly no person of intelligence would attempt to paint on a rainy day, and it is just as foolhardy to paint in extremely cold weather or when the frost will affect the newly applied fresh paint. If, however, you will bear in mind these three principles there is little likelihood of trouble Choose a dry spell for painting outdoor work—and see that the surface of the thing that is to be painted is perfectly dry. In the cold days of spring, fall and early winter, paint with the sun. In the extremely hot sunshiny days of summer it is best to paint away from the sun. Do not apply fresh paint to surfaces exposed directly to the rays of the boiling hot sun. It is always best to wait until this particular spot is cooled.

In the case of new outdoor work where the wood is to receive its first painting it may be neither necessary nor advisable to sand paper the surface unless the job calls for or necessitates a very smooth, fine finish. It will be well, however, to pay particular attention to any knots that may be found in the wood. Knots will, especially in some woods, exude sap, and to guard against this a good method is to use sand paper over the knot and paint over and around the knot with a good grade of shellac. Do this first before the priming coat of paint is applied and permit the shellac time enough to dry properly.

Directions for "the priming coat" as it is called, will be generally found on the label of any reliable brand of ready-mixed paint. The usual procedure is to take the paint as it comes from the can and thin it down with a certain amount of linseed oil and spirits of turpentine. This is called thinning and in the priming coat plays a particularly important part.

Paint, in order to adhere or stick closely to the surface must thoroly penetrate into the fibre of that surface. The better the penetration of the priming coat the more efficient will be binding between the paint and the thing which is painted.

How much more prosperous this place looks than the one pictured above. This farmer keeps his buildings well painted.

The addition of oil and turpentine in the priming coat accomplishes this desired result. It thins the paint so that the "vehicle" or oily portion of the paint seeps deeply into the wood. It makes a smoother and better surface for the succeeding coats of paint which must naturally follow, and if the priming coat is properly mixed and properly brushed in it will save money, time and labor. This is true because the succeeding coats may be brushed out much more thoroly and easily.

Do all your puttying or filling of cracks after the priming coat and before the succeeding coat is laid on.

In painting over old work, go over the surface thoroly with a scraper and break down any blisters that may be on the surface and remove any old paint that is loose or scaly. Usually on barns and outhouses there is no necessity for any other preparation. This being the case, it is simply necessary to give the job a priming coat, allowing it to dry well and then to follow with the second and third coat of paint used just as it comes from the can.

For Indoor Work Prepare Surface Carefully

For indoor work, particularly on walls, window or door trims, etc., and floors, it will be found advisable to use considerably more care in the preparation of the surface to be painted. A good plan is to provide yourself with a scraper, some steel wool and some fine sand paper. If the surface to be painted simply needs a little smoothing the use of sand paper alone will probably be all that is necessary. If there are any blisters or check marks on the surface they should be carefully scraped and sand papered smooth.

On new work, particularly where the wood has never had paint, a good priming coat is most essential and after the priming coat has dried the nail holes and cracks may be filled with putty. On old work this priming coat is also advisable, followed, of course, by the succeeding and essential second coat as well as the finishing or surfacing coat.

If you prefer to use enamel for woodwork and trim the most satisfactory method is to use a standard ready-mixed undercoat. Apply this first, let it dry thoroly and then use a fine grade of sand paper to smooth out any pimples that may exist. Next apply a coat of good enamel.

In the case of floors, clean thoroly, removing if possible all spots or stains, and apply a good varnish, preferably two coats, allowing ample time between coats for thoro drying.

Dries in Four Hours

One of the most recent developments in the varnish and enamel field is what is known as a four-hour finish. This is produced in both floor finish and enamel and has to recommend it the fact that it dries in four hours. In other words, in the case of floors this varnish may be applied at night before going to bed and will be found in condition to walk upon in the morning. It flows freely, is waterproof and will not scar or mar white.

Where the walls of a room are to be painted (if they are of plaster) it is first advisable to apply a priming coat, using for this (to page 25)

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 96, No. 19 Phila., Pa., November 5, 1927 Whole No. 1590

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

There are men who can think no deeper than a fact.—Voltaire

Comments on the Week's News

THE industries have been enjoying a period of unprecedented activity and prosperity for several years. The main indoor sport among the chiefs just now is in "guessing" whether or not that condition is to continue. There has been a gradual slowing down in many lines during the past few months, and the question is, will it continue, or is it only a seasonal slump?

The American Bankers' Association has been studying the matter closely, and has prepared a "symposium" of the opinions of its members. Ordinarily, bankers are in close touch with economic conditions and their opinions are based upon a wider knowledge of affairs than most other men have. The bankers' views do not coincide fully with the headlines editors usually put over them, and while there is a wide difference of opinion among them, they, too, evidently try to put the best foot forward. The general agreement is that business is about ten per cent off. Some state that, while business is lower, more people are sharing in the prosperity. Western bankers claim a decided improvement in farm conditions in their territory. Many of them prophesy a "quiet period during the coming months." Some of the leading bankers opine that most business is trying to do too much. Others feel that too much money is being invested in speculative activities. This tends to make money high for productive business. High money and high wages are given as the reason for much of the difficulty in making profits.

✦ ✦ ✦

Every once in a while we read the effusions of some pseudo-wiseacre to the effect that the farmers in the older sections of the country are "soil robbers" and are gradually reducing the productive power of their soils. B. O. Weitz, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been delving into the figures on the subject, collected over a period of forty years, and they disprove the general belief on this matter. These figures show that the combined acreage of corn, wheat, oats and potatoes has been expanded about fifty-two per cent in forty years, and that the total production of these crops has been increased seventy-seven per cent in the same time. In addition to this, he finds that most of the increases have occurred in the eastern and older section of the United States. Let's hear no more about eastern farmers being poor farmers.

✦ ✦ ✦

Is the advice of "Poor Richard" out of date? Was the author, Benjamin Franklin, a false leader? Alexander Noyes, financial editor of Scribner's indirectly raises these questions in an article in the current issue in which he states that the new economic theory seems to be, "Spend, not Save." The question needing sober thought is, can prosperity be prompted and perpetuated by everybody's spending all (or more than all) their income? Possibly there is a happy medium in this matter between the penny-pinching practices of many in the old days, and the prodigal spending of every penny as fast as it is earned. And remember that there is a vast difference between spending and investing.

✦ ✦ ✦

To an interested spectator on the sidelines it would seem that enough has been printed to date to not only nominate Al Smith in the Democratic convention, but to elect him for the balance of his life. All depending, of course, on how effective modern newspapers and magazines prove to be in forming public opinion. It has been stated that the newspapers made Calvin Coolidge popular, and it is now being tried out in other directions. Republican leaders do not seem to have yet settled upon a particular individual, altho there is some personal and sectional propaganda being put out.

✦ ✦ ✦

Two national events important to livestock raisers are scheduled for this month. The American Royal Livestock Show will be held in Kansas City, November 12-19, inclusive. The International Livestock Exposition and Hay and Grain Show will be held at the Union Stock Yard, Chicago, November 26 to December 3rd. While these shows are held in and principally for western livestock raisers, they offer an excellent opportunity for farmers from every section to learn more about the industry, and also to buy breeding stock and feeders.

Keep Up the Milk Flow

IF THE dairymen in the eastern metropolitan district want to keep their home markets for themselves they must be able to supply all the milk that is needed. There are people who are looking for an excuse to widen the milk territory by going farther afield for supplies in the hope that prices may be kept down. If milk producers in this district allow their supplies to run low thru lack of proper care and sufficient high grade feed, that excuse will be furnished. The consumption of milk has increased faster in the metropolitan area than has its production, and the time is coming soon when the producing territory will have to be extended unless production within the present shed is increased. Keep the cows from debilitating exposure as winter approaches, and begin early to give full feeds of the best possible dairy rations.

Balancing the Farm Industry

A FEW people have recognized one of the fundamental questions affecting farm conditions and which helped to bring on the "depression" of the last few years. It is that the advancement which farmers have made in productive methods the past few years, and especially during the war, has enabled fewer people to produce the food necessities of the race. The number of farmers we had twenty, and even ten, years ago, is not needed to produce enough food products. The low prices resulting from having more than enough are forcing many out of the business into other lines. It is nothing more than the working of an economic law that a large number of farm people are leaving the farm. Cyrus McCormick, Jr., in an address the other day gave voice to the following:

"We need look no further than in the direction of coldly scientific economic law to confirm the forecast of better times ahead for the farmer. Population all over the world is balanced as between urban and rural dwellers not merely for the sake of convenience or on account of preference, but because of the actual facts of the struggle for existence. It is not only manifestly unfair but in the long run it is absolutely impossible for one great portion of the community to be at an economic disadvantage as compared with other portions. If continued disparity of farm income makes rural life too unprofitable many country dwellers will ultimately move to the city, and thus, particularly if volume of production be maintained by those who remain, the cash farm income fund will be apportioned eventually on a basis of better profit for the individual."

Nursery Stock Inspection

WE INADVERTANTLY omitted to state in our comment on the quarantine restrictions relative to shipping nursery stock out of the Japanese beetle district that shipments may be made after passing official inspection. Provision is made to provide certificates to those whose products are found to be free from infection.

Editorial Sidelights

THE failure of Uncle Sam's mail men to be what we expected of them resulted in the absence last week of the paragraphs of eight-point type that usually fill out this page of the point.

The missing paragraphs were written in Pittsburgh where we spent three days attending the annual meeting of the North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

One seldom realizes what agriculture owes to the engineers until he stops to consider the change that has been brought about by them.

Tractors, binders, haying tools, milking machines, water pumps, concrete, sheet steel, the dynamite,—all of these have been designed or adapted to the use of farmers by agricultural engineers.

Here are some of the things to which the engineers assembled at Pittsburgh gave their attention: Machines which take in green alfalfa, grain crops or grass at one end and turn out the feeds in bags or bulk. One of these driers is now in use in New Jersey and another in Delaware. They permit the haying to be done anytime, rain or shine. Tests of the protein content of grain cut immature and dried in this machine were so startling that chemists can hardly believe their own figures.

A process of passing electricity thru milk to kill germs. This is a substitute for pasteurization and is said to get some germs which frequently survive the vat method.

Highly-charged wire screens and traps that electrocute every fly that touches them.

Electric cooling units to be used in the ordinary concrete milk cooling tanks.

These are merely samples. We shall try to report more fully in later issues.

THE ARTICLE on Page Three of this issue recalls this statement by one of the engineers, a lumberman: "From one-half to two-thirds of the cost of painting is the cost of the labor. Good paint lasts twice as long as poor paint." The moral is obvious.

NOW WE SHALL mail these notes with the hope that they travel faster than last week's. We are writing in Harrisburg. The younger generation here is very busy with an advance celebration of Hallowe'en.

FARM GROUP DISAGREE

Will Continue Borer Research—Plan Cooperative Pilgrimage Next Year—Bonds Sell Rapidly.

Washington, D. C.

THE western farm group in Congress, whose voices have been heard longest and loudest for farm relief legislation, are evidently unable to get together upon a single proposition, one wing demanding the equalization fee or nothing, and the other wing as strongly opposed to any bill that contains the equalization fee provision.

Demanded Reduction Impossible

Senator Willis says the next Congress will do well if it succeeds in making a tax reduction of $250,000,000. "The demand of the United States Chamber of Commerce for an immediate reduction of $400,000,000 is impossible of performance and is made without understanding of the facts."

Borer Cannot Be Eradicated

The European corn borer cannot be eradicated, according to Department of Agriculture specialists, but with the active cooperation of farmers the government authorities can do much effective work in keeping the borer under control.

Secretary Jardine says that while the corn borer campaign will not be conducted next season on the same scale as last season, various lines of research will go on designed to develop effective methods of controlling the pest, and economic methods of farming under this handicap.

Pilgrimage Returns

The cooperative pilgrimage of farmers to Europe, headed by President Sam Thompson, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has returned. It is considered such a success and was so valuable to those accompanying it that preliminary arrangements have been authorized by the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation to have another pilgrimage next year.

May Use Invoice Prices

Invoice prices may be taken as evidence of foreign cost of production, according to a ruling of Attorney General John G. Sargent, thereby doing away with the necessity of the United States Tariff Commission sending its investigators abroad for its information on costs of production in competing foreign countries.

Favor Government Control

Sentiment in favor of a permanent policy of government ownership and operation of the merchant marine is growing in and out of Congress.

Senator Smith Brookhart, of Iowa, says that along with the enlargement of the merchant marine under government operation should come the enlargement of the facilities of the Inland Waterways Corporation now operating barge lines on the Mississippi River.

The railroads are fighting this development of the inland waterways navigation. They object to joint rates which would give the Waterways Corporation the same advantages that the railways now possess in joint rates and allocation of thru freight.

Consolidation Meets Opposition

Compulsory consolidation of railroads is meeting with considerable opposition among the members of the Interstate Commerce Committee in Congress. It is argued that railway mergers should be the result of natural economic laws and formed to meet actual consolidation needs. But such consolidation should be safeguarded by legislation designed to prevent over capitalization.

Issue New Bonds

A new $29,000,000 issue of Federal Land Bank four per cent bonds was sold at par in less than an hour's time. The bond issue will supply the Federal Land Banks with new money to extend additional credit to farmers, and will mean a reduction in the rate charged the borrowing farmers.

Since the Farm Loan Board was established it is estimated that the system has saved the farmers $100,000,000 a year in lower interest rates. This includes not only the saving on loans from the Farm Loan system banks, but from all sources as a result of the operation of the system. ?

Predicts Unemployment

A period of tremendous unemployment in the United States is predicted by Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, as a result of the rapid increase in the use of labor-saving machinery in manufacturing.—E. E. R.

OFFICIALS WILL MEET

Corn Borer Quarantines to Widen—Observe Operators of Buses—Issue Motor License Notices.

Harrisburg, Pa.

OFFICIALS of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in charge of the campaign against the pests afflicting the farms of the Keystone State this year will shortly have a meeting with federal officials in Washington to discuss plans for the 1928 operations, a conference which has taken on an important aspect owing to the discovery of the corn borer in widely separately districts of the state. An even closer scheme of cooperation is to be worked out and the vital necessity of calling attention of farmers and land owners generally to the menace of the borer and the Japansese and bean beetles during the winter will be considered.

Borers Stir States

Not only Pennsylvania, but New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, have become aroused by the diffusion of the borer into eastern counties, specimens having been reported from Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe and Wayne Counties, as well as in Huntingdon, Somerset and Greene. This shows how the borer has spread out of the northwestern region. The new quarantine orders will show the greater part of the state placed under regulation.

Observe the Bus

State traffic officers have been making notes upon the way drivers of the various motor buses are observing the rules of the road and in some sections it is declared that they have been as troublesome as the truck drivers. Arrests of some moving van operators have been threatened if too much space is taken up. Rapid traveling in the middle of the highway is the chief complaint heard here against the bus driver.

Final Dog Round-up

Agents of the state have been making final surveys of conditions in regard to dog licensing with the idea of making reports on observance. More dogs have been registered than ever before and it is expected next year when new regulations go into effect there will be a gain. Half licenses have been abolished and the new kennel licenses are in effect.

Check Up on Eggs

As a result of the recent report of the Bureau of Foods on cold storage of foods officials plan a check-up on how the enormous amount of eggs now stored is put into trade channels. There is always a large amount sent out just before the holidays. Some complaints have been made in years gone by about eggs held in the state being sent to New York and elsewhere at that season of the year.

Auto Cards Out

State motor vehicle bureau officers have sent out the notices and cards for 1928 motor licenses, the aggregate being the greatest on record. Car owners are being urged to notify the Bureau if addresses have been changed so there will be no delays.

Potato Reports Vary

Statements to state agricultural officials on yields of potatoes indicate a wide range in this state. In some counties quality and quantity are fine and there is a demand from other states for prompt shipments. Potatoes are now being graded in southeastern counties to a greater extent than ever known.—T. C.

CANNING SEASON OVER

Will Hold Conference—Poultry Show Held by Gloucester County—Rule Out Use of Five-eighths Basket.

Trenton, N. J.

THE canhouse season in southern New Jersey, now over, brought to a close one of the most active seasons in the southern part of the state. With late stocks of canned tomatoes fairly well cleaned up, canhouse buyers were on the market actively and for a longer season than usual. Receipts at local canhouses in some instances doubled their average purchases.

Grange Lecturers to Meet

The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Grange at Atlantic City, which this year commences on December 6, will be preceded on December 5 with the annual Grange Lecturers' Conference. Afternoon and evening sessions will be held and personal effort is being made on the part of the State Grange for a 100 per cent attendance of every Grange delegate or his official substitute.

Gloucester Holds Poultry Show

The Gloucester County Poultry Association announces December 8to 10 as dates for its annual meeting this year. The affair will be held in the City Hall at Gloucester in Camden County, due to the fact that that there are not accommodations large enough to provide for a show of this size within Gloucester County's own limits. The committee in charge of the event consists of Carl Schoener, secretary, Woodbury; William P. Laing, Woodbury; A. P. Lee, Gloucester Heights; William A. Robinson, Gloucester City; James Donohue, Woodbury, and O. G. Brown, Woodbury.—F. H. B.

Will Hold Discussion Meeting

The New Jersey Horticultural Society has planned a novel program for its annual meeting in Atlantic City during December. Instead of holding sessions with set speakers on selected subjects, the meetings are to be turned over to the growers to discuss production and marketing problems that hit the producer of fruit and vegetables.

Poultrymen Meet

A meeting of the New Jersey Record of Performance Poultry Breeders' Association was held November 3 in Trenton. This new organization, fathered at the recent poultry convention in Atlantic City, has for its object the production of chicks with known pedigrees from stock having a record of 200 eggs per year.

Prohibits Use of Five-eighths Basket

The five-eighths basket, the market container on thousands of New Jersey farms, has been ruled as illegal and the new container bill now being prepared for presentation to Congress does not include this package. The bill prohibits the manufacture, sale or use of this package as a market basket.—A. K.

NAME CHANGED

Observe Farm and Home Week—Keep Own Records—Favor Gasoline Tax—Cattle Sales Price High.

Ithaca, N. Y.

DEAN A. R. MANN, of the New York State College of Agriculture has given due recognition to the College of Home Economics, which has figured so prominently in past Farmers' Weeks, by announcing that in the future the event will be known as Farm and Home Week. The new title will also recognize the equal importance of home topics with those of the farm.

A New Sort of Poultry Contest

The poultry department at Cornell is organizing a new egg-laying contest for farmers in which the owners keep their own records.

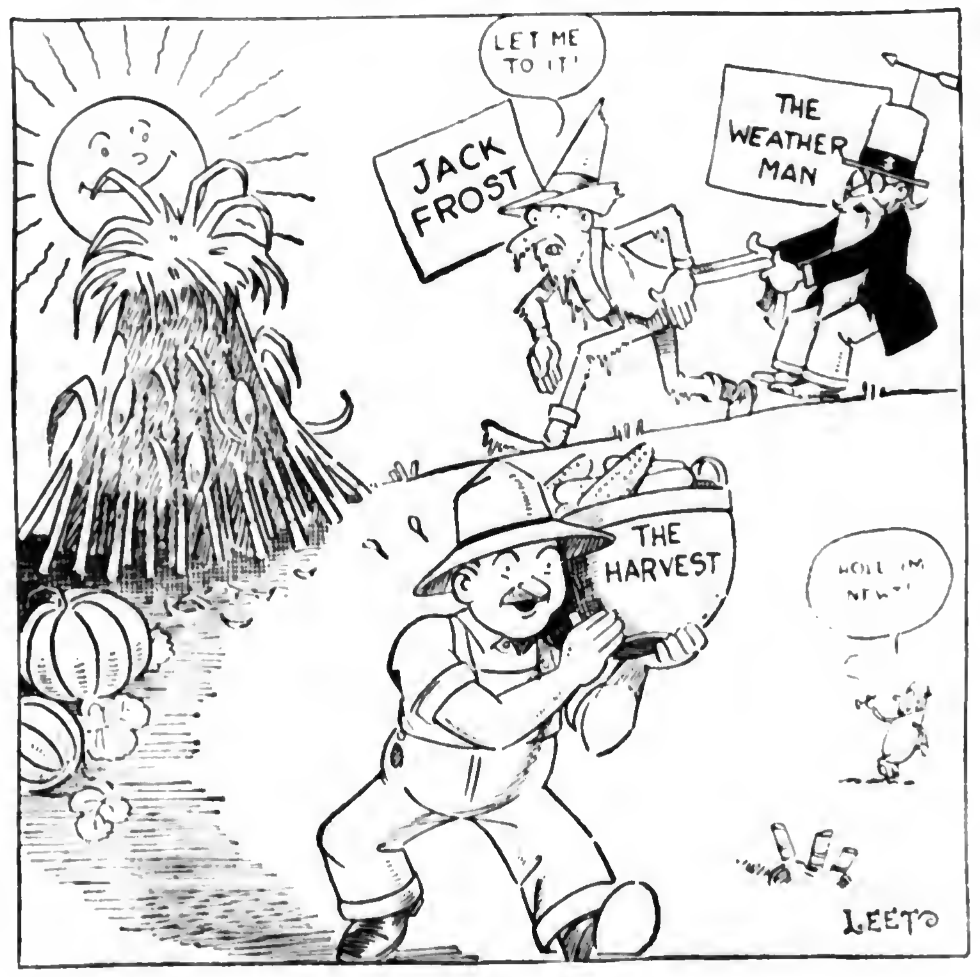
Farm Bureaus Favor Gasoline Tax

Anticipating that a tax on gasoline is sure to come in this state several regional farm bureau meetings have passed resolutions favoring such a tax if the income from it may be returned in a fair degree to the counties for upkeep of highways.

Cattle Bring High Prices

The buying at the ninth annual Holstein sale of the State Holstein Association, held at Earlville recently, was at the highest figures in several years. The average price for 168 animals sold was $205, including young stock. At a farm sale in southern New York the average price was around $200 for registered stock.—M. G. F.

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW



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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

THIS has been a good season for celery,—at least it has at Neshaminy Gardens. It has made rapid growth and is of fine quality. The Golden Self Blanching, the earliest we have, blanches easily, and is crisp and tender. We handle celery but once. After it has attained nearly its full growth, we tie the tops together with Manila twine and this causes it to grow into a compact, straight bunch. Except the early varieties, we do not attempt to do much blanching in the row. Late celery will be trenched at the last possible moment.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE HAD sweet corn later this year than ever before. Golden Bantam was planted late in July, and while the stalks and ears were small the corn had a flavor which was sweeter and more delicious than any we ever tasted. People almost mobbed us to get it, but we could not accommodate them after October 24th. The warm season, no doubt, accounted for its success.

✦ ✦ ✦

SHOULD laying hens have free range during the winter? Many people are still undecided on this question. However, most of the big egg producers say they get better results when they do not run out, provided, of course, that sufficient floor space is provided. The argument is that hens will eat more when they are confined than they will pick up on the range, and that the exercise and exposure divert food which should go into egg-making.

✦ ✦ ✦

OUR poultry house is not large enough for 240 hens. It is 16x40 feet, hence has 640 square feet of floor space. Since each hen should have four square feet, the house has a capacity of only 160 hens. Because of this, we are planning to build a front sun parlor. It will be in the form of a lean-to on the south front, —about three and one-half feet high against the house, and sloping down to eighteen inches at the lower side. It will be nine feet wide and contain 360 square feet of floor space. It will be covered with one of the glass cloth materials so much advertised.

✦ ✦ ✦

COLONEL Charles A. Lindbergh, the world-famed flyer, has finished his 23,000-mile trip to the principal centers of the United States. The last public reception was held in Philadelphia on October 22, and the people made it a gala day. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the men to lionize him, and the women to kiss him, Lindbergh maintained his unusual poise and self respect. More wonderful than his successful flight across the Atlantic, and his 23,000-mile journey over land, is the fact that he remains the same unpretentious gentleman that he was before fame singled him out for unusual honors. We know lots of people who would have swelled up and burst long before this.

✦ ✦ ✦

HOW little it takes to make some people strut like a peacock, while really big people seem to be unconscious of their greatness. A goodly part of the slights, stings and heart aches from which the world suffers, as well as much of the silent mirth it enjoys, is derived from the efforts of little minds to appear superior. And it is all so useless. The world soon sizes up a man or woman at their true worth.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE HAVE not yet given up the idea of farming our thirty-acre place without the aid of horses, or at least with the necessity of keeping one or more all the time. But so far, we have not been able to find just what we need in the way of automotive power. We shall make further investigation the coming winter, and if anyone knows of any kind of tractor that will do what one horse will do and do it as well, please let me know. Keeping a horse twelve months for less than five months' occasional work is an expensive luxury.

The Cheerful Plowman

There Goes Lindy

THERE goes Lindy's flying plane, scooting thru the sun and rain! Gosh, all crickets, how he flies like an eagle thru the skies! In the city down the way folks have waited half a day just to get a glimpse of him, just to see him, long and slim, just to hear him speak a word—gosh, he's moving like a bird! Say, why is it, can you tell, that the kid is liked so well? Why does everybody say, "Lindy, Lindy! Hip, hurray!"

"Well, as it appeals to me there are reasons, one,—two,—three—. First, the fellow did his stuff with no show of boast or bluff, just packed up and started out—that's a reason who can doubt! Then, the rascal, I would say, wasn't really after pay, that was second thought, I know, 'twasn't pay that made him go! Next, he did the thing himself, wasn't backed by men and pelf, 'twas no company affair, no one helped to put him there!

Then when he had tried and won, when his stunt was neatly done, and the world began to raise million-throated songs of praise, Lindy didn't strut around like a king when he is crowned. Lindy's head did not expand, till it bursted hat and band. Lindy played the modest part, thus he won the public heart! Didn't boast before he went,—didn't aim to make a cent;—asked no odds from anyone;—didn't strut when it was done! Say, when I can find a man working on that kind of plan, four-square plan like Lindy had, bet your boots I'll hire the lad; he'll be worth ten times his pay any time and any day.—J. E. T.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

GOING down the street the other day I met a little bit of a girl who was having a great time. Altho she had a pair of shoes of her own on her feet, somewhere she had found a pair that belonged to her mother. Right into these she had stepped. They were about ten sizes too big for her, but she was marching up and down the street, laughing away at herself as she heard the clump, clump, clump of the tall heels when they struck the pavement. They certainly made music to her ears.

Wearing mother's shoes!

I thought about it a good deal at the time and some way I have not been able to keep it out of my mind since. Before now have we not all seen little ones all dressed up in mother's clothes? And if boys can get even an old hat, no matter how tall, the taller the better, that belongs to father, it seems as if they are just fixed out for a good time. Parading around the house, walking out into the barn and back they go, all the time fancying that they are now "big folks," just like father and mother.

Will They Follow Us Then?

There is a funny side to this, and yet may we not let it have a deeper significance to us? We laugh now when we see the boys and girls doing their best to act like grown-ups. But do we not look on ahead a few years and see the day when our dear ones will be as tall as we are, and wearing big clothes such as we ourselves put on? It is coming, that day when our children will slip out and away from us, and coming all too soon.

But the serious thing about it is, will the boys and girls find as much joy by-and-by in doing as father and mother did as they do now when they dress up in our old clothes? Will the sound of the old shoes always be as sweet in their ears as it is now? Will father's old hat in memory make the boys straighten up to a higher manhood as it did in fancy in the long ago? Or will these sons and daughters be most glad when they turn their backs upon home and go away to seek happiness somewhere else?

Something about these thoughts sobers us and makes us long to live so that our dear ones will always like to think of us as the best parents in the world.

Greater Treasures Than Money

Many a mother's heart is at this moment well-nigh breaking because some boy or girl is away out in the world walking the way that leads to loss and shame. More than one father's pillow will be wet tonight when he thinks of the boy that is dearer to him than life itself, but who is now gone God knows where! We can endure much of the suffering, if need be, that affects the body, but there is no suffering like that which comes from the thought that the boys and girls no longer love and respect us.

But we can make our lives so good, so true, so kind that our boys and girls will always love us and try to shape their lives after ours. Men and women are doing it every day, and they are surely helping to make this a better world to live in.

It matters little that we may not leave our boys and girls a great deal of money. Money does not last. But treasures of love last away over into eternity!

Walking in mother's shoes! Living worthily because mother was so good! What better could we ask for?

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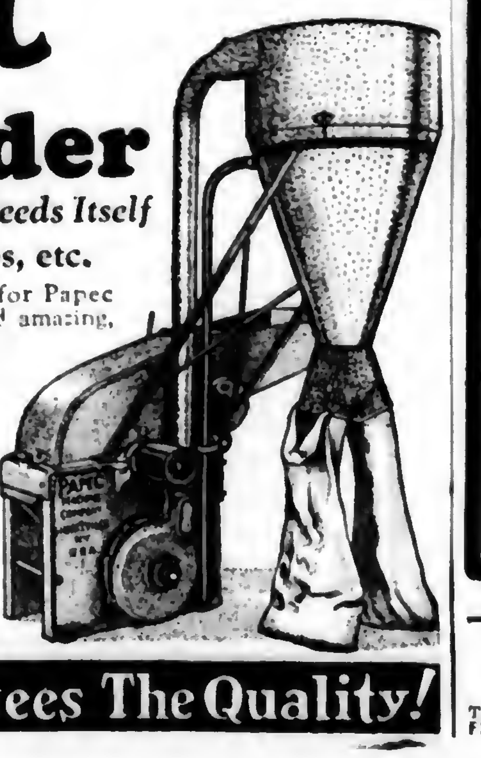

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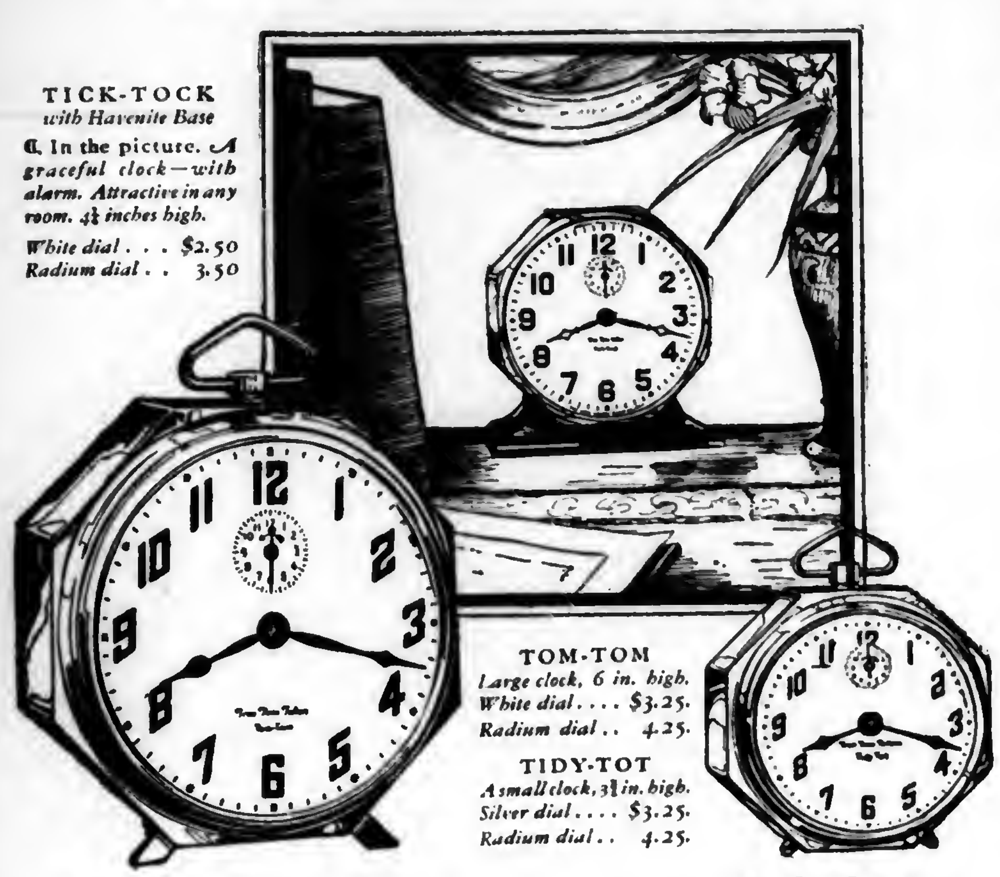

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GARDEN AND TRUCK

GILBERT S. WATTS, Editor
Logan Spring Farm

Trenching Celery Is Not Difficult

TRENCHING celery is now in full swing. The little sketch illustrates the system better than many words. The thing looks simple and is simple. Yet it is rather easy to have losses occur. In this operation, and in giving subsequent protection, there is no guide like experience. Plenty of good common sense freely applied is the best substitute while the experience is being gained.

It seems scarcely necessary to mention but the trenches must be located where water will not collect in them. And water, during the winter months, collects in some places that will surprise one who has not watched water levels the year around.

Also it is worse than a waste of time to put badly diseased celery in trenches. Nothing ever came out of storage better than it went in. Bad celery comes out very much worse.

Should Be Handled While Dry

A wide trench will hold lots more celery than a narrow trench but the danger of heating and consequent loss is serious. Very little more than a foot is enough. The depth need not be quite the extreme height of the celery. The sides should be perpendicular and the bottom square.

It is much preferred that the celery be lifted and handled while the foliage is dry. After it gets dangerously late in the season perhaps one had better go ahead, wet or dry.

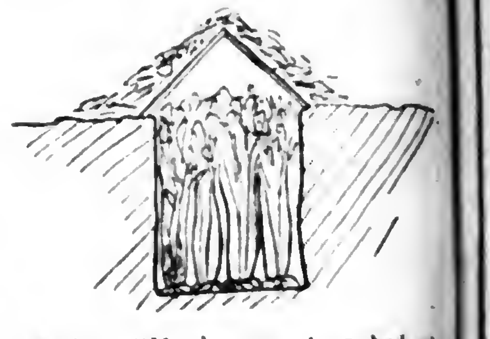
In lifting the celery a "lifter," a sort of knife-like affair, running under the row may be used or sharp-edged shovels will also do the job nicely. A heavy file at hand to keep the shovel sharp will save energy. Do not cut too high. Save the roots. A liberal allowance of roots makes for better behavior during storage. Soil on the roots is not so important. The surplus may be knocked off. Pull off the outer leaves, the aged or diseased ones.

Feet Aid in the Process

In placing the celery in the trenches a common method is to use the heels and legs to keep that already set tight and upright, passing the stalks back between the feet and working forward. If placed too loosely wilting will follow, if too tight heating is likely to occur. Some consider it an advantage to have a little loose soil in the bottom of the trench. In case the trench is very dry it is often a good plan to run the trench partly full of water. After this has soaked away the celery may be placed.

Practices vary following trenching. Where twelve-inch boards are available it is an excellent plan to nail them together into inverted or saddles, placed over the trench as shown in the sketch. At this stage, if the weather turns warm may be advisable to provide ventilation by raising the shady side of the saddle a few inches on stones blocks.

Additional covering will not be required until real freezes are at hand if the trenches are tightly filled and the boards rest on the ground at all points. An old grower once answered me, when asked for advice on this



question. "Much more trenched celery is ruined by too kind treatment than by too much cold." His plan was to have reserves of coarse horse manure piled within forking distance of the trenches. Only a short time was then required to apply as much protection as needed.

Storage Time Depends on Variety

The length of time celery may be stored to advantage depends primarily upon its condition when stored and whether the variety is yellow or green. Yellow celery, if partly blanched when trenched, may be ready in a few weeks. Very green varieties when stored without previous blanching may be kept until long after the holidays under proper conditions.

Trenched celery, we must remember, is living, growing celery, not as active as in the field, to be sure, but nevertheless, it is living and undergoing changes. If all is well white rootlets are formed in abundance fairly soon after trenching. Watch for them. Hearts then begin to lengthen, blanching proceeds. The skilful manager so regulates ventilation, moisture and temperature that his stored celery plants do not suffer in any of these respects. His crop is real "comfy" down there in the trench. I remember once opening a celery trench when the temperature had been extremely low during a long period. A thermometer inserted eight inches into the mass of disturbed plants registered 38 degrees Fahrenheit.—G. S. Watts.

World's Largest Produce Terminal Is Opened in New York City

THE world's largest produce terminal was formally opened by the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York City on October 22, with several thousand shippers, fruit and produce buyers, and representatives from agricultural institutions and organizations thruout the country in attendance. The new produce terminal consists of the three Pennsylvania piers, 27 to 29, located on the North River in the downtown wholesale produce section of New York City, and to which have been added extensive bulkhead constructions making available enormous floor space for the showing of carlot shipments.

In view of the increasing tendency of southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania shippers to market their perishables at New York City in solid cars, the opening of the new terminal is of special interest. Statistics on the terminal are impressive, in that for the first time in years there is now actual room and to spare for proper display of cars of fruits and vegetables and opportunity for rapid handling. The new terminal will also meet what the trade has classified as a growing monopoly to force farmers and shippers to dispose of their cars on the New Jersey side at a privately owned terminal rather than in New York City proper at the door to the large wholesale market district.

The three reconstructed Pennsylvania piers with their bulkheads which have concrete floors sloped for draining and flushing, provide nearly 400,000 square feet of floor space. The piers and bulkheads are entirely enclosed and heated to avoid damage from freezing. Eight auction rooms are provided right at the piers for the transaction of business in apples, vegetables, oranges and other products in car quantities. The piers themselves are slightly over 900 long and 72 feet wide. Twelve entrances are provided for trucks as to eliminate traffic congestion move shipments promptly to the jobbers and retailers who break up cars for consumer sale. The new facilities provide for the unloading display of 725 cars at a time, whereas formerly the Pennsylvania facilities at this location would accommodate only some 250 cars.

In completing the new Pennsylvania Produce Terminal, the railroad has also expanded and improved the Manhattan produce yards on the New Jersey meadows, across the river, so that 2200 cars may be handled at one time. Without question these auxiliary facilities for the produce terminal comprise the largest and most convenient produce freight yards in the world.

Chain Extends to Chicago

At the formal opening of the terminal on October 22, General W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania System, said that the new terminal was the last link in a chain of such terminals extending to Chicago and St. Louis. The scope of the enterprise makes facilities in advance of the immediate needs or requirements of the market, but with the rapid growth in solid car shipments not only in the immediate eastern territory but in the South and the West, it is expected that the new terminal will be used up to its capacity within a reasonably short time.

Commenting upon the monopoly in New York City which has been felt for some time and which has been forcing carlot buyers to travel over to the New Jersey yards, President V. K. McElheny, of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association of New York, said that shippers and members of the trade might well be thankful for the release from the bondage by the increasing monopoly which has been operating lately to their disadvantage.

Receipts Increased Rapidly

The opening of the new produce terminal with its facilities for auction selling is also in line with the very rapidly increasing practice of terminal auction sales. For example, in New York City on October 17, auction sales for the one day reached a volume of 813 carlots of perishable fruits and vegetables worth $1,125,000. On California grapes alone, receipts during one week in mid-October at New York City amounted to 3500 cars.

Touching upon this same point, President H. I. Rothman, of the United Fruit Buyers' Association, called attention to the fact that 300 cars of fruit are received daily in New York City, and that at the present rate some 500 to 600 cars may be expected daily in the course of a few years.—W. H. B.

Japanese Beetle Disappears Early

THE cold, wet weather of early September appears to have been responsible for early disappearance of the Japanese Beetle in New Jersey this year, which was more serious and destructive than at any time since its first appearance 16 years ago. As a result of the early disappearance the federal quarantine was lifted on farm products earlier than the prescribed date of October 15th. The treatment of roots and nursery stock with chemical preparation for the purpose of destroying grubs is, of course, continued and the State Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the federal government, has worked out a very far-reaching drive against the beetle for another year. New Jersey's cost in efforts to control the Japanese beetle this year amounted to $80,000. The federal government used an appropriation of $615,000 in the five states where the insect has been destroying farm crops, of which a considerable portion was spent by federal workers in New Jersey.—W. H. B.

A negro preacher was describing to his congregation the miseries and the penitence of the prodigal son.

"Dis young man," he said, "got to thinkin' 'bout his meanness an' his mis'ry, an' he tuk off his hat an' frowed it away. Den he tuk off his coat an' frowed dat away. Den he tuk off his vest an' frowed dat away. Den he tuk off his shirt an' frowed dat away, too. An' den, at last', he come to hisself!"

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The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

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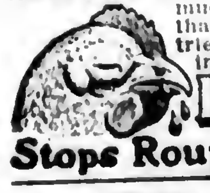
Roup Epidemic Killing Poultry

Birds sneeze, wheeze and choke. Throat rattles. Nose runs. Spreads rapidly. Act at once!

Readers who find colds or roup starting in their flocks will be interested in a letter written by Thomas Pulliam, Shiveley, Ky. He says:

"I have had birds with their eyes closed and every form of roup, and saved every one of them. Last winter I had a Barred Rock cockerel that was nearly dead. He had dropped from 7½ to 2½ pounds. I gave him Roup-Over and it worked like magic. In two weeks, he was back on the firing line and fighting every rooster on the place. I can't understand why people let their birds die with roup, when Roup-Over will save them."

It is amazing how quickly and easily colds and roup can be ended by this method. If the trouble is already started, a few drops of Roup-Over, applied in the nostrils, will usually banish every symptom in one day. Better still, a few drops used in the drinking water guards the whole flock against roup, colds, and other epidemics. A liberal supply of Roup-Over can be obtained by sending fifty cents (or $1 for large size holding 3 times as much) to The Burrell-Dugger Co., 511 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Roup-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try. Readers will find it entirely different and much quicker in action than anything else ever tried for roup and similar infections.



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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Editor
Glenview Farm

Chickens Have T. B.

We have been dressing hens this fall and kill only ones that look O. K., but when we open them some have lumps as large as hickory nuts and smaller on the intestines. Others have spotted livers and small white spots just under the skin. We have lost a few hens. They had bluish combs. Can you tell me what it is and what to do for it?—R. R. Z., Centre County, Pa.

Nodules in the intestines or internal organs of a fowl are generally a sympton of tuberculosis, especially in case the bird is very thin. The lumps under the skin may be due to the same disease, altho there is a mite which also causes such lumps. Tuberculosis in fowls is hard to discover and impossible to cure. As a rule, old birds are affected rather than young ones and a good method for controlling this disease is to sell off the old stock after the yearling stage and replace with pullets. Some farmers keep hens until they are several years old, which is a mistake unless there is a special reason for doing so, as the older a hen gets the fewer eggs she lays in a year. It would pay you to go over your flock and dispose of all birds that are light, listless, or apparently ailing, and then give the house a thoro cleaning, followed by the use of a strong disinfectant and plenty of whitewash. Also, do not crowd the hens and be sure that the house is well ventilated without being drafty.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Can You Disinfect Eggs with Alcohol?

Please tell me what kind of alcohol is used to disinfect turkey eggs to kill blackhead germs. How should it be applied?—G. Z., Washington County, Pa.

The use of alcohol for washing turkey eggs to kill blackhead germs is a new one to me, and I rather think that if eggs were washed in this liquid it would render them unhatchable. I believe that you would have a better chance with turkeys if you were to raise them on clean ground away from chickens or other fowls. However, blackhead has wiped out the turkey industry in a good many sections, and so far as I know there is no certain cure for it.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Guineas Naturally Mate in Pairs

Will you kindly tell me how many guinea hens can be successfully kept with one guinea rooster?—Mrs. B. J. L., Franklin County, Pa.

It is customary to mate one guinea rooster with not over three or four hens. In the wild state they mate in pairs, and the eggs may be infertile if too many hens are put with one male.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Pullets Caught Cold

About two weeks ago I bought 500 pullets which were shipped from Ohio. They had bad colds or roup when they arrived. I treated them for roup and see no signs of it now but after a few days they began to gape and hold their heads in the air. Their heads turn pale, they get very thin and die. On examination I found one with one lung clotted with blood and the other yellow but springy. The lungs of some other birds were yellow and dry, almost crisp.—M. L. H., Northumberland County, Pa.

I am inclined to think your pullets either had colds when they were shipped, or caught cold on the way. The latter is very probable. This has affected the lungs in the manner of congested lungs or pneumonia. If you have a brooder house with a colony brooder stove which you can set up it would pay you to put the sick birds there and give them a little extra warmth, especially at night. They should be taken away from the others at any rate. Add 1 pint of cod liver oil to 100 pounds of mash and feed the sick birds a warm, moist mash made with this at noon in addition to the regular feed. Better clean out and disinfect the house and replace with fresh litter, which will help to prevent the spread of anything contagious.—R. L. Scharring-Hausen.

Nest Box Notes

NOW that the corn is all cut and husking is under way, it is time to start fattening the geese on the nubbins. They should be started off gradually and then worked up to a full feed. Limited range on good pasture, or an artificial supply of greenstuff must be provided in addition. I always found geese to be in the best shape and in greatest demand around Christmas and New Year's, as people have their minds on turkey for Thanksgiving.

* * *

The changeable damp weather has caused colds in many flocks. We had a slight outbreak, but I am feeding a gallon of cod liver oil to 600 of mash and I think that the use of this oil stopped the colds.

* * *

Old hens are about thru laying for the season and are entering a period of rest thru which they will grow new feathers and improve in weight and general condition. In addition to mash they should be well fed on grain and receive cod liver oil, green feed and milk during the winter months, so that they will be in the best of condition after the first of the year, when they resume laying.

Breeding stock will be benefited by free range whenever the weather makes it possible.

N. J. Has New Baby Chick Association

THE Certified Baby Chick Association, representing the newest branch of agriculture in New Jersey, was organized at the Poultry Convention held in Atlantic City on October 13th. It was formed for the purpose of aiding producers of certified baby chicks by offering the buying public high quality chicks of a recognized standard. The new association is one of the first attempts of any particular group of agriculturists to form an organization to boost the quality and the sales of their product.

The membership of the organization will be made up from all of the leading poultrymen of the state, hatcheries, certified poultry producers and others who are specializing in day-old chicks.

The officers of the organization are: H. C. Demme, Sewell, president; J. H. Fox, Little Falls, second vice president; C. T. Darby, North Branch, first vice president, and Paul Smith, Vineland, secretary and treasurer.

The constitution and by-laws were drawn up by Prof. J. W. Thompson, Poultry Department, Experiment Station, New Brunswick.

A membership fee of $10 is provided for and a strict ethical code was adopted for the observance of its members. The object of the association is to put the baby chick business on the highest possible plane and to keep it at the point where the buyers can always have confidence in the members and their products. The rules provide for expulsion for violation of the regulations.—A. K.

"Shorthorns" at Penn State Lead in Their Communities

THE term "Shorthorn" has two distinctly different meanings at the Pennsylvania State College. The dictionary definition, "One of a breed of cattle having very short horns" is one meaning. In the beef cattle barns on the college farms many wonderful specimens of this breed of cattle are to be found. These animals have been the subject of numerous papers, but it is not concerning them that this article has to deal. The second way the term is used is not to be found in the dictionary altho any Penn State man, from the youngest freshman to the oldest "grad" is familiar with its meaning.

Early in the history of the Pennsylvania State College it was discovered that there was a demand for practical courses in agriculture by many persons who could not leave the farm except for a few weeks during the winter months. To fill this need the Winter Short Courses were established. These courses were of twelve weeks' duration for many years but recently have been cut down to eight weeks, running from early January until March.

The winter short course students, away back in the beginning, were dubbed "shorthorns" by the longer term students. The name stuck and to this day the campus name for winter course students is "shorthorns."

The winter course students can no longer be told from the other students on the campus of the Pennsylvania State College. Most of them are products of the farm, altho always some city men and women whose interests are connected with agriculture are among those enrolled.

Members of the college staff, who meet the winter course students in the class room, agree that it is a pleasure to work with them. As a rule they are very easy to teach, in spite of the fact that the instructor faces a group representing all degrees of education varying from those who can just read, write and figure, to former college professors. These people know why they are in college. They have definite farm problems to solve and intend to go back home within a few weeks and put what they have learned into practice. In the class room questions come spontaneously. Every person is trying to gather up every crumb of information he can. As a result Penn State gives the best it has in the way of instructors and equipment to these students.

Shorthorns Are Progressive

Right now a survey is being conducted to ascertain the present status of the former "shorthorn" in his home community. This survey is by no means completed but already sufficient data are at hand to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that the efforts expended on the winter courses are reaping a harvest. Residents of the Commonwealth which supports the Pennsylvania State College can rest assured that the appropriation devoted to the short courses in agriculture is money well spent. In order to prove this point let us glance at the evidence given below which is taken from recently collected data. These persons are all former winter course students:

Down in Bedford County we find A. R. Logue among the first big potato farmers to adopt efficient spraying practices. Neff Richards owns an excellent fruit farm, is active in his Pomona Grange, and, in addition, is president of the Bedford County Horticultural Society.

Daniel H. Brenner, of Beaver County, is a successful dairyman, operates a pasteurizing plant, a milk route and is a director of the Dairymen's Association of Beaver. In Delaware County a former winter course student, Arthur S. Linvill, has the largest peach orchard in the county and is one of the most progressive fruit growers. He is president of the Agricultural Extension Association and a member of the board of directors of the Delaware County Farm Products Cooperative Association.

Sheldon W. Funk, of Boyertown, had about 350 acres of bearing fruit and is president of the State Horticultural Association.

Going on down the list we find men who are in the 400 Bushel Potato Club; prominent cattle, hog, horse and poultry breeders; owners and managers of large creameries, etc. Thru all of these records these former students show that they are of greater service to themselves and their fellows because of their college training.

I am sure you will agree that the Winter Courses in Agriculture have proved themselves and that the Pennsylvania State College is justified in putting its best into them.—A. L. Patrick.

A dairy judging class at Penn State

Exhibit Prize Winners at Penn State

ABOUT five hundred birds were exhibited in the fifth annual Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show at State College last week. White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks predominated.

C. S. Platt, a 1923 graduate of the Pennsylvania State College and professor of poultry husbandry at Rutgers University, was the judge. One hundred and five prizes, including silver loving cups, medals, rosette ribbons, cash, poultry equipment, books and magazine subscriptions, were awarded the winning exhibitors. Twenty of the highest producing hens of the Pennsylvania State College flock were displayed in an educational exhibit.

The State Poultry Association and the Pennsylvania Baby Chick Association held business meetings and a joint educational program during the show. Prominent poultrymen, officers of the associations and State College specialists appeared on the program.

The general farm flock is still the backbone of the poultry and egg industry from the standpoint of volume of production. More than 80 per cent of the total production of poultry and eggs comes from the small flocks on the general farm.

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Use in a Scratch Shed for HENS! Gather Eggs All Winter! It's amazing the way hens lay in a Flex-O-Glass Scratch Shed. You will be astounded on sub-zero days when you find almost as many eggs as you get in summer. Millions of yards of strong, durable, weather proof Flex-O-Glass were sold for Scratch Sheds and Poultry House windows last year. Poultrymen everywhere doubled — some tripled — their profits. Thousands have written us telling of big egg production. Use 15 yards of Flex-O-Glass for 100 hens. Then use for baby chicks in Spring. Take advantage of Special Trial Offer on this exact amount.

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Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

A letter from Miss Dama Wright, Vernonia, Ore., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"Late in October, our fiftene hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung, and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day they laid thirteen eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the **Burrell-Dugger Co., 136 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.** Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs you nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

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100-lb. bag $3.25 f.o.b. Factory only.
Try this famous Egg Mash. Judge it by results. If your dealer doesn't have it send 3.25 to factory for 100-lb. trial bag — today!

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More Eggs Less Cost

Blatchford's ESTABLISHED IN 1800 EGG MASH
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3. Egg Mash — Recommended by poultrymen everywhere. Top layer. Low cost.
Send for free envelope sample (specify which mash) and valuable poultry information—free.
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Automatically to Any Size Animal

In cutting down, or halving the animal, it *automatically spreads* the carcass, making it possible for one person, with block and tackle, to slaughter, scald and cut down an animal.

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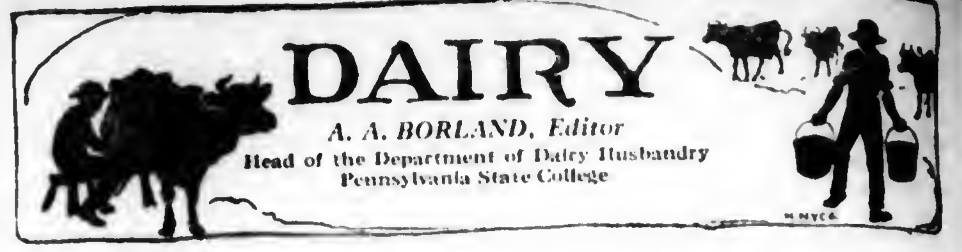

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND, *Editor*
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Fifteen C. T. A. Members Finish Second Year

THE Susquehanna-Bradford Cow Testing Association finished its second year July 1, 1927, with 15 whole-year members. In addition four men were only in the association part of the year. There were 419 cows in the association all or part of the year.

The result for the whole-year members is as follows:

The total average number of cows in the association..	289.08
Avge. per cow: Lbs. of milk	7971
Pounds of butterfat	311.0
Per cent of butterfat	3.9
Value of produce	$219.95
Cost of pasture	8.23
Cost of roughage	31.32
Cost of grain	51.51
Total cost of feed	91.06
Value of product above feed cost	128.89
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.42
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk.	1.14
Feed cost per pound fat...	.29

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat. Group 1, above 500 lbs. of butterfat, 5 cows; group 2, between 400-500 lbs. butterfat, 31 cows; group 3, between 300-400 lbs. butterfat, 94 cows. Total number of cows producing over 300 lbs. butterfat, 130.

N. C. Dale, county agent; Richard Knowlton, tester in charge; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Eight herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
R. L. Carter, Rush	17.00	G. G.	8163	409.4
F. & S. Kerrick, Towanda	18.17	Hols.	11,567	399.7
C. M. Miller, Towanda............	15.00	Hols.	11,704	393.2
S. D. Warriner, Montrose	19.17	Ayrshire	8288	358.4
John H. Howard, Wyalusing	19.33	Hols.	9646	344.1
W. B. Kennedy, Wyalusing	21.75	Hols.	8753	310.1
L. M. Thompson, Montrose	25.50	Hols.	9079	308.2
Birchard Bros., Montrose	23.50	Jersey	5725	301.3

Dixie Host of National Dairy Show

IN ALL her charm, grace and attributes of profitableness, the dairy cow of the nation, collectively speaking, went avisiting to Dixie last week. And Dixie proved itself the same admirable host that tradition always has accorded the country south of the Mason-Dixon line.

To Memphis, where the twenty-first National Dairy Show closed last Saturday, the South sent its farmers by the thousands. Hundreds of club boys and girls, students of vocational agriculture, county agents, the cream of the nation's dairy animals, scores of manufacturers of dairy equipment, all these resolved themselves into what was said by the management of the show and the long-time exhibitors to be the greatest National Dairy Show that has ever been held.

One day's attendance at this year's show was equal to the entire week's attendance at Detroit last year—a comparison made with the intention only of indicating the reception which the South has given to dairying. The total for the week was close to 300,000—and it was a farmer crowd that came to see the cattle, watch the judging and throng the buildings the whole day thru.

Pennsylvania did not contribute as much in the way of entries this year as in years gone by, but at that the state was well represented. New Jersey was conspicuous, especially in the Jersey section, where Twin Oaks Farms, Morristown, made a remarkable record of showing both junior and senior champion bulls, which took with it accordingly the grand championship in the bull classes. This state also was represented in the Brown Swiss division by Suydam Farms, of New Brunswick. Maryland was represented in the Guernsey section by Dr. W. C. Ensor, Cockeysville.

Uniformly high quality marked all divisions. Many southern Jersey herds contributed to make that breed have the largest number of entries. And the South did well in its winnings. The total number of Jerseys was 284. There were 126 Ayrshires, 86 Brown Swiss, 196 Guernseys and 216 Holsteins on exhibition. New York led all states in the number of entries, while Illinois stood second.

In the judging contests, Iowa State College students won first for the fourth straight time. In the 4-H demonstrations South Dakota's team was first. In the 4-H cattle judging Nebraska's team came out on top, while the vocational agriculture team that stood high in judging all breeds was from Missouri.

As usual the equipment manufacturers filled a large building with their wares. The feed manufacturers likewise were awake to their opportunities, the Wisconsin cheese manufacturers made a remarkably fine display, the usual good display of the U. S. Department of Agriculture drew its share of attention, so considering all these things there was nothing lacking to tell the entire story of dairying to those who came to see and learn.

To a northerner attending a show "down South" for the first time, the interest of the visitors was the most striking thing of the show, next to the quality cattle on display. There was no hurry-scurry hustle to see everything in a superficial manner. Mr. and Mrs. Southerner and their youngsters viewed the show in a leisurely fashion, intensely interested, and insisting, apparently, not to be rushed thru with their inspection trips. Breeders were unanimous in stating the show the best in their experience from an advertising standpoint. The same is true of the breed association workers who found nearly everyone anxious for more information.

Presents New Field for Breeders

The people of the South did not appear to be "in-love" with the dairy cow. They were, however, intensely interested in what the dairy cow would do for them. They showed little preference as to breeds, altho the Jersey has the largest representation at this time. It was indicated as might be expected that here was a new field for breeders and those promoting the breeds, and following this show a flood of literature and "follow up" material will be sent to Dixie.

No advertisement for the dairy industry could have reached so many of the South, nor in such a convincing manner, as this National Dairy Show of 1927 has done. A dollars-and-cents show it was—production records translated into cash—speaking a language that was not lost on the cotton farmer. Whether the Negro will team up with a dairy cow as he does with a mule is yet to be seen, but indications are that the effort will soon be tried as never before, and in addition the thousands of white farmers, it is certain, will find in better feeding, better cows and diversified farming a means to supplement the cotton crop in a most profitable way. All told the dairy interests of the nation could not have performed a finer service to the South than has been performed in holding the National Dairy Show at Memphis.

She Led in Production

This registered Holstein was born July 2, 1916. During the Butler County Cow Testing Association year, 1926-27, she led all individuals with 19,4[illegible] pounds of milk and 666.2 pounds of butterfat in 322 days. She was milked three times a day for six weeks. H. P. Starr, Valencia, Pa. is the owner.

Vocational Boys Judge at Rutgers

ONE hundred and sixty vocational agricultural school boys of New Jersey spent three days at the Agricultural College and Experiment Station, New Brunswick, October 24-26th. These boys took part in the annual judging contests held at the college. Six classes of leading farm products were judged: apples, corn, potatoes, chickens, dairy cattle and swine.

In the hog judging contests a weighing demonstration was held. A part of the work was to judge the weight of the animals. They were butchered and again judged for weight. This gave the boys real training in judging the weight of hogs on the hoof and on the butcher's table.

In the poultry division, the boys were called on to select, dress and prepare the birds for the table. This feature in the culinary work was a novel training.

On the final day of the contests, the boys were the guests of Arthur C. Wadley, New Market, owner of Wendmere Farms, one of the fine Guernsey show places of the state. The Guernsey Cattle Club of New Jersey, under the supervision of William Nulton, secretary, staged one of its boy and girl cattle judging contests.—A. K.

"Oh, yes! Of course I grind the grain."

"Yes, I know, so do I."

TWO FEEDERS were discussing their feeding methods recently when one broke in with, "Oh yes! Of course I grind the grain." And the other replied in a matter-of-fact tone, "Yes, I know, so do I." No disagreement on that score.

No matter how their methods varied in the matter of roughages and quantities, these successful feeders were fully agreed that *grain must be ground.* Neither would even think of wasting grain by feeding it whole. Both have learned through experience that the difference in digestibility, between whole and ground grain, may easily spell the difference between profit and loss on a year's feeding.

Save 12% to 26% on your grain bill

Actual tests with whole grain, fed to healthy, full-toothed animals, show an average loss of from 12% to 26%. In other words, out of every 100 bushels of whole corn fed, 26 bushels yield practically no nourishment. The unground oat diet shows a loss of 12 bushels out of every 100.

Even though you feed only a few animals, such feeding losses cannot be overlooked. A few minutes, now and then, with a McCormick-Deering Feed Grinder will turn the whole grain into nourishing, easily digestible feed at low cost. Your local McCormick-Deering dealer can show you the McCormick-Deering Grinder that meets your special requirements. His store is also headquarters for McCormick-Deering Shellers, Engines, and Tractors. Modern equipment for the modern farmer.

McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders
Built in three sizes from 6 inch to 10 inch, requiring from 3 to 16 h. p. according to size and type. Designed to grind various combinations of grains and forage crops.

McCormick-Deering Engines
Full-powered engines with removable cylinder, enclosed crankcase, magneto ignition, efficient fuel mixer, etc. Sizes 1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p.

McCormick-Deering Tractors
Sturdy 4-cylinder tractors, built in two sizes, 10-20 h.p. and 15-30 h.p. Also, the all-purpose Farmall. Ideal tractors for winter belt work.

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For every need; ranging from the 1-hole steel hand sheller to the power cylinder sheller of 350 to 400 bu. per hour capacity.

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Are You Milking Four or more Cows?

More milk, better and cleaner milk. Increased income from your cows and increased net profit. How? Clipped cows is the answer. Hundreds of farmers have proved it to their own satisfaction. And I'll add to that my own iron-clad

Money-Back Guarantee

that this STEWART clipper will do everything we claim for it—that it will give you cleaner and healthier cows—more milk! Better milk! More profits! And there's but one small cost—no extras—no continuous expense.

You Can Afford It!

If you're milking four cows or more, you can get your money back in four weeks' time. Others have done it. Ask your dealer or

I'll Send You the Facts—Free

Doesn't obligate you for a penny to learn the experience of others, and the big money-making possibilities for yourself. Write me personally, make me prove it, now—A post card will do. *Andy Olson*

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Broken Windows

Replace them with Genuine Flex-O-Glass at 3½c a square foot. Guaranteed. See page 11.

"Checks Ravages of Worm Pest"

"I use your Tobacco Powder," writes L. Dykers, Paterson, N. J., "for the elimination of round worms in my poultry flocks. This checks the ravages of the pest and does not in any way interfere with egg production or the appetites."

POULTOBAC Pulverized Tobacco Powder

Made from selected tobacco. Pulverized to assure results. Guaranteed high nicotine content. Mix 2 lbs. of POULTOBAC in 100 lbs. of feed or mash. Also valuable for dusting. Folder free. Send $1.00 for 10-lb. Trial Bag, Postpaid. $1.50 west of the Mississippi. 100-lb. bag, freight paid, $5 East of Mississippi; $6 West of Mississippi.

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TIGHT BINDING

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Good Health Follows Correct Food

The Child's Habits Make the Weakling or the Strong Man or Woman

EVERY child should be taken to a doctor once a year for a thoro physical examination, to detect any illness before it becomes serious, but the selection of right food will help to keep your child in health, or if he is sick, to make him well. Faulty diet causes or contributes to the cause of the diseases outlined briefly as follows.

Malnutrition

This is the "twilight zone" between good health and deficiency diseases. Its symptoms are pale, dry, rough skin; dull, watery eyes with dark rings below; colorless or pale mucous membrane; thin hair lacking in lustre and breaking at the ends; soft bleeding gums and poor teeth; shoulders sagging, abdomen protruding, back humped and chest sunken; dull, discontented facial expression; lack of ambition, or restlessness; constant activity and inability to concentrate. Poor posture is one of the sure signs of malnutrition, for while posture is partly a matter of habit, the physically fit child is usually erect.

Malnutrition may result from selection of foods not rich enough in vitamins. The appetite for wholesome milk, eggs, cereals, vegetables and fruits may be spoiled by indulgence in candy, sweets, pastries, especially when eaten between meals. Plenty of time for meals, enough sleep and exercise with the minimum of emotional excitement are essential, as well as the right kind of food, in counteracting the condition.

Anemia

Rosy cheeks are worth working for. Anemia shows not only in the skin, but in the dead-white or bluish color of the white of the eye, in the paleness of the lips and inside the mouth. Dark circles under the eyes, soft muscle tone and general lack of vigor may be accompaniments. The doctor may prescribe an iron tonic (which should never be given your child without his prescription) and he will undoubtedly prescribe cod liver oil, and foods rich in iron. The tonic does not do much good unless accompanied by food containing iron also.

On a diet of milk, cereal, white bread and milk desserts, your child would be lacking in iron.

After a baby is six months old, he should have one-third yolk of a coddled egg, also strained spinach juice. Gradually other vegetable purees are added to his diet.

Foods rich in iron are liver, kidneys, sweetbreads (for older children) spinach, cabbage, all greens, potatoes, lean beef, celery, beef broth, egg yolk, berries, tomatoes, carrots, peas, beans, beets, turnips, bread, grapes, onions, raisins, figs, oatmeal and prunes. Carrots, cabbage and celery, grated and mixed into salad or sandwich fillings are especially good.

Goitre

If your child already has goitre, take him to the doctor, and follow his orders. However, since this disease, resulting in the enlargement of the thyroid gland, is due to deficiency of iodin in the diet you should be able to save your child from it by including iodin foods in his meals.

Persons living near the sea seldom have goitre since they eat sea food often, and the soil contains iodin salt. The iodin supply of the world is in the sea. Anything edible coming from the sea contains some iodin, such as Irish moss to be made into pudding, agar-agar (taken as a laxative), shell fish, sea fish, cod liver oil. Salmon, tho caught in rivers, is a valuable source of food iodin after being canned. Sea food two or three times a week will be sufficient.

Or you may use iodized salt, rather than taking your iodin in some other form. It is good for the whole family, but especially needed by your children, for preventing goitre.

Eczema

This is not caused by faulty diet, yet right food plays an important part in its prevention and cure. Select plenty of laxative foods, green vegetables such as spinach, lettuce, celery, string beans and peas, also the vitamin-rich foods which are raw fruits and vegetables. Have your child drink plenty of water to help in elimination of waste matter.

Eczema is aggravated by a rich, oily diet, sweets, eating at bed time, sluggish bowels and kidneys. It may result from infected tonsils or teeth or sinus infection.

Planning Daily Meals

Check over your family's health and food habits, to be sure they are right, for the prevention of disease and for maintenance of the highest degree of health and happiness. You may obtain a free food-selection score card from the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Ask for Bulletin 70. When writing for this, also ask for the food-value chart, Bulletin 71, which lists all foods, telling their composition and their vitamin value.

"Food for the Family," is another bulletin which you need. Besides giving excellent food suggestions, references are given for further study of foods. Ask for B-53, from the Extension Service, A. & M College, College Station, Texas.—Doris W. McCray.

Fashion's Trend

MRS. GRIEBEL, clothing specialist in N. J. State Extension work, gave style helps when addressing four hundred women in Trenton recently. Her discussion of colors indicated that black leads for smartness, with browns and biege close seconds. Blues, especially king's blue, are good, and reds and greens are worn, too.

Fabrics are soft and lovely for draping. Printed velvets, soft metal cloths, velveteens, flat crepes, satin-faced crepes, wool georgettes, crepe de chine and chiffon georgettes were used in the dresses which illustrated her talk. Wool crepes and wool jerseys are also very fashionable.

Style Lends Itself to Makeovers

"It is a fine season for makeovers," says Mrs. Griebel. If you have a velvet jacket, purchase material for a plaited skirt, and wear it with a blouse of metal cloth.

Hats are soft and mostly of the beret type, needing draping after being placed on the head.

Biege stockings and gloves head the list, altho greys are being worn also. Dress trimmings are not so necessary, as bows of the material itself are used a great deal.

The middle-aged woman may need a soft collar, or vest and collar, to enhance her dignity, but dresses for youth are collarless. Diagonal lines are beautiful and slenderizing.

Mrs. Griebel appeared on the stage in the cambric permanent pattern which is the foundation of all her work. Following this appearance, she wore a peach-colored Chinese damask gown, made exactly according to the lines of the pattern. A shirred apron of the same material snapped on in front and fastened around the waist with a picoted girdle which tied at the side.—Edith R. Dilts, N. J.

PINK APPLESAUCE

Give variety to applesauce by adding a few cinnamon candies when you are sweetening the hot apples. This gives a pretty pink color and piquancy of flavor. When making extra smooth sauce, I find the strainer is very handy.—Mrs. Corey C. Garey, Pa.

The Woman Who Is Much Alone

MOST women have to face the problem of being alone in the house a great deal. When the children are small the young mother has her time and thoughts fully occupied, but later the house seems very empty and the loud ticking of the clock is enough to drive her distracted some days.

Some women flee to the telephone and stand long periods talking with any acquaintance or friend they can get on the wire. Others fall into self pity and tears, reproaching neighbors and busy friends for not calling them on the telephone or calling in person. Still others form the habit of carrying on long conversations with themselves, and one often sees a lonely woman who does not know she is observed, talking back and forth, or else setting forth her views quite as if in company.

But the better way, and the way many farm women who are much alone have adopted, is to enter actively upon some enterprise that requires thought and silence. Then the time passes too rapidly and the mind is enriched, making middle age and old age profitable and enjoyable. Many grandmothers are taking up music for their own pleasure and for club work. At a recent meeting a woman of seventy played the accompaniment for her middled aged daughter's solo and was warmly applauded for her skill.

The farm clubs for young people are feeling the need of trained sympathetic leaders who have passed the bloom of youth. One woman took up leadership work to fill in her lonely moments and found it most fascinating. She is in demand to speak before country gatherings and to help other women organize clubs.

"Keep Busy" Is the Secret

One formerly lonely lady exhibits fancy work at county fairs, enjoying the premiums and the work equally well. Her stitches are true and firm, and her taste good. The hands that were once occupied with patching and darning for a large brood now handle the things that she longed for all her life, and she is not lonely. There are women who paint for pleasure, women who read and study, women who teach in the Sunday school and bring to the work the rich harvest of a well thought out study of the text, and women who carry on little agencies at home thru the medium of the mails.

"It's all in keeping busy at some congenial employment," says one woman who was rescued from the "dumps" by a lecture on the subject of banishing loneliness. "It is good

(Continued on page 16)

Cracked Heads Become Sauer Kraut

WHEN you are storing away the winter's supply of cabbage in pit or cellar, do not discard the heads that are cracked and bursting. They make delicious sauer kraut. Cut the cabbage as you would for cold slaw, or perhaps a bit coarser. Pound it thoroly with an old-fashioned wooden potato masher. Juice will soon be running near the bottom of your bowl. Pack cabbage and juice in jars, add one teaspoon salt to each quart and fill the jar to overflowing with cold water. Seal and store in the cellar. Next winter you will have perfect sauer kraut at a moment's notice.

(Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture)

Cabbage—the all year round fresh vegetable for farmers

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64-in. Mercerized Table Damask—Firmly woven, lustrous finish, attractive patterns. Yard 49c

72-in. Basco Linen-Finish Damask—Permanent finish. Yard 89c

68-in. Linen Damask—Silver—Bleached, all-linen, splendid quality, neat patterns. Yard 1.29

22 x 22 in. Napkins to match the linen damask. Doz. 4.69

Mercerized Pattern Cloths—Two yards square; excellent quality, neat damask designs. Each 1.49

Basco Linen-Finished Pattern Cloths—Size 64 x 89 inches, permanent finish, rich designs. Each 2.49

20 x 20 in. Napkins to match Basco finish Cloth. Half Dozen 1.49

Extra Size Bath Towels

Heavy double-thread Terry Bath Towels in large size, 22 x 44 in., all white or with colored stripe border. Our Anniversary number. Each 25c

Coming Home-Gatherings Suggest Preparations Now!

The new table silverware and linen are mother's delight, for they are beautiful, of such good quality, and, withal, so inexpensive. They were purchased at a nearby J. C. Penney Company Store

WHETHER for the Thanksgiving or the Christmas dinner or for a royal gift, selection of a set of silverware or table linen, or both, is bound to bring the greatest happiness to the recipient.

It is time to make YOUR selections. Buying at the Stores of this Nation-wide Institution—whether silverware, linen or other household needs, or for personal wear—carries with it the assurance and the pleasure of getting standard quality goods at prices which afford real economies.

This is assured by the Company's buying resources.

For a quarter of a century, the J. C. Penney Company has been directing its ability and its resources upon more and more satisfactorily serving the public. Its notable success largely is the result of having succeeded in this effort.

Once a customer, always a customer, is true of those who know the high quality of our goods, our unsurpassed values and service.

Write to our Store nearest you for Illustrated Catalog of Holiday Gift Goods. Savings that will prove a delight!

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A personal visit to our Store nearest you at this season well repays for a long ride. Bring the children with you.

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The Woman Who Is Much Alone

(Continued from page 14)

for one's health and also good for the pocketbook to keep busy. Self pity destroys health and happiness and most lonely women pity themselves into ill health."

There is a good deal to it. Occupy your mind and hands and time passes rapidly. Furbish up the talent you had to hide in the days when children, cooking, cleaning and threshing made you forget it. Make the most of your skill and your powers for thinking clearly and success will be yours. No woman wants to get old before her time. Choose your employment, a thing that will take brains and hand work, and you are on the road to success and happiness tho forced to be alone in your home many hours each day.—Hilda Richmond.

Our Library Offers Diversion

If you are one of the women much alone, you may profit by reading "The Woman of Forty." This volume was written by a famous doctor for women who have always been very active. Now the family has grown up and they are not only lonely, but needing exactly such advice as she knows how to give. We have this book in Our Home Page Library.

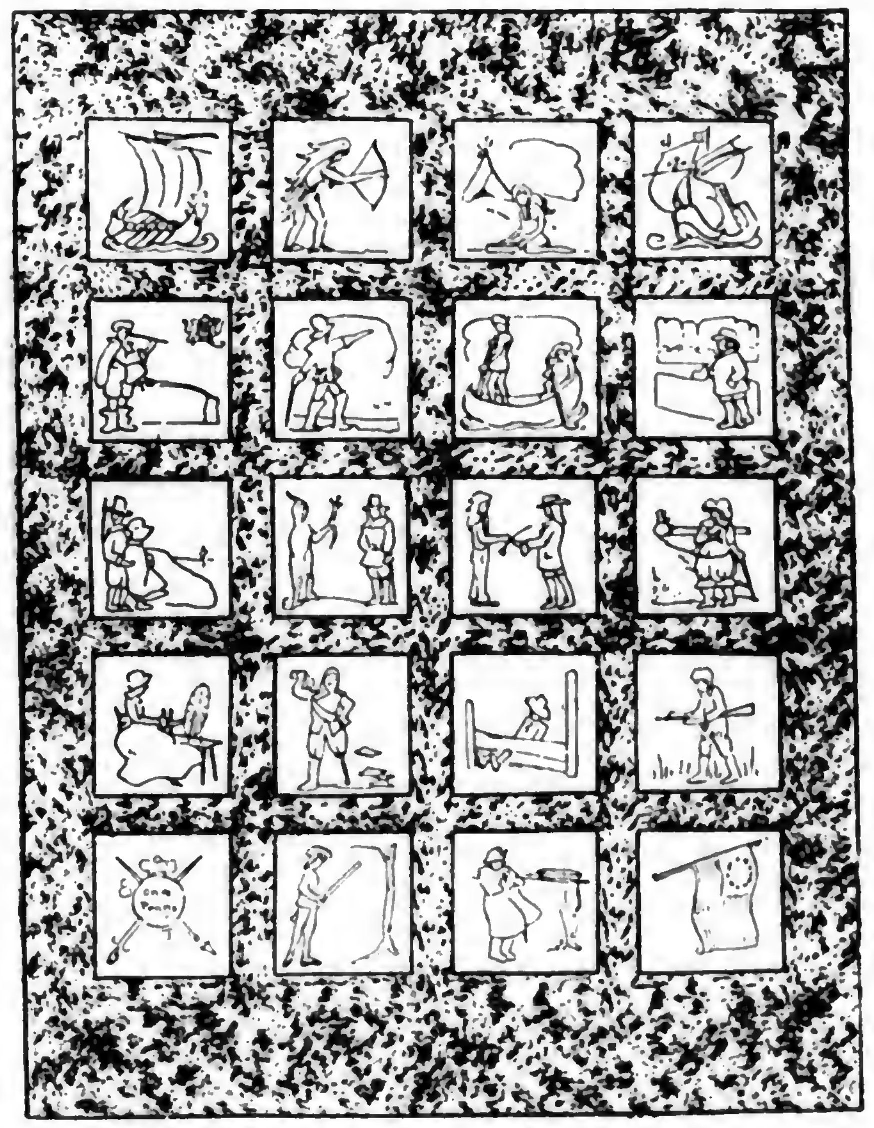
There are several other books full of suggestions for the woman Hilda Richmond has just described. "101 New Ways for Women to Make Money" has helped hundreds of folks, and it may be just as useful to you. If you like cooking better than any other thing, then you should study "Cooking for Profit." If hand work and crafts are your strong points, you should borrow, "More Baskets and How to Make Them" and that other more general book on "Home Handicraft for Boys." (Good for mothers and fathers, too.)

We have quite a few volumes for the busy mother, too. She should study "Getting Ready to Be a Mother," "Your Child Today and Tomorrow," "Child Training" and "Feeding the Family."

Any one of these books may be borrowed for two weeks by sending fifteen cents to cover postage and mailing charges. Order from Home Page Library, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. If you have a second choice, I advise you to name it in case your first desire be out.—Gertrude S Stewart.

The Colonial History Quilt

You Will Enjoy Making This for a Child's Bed



THIS picture shows the Colonial History Quilt in miniature. In actual size, each block is 8 inches square and the 20 set together in "sashwork" as shown, make a quilt just the right size for a crib bed. If you want it for a larger bed, set them together with alternate plain color blocks in checkerboard fashion.

The 20 blocks are on hot-iron transfer patterns, all enclosed in one package with instructions for making and ready to be stamped on squares of white muslin. Then each character is easily embroidered in outline stitch and the blocks set together to make the most cunning little quilt imaginable.

The Colonial History Quilt will afford pleasant pick-up sewing for girls of eight years up as well as to their mothers and grandmothers. The quilts make up into delightful gifts for any of the youngsters.

The 20 hot-iron transfer patterns with complete instructions will be mailed postpaid on receipt of 50 cents for the complete quilt set. Either stamps or coins will be acceptable. It will require about a week to deliver the patterns. Send orders to Editorial Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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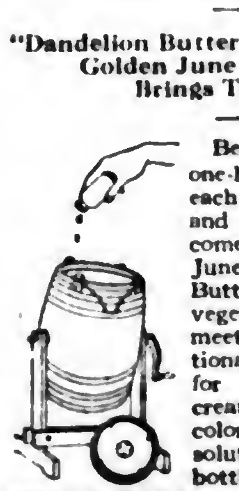

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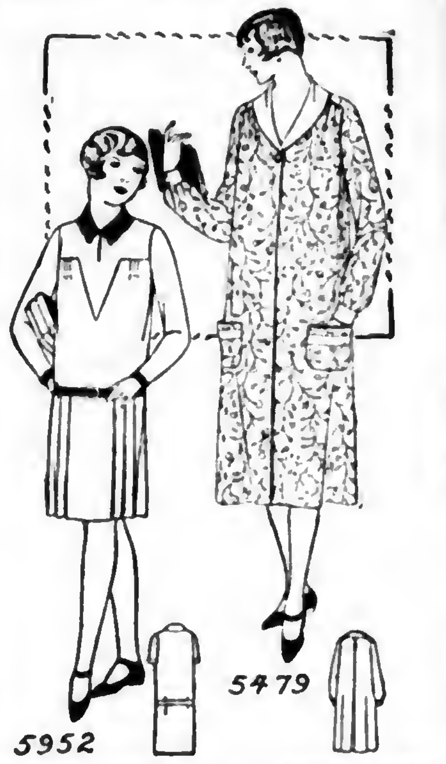
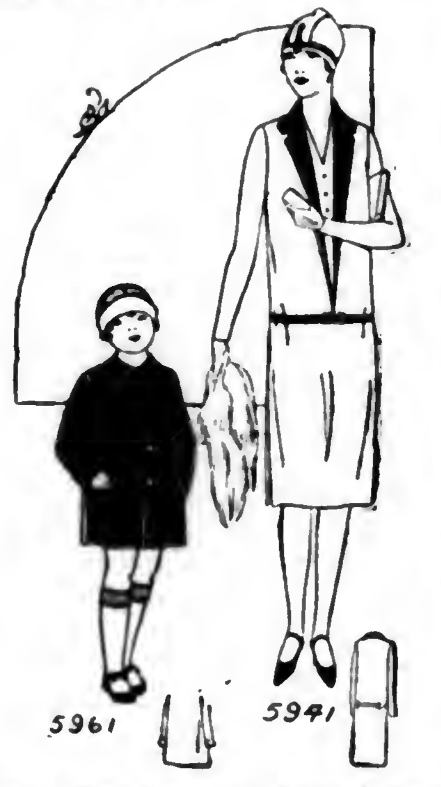
5952.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size, if made as illustrated will require 2⅞ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs and belt. Pattern, 10c.



5479.—Ten sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years and 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size, if made as illustrated, will require 4 yards of figured material and ⅝ yard of plain 40 inches wide. Pattern 10c.



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Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

Why Is Soap White?

DEAR MRS. STEWART:—Can you tell me why soap made at home often turns brown, shrinks and gets very hard when dried in the attic? Also tell me why some soap remains white, but gets light in weight and seems to waste away very rapidly in using.—Mrs. A. L. H., Pa.

The white color of soap is due largely to the fact that it contains both water and air bubbles. When the water content evaporates, as it will do in time and exposure, the soap becomes more compact, and the color darkens.

Color is affected also by the grade of fat used, and the kind of vessel in which it was made. If the fats are largely tallow, this soap will waste faster than if hard fats had been used. Also, if soaps contain soda and borax, they are more quickly soluble and waste away faster.—G. S. S.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Friends:—I live on a farm and find it a most beautiful place to live because of the pretty scenery.

I am going to send a recipe for a cake I bake.

PLAIN CAKE

¼ cup butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
½ cup milk
½ cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
Sprinkle of salt
½ teaspoon of vanilla
¼ teaspoon spice

Many other kinds of cake may be made by varying this recipe. Spices and fruit, or chopped nuts may be added, or the mixture may be used for layer cake and marble cake.—Eugenia Williams, (X), Clinton County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I received my pencil box. It is surely a grand pencil box. Every one thinks it so nice and tells me that I was surely a lucky girl to win it. I will send my thanks. Many thanks for it. It will often come in handy in my school work, as you wrote about in Pennsylvania Farmer. — Clarabelle Chambers, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—We have several chickens. We keep them shut up most of the time because if we don't they will eat the tomatoes in the garden.

I have two pets, Betty Gene and Billy. We have a rabbit dog and we also have two goldfish. I am ten years old and in the sixth grade.—Dorothy Grim, (X), Greene County, Pa.

AFTER SCHOOL
Dorothy Grim, (X), Greene County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I live on a farm of 84 acres and I can work a team of horses to a harrow. We have five chicken houses with old chickens in and three with young ones in. My father has seven incubators holding 2000 eggs altogether and he also sells baby chicks.

I have ten pairs of Silver Mondaine pigeons and seven English White Leghorn chickens. I am thinking about getting some White Mondaine pigeons, too.

I go to Mt. Union School.—Reginald T. Rippeon, (X), Carroll County, Md.

I'm sure the Forum boys and girls would like to hear more about your chickens and pigeons.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Friends:—I have been reading the Forum page for some time. I think it is very interesting. I live on a large farm. We have cows, chickens, horses, pigs, Muscovy ducks and wild ducks. I can ride a bicycle now.

Here are some riddles:

1. When is a horse like a house?
2. What is it that no one wishes to have, yet no one wishes to lose it?
3. At what time of the day was Adam born?
4. What contains more feet in winter than in summer?—Gertrude D. Bogar, Salem County, N. J.

Dear Forum Editor and Readers:—Is there any room for me in your happy circle? I am eleven years old. I help to work on the farm. Every summer I ride the horse for plowing corn. I am sending you a picture of my oldest sister in the hay field.—Josephine Bertovich, (X), Fayette County, Pa.

HAYING TIME
Josephine Bertovich, (X), Fayette County, Pa.

There's always room for one more, Josephine. I'm making you a Forum member.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Editor:—I was thinking of writing long ago but did not have time. I must help mother and watch cows. I am ten years old. I often get lonesome as no small girls live near me. I am very fond of drawing. Sometime I will draw a picture for you. I am also fond of music. Mother is giving me lessons. I can play a few pieces.—Edith Irene Hoffman, Union County, Pa.

Whenever you are lonesome, Edith, just sit down and write to your Forum cousins. They're always glad to hear from you.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Editor:—I have a recipe I thought you would like so I am sending it to you.

PRIZE DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

½ cup butter or substitute
2 cups brown sugar
2 eggs
2¼ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup sour milk
½ cup boiling water
1 teaspoon soda
1½ square chocolate or ½ cup of cocoa
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon baking powder

—Florence E. Jacox, Butler County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—For pets I have three kitten and two puppies. The puppies are only five months old and are not very big yet. We have been taking Pennsylvania Farmer for about two years and I like to read the Forum page and so do the rest of the family.

I am going to send a taffy recipe that I think you will like. We made some on Saturday night and all liked it. Here it is:

TAFFY

2½ cups sugar.
1-3 cup vinegar and fill up cup with water

Cook until brittle when dropped in cold water and pull and cut off one inch at a time. I think it is very good and hope you do, too.—Gladys Poorman, Centre County, Pa.

This is a very easy recipe, Gladys, and I'm sure many of your cousins will want to try it.

THE FORUM EDITOR

Dear Forum Friends:—I am going to tell about my trip to Harrisburg and Hershey. We went by way of Gettysburg. When we arrived at Harrisburg we went to the Capitol and a guide took us thru and explained everything which was very interesting.

We then drove on to Hershey where we ate dinner and went in bathing. We came home by way of Steelton, Elizabethtown, Lancaster and York. We arrived home about 10 P. M.—Dorothy V. Myers, Carroll County, Md.

That was quite a long drive, Dorothy. I'm sure you were tired out by the time you reached home

THE FORUM EDITOR.

What Do You Think of This?

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—So many contest letters arrived at the very last minute I'm unable to tell you the prize winners this week. When you turn to the Forum page next week tho, you'll find a list of those who attended the party and then you'll find a smaller list giving the names of the winners. If I may judge by your letters all of you had a very good time at our Make Believe Party.

And now I suppose you're wondering about our next contest. I'm wondering about it myself. Would you like a drawing contest for a change, a treasure hunt, a picture title contest or have you another preference?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Friends:—We have 400 little chicks. Mother hatched them all with hens. I am sending a picture of my brother and his calf. Here is a recipe for molasses candy that Ethyl Glcker wanted.

MOLASSES CANDY

3 cups sugar
½ cup molasses
Two-third cup water
Whites of 2 eggs
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped nuts
1 teaspoon vanilla

Boil sugar, water and molasses till it forms a soft ball in cold water.

BROTHER AND HIS CALF
Florence Eppley, (X), Cumberland Co., Pa.

Pour slowly onto the whites of eggs beaten with the salt. Continue to beat till nearly stiff enough to hold its form, add the nuts and flavoring and turn into brick-shaped bread tins. When cold turn onto waxed paper and cut in squares.—Florence Eppley, (X), Cumberland County, Pa.

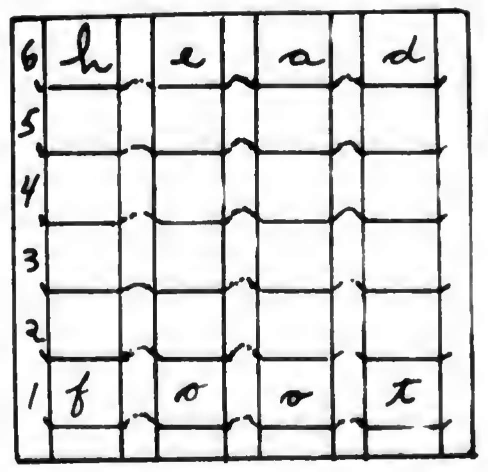
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Since a number of you have been asking, I may as well tell you that my birthday comes on May 11—which is a long way from now. I'd like to tell you, too, that it is certainly fine to hear from so many of you so often and to find new friends each week.

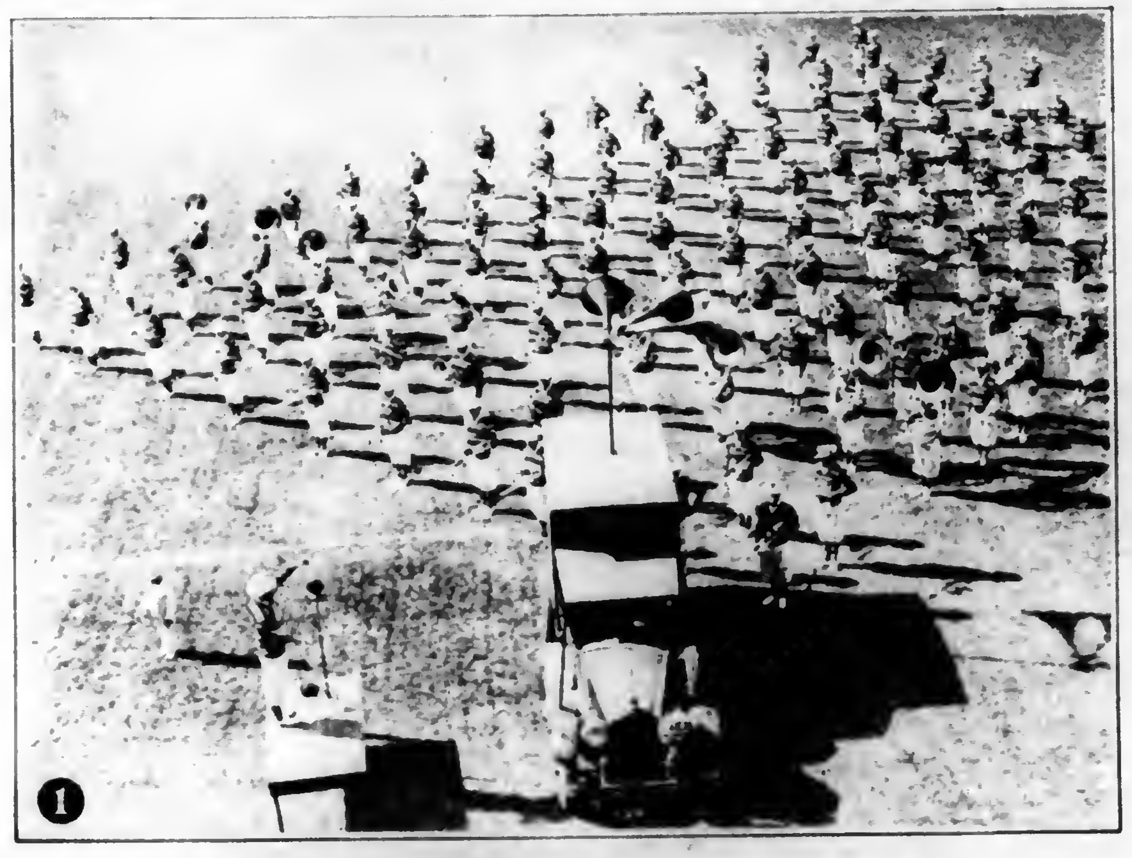
The ladder in today's puzzle will be perfectly safe for you to climb, because, even if you missed a step, you will fall no farther than the bottom of the page and you could easily pick yourself up and start all over again. This is how to begin your climb. Change one letter in the word "FOOT" on the lowest step of the ladder, and you will have a word meaning something to wear on your foot. Write that word on the second step of the ladder. Change just one letter in the word you got for Step 2, and you will have the name of something which travels over the water—that will be Step 3. Now change one letter in the word and you will have another word meaning to strike—that is Step 4. Change one letter in that word and you will have a word meaning the Indians used to be very fond of and when they had a lot of them strung on strings and wore them around their necks. (You don't have to be an Indian to do that, tho.) Now you have Step 5, and to reach Step 6 you change one of the letters in the word you found for Step 5. When you have the ladder worked out from "Head" to "Foot" or from "Foot" to "Head," send it in to me on a postcard or in a letter, so that it reaches me by November 12th. Remember to tell me how old you are, when your birthday comes, your name, your postoffice address and in what county you live. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the mixed sentence puzzle in the issue of October 15 is: COLUMBUS discovered America in 1492. EDISON invented the phonograph. HENS lay better if their houses are well lighted. PEACHES are covered with a soft fuzzy skin. WASHINGTON was called the "Father of His County." HOGS supply us with pork, ham and lard. CHESTNUTS are covered with prickly burs.

The prize winners are: Evangeline Barnes, age 10, Monrovia, Md.; F. Miller Garrison, age 10, Elmer, N. J.; Floyd D. Keefer, age 12, Union Bridge, Md.; Myra S. Klingeman, age 11, Barnesville, Pa.; Paul Moyer, age 9, Holsopple, Pa.; Dorothy Rutledge, age 11, Rocks, Md.; Helen Sigety, age 12, Mineral Springs, Pa.; Woodrow W. White, age 8, Aberdeen, Md.; Floyd S. Wolf, age 9, New Freedom, Pa.; Elsie Zillor, age 10, DuBois, Pa.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



BECAUSE OF THE INTEREST AND EFFORT OF
ELIHU ROOT
SECRETARY OF WAR,
CREATOR OF THE GENERAL
STAFF OF THE ARMY.
THIS BUILDING FOR THE ARMY
WAR COLLEGE WAS AUTHORIZED
BY ACTS OF CONGRESS APPROVED
JUNE 30, 1902 AND APRIL 23, 1904.
4

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—The University of Southern California now has the largest college band on earth, 140 pieces. It is so popular that its rehearsals are broadcast.

2.—Mount Vernon, New York, is honoring the memory of Theodore Roosevelt by placing his statue in front of its new city hall. Vincenzo Miserendino, well-known sculptor, designed the model.

3.—Lined up in a street in Notre Dame, France, ready to charm tourists into buying one of these trained dogs.

4.—The twin of the German torpedo that sunk the Lusitania and brought the United States into the World War was presented to the Army War College, Washington, by the British Staff College.

5.—The start of a greyhound race at Potsdam, near Berlin, Germany.

6.—The Bolshevist leaders in Russia pursue the policy of converting and holding the youth of the country to their principles. Recently a Communist Youth Week was staged in Moscow. The crowds shown here are emerging from the Red Square and rounding the Kremlin along the Moscow River.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

The Story Thus Far

"BOY, I'm your uncle," he said. How I stared at the roughly dressed backwoodsman who had forced his way into the house. I reckoned myself a young gentleman of Philadelphia. Could kin of mine be nothing but a trader of the frontier?

It was true enough. Worse yet, it was he who had supplied my income since my aunt died. And he planned to take me back with him some time to Carolina.

Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave Philadelphia sooner than I had ever anticipated. Within a few weeks from the time of my uncle's unexpected visit I was well on my way to Carolina, with a message to Hunter, Chief of the Regulators. Krafft, a friend, handled me roughly during a narrow escape from the king's soldiers and I became angry.

I finally decided to leave Krafft and travel the remainder of the journey alone. I did not, however, travel any great distance by myself. It was two days later I came upon Zion Alexander who quarreled with one of Governor Tryon's men and for several days after we kept to the side roads. After parting from Alexander at Fort Lewis, I met another traveler, Haddock by name, who was in sympathy with the Regulators, and Jim Butler, a friend of Haddock.

That night a group of Colonel Fanning's men seized Butler on a charge of treason. Haddock and I escaped and gathered together about forty Regulators who followed Fanning's men to Jackson's place where they were resting for the night. They released Butler. After I received a fresh mount I continued on to Betharaba where I was captured by Fanning's men.

Fanning ordered my execution but Major Dunston, whom I thought I had killed in a duel in Philadelphia, appeared and stopped it. Later, because Fanning had offended him, he helped me escape.

I rode toward Cross Creek, hoping to find Carnes and get some word of my uncle. On the third day I met Jennings, a trapper. Shortly afterward, we found Carnes. His train of powder had been captured by the Governor's men. Jennings planned to recapture the powder and led us to the farm of the White boys.

Jim White called out his friends and we rode on towards the camp. Scouts were sent out and plans laid to fire part of the wagon train while the rest of the powder was saved.

Continued from last week

"NOW we can try Craig's plan. We'll all get as close as we can. Craig, Jennings, Carnes and I will fire at the campfires. That will start 'em running. We don't want to do any killing if we can help it. The rest of you hold your fire and rush them Get them down the road if you can, and hold them. Craig and Jennings will hook up four horses to the last wagon in line and turn back south to this point. Then head west. Carnes and I will get trains laid to each wagon. We'll give the signal to you before we fire them. Then all fall back to this point, get your horses and follow the wagon."

We set out. It was a hot night for May and the mosquitoes down on that low ground were vigorous. I remember feeling the sweat running down my face in streams and my annoyance because I could not wipe it off on account of the charcoal.

We left the road shortly and took to the timber. My eyes, by this time, were fairly adjusted to the darkness. The trees were dark columns, the brush an irregular blur and the leaves and branches up above almost gray as the light filtered thru. We went in single file, with the scout and White ahead.

Suddenly the column halted. Without command we spread out to the right and left. Some distance ahead a light flickered among the trees.

"There they are," whispered Jennings in my ear. "Now go careful. If you go rooting thru here like a hog and wake 'em up, I'll lift your scalp."

I had no confidence in my ability as a woodsman and kept back, following in Jennings' footsteps. It seemed to me at the moment most important that I should make no misstep, not so much because that might mean disaster to the venture, but it should disclose me to the members of my party as a blunderer and a boy who did not deserve a part in the affairs of men.

FORTUNATELY the woods were fairly free of brush. I wormed thru at Jennings' heels, putting my feet almost where he put his and testing each bit of ground before I gave it my weight. Once somebody stumbled, and it seemed as if the whole wood rang with the noise. Then the whole line was still as death for what seemed hours, tho I suppose five minutes would be a good estimate. Yet nothing stirred ahead and we went on.

Presently the trees began to thin out and I could see what lay ahead of us. Straight to the front of me was the dull glow of a campfire; behind it at some distance I could make out the solid sides of canvas-covered wagons. There were dark mounds around the fire that I supposed were sleeping wagoners. Farther to the right and obscured by the trees another fire glowed. Toward this Jennings now turned and I remembering we were to be ready to make a dash for the wagon that stood farthest to the south, followed him as before.

Three other men came with us, the others going straight ahead. It was only a few steps until we could see this second fire clearly and more mounds of sleeping men around it. Jennings counted them; I could see his fingers move as he tallied them.

"Seven," he whispered with his mouth up against my ear. "That's easy. Now down on your belly and crawl."

DOWN we went and with Jennings in the lead, inched forward. I had never before realized how many sticks and stones there were on the surface of the ground and how many prickly weeds. My pistol, stuck in my belt, caught at the grass as I moved and I finally pulled it out and held it in my right hand. And once Jennings hit my head a sharp thump as a hint to keep it down below the grass level.

Finally he paused and motioned to the rest of us to come up even with him. When I lifted my head from the tall grass, I felt a sudden shock of alarm to see how close we were. The nearest sleeper was only five yards away, and I could hear one man snoring and another mumbling away to himself in his sleep.

Still flat on his stomach, Jennings brought his rifle up to his shoulder. He glanced over his shoulder at me, and I swung my pistol out with the muzzle straight at the camp fire.

"Stick with me," he murmured, and then with a yell—

"Now!"

The two reports sounded almost at once. Around me men leaped to their feet. I heard a volley to my left and more yells. Then I was on my feet and running after Jennings' thin figure.

Even as I ran I could see that the wagoners at our camp fire were not making a stand. I went past one, tangled in his blankets and half awake, who struggled up to one knee and held his hands high. Others were diving between wagon wheels or plunging into the woods on the other side.

I plunged into the darkness again, and newly blinded by the light I had just been staring at, found the last wagon by falling over the tongue. It seemed as tho my left leg was broken, but I found myself able to stand on it and so guessed it nothing worse than a badly barked shin.

"This way, younker," came Jennings' voice, and I found him struggling with two big horses. The shooting and the noise had driven them to a rare pitch of excitement and Jennings, with a hand on each halter, was in a fair way to be torn in two.

I got hold of one and managed to calm him down, the more easily because the fighting was drifting farther away. Only an occasional shot came and I was heartened by the belief that these were from our men and were intended only to keep the wagoners on the run.

"Bring him along," panted Jennings. "The harness is by the wagons. Of course, the collars won't fit, but we can't wait to monkey."

STRANGE harness, haste and darkness make a poor combination. It seemed like a puzzle at first, and I was in despair. The light harness of driving rigs I was used to, but not equipment of this sort. Jennings was thru first and gave me a hand, and after that I managed to do fairly well. Even at that, Jennings had his second horse hooked up and the lines straightened out before I had got the tugs fastened on my side.

"Wait a bit," he ordered when I would have jumped on the seat. "We'll look them over first. Better a minute now than a runaway later." And so, to my consternation, he spent several minutes testing my work before he gave the word to start.

Meanwhile I had time to glance to the north. Two men, whom I knew to be Carnes and White were working like beavers. The first fire they had stirred up again and they had piled blankets on top of the brush. Now they were bending over the ground, in somewhat the intent attitude of a man sowing, only they kept closer to the ground and swung their arms little.

"READY," cried Jennings, and swung the team around to the south. The wagon began to roll unsteadily over the rutted road. As we turned, Jennings pushed his head out to the side and yelled back.

"We're gone! Let her bust!"

I saw Carnes wave and then turned back to devote all my attention to holding on, for Jennings was leading the horses to a gallop and the wagon was rocking back and forth over the rough road like a ship in a gale.

It was only a second later that Jennings gave a sharp exclamation and thrust the lines into my hands.

"Forgot something," he cried. "Going back. Keep 'em going."

He would be blown up, I told him panting, as I tugged at the lines and tried to pull the horse in. Yet he did not wait for the pace even to slack to a walk. Even as I expostulated with him, he dived over the wheel and the wagon rattled past him.

As I watched the back road, there was a flare far off in the trees. On its heels came a sharp explosion and then a roar that split the night.

The next instant I had my hands full with the team. Already skittish and nervous, the explosion sent them off again. By the time they were sobered down once more, I recognized the road near our meeting place and drove slowly up to where the nine mounts were pawing and whinnying under the trees.

Nobody was there. I could gain nothing by waiting. If Jennings were alive, he could get his horse and follow. So I drove on past, and walking alongside, found shortly the slightly worn track of the western road. There I turned the team under low branches whose leaves brushed the leader's heads and riding in almost complete darkness under the trees, let the horses have their heads and nose out the road ahead.

I had come out of the timber into a stretch of open road on the upland when I heard the drum of hoof beats behind me. Five minutes later the party rode up, White in the lead.

"Where's Jennings?" he demanded.

I told him what I knew. He shook his head. The raid had been mightily successful. Nobody hurt, all safe and the powder gone skywards. Better than that, the routed wagoners were scared enough, so it was likely they would report that a big body had attacked them and Waddell

might be slow to detach a large enough troop in pursuit. But Jennings—what happened to the man? If he was back, there, he was afoot. His mount and mine had been brought along.

"Somebody's coming," called a man behind.

The Regulators scattered to right and left. At White's order I whipped up to get out of gunshot if trouble was coming. Before I had gone far, I heard a yell behind me. There was a babble of talk and then someone came rushing up alongside and clambered in beside me.

"Where's my rifle?" asked Jennings accusingly.

It was where he had left it, behind the seat. What had happened to him? He had forgotten about the wagon horses, hobbled close to the powder wagons.

"Might've got blown to bits," he complained. "Too few good horses in these parts anyway."

So back he had gone, cut hobbles and ropes, mounted one and herded the rest out of the danger zone before the explosion came. Then he had come on to the meeting place, found his mount gone, and followed after on the heavy draft animals.

The job was done and successfully. The little group was almost hilarious, particularly Carnes, who had felt the capture of the powder from Boston as a personal disgrace. By morning we were only five, the rest having dropped out to return home. The Whites, Carnes and Jennings were to stay by till the finish. And I, having nowhere else to go, came along perforce.

IT WAS barely light when Carnes gave his mount to one of the others to lead and climbed in beside me. I took the occasion to ask him where he thought I might find my uncle.

To my surprise, he was almost surly, a great change from his mood of an hour back. He said he had no idea, and that my uncle would doubtless come to me in his own good time. Idly I noted that the right leg of Carnes' breeches, next my left, was quite wet. I said something about a heavy dew, to which he returned no answer. Only presently he rolled over against my shoulder and lay there, quite heavy and inert.

We had him on the ground in a second. Ripping up his small clothes we found a bad crease across his thigh and his clothes soaked with blood. We bandaged him after a fashion, and after he had come to and cursed feebly at us for a bunch of old maids, put him back in the wagon.

This incident—Carnes had been caught by a stray bullet thru the fight—made us all the more anxious to find shelter. Being so close to the scene of the raid, we thought it wiser to lay up for the day and go on the next night. Jennings again served us and presently led us up thru a pasture and a wood to an old shed where sheep had once been housed. There we kept under cover for the morning while John White visited a farmhouse some miles away and brought back food.

Carnes had been restless all this while.

"There are Regulators over at Salisbury or near there," he declared. "They ought to have a few barrels of this."

White bade him lie still, that it was too dangerous to venture abroad right now, and that we might get in touch with them next day. At this Carnes grumbled but dropped the subject. Later I heard him asking Jennings about the route north and saw the trapper tracing the roads out in a map made with a ramrod on a piece of bare ground.

I napped after that, but was awakened by White's voice calling for Carnes. We all got up and looked, but he was nowhere about. His mount was gone.

"The stubborn fool," White swore. "He's gone to Salisbury—to be hanged."

White was wrong. About four the next morning as we were pulling up a long hill some miles north there came a little troop of riders to meet us, Carnes, like a corpse on horseback, rode at their head. A couple of carts trailed along behind them.

They brought good news. Waddell was at Salisbury with about three hundred men. But there were twice as many Regulators in front of him and he dared not advance. There were rumors, too, that a good many of his men were on the point of deserting. The men who came with Carnes swore that with a few barrels of powder to help out their stock they would guarantee that Waddell would never join Tryon.

They rode back, with the carts rattling behind them, and we went on with a lighter load. Next day we heard more. Waddell had indeed advanced as far as Potts Creek, thought better of it and fallen back to Salisbury to fortify himself. Apparently he was out of the campaign.

I began to think for a moment that the Regulators might win. Waddell was the ranking officer in the colony and an Indian fighter of note. If he failed to join Tryon, would the governor dare to join battle?

Carnes, feverish and irritable, would have none of this philosophy.

"Tryon will fight," he declared. "The only question is, will the Regulators up north do as well as they have here? I don't like this man Husband. Too much of a Quaker. This is our chance. A victory here and all the colonies will wake up. Revolution— a republic—"

"YOU are mad," I cried. "The folks on the seaboard will not support any scheme like that."

"They don't matter," said Carnes stubbornly. "The back country folks are America. Over on the seaboard they think of North Carolina, or Virginia, or Massachusetts first. Here they don't know what colony they belong to. Virginia, North Carolina —it's all one to them. The seaboard is a dozen nations, the back country from New Hampshire south is one.

It sounded like folly to me, and I said so. But Carnes grew sullen and would talk no more.

Meanwhile we were changing our course to the east again. Word had come to us that Hunter and other leaders of the Regulators were over somewhere on Sandy Creek in a last conference before they met Tryon. We made as fast time as we could, each day fearing to hear that battle had joined and we were too late.

Yet finally we came to a low and fertile valley, the farms well improved and more livestock than I had seen yet. We held past a meeting house—and came at last to a farm where the wheat stood high, and a dozen head of cattle shoved inquisitive heads over the fence of the pasture on the roads either side. Beyond this in a little hollow by a spring was a big house, of three or four small cabins joined together. There were a dozen saddle horses in the yard. As we drove in, a rather stooped man, with a long face like a horse and a quantity of tangled hair hanging down over it stepped out of the doorway. White nodded to Carnes, and the Bostonian spurred up ahead and dismounted before the man.

"MR. HUSBAND," I heard him cry as I drove up. "With the compliments of the Boston Sons of Liberty, I deliver to you and Mr. Hunter enough kegs of powder to blow Governor Tryon to Kingdom Come."

Husband jumped as if someone had thrown cold water on him.

"No violence," he stammered, "no violence. The governor will not fire on peaceful citizens assembled to petition him."

Carnes stared.

"Blast you for a bloodless louse," he cried. "Show me Hunter."

There were half a dozen men in the door by this time and one of them now stepped forward. He had as mild an air as Husband, but his words were different.

"You have done well," he said heartily and took Carnes by the hand. "I shall tell our friends in Boston so. And tho I hope it may not come to fighting, still it may, and the powder will not be amiss."

Carnes was still a bit warm. "Give me a receipt then, that I may show it to those who sent me," he asked shortly. "From this time on, I am relieved of responsibility. The powder is yours, and you may use it to blow up Tryon or this sniveling fellow here, as you please."

There was an uproar at that, but Carnes stood his ground. Hunter went into the house again and presently came out with a paper which he gave to Carnes.

"We are about to talk over the situation and what is meant to be done," he said somewhat chidingly. "I have asked Mr. White to be with us. If you can remember that Mr. Husband is one of our trusted leaders and can keep a moderately civil tongue in your head, we shall be glad to have you with us."

"You need someone who had been blooded," said Carnes, not a whit abashed. "I'll come and I'll talk straight to you."

(To be continued next week)

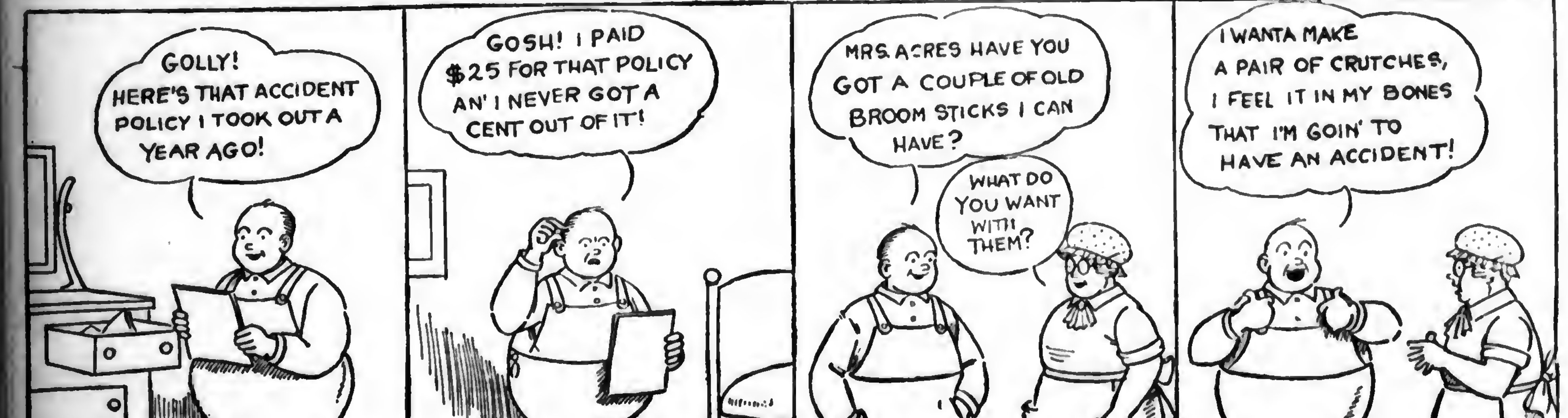
And old kirk elder, on reaching home, appeared very disconsolate, and his wife asked what was wrong.

"Oh," he replied, "I've telt a lee."

"Well," she remarked, "that needna bother ye. Ye're tel a lee mony a time."

"Aye," he said, "but I've been found out this time."

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim is all set for trouble* : : : : : : : By Leet


GOLLY! HERE'S THAT ACCIDENT POLICY I TOOK OUT A YEAR AGO!
Leet
GOSH! I PAID $25 FOR THAT POLICY AN' I NEVER GOT A CENT OUT OF IT!
MRS. ACRES HAVE YOU GOT A COUPLE OF OLD BROOM STICKS I CAN HAVE?
WHAT DO YOU WANT WITH THEM?
I WANTA MAKE A PAIR OF CRUTCHES, I FEEL IT IN MY BONES THAT I'M GOIN' TO HAVE AN ACCIDENT!

DID YOU EVER HEAR THIS ONE?

An Unwilling Pupil

"What is all that racket about out there in your barn?" asked a neighbor.

"Ma's trying to set a hen," replied a small boy who was swinging on the gate, "and you know pa's county agent and he's tryin' to tell her how."

The candidate had completed a full course of study in veterinary surgery, but had never practiced. He branched out into politics. During a meeting his political enemies referred to him as "the vet" and in a heated debate one of them asked: "Are you really a veterinary surgeon?"

"Why do you ask?" queried the quick-witted politician. "Are you ill?"

A young doctor has prescribed castor oil for the baby.

"But, Doctor," protested the young mother, "castor oil is so old fashioned!"

"Madam," replied the doctor, "babies are old fashioned things."

"Next," called the barber, and a flapper, be-rouged and with stockings rolled low, took her seat in the chair.

"What'll it be?" asked the man with the shears.

"Shingle—high up," replied the flapper.

"She needs a shingle all right, but it should be applied lower down." sniffed the old fashioned man, in a loud aside.

The teacher asked little Ruth what her father's name was.

"Daddy," she answered.

"Yes, dear," said the teacher, "but what does your mother call him?"

"She don't call him nuthin'," Ruth answered earnestly. "She likes him."

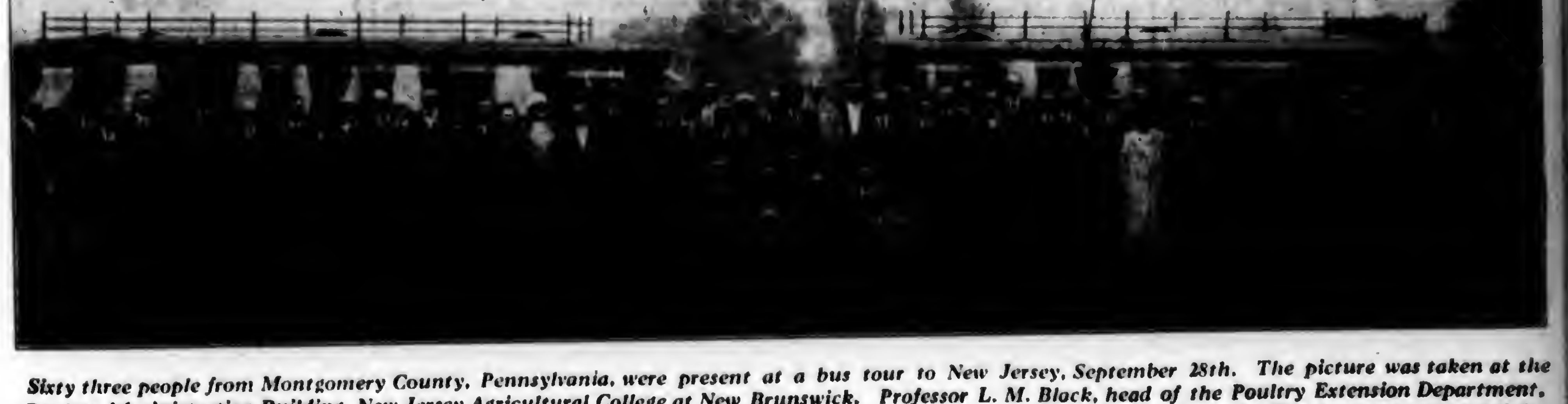
Florian—Chief, ah needs protection! Ah done got a unanimous letter this mornin' which says, "Nigger, let mah chickens alone."

Chief of Police—Why protection? Just leave the chickens alone.

Florian—Dat's all right, boss, but how does I know whose chickens I's to leave alone?

Brown (gazing for the first time at city's heavy traffic)—"Je-rusalem, Hiram, they sure are back with their hauling, ain't they?"

Montgomery County Poultrymen Visit New Jersey Farms



Sixty three people from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, were present at a bus tour to New Jersey, September 28th. The picture was taken at the Poultry Administration Building, New Jersey Agricultural College at New Brunswick. Professor L. M. Black, head of the Poultry Extension Department, New Jersey, arranged for inspections at the College Plant, Forsgate Farm at Jamesburg and Dembro Farms at Sewell. The tour was arranged by M. M. West, President of the Montgomery County Poultry Association.

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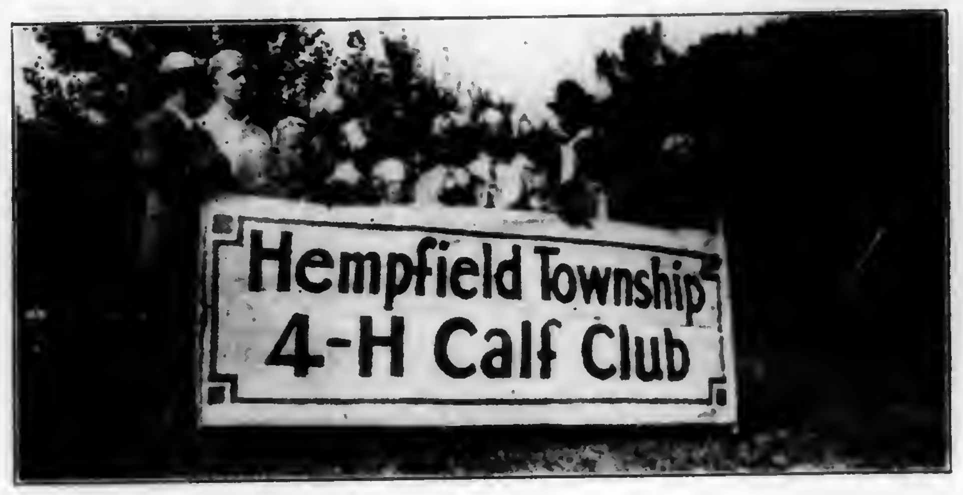
4-H Dairy Calf Clubs Focus Attention Upon Better Cattle

THE Hempfield 4-H Dairy Calf Club of Westmoreland County has just completed its second year of work. The accompanying picture shows the boys and girls at the time of the round-up. County Agent "Bill" Treager, the man who is largely responsible for their success, is shown in the background of the picture.



The first year the club had nine members. This year the membership has been increased to twelve. Their round-up and show, which was held at the Westmoreland County Farmers' Picnic, was very successful, and over 4000 people viewed the proceedings. The club members had elected their own officers and have become quite adept at running their own meetings. The officers are George Cole, president; Luther Zundel, vice president, and John Ginter, secretary-treasurer.

The lower picture was taken on the same day and it shows a larger group of dairy calf club members. Therein lies a story. It seems that the Bellhanna community, in Westmoreland County, seeing what had been done in the Hempfield section, desired to do likewise. They formed a Holstein club of six members and are now going on their second year of work.

These clubs have done much to focus the attention of Westmoreland County dairymen upon the value of good dairy cattle as well as to impress upon them the desirability of interesting the young folks in the dairy business.—J. A. F.

Burlington One-Day Farm Show Is Success

IN SPITE of the downpour on Wednesday night and the threatening weather on Thursday morning, the Agricultural Products Show staged in Burlington, on October 13, in connection with the 250th Anniversary of Burlington, was a wonderful success both from the standpoint of the exhibits and from the attendance. Conservative estimates state that at least 6000 people viewed the exhibits and enjoyed the program of speakers. It was entirely proper that the Agricultural Day of the celebration of Burlington should play such an important part in this anniversary since agriculture has been the basic industry all down thru the history of Burlington County.

Commenting upon Burlington County's agriculture, Senator Frelinghuysen said, "Today it is the greatest agricultural county in the state. Burlington County from the beginning was an agricultural center, altho the early settlers knew nothing of the methods we use today."

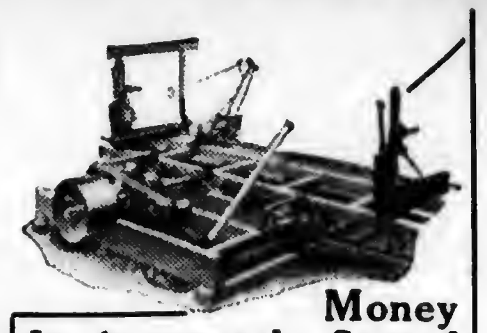
Secretary Wilbur won the hearts of his audience by his very pleasing and inspiring address. Very appropriately he wove his talk around the dying words of Captain James Lawrence, once a native of Burlington. "Lawrence's dying words, 'Don't give up the ship,' have had a measureless effect upon the morale of the navy and the nation," declared Secretary Wilbur, "and we must continue to carry on the spirit of Lawrence and hold fast to our ideals of liberty and democracy."

The various exhibits were staged in tents and the committee is indebted to Mr. Howard Frazier, of Edgewater Park, for the use of the tents in which the fruits and vegetables were placed. The show was fostered by committees from the Burlington County Board of Agriculture and Extension Office in cooperation with the City Council of Burlington, and Burlington Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce. There was also loyal support on the part of many manufacturers and business interests in the county and it took the best efforts of all concerned to make the day the success that it was.

Grange Exhibit was Feature

The experiment of holding a one-day Agricultural Products Show has aroused so much interest among the farmers of the county that already they are beginning to talk about plans for the show another year.

The competitive Grange exhibit in which Burlington, Moorestown, Rancocas, Pemberton and Crosswicks Granges participated was undoubtedly a paramount feature of the vegetable display held in connection with the show. Each Grange selected and arranged for exhibit 20 boxes of vegetables. The exhibit, totaling 100 boxes, was the largest display of its kind ever held in the state of New Jersey.



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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, September 28, 1927

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable November 15, 1927, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business November 1st, 1927.

Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President & Treasurer.

New Jersey Farmers Carry Heavy Tax

THE New Jersey Farm Bureau and the State Grange have taken steps to bring about a more equitable taxation system as a form of farm relief that will interest every farmer in the state. Answering a call of the farmers from every section these organizations have appointed a committee to study the tax system of the state and to take some action that will result in lower taxes to the farmer.

At its recent legislative conference it was brought out that the New Jersey farmer is taxed heavier than farmers in any other state of the United States. Taxes in this state are three times as heavy as the average for the country.

Among the strongest advocates of the move of the agricultural organizations in their attempt to secure lower taxes for the farmer is Dr. John T. Dorrance, the president of the Campbell Soup Company. Dr. Dorrance is president of one of the largest food manufacturies in eastern United States and his company owns many large and beautiful farms in New Jersey where they grow a part of the raw products for their factory.

Fine 500 Per Cent Increase in Tax

Dr. Dorrance is lending his aid to the New Jersey farmers' move and he has said: "There is no greater economic waste to any community than a trained farmer, capable of running a hundred-acre farm, doing unskilled labor." In the preliminary study of the tax problem in New Jersey the investigators have found as much as 500 per cent increase in taxes on farms in Camden County.

One illustration cited by the committee is the case of a 146-acre farm which in 1917 was assessed at $16,000. The tax rate was $2.65 per $100, making a tax for that year of $423, or about $3 per acre.

By 1927 the farmer had sold 47 acres from the farm, leaving 99 acres, yet the assessment had been raised to $45,500 and the tax rate had jumped to $3.60. The tax bill for 1927 was $2001.60. Ten years ago the tax was about $3 per acre while this year it was more than $20 per acre.

Another small farm in the same county was assessed for $4525 on 29 acres back in 1917, while today the assessed valuation is $15,600 and the rate has jumped from $2.02 to $3.12. This farm ten years ago paid a tax of $91.40 while this year it pays $448.28, or about $17 per acre.

Tax Rates Drive Farmers from Farms

The tax committee is bringing to light instance after instance of high tax rates that are driving farmers to the wall or from the farm. Other instances are known where the tax rate has gone up 50 cents an acre to more than $2 and the rate is still rising.

The investigators are planning to give considerable study to the Pennsylvania tax system. It has been found that farms in Philadelphia, even within the city limits, pay only $1.77½ per $100 and in some wards a few cents less. This includes school tax.

Three rates apply to real estate in this district, regardless of the valuation set by the assessor. The full city rate, which is $2.65; the suburban rate, $2.06 2-3 and the farm rate, $1.77½.

When an improved highway passes a farm, even within the city limits, only for a depth of 100 feet along the highway does the farmer pay suburban rates. All the rest of the land goes at the farm rate.

With a study covering every section of the state, including farm property, surburban developments, industrial districts and land held for speculation, the investigators are planning to issue a report on their findings after the survey is completed and then take steps to remedy the condition.—A. K.

"I envy the fat woman when she laughs."

"Why?"

"There seems to be so much of her having a good time."

BULL BRAND FEEDS

World's Most Modern Mill

and Manufacturing Methods Keep BB (Bull Brand) Feeds Uniform *Year-In and Year-Out*

BB (Bull Brand) Feeds are made in the world's most modern mill. They are manufactured by the world's modern methods. And every practical test that science has devised is used to keep them *uniform* and dependable.

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The approved ingredients are first run over magnetic belts which remove all bolts, nails, metal, scraps, and steel fuzz from them. They are next given *three* thorough cleanings, by fine screening machines and are distributed into huge steel tanks. Then they are measured—weighed—properly balanced in contents—and blended thoroughly by scientific machines. The mixed feed is carried in conveyors to a special screening machine which gives it a *thorough cleaning*. Then it must pass a chemical analysis before it is sacked.

These painstaking manufacturing methods insure that every sack of BB [Bull Brand] Feed contain only good, pure, clean, wholesome, balanced, and well-mixed rations. They guarantee feeds that do not vary—feeds that are always the same in quality, formula, analysis, and result-producing value. They are the reasons why practical Feeders get the maximum production and health results from their cows and poultry year-in and year-out.

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Try BB [Bull Brand] Sweetened or Dry Dairy Ration under our money-back guarantee. Get 300 pounds of BB [Bull Brand] from your dealer. Feed it to any one of your cows according to the directions that are given in each bag. Check the milk produced each day. Compare the results. Then if BB [Bull Brand] Dairy Ration has not produced more milk per dollar of feed cost—bring the empty sacks and the unused feed back to your dealer and he will refund every cent of money that you paid to him.

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Makers of Properly Balanced & "Always-Uniform" Dairy, Poultry & Stock Feeds

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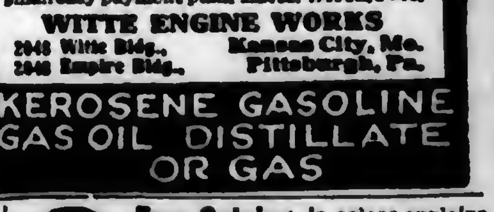

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SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers

Markets

October 31, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, home grown, doz bchs, 20@25c. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk, bbl, Danish seed, $1@$1.25; Copenhagen, 75c@$1; carlot, Danish seed, ton, $10; Copenhagen, $6; home grown, bu bskt, 50@60c. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed $1@1.10; home grown, doz bchs, 20@25c. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, $1.50@1.75; few $2. LETTUCE, Calif, Iceberg, crate best, $2.50@2.75; poor, 50c; home grown, leaf, box of 2 doz, 40@50c. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 medium to large Indiana and Ohio, yellows, $1.50@1.65; Mich, whites, $1.75; yellows, large, $1.75@1.85; Spanish, 1-3 crate, $2.25@2.35; home grown, doz bchs, 15@20c. PEPPERS, N J, bu hmpr, green, 35@60c; ½ bbl hmpr, 75@85c. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade Maine Cobblers, $2.85@3; Wisconsin, whites, $2.60@2.75; Minn, white, $2.50@2.75; Mich, Rurals, $2.75@2.85; Penna, whites, $3@3.15; W Va, $3@3.25. SPINACH, Md, bu bskt, 65@75c; Penna, bu bskt, winter, 50@75c. SWEET POTATOES, Va, bbl, No 1 yellows, $2.25@2.35; N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.25@1.40; Md, bu hmpr, 90c@$1. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, N Y, Wolf Rivers and Alexanders, $1.50@1.65; Hubbardstons, $1.50; Kings, $1.75; Twenty Ounce, $2; Wealthies, $1.25; Penna, Delicious, $2.50@2.75; Jonathans, Grimes Golden and Baldwins, $1.75; Ohio, Baldwins, $1.75@1.85; Grimes Golden and Jonathans, $2@2.25; Va, unclassified, Jonathans and Black Twigs, $1.25@1.50. GRAPES, N Y, Concords, 2-qt bskt, 15@18c; N Y and Penna, Concords, 4-qt bskt, 25@30c; 12-qt bskt, 60@70c, mostly 65@70c. PEARS, N Y, bu bskt, Bartletts, No 1, $1.35@1.50; No 2, 75c@$1; Seckels, best, $3@3.50; poor, $1.50. QUINCES, N Y, bu bskt, No 1, $1.75@2.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Fairly active, mostly 10@25c higher; butchers weighing 190 lbs up, $10@10.20; 150@190 lbs around $9.75@10; most lighter weight butchers and pigs quoted around $9; packing sows, $8@8.50.

Cattle—Steady.

Calves—Slow; about steady; top vealers, $16.

Sheep—Slow; steady; best lambs, $13.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17.50@18; standard timothy, $15.50@16; No 2 timothy, $14@15; No 3 timothy, $12.50@13.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $15.50@16; No 2 light clover mixed, $13.50@14.50; No 1 clover mixed, $17@17.50; No 2 clover mixed, $14@15; No 1 clover hay, $17@17.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 54½@55½c; No 3 white, 52@53½c; No 4 white, 50½@51½c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, 93½@94½c; No 3 yellow shelled, 91½@92½c; No 4 yellow shelled, 88½@89½c; No 5 yellow shelled, 85½@86½c; No 6 yellow shelled, 82½@84½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $13@14; fair to good, $11.50@13; common, $10@11.50; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.25; bulls, good to choice, $7@7.75; fair to good, $6@7; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $14.50@16; common, $10@13; Tennessee, choice, $14@15; fair to good, $11@12.50; common, $6.50@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7@7.50; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6.25; lambs, spring, extra, $13.50@13.75; mediums, $11.50@12.50; common, $9@11.

Hogs—Nearby handy weights, $10.50@10.75; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9.50@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18; No 2, $16@17; No 3, $15@16; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $16.50@17; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevators: No 2 red winter, $1.27 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.35 bid; lower grades selling at the usual trade discount.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 60@61c; some heavyweight stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 49½@52½c; extras, 92 score, 48¼c; 91 score, 46½c; 90 score, 43½c; 89 score, 41c; 88 score, 40c; 87 score, 39c; 86 score, 38c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh 29½c; longhorns, round lots 28¼c; jobbing, small lots, 30@31c; single daisies, fresh, 28½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE—CURB MARKET

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery butter, 49@56c; fresh eggs, 60@68c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.50 ea; Springers, 50c@$1 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 20@25c ¼ pk; beans, lima, 20@25c pt; beets, 3@5c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30@35c qt; cabbage, 5@18c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 10@30c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; corn, 30@40c doz; eggplants, 10@20c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@8c bch; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.15@1.35 bu; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; parsley, 1@3c bch; parsnips, 10c qt; peppers, 2@5c ea; peas, 25@30c ¼ pk; poke, 5@10c bch; radishes, 5c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@20c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@40c ½ pk; grapes, Concords and Niagaras, 20@25c 3-lb bskt; pears, 15@20c qt; quinces, 25@30c ¼ pk.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending October 29, 1927—Market slow, beef steers holding steady, none here to sell above $12; bulk, $10.50@11.25. Bulls, she stock and all cutters about steady; bulk medium bulls, $7.25@8; butcher cows, $6.25@7; cutter kinds, $4.75@6. Stockers and feeders active; strong; 15@25c higher; better grades showing most advance; most sales, $8.50@9.75, with outstanding Canadians up to $12; yards show fair clearance. Calves weak, 50c@$1 lower; top vealers, $16.50. Hogs sharply lower, all weights sharing decline; compared with week ago fully $2 lower.

Receipts for Saturday's market—Cattle, 44 cars; 23 Canada, 6 Chicago, 4 St Paul, 2 St Louis, 2 Penna, 2 Ohio, 1 Va, 1 Tenn, 1 Maryland, 1 New York, 1 North Carolina; containing 1249 head, 64 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 1313 head, 22 calves, 423 hogs. Receipts for week ending October 29, 1927: cattle, 314 cars; 96 Canada, 88 Virginia, 50 Chicago, 29 St Paul, 15 Buffalo, 9 Penna, 6 West Virginia, 5 St Louis, 5 Tennessee, 4 New York, 2 Ohio, 2 Maryland, 1 Kentucky, 1 North Carolina, 1 Indiana, containing 8788 head, 223 trucked in. Total cattle, 9011 head, 214 calves, 2150 hogs, 189 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: cattle, 365 cars; 148 Virginia, 94 St Paul, 37 Canada, 31 Chicago, 23 West Virginia, 10 Tennessee, 5 Penna, 4 Buffalo, 4 New York, 2 Kansas City, 2 Iowa, 2 Maryland, 1 Kentucky, 1 Indiana, 1 Michigan; containing 10,199 head, 87 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 10,286 head, 241 calves, 841 hogs, 97 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$12.50@14.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	12.25@13.50
Good, 950@1100 lbs	11.50@13.25
Medium, 950 lbs up	10.00@12.25
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@10.00
Cows:—	
Choice	7.75@9.00
Good	6.25@7.75
Common and medium	4.50@6.25
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Calves:—	
Good and choice	14.50@16.50
Medium	11.50@14.50
Cull and common	6.00@11.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	10.00@11.25
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	10.75@11.25
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	10.50@11.00
Rough stock	8.00@10.00

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.20; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $38@39; shorts, $38@39; hominy, $41@45; middlings, $45@46; linseed, $50.50@56.50; gluten, $46.50@47.50; ground oats, $45@46; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55c; eggs, 48@60c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@22c, springers, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2 each.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@20c ½ pk; 90c@$1.25 bu; cabbage, 5@10c; lettuce, 8@10c hd; celery, 5@20c stalk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 5c bch, 10@12c box, beets, 5c bch, boiled, 5@10c plate, turnips, 10c ¼ pk; carrots, 5c bch, 10c box, endive, 5@10c hd; lima beans, 35@40c qt, tomatoes, 10@18c box; pumpkins, 20@25c ea; corn, 30@35c doz; spinach, 10c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk, $1@2.25 bu; peaches, 25@30c ¼ pk.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.25; corn, $1; rye, 90c; oats, 50c; bran, $36 ton; middlings, $45 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 48½@49c; do, choice, 47@48c; do, good, 45@46c, do, prints, 49@51c; do, blocks, 48@50c; do, ladles, 37@38c; Md and Penna rolls, 33½@36c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 33½@35c; store packed, 33½c; dairy prints, 33½@36c; process butter, 41@42c.

Eggs—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 46@48c; few fancy, higher.

Live Poultry—Old chickens, hens, 4½ lbs, 24@25c; do, 4@4½ lbs, 23@24c, do, 3@3½ lbs, 15@18c, Leghorns and other light stock, 15@17c; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@17c, do, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 3 lbs and over, 24@25c; smaller, 22@24c; Leghorns, as to size, 22@24c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 40@45c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 23@25c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; all kinds, smaller, 17@18c. Guineas, young, 2 lbs and over each, 85@90c; smaller, 40@65c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 20@30c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Steady generally; strong to higher on packing sows; top, $10.25; bulk better grade 210@300 lbs, $9.60@10.70; 130@200 lbs, mostly $8@9.75; few pigs, $7.75@8; selected lots, $10@11.80; most packing sows, $7.75@8.25; lightweights, $8.35 or better.

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Grain fed steers, 25c higher, to a high top of $17.75, being 40c up; in-between grades fed steers closed topheavy, very uneven, generally 25c lower; western grassers, 50c up; fat cows, 25c lower; heifers mostly 50c off; bulls steady to weak; vealers, $1 lower; fed yearlings weak; choice steers, all weights selling at $16.75 upward; steer market highest on record for peace time; most range steers, $10@12.50; fleshy yearlings up to $11; heavier feeders to $11.15.

Sheep—Several loads of native lambs steady, $13.75@14; fat lambs closing 25@50c higher, sheep strong to 15c higher; feeding lambs 25@50c up. Week's range feeding lambs, $14.65. Bulk prices, western lambs, $13.50@14.25; natives, $13.50@13.85; culls, $10.25@11; wooled comeback lambs, $13.25@14; fed clipped lambs, $11.75@12; fat ewes, $5.75@6.50.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Easier; creamery, higher than extras, 48@48½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 47½c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 41@46½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 34½@35c; do, No 2, 33½c.

Eggs—Steadier, fresh gathered extra firsts, 46@49c; do, firsts, 38@42c; do, seconds and poorer, 28@36c; in storage, extra fancy 35@36c, do, fancy, 34@34c, do, good to prime, [illegible], nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 72@76c; nearby pullets, 37@45c, nearby hennery browns, extras, 57@63c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 67½@71c, do, by express, 72c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 53@66c; do, pullets, 34@39c.

Cheese—Quiet; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@28c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@29½c.

Live Poultry—Nominal, no quotations.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; chickens, fresh, 22@40c, fowls, fresh, 18@32c; do, frozen, 17@31c, old roosters, 15@22c, turkeys, fresh, spring, 40@55c; frozen, 32@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady, steers, $9@15; state bulls, $4@7.50; cows, $2@6.

Calves—Irregular, veals, common to prime, $9@18, lightweight culls, $9@10, grassers and fed calves, $5@7.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@7, culls, $2.25@3.50; lambs, choice to prime southerns, $13@14; mediums, $11@12.25, culls, $8@9.50.

Hogs—Steady, light to medium weights, $10.50@10.75, pigs $10.75@11; heavy hogs $10@10.50, roughs, $7.50@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment: City bran, $35; middlings, $36, in 100-lb sacks, red dog, $46.50, nominal; western feed bran, $34, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $35, flour middlings, $40.50; red dog, $45.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all rail or lake-and-rail shipment, white hominy feed, $41.75, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43.75, prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $51.80 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $23@24; No 2, $21@23; No 3 and poorer, $18@21. Straw, large bales, rye, $22@23; tangled wheat, $13@14; bundled wheat, $18.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.51; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.43; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.40; No 2 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.49¾. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.00⅛; No 3 yellow, 97⅛c. OATS, No 2 white, 60⅜c; No 3 white, 58¾@58⅜c; No 4 white, 54¼@57¾c; ordinary white, clipped, 60⅜@61⅛c; fancy white, clipped, 64⅜@66¼c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.08⅞. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 89½c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, October 29, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 47c; ½-blood combing, 47c; ⅜-blood combing, 47@48c; ¼-blood combing, 48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 47c; ¼-blood combing, 48c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 43@44c; ⅜-blood, 45@46c; ¼-blood, 46c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, October 29, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported $15.50; October, $17.75; December, domestic, $17.75; December, imported, $16 bid; March, domestic, $17.75. Alsike, cash $15.40 bid, December, $15.50 bid; January, $15.70 bid. Timothyseed, cash, $4.95 bid; December, $2; March, $2.10.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, October 31, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$34.00@35.00
Spring bran	33.50@33.75
Soft winter wheat bran	35.50@35.70
Hard winter wheat bran	35.00
Standard middlings	34.00@34.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	37.50@42.00
Flour middlings	38.50@42.00
Red dog flour	45.00@46.50
White hominy	39.00
Yellow hominy	37.70@38.00
Gluten feed	41.80
31 per cent cottonseed meal	41.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal	46.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal	49.00
34 per cent linseed meal	50.20

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .47½	$ .49⅛	$ .49	$ .47½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.47½	.50	.41½	.49
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia)	2.37½	2.52½	2.67½	3.70
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	12.75	12.75	11.87½	9.25
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	16.50	16.50	16.50	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.37	1.35½	1.37½	1.46½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.60½	.59¼	.60½	.57

Feed Market is Weaker

Review of the Week Ending October 29

EGGS—The New York egg market was unsettled and receipts were somewhat lighter. The quality was very regular and buyers were more particular. The best grades of white eggs advanced during the early part of the week but the demand fell off at the higher prices and the market again weakened. The demand improved later in the week and prices were about firm at the close.

POULTRY—The market for live fowl was very weak due to the unusually heavy receipts and the liberal carry-over from the previous week. Chickens sold at low prices early in the week and the demand was fairly active. Boilers were scarce and sold readily and roosters were scarce and firm. Receipts of dressed poultry were heavy and the market was weak, especially on roasting chickens.

BUTTER—The butter markets were unsettled and prices fluctuated. At the close of the week 92 score butter was about one-half to three quarters of a cent per pound lower than on Monday. At the close of the week the market was about steady at prevailing prices.

POTATOES—The potato markets at both shipping points and consuming markets was dull and weak and prices declined. Supplies were liberal and trading generally slow. Shipments continued heavy with Minnesota and Maine the heaviest shipping states. The movement from Pennsylvania was about the same as the past week and ran around 25 to 30 cars per day. On Monday, October 31, the markets were still dull with limited trading.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was weak and prices were considerably lower than last week. The better grades of beef steers were higher but in-between grades were irregular and generally lower. Fat cows, heifers and bulls were weak, while vealers were about $1.00 lower. Fat lambs were higher while sheep and feeding lambs advanced.

FEED—The mill feed market was slightly weaker due chiefly to the decline in grains. Good pasturage was also responsible for lighter feeding. Bran was about steady while other wheat feeds were lower. Cottonseed meal was about 50c lower than last week. Linseed meal prices were steady but the demand was inactive. Gluten feed prices were practically unchanged while hominy was lower.

GRAIN—The grain markets were generally steady during the week. Marketings of spring wheat, particularly in Canada, continued heavy. Receipts of corn were larger and new corn was also arriving on the market, but prices at the close showed little change from last week's quotations. The oats market was firm and advanced about 2c. Rye and barley were fairly steady.

HAY—The hay markets were dull and weak with liberal receipts of low quality hay. The demand was limited and mild weather reduced feeding requirements. Timothy was draggy in most eastern markets altho top grades were scarce and sold readily.

APPLES—The New York and Philadelphia apple markets strengthened during the week due to the improved demand and better quality of most receipts. Rumors of light supplies in the country and the movement of stock to cold storage also stimulated the demand and helped to keep supplies on the market from accumulating.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—Weather conditions have been unfavorable for outside work the last few days. Very heavy rainfall has made the corn fields very soft. Some of the corn has been cut and very little has been husked. Wheat is coming up nicely. Apple crop very small, no winter apples shipped out of the county. Potato market very slow. Farmers complain a great deal of having rotten potatoes due to not enough spraying. Most of the crop sold to the local trade. Pasture had been good all summer. Silos are all filled with a good quality of feed. We have had no damaging frost up to this time. Prices: wheat, $1.25; corn, $1.20; oats, 60c; butter, 50c; eggs, 45c; lard, 18c.—W. S. M., Oct. 19.

Blair County, Pa.—Most of the corn is cut and some is husked. Apple picking is a short job this year. Pears and quinces plentiful. The potato crop is not very good this year due to blight. We have had considerable rain recently which has interfered somewhat with silo filling and outside work in general. The Catharine Township Calf and Pig Club closed their summer's work on October 1 with a good round-up of livestock and a fine display of farm and garden products. A short program was rendered in the afternoon. Among the chief speakers were our new farm agent, Mr. E. G. Hamill, two representatives of State College and District Attorney M. D. Patterson, of Blair County. Eggs, 55c; wheat, $1.25; oats, 50c; corn, $1.25; hay, $20; straw, $15.—H. E. H., Oct. 20.

Centre County, Pa.—The hot, dry weather early this month helped mature the corn. Several good showers have brought up the wheat in fine style. In many gardens not even the tenderest plants have been killed by frost while in other communities the garden truck was killed several weeks ago. Most of the corn is cut and silos filled. Potato raising was a short job this year. Some rot is reported. Winter apples of good quality are being picked, not much cider making this year. Grapes were a short crop this year. Prices: wheat, $1.25; corn, $1; barley, 80c; buckwheat, 90c; oats, 45c; lard, 15@18c; eggs, 45@50c; butter, 50c.—A., Oct. 19.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Very heavy rains during the month and almost continuous rain during the last week have delayed road rebuilding in different sections of county. Some grain still to sow. Fields of early-sown grain look good. About half of corn remains to be cut. Crop will be much better than was expected early in season. Pastures holding up well. Very good yields reported by many potato growers. Buckwheat crop good. Prices: wheat, $1.30; potatoes, $1.15; oats, 55c; buckwheat $1.—I. F. M., Oct. 22.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Quite a lot of rainy weather has hindered the wheat seeding. Corn is being cut, is a much better crop than was expected early in the season. There have been no killing frosts and late crops have had time to mature. Pears were a good crop but apples are scarce. Eggs are scarce and are selling for 52c; butter, 40c; hay, $12.—R. C. R., Oct. 18.

Lebanon County, Pa.—The authorities of Conrad Weiser Park will plant in this historic tract every known native Pennsylvania tree. R. K. Meyer, of Buffalo Springs raised 440 bushels of potatoes on an acre this year. He used good seed on a manured sweet clover plot which was enriched by 1000 pounds of fertilizer and sprayed 12 times with a high pressure sprayer using home made Bordeaux mixture. Miles Horst raised 466 bushels to the acre. Lane Zug raised 471 bushels. Both plowed down sod. Horst manured lightly, Zug heavily. Horst added 1200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre; Zug, 1000 pounds. Both planted Michigan seed, used home made Bordeaux which they applied with high pressure sprayers. Horst sprayed nine times, Zug, twelve. Both used the weeder five times and the cultivator six times. The boys of Hershey Industrial School on last year's potato patch on which they put six tons of manure, no fertilizer, picked 405.9 bushels. They sprayed only five times. We have had two tropical storms in little more than a week. Frost has almost dried the fodder. There is plenty of soft corn which is likely to mold on wet ground. All sowing of wheat was stopped dead. Wheat fields look good. Eggs, 54c; potatoes, $1; apples, $2; hay, $16; straw, $12; chickens, 24c.—R. I. W., Oct. 24.

Luzerne County, Pa.—Rain began October 16 and rained almost continuously for three days and four nights. The rains caused the Susquehanna River to rise to a height of about 21 feet in the region near Wilkes-Barre and the low-lying sections are under a couple of feet of water in several places. Before the storm period this section had nice weather for doing fall work. Potatoes are said to be a very poor crop. Apples and nuts are scarce. Truck crops in Salem Township have been quite good this year. This township lies along the river and the seasons are somewhat longer and more favorable for trucking than the region back of the mountains. Prices: eggs, 50c; apples, $1 bu; chickens, 25c; milk, 5½c qt. in bulk quantity; tomatoes, 50c basket; peaches, $2.75 bu.; corn, $2.80 cwt; oats, 76c bu; pork sausage, 30c lb.; fresh sliced ham, 35c; bacon, 40c.—M. G. T., Oct. 20.

Somerset County, Pa.—On October 18 we had a snowfall of 4 inches and on the 19th a hard rain. Potatoes about all dug, some a fair crop. Silo filling completed. Wheat looking fine. The fair at Meyersdale in September was largely attended every day. Baby beeves looked fine. The B. & O. Guernsey cattle train will be at Meyersdale, November 2nd. Prices of farm products about the same.—H. W. B., Oct. 26.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—The worst storm this year occurred during the third week of October. The wind was terrific, blowing down fruit, fences, and in some cases, removing buildings. It rained constantly for four days and was very cold. Apple harvest is on but less than half a crop is expected. Potatoes are small, few in a hill and rotting badly in wet ground. Eggs are scarce and high in price. Most silos have been filled. Threshing is about all done; fairly good yields are reported. We have had several frosts, some hard enough to freeze water but not much damage done. New milk cows are scarce and high in price. The dressed pork market is open and great demand for light pork at 19c. Eggs, 55c; potatoes, $1.50; butter, 59c; apples, $1.50@2.—J. A. G., Oct. 24.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

MARKETING the potato crop down on the Eastern Shore is some job. For a period of five weeks, from the last of June until the first week of August, over 50 per cent of the total shipments of potatoes of the entire country came from this section.

With such a large output and with only a limited time in which to market them the problem becomes more difficult. The growers this season, with several disastrous years' experience, determined to find a more satisfactory method of marketing. The Eastern Shore Farmers' Association formed the Farmers' Quotation Committee. The committee was to establish a price for a definite period of time and the growers were to agree not to sell below that price. Dealers affiliated with the committee were to handle the potatoes. The price was to be based upon actual market conditions and shipments were to be systematized in order that the established price might be maintained.

Plan to Correct Mistakes

Such a system of marketing was an innovation and as with any new movement mistakes were bound to occur and problems to arise. E. Wilfred Ross, secretary of the Farmers' Quotations Committee, has issued a very interesting summary of the season. He speaks frankly of the mistakes and gives suggestions for correcting them.

He states, "The plan of the Eastern Shore Farmers' Association, notwithstanding its short period of operation, has proved its soundness in purpose. It has netted the growers of the Eastern Shore a vast sum of money, it is capable of drawing forth millions more."

There were between four million and five million barrels of Irish potatoes grown on the Peninsula this year and a net excess return of $1.00 per barrel to the grower over what would have accrued under the old method of marketing is in no sense an exaggeration. "If the question were asked: 'Did the plan make the Eastern Shore Growers any money?' it could be answered in the affirmative. But, if the query happened to be: 'Was your marketing plan a success?' that would be a 'horse of another color.'

"Failure to achieve complete success was due to lack of cooperation on the part of growers, underselling both at home and in other sections, and uncontrollable apprehension on the part of some of the affiliated distributors. However, the demonstration that even partial coordination is beneficial to the Eastern Shore farmers should give impetus to a continuation and final perfecting of the plan."

This underselling that Mr. Ross mentioned sometimes resulted in Eastern Shore potatoes selling on the consuming markets at the same price or even less than the committee had set as their minimum price and it is not hard to understand how that would disrupt an orderly marketing program.

Must Adhere to Regulations

In conclusion he sums up the points necessary for satisfactory distribution. Many of these points are applicable to farmers in all sections. There are estimated to be about 10,000 farmers on the Shore. No marketing plan can function successfully unless at least 85 per cent of them are subscribers to the plan and will entirely adhere to its regulations.

The acreage must be curtailed and other crops grown on the surplus soil formerly used in growing an oversupply of potatoes.

Storage sheds must be erected to afford growers opportunity to dig potatoes when mature and weather conditions are favorable, then store the surplus until the markets are ready for them, at the same time saving enormous demurrage charges.

Loading must be adjusted to meet the ability of the distributors to sell.

Prices must be based on the quality and the grade of the stock. Control must be vested in one specific body and that body must be the direct representative of the grower.

Brokerage must be confined to legitimate commission for service rendered and not extended to buyers as a secret inducement to consumate sales.

Confusion among growers must be reduced to an absolute minimum and sales forms should be uniform.

Credit is too loose. Shipments should be protected be "draft attached." Unjustifiable deductions from invoices will be eliminated and the growers will be able to get their money sooner. It is entirely feasible under this system, for the growers to cash their loading tickets at once for half of the face value and receive the remainder of amounts due them a few days thereafter.

Must Have Signed Contracts

Signed contracts must be entered between buyer and seller, avoiding misconception and misunderstanding.

Information relative to crop conditions, etc., should be transmitted to growers without delay.

Finally, there must be complete harmony among affiliated dealers.

It will be interesting to observe whether these suggestions will be followed next season and what the outcome will be. The men who have labored and cooperated in putting this plan across, whether it be right or wrong, deserve credit. They are not just talking farm relief but are actually doing something to solve their own problems.

His Fruit Is Safe Now

A view of Pennsylvania's first two-story concrete storage building owned by J. A. Cocklin, near Mechanicsburg. This building was built to stay since his last storage burned last year resulting in a heavy loss of fruit.—N. S. G.

Paint Wards Off the Foe—Decay

(Continued from page 3)

purpose some good grade of wall primer. This priming coat serves to seal the wall and prevent any salts which may be in the wall from burning thru and spotting the finished coat. After this priming coat is thoroly dry the finishing coats may be applied. For this work there is a choice of a flat finish or a gloss finish. There are a wide number of beautiful effects that may be obtained in the finishing of a wall and any reliable paint dealer will be glad to tell you anything that you may wish to know about these most attractive duo-tone effects.

(To be continued)

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America's big, old, reliable Radio Corporation (8th successful year) guarantees in its big, powerful, latest 6, 7 and 8 tube Miraco sets "the finest, most enjoyable performance obtainable in high grade radios." Unless 30 days' use in your home fully satisfies you a Miraco is unbeatable at any price for beautiful, clear cathedral tone, razor-edge selectivity, powerful distance reception, easy operation, etc.—don't buy it! Your verdict final. Save or make lots of money on sets and equipment—write for testimony of nearby users and Amazing Special Factory Offer.

Miraco's work equally fine on "AC" electric house current or with batteries. Take your choice. Many thousands of Miraco users—who bought after thorough comparisons — enjoy programs Coast to Coast, Canada to Mexico, loud and clear—with the magnificent cathedral tone quality of costliest sets. Don't confuse Miraco's with cheap, "squawky" radios. Miraco's have finest parts, latest approved shielding, metal chassis, etc.—as used in many $200 sets.

DEAL DIRECT WITH BIG FACTORY

Your Miraco reaches you completely assembled, rigidly tested, fully guaranteed. Easy to connect and operate. 30 days trial free. 3 year guarantee if you buy. You take no risk, you insure satisfaction, you enjoy rock-bottom money-saving prices by dealing direct with one of radio's oldest, most successful builders of fine sets. 8th successful year.

MIRACO "Powerplus" sets—6 and 7 tube models—have magnificently beautiful, clear cathedral tone quality. Turn one dial for stations everywhere. Ultra-selective. Latest all-metal shielded chassis. Illuminated dial. Fully guaranteed. Try one free for 30 days! Big selection of beautiful cabinets.

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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOG AND AMAZING SPECIAL OFFER

SEND NO MONEY—30 DAYS' TRIAL, Special Wholesale Price Offer to User-Agents, Bank References, testimony of nearby Miraco users —*all the proof you want*—sent with catalog.

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ANOTHER BIG BARGAIN! Famous powerful big Miraco Super 6, 1928 model—ultra selective! Thousands find it outperforms sets of much higher price. 30 Days' Trial Free. Fully Guaranteed.

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Pioneer Builders of Sets
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WITHOUT OBLIGATION, send me free literature, AMAZING SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE OFFER, testimony of nearby users, etc.

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ADDRESS

FOR CURING
Old Hickory SMOKED SALT
Old Hickory SMOKED SALT
The Smoked Salt Company, Cincinnati, O.

It's *fun*
to cure meat this way
and *joy* to eat it

Millions of farmers and their wives are getting double satisfaction from their home-butchered meat this season. Curing with Edwards Old Hickory is mere play compared with the old smoke-house method. It means eager anticipation of the luscious flavory feasts to follow!

Mr. O. P. Hart of Pocahontas, Iowa, says: *"Old Hickory Smoked Salt is far better than any other curing method I know of"*. Mrs. Karl D. Mitchell, Mohawk, Missouri, writes: *"Old Hickory can't be beat for flavor and it saves much time and labor"*. Thousands of testimonials like these prove that you, too, will solve your curing problems and get much better meat by using Old Hickory.

Smoke-house troubles, fire risk and excess meat shrinkage banished forever! The drudgery removed! Better keeping qualities, uniform cure and a delicious, "melt-in-your-mouth" flavor that you have never thought possible in country-cured meat!

Handle your meat right. Make sure of your success by using Edwards Old Hickory, the *original* and *genuine smoked salt*. Dealers everywhere sell it. For your protection insist on seeing the registered trade-mark label on every ten pound drum, exactly as it appears here.

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Write today for FREE BOOKLET No. 465
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WPSC Broadcasts to 4-H Boys and Girls

RESULTS of the 1927 boys' and girls' club demonstrations will be announced thru WPSC, radio station of the Pennsylvania State College, on the following schedule: November 7, A. B. Bingham, assistant state leader; November 21, J. F. Keim, assistant state leader; December 5, J. U. Ruef, assistant state leader; December 19, A. L. Baker, state club leader.

These brief talks will be a part of the regular Monday night farm and garden programs broadcast by the extension division of the Pennsylvania State College, at 8 P. M. each Monday evening. WPSC operates on 299.8 meters and 1000 kilocycles.

Delaware Corn Growers to Hold Show

ALL corn growers thruout the county and state, as well as those farmers who are growing the small grains, soy beans, cow peas, and the different kinds of clovers, will be interested to know that plans are being completed by the officers of the Delaware Corn Growers' Association for the twenty-first annual state corn show which will be held in the State Armory in Dover during the second week in January, at which time $500 in cash premiums will be awarded to those farmers who exhibit the best farm products.

Altho the exact dates for this annual show have not as yet been set, the farmers of the state are being urged to start preparing their exhibit materials early so as to have them ready when the officers of the association announce these dates in the near future.

Each County Has Vice President

At the last annual meeting of the Delaware Corn Growers' Association, which was held in Middletown last January, the following officers were elected for this year: J. W. Hopkins, Lewes, president; J. T. Shallcross, Middletown, vice president for New Castle County; Denny Pleasanton, Dover, vice president for Kent County, and A. M. Tarr, Seaford, vice president for Sussex County. In the absence of Prof. G. L. Schuster, who is taking advanced work in agronomy at Cornell University this winter, C. E. Phillips, of the University of Delaware, will serve in the capacity as secretary-treasurer of the association for the coming year, and all correspondence in regard to the state corn show should be addressed to him at Newark, Delaware.

Tree Bears Healthy Chestnuts

ON A RIDGE about a mile and a half west of Lewistown, Pa., in Mifflin County, chestnuts have been discovered bearing big healthy nuts apparently free of the blight. These new trees, of fair size in height, are growth coming back from natural regeneration, which is known as chestnut sprout.

Burrs from this growth were mailed to the chief of the Department of Forests and Waters at Harrisburg, Pa., and after an examination of the burrs they were reported to show no signs of blight. There are few instances where chestnuts are bearing in the state since the blight destroyed the trees, but there are chances that in time they will come back.

These specimens and the place where they were found have been placed on the state's records. The state is collecting data on chestnut sprout growth.—E. E. C.

"I don't suppose you keep anything so civilized as dog biscuits in this one-horse, rundown, jay town, do you?"

"Oh, yes, stranger," the village merchant responded pleasantly. "Quite a few folks like you come thru from the city, and we aim to have everything called for. Have 'em in a bag or eat 'em here?"

Good cutlery

Can you tell a good kitchen knife from a poor one? You know that a good knife must have the kind of steel in it that holds a razor-like edge, seldom requires grinding, is properly balanced, and has the blade firmly, rigidly secured in the handle.

You cannot judge the cutting qualities of a new knife by its finish or general appearance unless you thoroughly understand the methods of testing steel and of appraising workmanship and design.

You Don't Need To Trust To Luck

There is one way, however, that you can always be sure that the knives you buy will be right, and that is to take the word of your "Farm Service" Hardware Man. His intimate knowledge of cutlery and cutlery manufacturers makes it possible for him to get the right kind of knives and offer them to you with the assurance that you will be thoroughly satisfied. These stores, you know, are the best places to buy cutlery of all kinds, including table silverware, jackknives, shears, scissors, hair clippers and steels and sharpening stones to help you keep them in good condition.

If you need new cutlery, make it a point to find a "tag" store soon.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render a Real Service

AUCTION
November 16th and 17th, 1927
Fond du Lac, Wis.

This is the second sale of O. G. Clark & Company at Fond du Lac.

500 Choice Grades Holsteins and Guernseys
50 Registered Holstein and Guernsey Bulls

There will be animals ranging in age from two year olds to mature cows. Fresh cows and close springers will predominate in numbers.

The sale will open the morning of the 16th at 9 o'clock and will continue through the day and evening of the 16th and 17th.

Write to O. G. CLARK, RETLAW HOTEL, Fond du Lac, Wis., for further particulars.

DAIRY

HOLSTEINS Two registered Holstein bulls ready for service. One's dam has 30 lb. record, other's dam a big cow testing record. Must be seen to be appreciated. Prices on application. Herd passed [illegible] Tuberculin test. C. R. Rothenberger, Worcester, Pa.

CALVES Guernsey Bull Calves from one to twelve months old, also some cows and heifers. Adv. Reg. sires and dams of May Rose breeding. Federal Accredited herd. Write for description and prices. FRITZLYN FARM, Pipersville, Pa.

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS WANTED—Will trade registered Holstein cattle for five hundred Leghorn pullets or year old hens. Keystone Holstein Farm, East Petersburg, Pa.

BULLS Registered Ayrshire Bulls and Bull Calves for sale. W. I. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

18 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

GUERNSEYS Registered Bulls, 1 months old, also Grade Heifers. Accredited herd. S. W. TOWNSEND, Cochranville, Pa.

SWINE

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Ossbers, Pa.

400 CHESTER WHITE, Duroc and Berkshire Pigs 6 weeks old, $4.00; 8 weeks old, $5.00. Ready to ship in Sept., Oct., & Nov. High-grade A purebred pigs, $8.00 each. Oaks Dairy Farm, Wyalusing, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fine lot of Sept. pigs by Son of Giant Sunbeam, the 1250-lb. boar. $15 each, $28 pair or $39 per trio, registered free. A. M. KENNEL, R. D. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

POLAND CHINAS Registered, Purebred Big type Pigs. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, Womelsdorf, Pa.

BERKSHIRES Two excellent Boars 7 months old. W. F. McSparran, Furniss, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

165 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

DOGS

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

COONHOUNDS, Combination Hunters, Foxhounds, Champion Rabbit Hounds. Catalogue, photos free, trial. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Illinois.

Rat Terriers, Fox Terriers, Police, Rabbit Hounds. Lists, 10c. PETER SLATER, Box P.F., PANA, ILL.

MY BLUETICK COON AND O'POSSUM HOUND for sale. Can't be beat. Shipped on trial. Guaranteed satisfaction. Coy Hicks, Sedalia, Ky. B-124.

Coon Hound One finished coonhound prepaid to you on trial. FRED HARMON, Box 264-D, CALHOUN, GA.

Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. Kaskaskennels, AW-85, Herrick, Ill.

GOATS

GOATS Wonderful winter milkers soon fresh. Saanens, Swiss, Alpines, Toggenburgs. Fine bucks, valuable does. Reasonably priced. Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW HAS SPELLS.—I have a cow that seems to get a cramp once every week or ten days. When she takes the first few mouthfuls of mash she closes her eyes and turns her head over. She gets stiff all over and sometimes falls in the spell. The spell lasts about one minute to a minute and a half.—C. G. L., Egg Harbor City, N. J. This is an indication of a condition involving the nervous system, and evident when food passes the pharynx and into the stomach it involves the reflex nervous system and may possibly be of a hereditary nature. Treatment may not be of any material value. It would be well, however, to feed a laxative diet, following the administration of one pound of Epsom salts.

ONE QUARTER NOT NORMAL.—I have a cow that has one bad quarter. At night it is hard and gives no milk. The next morning the milk is stringy.—H. S. E., Cordova, Md. Try bathing the quarter with warm water for a sufficient length of time to insure the warmth penetrating the udder. Repeat several times daily. Milk the quarter frequently, thus relieving the quarter of the secretion that accompanies the inflammation. Feed a dry ration to cut down on milk flow until the quarter has improved. Care should be taken to prevent the spread of the infection to other quarters or to other animals. This can be prevented by washing the hands in an antiseptic solution and by separating the cow from others in the herd.

A census taker called at a farm house and a woman answered the door.

"How many in your family?" asked the census taker.

"Five," answered the woman peevishly. "Me, the old man, one kid, a cow and a cat."

"And the politics of your family?" inquired the enumerator.

"Mixed," came the short reply. "I'm a Republican, the old man's a Democrat, the kid's wet, the cow's dry, and the cat's a Populist."

Bill Sweeney says an Irishman saw a steam shovel for the first time the other day.

He looked at it in operation for a while and then remarked.

"Begorrah, it sure can dig out a lot of dirt, but it can't vote."

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs.—$1.00, 10—$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs.—75c; 10—$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1; ten $1.75. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-5, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Sweetleaf. Mellow, aged. Smoking 15 pounds $1.65. Chewing $2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

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WANTED—Skunk, Raccoon, Muskrat, Mink, and all other kinds of raw furs. Write for free price list. Charles A. Keene, 280 Bridge Street, Montgomery, N. Y.

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LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer. 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, $1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

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RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

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$5700 INCOME from 115 acres in noted farming section. You'll find good farmers here making money; hustler can pay for this in 2 years; 100 acres gently rolling crop land, mellow loam, 40 acres now plowed for winter wheat; stream-watered pasture, woodland, all kinds fruit; mile village by improved road, markets nearby; attractive 8-room house and good thruout 55x70 basement barn, tenant house, numerous outbuildings. Sure to please an exacting farmer; price $11,000 including 3 work horses, 8 cattle, saddle horse, equipment, hay, straw, fodder, etc.; part cash. Details pg. 17 illus. fall bargain catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

96 ACRES SPLENDID FARM LAND—Well equipped, near city, best city markets only 3½ miles, ½ mile concrete highway and motor bus; electric and phone lines pass, good 11-room house with river view; 73 acres nice laying fields; nearby farmer raised 614 bu. potatoes per acre on 15-acre tract; abundance wood, 130 fruit trees, large basement barn, wagon house, etc. Real money-maker at low price $5300 with 3 horses, 6 cows, calves, sow, 9 shoats, vehicles, machinery, hay, corn, oats, fodder, potatoes, etc., left for quick buyer; part cash. J. T. McKenzie, Strout Agency, 241 Center St., Bloomsburg, Pa.

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GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

LARGE LIST OF FARMS—1 to 200 acres, $1250 to $30,000. Get our folder. Suburban Real Estate Co., 400 Agricultural Trust Bldg., Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HELP WANTED

MAN to superintend this territory and hire agents for large company selling shrubs, roses, perennials, fruit and ornamental trees. Pay weekly, steady position. No experience or investment necessary. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York.

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

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FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

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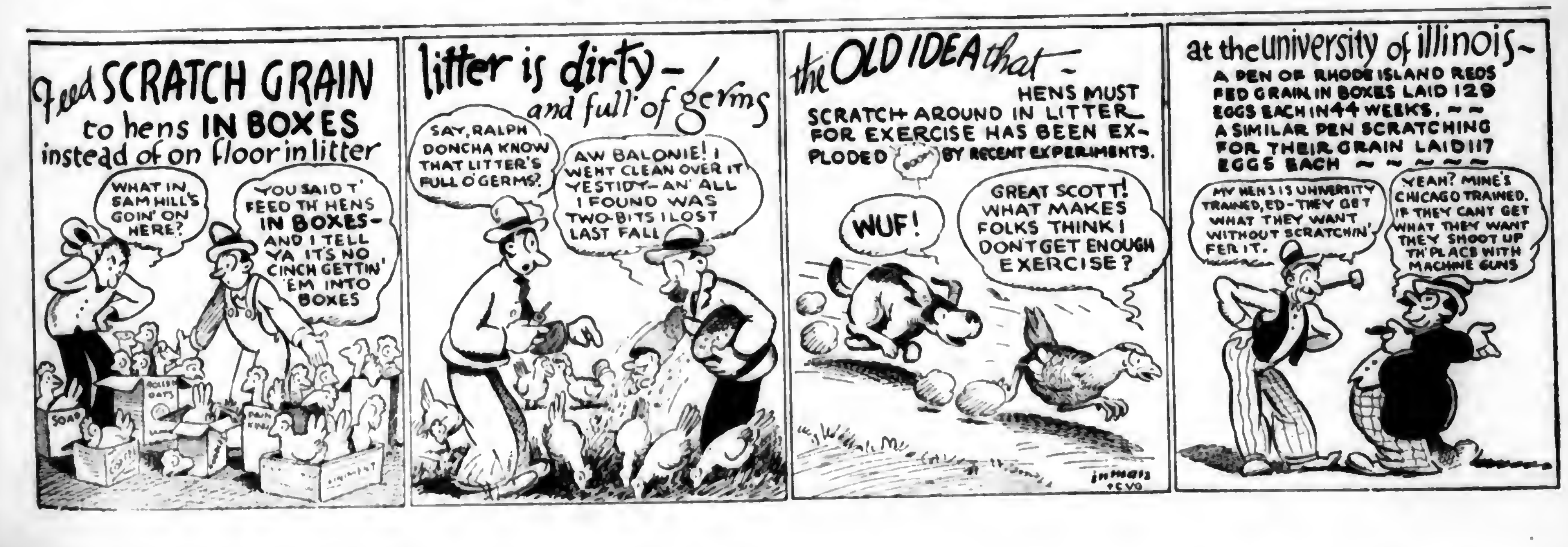
FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


Feed SCRATCH GRAIN to hens IN BOXES instead of on floor in litter
WHAT IN SAM HILL'S GOIN' ON HERE?
YOU SAID T' FEED TH' HENS IN BOXES—AND I TELL YA IT'S NO CINCH GETTIN' 'EM INTO BOXES
SOAP
ROLLED OATS
litter is dirty— and full of germs
SAY, RALPH DONCHA KNOW THAT LITTER'S FULL O' GERMS?
AW BALONIE! I WENT CLEAN OVER IT YESTIDY—AN' ALL I FOUND WAS TWO-BITS I LOST LAST FALL
the OLD IDEA that— HENS MUST SCRATCH AROUND IN LITTER FOR EXERCISE HAS BEEN EXPLODED BOOM BY RECENT EXPERIMENTS.
WUF!
GREAT SCOTT! WHAT MAKES FOLKS THINK I DON'T GET ENOUGH EXERCISE?
at the university of illinois— A PEN OF RHODE ISLAND REDS FED GRAIN IN BOXES LAID 129 EGGS EACH IN 44 WEEKS. — A SIMILAR PEN SCRATCHING FOR THEIR GRAIN LAID 117 EGGS EACH
MY HENS IS UNIVERSITY TRAINED, ED—THEY GET WHAT THEY WANT WITHOUT SCRATCHIN' FER IT.
YEAH? MINE'S CHICAGO TRAINED. IF THEY CANT GET WHAT THEY WANT THEY SHOOT UP TH' PLACE WITH MACHINE GUNS
INMAN

Sore throat waits here also

In the
THROAT
and nose
more than
50 diseases

have their beginning or development. Some, of mild character, yield to an antiseptic. Others, more serious, do not. At the first sign of an irritated throat, gargle frequently with Listerine, and if no improvement is shown, consult a physician.

watch your throat!

Gargle when you get home

After long exposure to bad weather, after sudden changes of temperature, after mingling with crowds—gargle with Listerine, the safe antiseptic, when you get home.

This pleasant precaution has nipped many a cold and sore throat in the bud, before they became serious.

Listerine, being antiseptic, immediately attacks the countless bacteria that lodge in the mouth and throat where so many colds start.

It is important, however, that you use it early—and frequently.

Most of the fall and winter months are "sore throat months," and for your own protection use Listerine night and morning. It is a good habit to acquire. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

SOUNDS LOGICAL
The great success of Listerine Tooth Paste has proved that the idea of a scientific dentifrice at 25c (for the large tube) is a popular one.

LISTERINE
—the safe antiseptic

PENNSYLVANIA
AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY
FARMER
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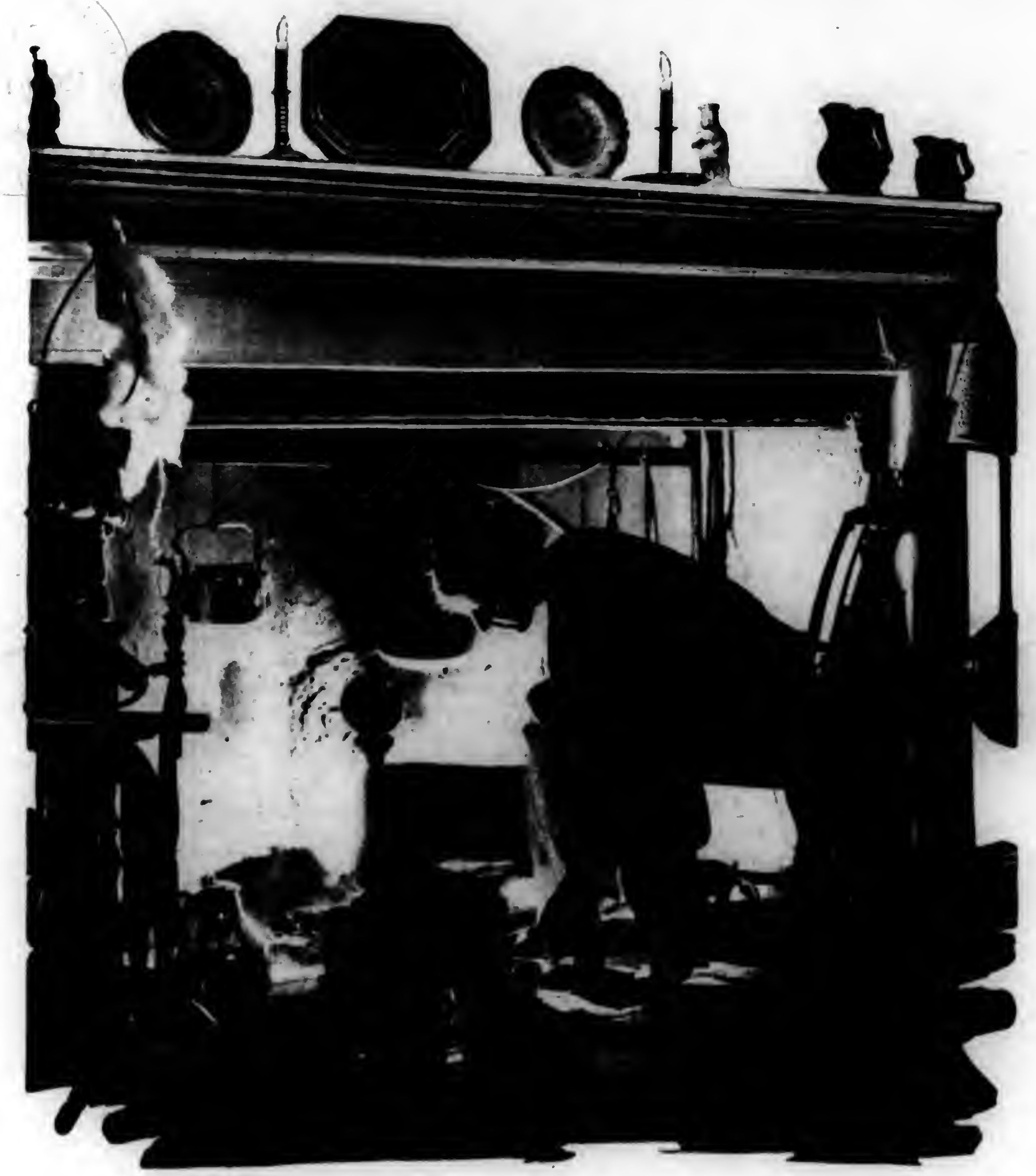
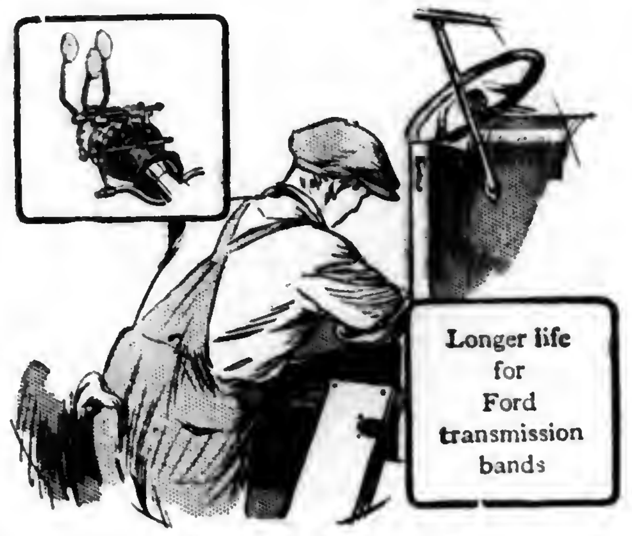


Comfort on a cold rainy evening

That the European peasant is down-trodden is the mistaken opinion of many Americans. Page 3.

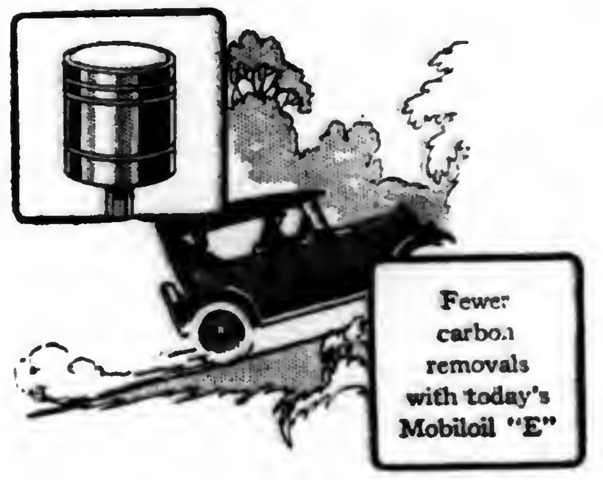
A scientific achievement!
New Ford economies–New Ford smoothness


Longer life for Ford transmission bands

The achievement of the Mobiloil engineers in producing the improved Mobiloil "E" does not lie in any *one* characteristic of this finer Ford lubricant, but in its ability to cut operating costs in so *many* directions.

With the improved Mobiloil "E" in your Ford crankcase you insure smooth starts and smooth stops. And more—you definitely extend the life of your transmission bands. The improved Mobiloil "E" provides this new margin of safety in driving your Ford

Still more mileage between carbon removals with today's Mobiloil "E"


Fewer carbon removals with today's Mobiloil "E"

In any car carbon is a costly menace. Carbon accumulation cuts power. It jumps gasoline consumption. Oil consumption, too. And carbon removal jobs are a real item in operating expenses.

With today's Mobiloil "E" you will experience unusual freedom from carbon. At the same time your transmission bands will keep soft and pliable. The combination of these *two* Ford advantages is unique.

Cheapest lubrication

Mobiloil "E" makes no claim to be a cheap oil. It costs a few cents more per quart than ordinary oil. But Mobiloil "E" gives you lower cost per mile and per year. *That* is what counts. Thrifty Ford owners never say that Mobiloil "E" is high-priced. They have had too much experience with the oil itself. Mobiloil "E" contains an extra margin of safety to meet every lubricating need of the Ford engine, the Ford clutch and the Ford transmission.

Fill your Ford crankcase today with four quarts of the improved Mobiloil "E". The genuine Mobiloil "E" can be obtained in original one-gallon sealed cans or by the quart from Mobiloil dealers.

New smoothness of operation and full power will be immediately apparent. And road tests have proved that you may confidently expect less carbon, and a longer life for your Ford engine.

The year around use Mobiloil "E" in your Ford car and truck. In your Fordson tractor use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. The nearby Mobiloil dealer will give you a substantial discount on barrel and half-barrel orders of Mobiloil.

YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that . . .

609
automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	....	....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....

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Austria's Farmers Live in Villages

The Farm Buildings and Stables Are Located at the Rear of the Peasant Home

By H. G. NIESLEY

THAT the European peasant is a down-trodden individual is the mistaken opinion many Americans have. On my recent trip I was particularly fortunate in getting first-hand information on the conditions and habits of the peasant in Austria. The peasant is nothing more than a small farmer, and as I asked one of my hosts concerning the size of the peasant farm, he replied that farms of less than 100 acres are considered peasant farms. Were we to apply this classification to America and Pennsylvania I fear there would be a lot of our farmers called peasants. There are 650,000 farms in Austria below 20 hectares (50 acres) in size.

Have Farm Block

The peasant in Austria holds a very important postion. They told us of a farm block (as we would call it in America), in their little country, composed entirely of peasant farmers who exerted a very important influence on the government. The President of the Austrian government, Michael Harnisch, is considered in the home land as a peasant farmer. In talking to officials of the Ministry of Agriculture in Vienna, we were told of his having the best cow in Austria with a production of 8940 liters (19,778 pounds) of milk.

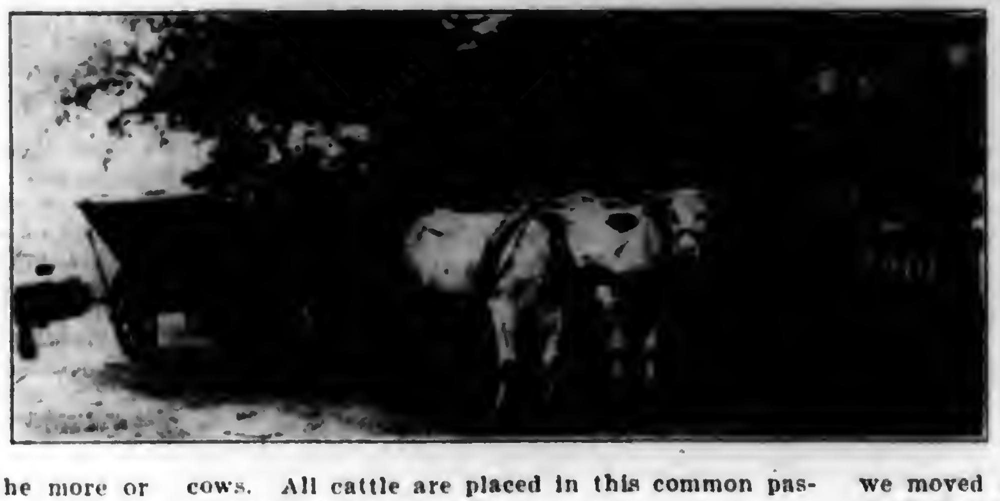
Looking now into the more or less rural homes of the peasant I must tell you of a little village about 40 miles from Vienna where we saw how he lives. I say village, because the custom in this section of Europe is for the peasant farmer to live in small villages. One particular home was that of an intelligent farmer and his wife with three children taking care of the home. The building was small, fronting on one of the main streets of the little village. The back part of the buildings consisted of a series of stables; the first being the horse stable, next to it the cow stable, following that the poultry plant, and finally the pig pen. These stables were dark and rather poorly ventilated. Two horses, three cows, about twenty-five chickens and four pigs constituted the livestock of this peasant home.

We Visited a Peasant Home

Our interpreter, upon introducing us to the wife of the peasant, asked for permission to go thru the house which was granted with considerable hesitancy due to the bashfulness on the part of this peasant woman. However, we were given the opportunity and were intensely interested in seeing a four-room house. The living room compared favorably to the more or less common living rooms in Pennsylvania farm homes. The kitchen was used for food preparation and dining purposes. Then there were the bedroom where the little family slept and another room used for storage purposes. This, we were told, was quite representative of the peasant homes of this particular section of Central Europe.

What about the farms of these peasants? Here I was both interested and surprised to find that some are forced to travel as much as 10 or 15 miles to their fields. The average distance from the village to the field or farm is about 1½ to 2 miles. It is possible to travel for miles and not see any farm buildings because the land is all cut up into small strips owned by the peasants who live in the villages.

The commons, as we would call them, are plots of fenced pasture land, located adjacent to the village, where the peasants pasture their milk cows. All cattle are placed in this common pasture during the summer.



Top—Horse stable, cow stable, and chicken house in the back yard of a peasant farmstead

Right—A four-week old Simontalle calf

Bottom—Oxen are the most common beasts of burden. Some farmers work one-half their oxen while the other half are allowed to gain in flesh.

All thru Austria, of course, in addition to peasant farming, there are other farming operations where large plots of land, from 1000 to 10,000 acres, owned by the nobility, are leased and rented to others for farming. In visiting one of these farms we were met at the station by the farm manager, riding in a top buggy drawn by two horses, who took us all thru the place. Before leaving the farm office I secured from the manager some figures on the results of his farming operation. I found that on this farm of nearly 3000 acres the average yield of potatoes was 220 bushels per acre (sold last year at an average price of 50 cents per bushel), the average yield of wheat was 39 bushels per acre (sold at $1.27 cents per bushel). The price of wheat is fixed by the Grange Exchange and the farmers are paid on test.

The labor employment is very high on these farms; 105 men, 50 women and 15 children are carried on the ordinary payroll of this farm. The milk production cost was 3½ cents per quart. When asked what rent was paid to the Prince who owned the farm, the manager said that it amounted to 285 kilgrams of wheat per hectare (this equals a little over $5 per acre).

Finds New Use for Blue Glass

Interesting customs, as well as superstitions, are always observed in these old countries. The dairyman on one of the Austrian farms declared that barn swallows were kept particularly for their eating the flies in the cow stable and that blue glass was used in the cow stables for fly prevention.

Wages, of course, are much lower in Austria than in America, largely because labor is so plentiful. Upon request my interpreter questioned a teamster on one of the farms as to his wage. His reply was that he received as follows: Two shillings and two grossen (about 29 cents) per day and board. He received in addition from the land lord one liter of milk a part of a field 1400 square millimeters in size(or about one-third of an acre), grain for his swine to the amount of about 30 kilograms (66 pounds) of bran per month, and 5 kilograms (11 pounds) chicken feed per month. You can see this makes a rather complicated wage for the laborer. However, we were told that the average daily wage was about 5 shillings per day for men (71 cents), and about 3 shillings per day for women (43 cents).

Favorable Toward America

The attitude towards the United States is very favorable, which we were glad to learn. Our interpreter, an ex-colonel in the Austrian Army, while returning from the rural section one day, remarked that they owed the Americans very much for aid received during the war. "How was that, Colonel?" I queried. Whereupon, he replied that American relief funds kept alive 300,000 babies and boys and girls in Austria for four years during the war. As we moved into the city of Vienna, looking from the train window he pointed out a kitchen where America's food fed 30,000 children daily for four years.

The most livable quality that any human being can possess is tolerance. Tolerance is the vision that enables us to see things from another person's point of view. It is the generosity that concedes to others the right to their own opinions and their own peculiarities. It is the bigness that enables us to let people be happy in their own way instead of our way.

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The sunshine of life is made up of little things: a little word that is kindly spoken: a little deed that is kindly done.—Benjamin Franklin

Armistice Day

NINE years ago this week the whole world went almost mad with glee over the news that an armistice had been signed, ending the great World War. Never before had a burden,—a crushing, killing burden, been lifted from so many hearts and shoulders, and never before were so many people in unison in thought and feeling. The world was again at peace, and never again, so it thought, would it take up arms in deadly strife. As the whistles blew and the bells rang, women wept with joy and men slapped each other, even as strangers, upon the back in exuberant glee. The last great war had been fought and the human race had learned its lesson forever!

Only nine years, and yet there are signs that we are forgetting. Already there is much talk of the "next war." Nations are disagreeing and snarling at each other. Greed and financial differences are everywhere stifling the better emotions aroused by the armistice. In fact, the world is now better armed than it was in 1914, and there is insistent clamor for still greater preparation. Where will it end? If peaceful methods of settling differences between peoples are to be substituted for war, it must be accomplished by the common people,—the class which bears the arms and the cost of war. It will never be done by the war makers.

Comments on the Week's News

EVERYONE thought, or at least was hoping, that the last chapter had been reached in the oil scandal when a jury was selected and the trial begun in the criminal court to try Sinclair and Fall. But so rotten is the whole affair that the judge ordered a mistrial last week because of alleged efforts to tamper with the jury. The prosecution believes it has evidence of improper efforts to establish contacts with the jury, said efforts made by a detective bureau at the behest of Sinclair. It is reported that one juror made the remark that he expected soon to have an automobile "as long as a block."

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It seems by the papers that the most modern of modern marriages has taken place in New York City, the logical place for it to happen. A well-known author, Hendrik Van Loon, who has been married twice before, and Frances Goodrich, an actress, married only once before, are the experimenters. The chief articles to the agreement are: They will live apart, with no common home and no sharing of money. Neither is to help or hinder the other. There is to be no association except thru mutual agreement. No doubt the principals will get some advertising out of it, but that's about all they will get.

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The much-talked-of associations and coalitions of nations in Europe do not bode well for future peace of the world according to some of the wise men. Already, some have prophesied war with the United States within the present generation. Thomas A. Edison is one of the latest prophets of evil omen. In arguing for the establishment of an independent rubber supply he said: "Don't make any mistake about that war. It will come. Sooner or later Europe will combine against the United States, and the first thing they will do will be to cut off our rubber supply."

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As this is written but two days of the 1927 hunting season have elapsed. But already the newspapers report the death of six hunters and the wounding of a score of others. In the interest of game protection the primitive instinct in man to kill is crowded into a short period. This limitation sends a whole army of men out into a few places at one time, many of them without sufficient experience in the handling of guns. The inevitable result is accidental slaughter of men. Is the game worth the candle?

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How much is a human life worth? We do not have at hand the number of fatalities last year, but we have the estimated value (?) of the game killed in Pennsylvania. The total value of birds and animals killed is given as $5,559,743.50. But dividing the sum by the number of each kind of game we find that the estimated value per pound is more than livestock raisers get for meat birds and animals. For instance, the report places a value of $36 on each buck deer, and $30 on each doe; elk are estimated at $150 each, bear $40, rabbits $1, squirrels 50 cents, coons $4, and quails at $1.50 each.

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According to the figures of the U. S. Department of Labor, wholesale commodity prices are again on the up-grade. A total of 550 articles of commerce are considered in the list of commodities making up the report. A graph showing the rise and fall of commodities shows that the cycle of rise and fall extends over two years between high points and also low points. The upward turn began last June, and if past history is repeated they may be expected to keep on rising for the next two years. Food and clothing materials are among the things considered.

Consolidated Schools

ALTHO we hear much less said about the rural school consolidation subject than we did a few years ago, the number of such schools is increasing rapidly in Pennsylvania. According to a summary published in the Pennsylvania School Journal, every county in the state except one, York, now has one or more consolidated schools. In some counties nearly the entire school system is of the consolidated kind. The greater part of the development has been made since 1909, and every session of the legislature gives new impetus to the movement by making it either more incumbent or more economical. During the term of 1925-26, 22,224 pupils were transported to consolidated schools and 3953 were transported to schools because the local school had dwindled to fewer than ten pupils.

Doctor Atkeson on Taxes

DOCTOR T. C. ATKESON, who, until last year, was the Washington representative of the National Grange at Washington, has written an article for the National Farm News which we think contains much sound sense. After emphasizing the fact that there is a real farm problem, altho Dr. Atkeson was against radical farm relief measures, he closes with the following comments:

"Instead of looking to Congress for relief, it is increasingly evident that farm relief must begin at home. It is largely up to the farmers themselves to readjust their operations to the present distressing conditions. Costs of production have increased out of all proportion to the present prices, and our taxes have doubled and trebled and quadrupled in the last fifteen years. Farm taxes in some states have now become a fair rental for the land, and in many cases the nominal owner has, in fact, become a tenant of the state.

"Taxes must be paid, just or unjust, whether of our contriving or of others. The steadily mounting rate of local taxation since the war is the cause of the major portion of the farm problems. Also it is the one thing that is open to relief by the farmers themselves!

"We cannot go on increasing taxes without bankrupting the taxpayers. Tax spenders are on the increase, and there seems to be no possible relief if the voters will not take the matter in hand and stop the reckless money-spending that is going on everywhere.

"History teaches that where agriculture flourishes the nation is prosperous. It also teaches that where sports and amusements flourish the nation has decayed. We have only to look around us to see that agriculture is not prosperous, but that sports and amusements flourish.

"We have faith that the clouds of the last few years are lifting and that the sober good sense of the American people will find a way out."

Editorial Sidelights

MORE history. Tonight we stood at the foot of State Street, in Erie, Pennsylvania, where that thoroughfare seems to be built out into Lake Erie like a pier. By the street lamp light we read a sign worded about as follows: "Brig U. S. S. Niagara, Flagship of Commodore Perry, United States Navy, Battle of Lake Erie, 1813."

The sign was posted on a two-masted ship lying among an assortment of barges, small power boats, etc. The worn gangplank was down so we went aboard the famous old craft, one of the fleet hastily built of green timber by Perry and his men so that they could go out and meet the challenge of the British fleet on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812.

That Perry was able to drag his guns up across the mountain wilderness of Pennsylvania, carve out of standing timber a fleet of ships that would float, and then go out and beat the British in a bitter naval battle, has always been one of the marvels of history to us. Surely he had a right to feel as he must have felt when he sent that famous message: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

The Niagara, as she lies in Erie harbor today, carries twenty old-time muzzle-loading cannon, ten on each side. She is about 120 feet long and the one open deck, where the guns are mounted, is about thirty feet wide at the broadest place.

We hope the historical societies of the state will give this great old ship the attention it needs, so that it shall be preserved as long as the Republic it helped to save.

OPTIMISM SHOWN

Report Conditions Better—Auto Liability Law May Be Issue Jardine Will Stay—Should Plant Soy Beans.

Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVES of the fifty or more joint stock land banks attending the ninth annual convention of the American Association of Joint Stock Land Banks in Washington, October 31 and November 1, were slightly more optimistic in their reports of agricultural conditions than in recent years.

Ask Flood Control Vote

Recommendations that the federal government accept full responsibility for the control of floods on the lower Mississippi are being sent out from the United States Chamber of Commerce to local units for their approval by a referendum vote.

May Help Sugar Beet Growers

A movement is under way to secure the withdrawal of the 20 per cent preferential tariff on Cuban sugar. If successful this move would prove helpful to the American sugar beet growers.

Auto Insurance Law Becomes Issue

Following the action of Massachusetts, it is predicted that a compulsory automobile liability insurance law will be an issue in many states in the near future.

Attack Cattle Testing Law

The constitutionality of the Minnesota cattle testing law is being attacked in the United States Supreme Court on the grounds that it conflicts with other laws and is in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment. This act relates to the testing of cattle for tuberculosis and authorizes county boards to appropriate money to aid in paying for the testing and reimbursing the owners.

Denies He Will Leave Cabinet

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine denies that he plans to resign from the President's Cabinet about December 1, as reported in the daily papers. He says he has no expectation of leaving the Cabinet in the near future.

Would Control Oleomargarine Trade

A syndicate has been formed in Europe to control the world trade in oleomargarine, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce. Statistics show that the consumption of margarine in European countries is large. Denmark, the leading dairy country, consumes 45¼ pounds of oleomargarine yearly per capita.

National Forests Remunerative

The national forests are proving to be the most remunerative property possessed by the federal government. Total receipts of the government forests from July 1 to October 1, this year, amounted to $1,338,569 as against $1,228,478 during the same months of 1926. Sales of timber to be cut under Forest Service supervision brought in $1,095,905.

Farm Bureau Holds Exposition

Last year for the first time the American Farm Bureau Federation held an educational agricultural exposition at the Sherman House in Chicago in connection with the annual meeting. It was so successful that a larger and better exposition will be held in connection with the annual convention of the federation in Chicago, December 5, 6 and 7 this year.

Soy Bean Supply Inadequate

There is room in this country for a vast expansion of soy bean acreage, according to W. J. Morse, soy bean specialist in the Department of Agriculture. He says that soy bean growing is a branch of agriculture in which the national supply does not meet the demand.

Want Agency to Purchase Rubber

Efforts are being made by representatives of the automobile industry to interest the farm organizations in a move to secure an amendment to the Webb-Pomerene act which will permit the rubber companies to combine under a single agency for the purchase of raw rubber of which Great Britain and Holland now have a monopoly.

Automobile Not a Luxury

Chester Gray, who represented the American Farm Bureau Federation, recommended the abolition of the automobile sales taxes on the ground that automobiles are a necessity and not a luxury to farmers.—E. E. R.

RACE WITH JACK FROST

Contractors Urged to Finish as Many Road Links as Possible—Pine Blister Rust Found by School Pupils.

Harrisburg, Pa.

STATE Highway officials are running a race with Jack Frost in every county of Pennsylvania, contractors as well as foremen of the state's own crews being urged to their utmost so the maximum of construction can be finished before winter sets in. Thus far over 500 miles of hard road have been finished by contractors and it is expected to add many more miles to the 1927 record when the totals of the state's crews are counted up. Recent mild weather had enabled rapid progress in the lower counties of the state. By December it is probable most of the "links" to connect existing improved roads will have been built.

Rural Cars Listed

If what is said about the Capitol is correct there is quite a brisk registration of automobiles for 1928 licenses from rural sections. The State Bureau in charge started out unusually early to get cars registered with the idea of heading off the annual December rush and the response has been gratifying.

War on Weeds Again

The drive of the state and federal officials against the corn borer, which has resulted in a remarkable compliance with regulations in northwestern counties, is expected to be duplicated in the weed destroying line.

Valuations Under Study

Valuation of properties for school taxation purposes was one of the chief subjects for discussion at the annual conference of county school superintendents and normal school chiefs here a few days ago and attention was directed to the lack of uniformity and other abuses.

School Children Help

Net results of the turning in of pine leaves found by school children are that the tree disease has been discovered in thirty-six counties or half of those in the Commonwealth. The Departments of Agriculture and Forests and Waters started out some months ago to interest pupils in the blister rust and the youngsters have proved a valuable aid in the crusade.

Assist in Forest Fire Prevention

More than ordinary interest attaches to the meeting to be held here next month to devise ways and means to assist in forest fire prevention. In addition to state officials there will be present men from the state service, the railroads, lumber companies, water companies and others interested in timber.—T. C.

NO TRESPASSING!

Many Signs Appearing Thruout State—Fruit Goes into Storage—Will Replant Forests—Lettuce Price Low.

Trenton, N. J.

THOUSANDS of reward signs, against trespass, are now appearing thruout New Jersey as the membership drive of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture develops. Each member, as he signs up with his local board, State Federation and the American Farm Bureau Federation, receives one linen reward sign offering $25 for arrest and conviction for petty larceny on his place.

Feed Dealers Organize

The outcome of the fifth annual meeting of New Jersey feed dealers at the Agricultural College in New Brunswick in late October has been the formation of a permanent State Feed Dealers' Association. Officers and a board of governors have been elected. R. Franke, of Newark, was elected president; Reeve Hadden, of Hamburg, vice president; H. J. Samuelson, of Toms River, secretary, and Benjamin Atwater, of Red Bank, treasurer. The state has been divided into seven districts with a governor in charge, the seven governors comprising the board of the state association.

More Fall Hatching

In some sections of South Jersey, fall hatching of chicks is reaching almost a general practice. The chicks raised at this season are designed primarily for the spring and early summer broiler trade.

Discuss Export Certificate Plan

Fruit growers in Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties are discussing the question of extending the Export Certificate Plan to apply to New Jersey apples. Under this plan only fruit complying with the laws of the country into which it is shipped may be exported.—W.H.B.

Warehouse Sweet Potatoes Inspected

The State Department of Agriculture is maintaining an inspection service on sweet potatoes from the warehouses and those that come up to the specified grades are marked as "U. S. Grade No. 1, inspected by the State Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture."

Lettuce Growers Face Loss

New Jersey lettuce growers are facing a heavy financial loss due to the extremely low prices. Growers are not receiving the cost of production on large amounts of lettuce that is now reaching market.

Move Fruit into N. J. Storage

Fruit growers in Delaware and Virginia have moved to New Jersey storage houses immense quantities of fruit. One house reports the arrival from the Shenandoah Valley of 140 carloads of apples. This fruit is held in cold storage awaiting a rise in market.

Ship Fruits Beyond Quarantine

New Jersey moved over 2000 carloads of fruits and vegetables to market beyond the Japanese beetle quarantine lines during the past season. A total of 1,911,720 packages were inspected and found free of the insect pest.

Representatives Held Responsible

The New Jersey courts have ruled that in the future representatives of transportation companies will be held responsible for violations of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations.

Offer Forest Seedlings

The Department of Conservation of New Jersey is offering to the farmers of the state seedling trees for future forest plantings. These trees have been grown by the State Forestry Department to replant a part of the forest reserves of the state.—A. K.

CRITICIZES GRANGE

Prof. Felton Says Organization Does Not Make Full Use of State Agencies—Groups Vie in Dramatics.

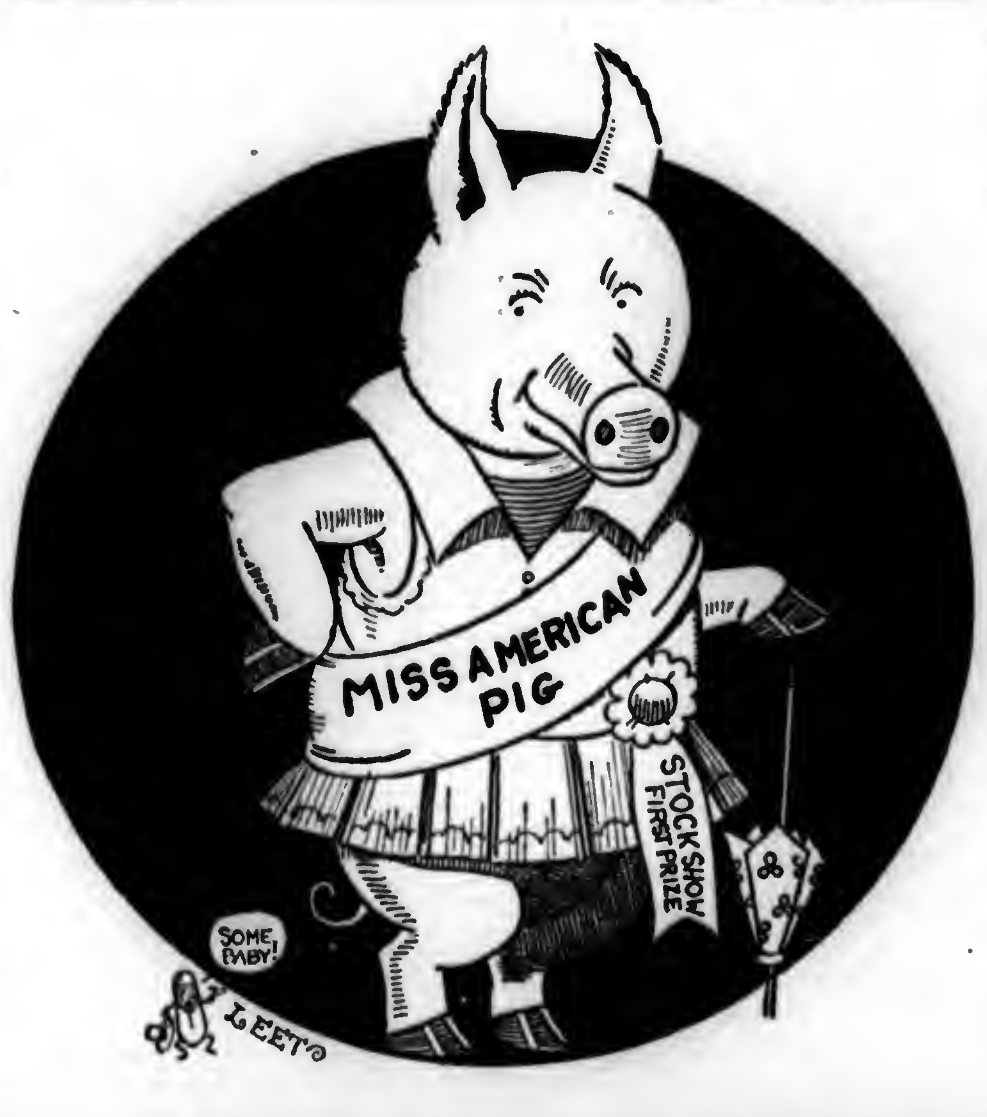
Ithaca, N. Y.

THE weak point of Grange work, in Prof. Felton's observation, is in not making fuller use of the extension service, state and county agencies. He referred to the State Department of Health and the state loan libraries. Other services not fully used are the child training work of the Home Bureaus which has already been carried on intensively in 13 counties and will be in five new ones this year; the instruction in recreation and dramatics. Too little cooperation and support of junior project work might also be cited as one place where the Grange has not boosted the state's coming farmers as it could.

State-wide Rural Dramatics

The state has been divided into four districts, in which elimination contests were held at the county fairs to determine the best one-act plays produced by rural groups. The final tests will be held at Ithaca during Farm and Home Week in February.—M. G. F.

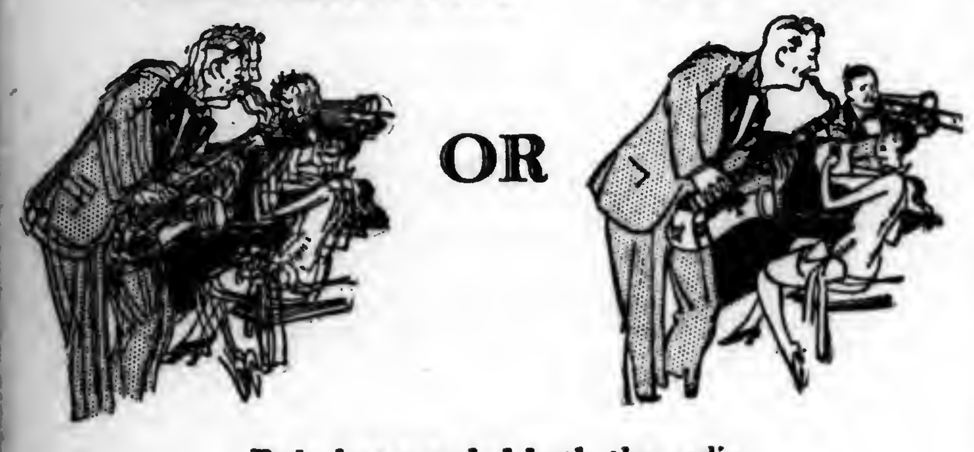
A DIFFERENT MISS AMERICA



FADA Radio

Which would you rather hear?

The old-time The new



Fada has startled both the radio and the musical world with the crowning achievement of Fada Harmonated Reception. And this, you probably know, is the effect of radio harmonization in a Fada receiver and a Fada speaker, to a point formerly held impossible by experts. To you it means that Fada reproduces the very finest harmonics or overtones, as well as all the fundamental notes of the musical and vocal scale, throughout the whole range. Like the instruments in a well-balanced orchestra, each electrical and musical function co-ordinates perfectly with the others, resulting in radio realism beyond your highest hopes. Any Fada dealer will be glad to show you what a great advance Fada has made with Harmonated Reception. But please remember that only a Fada Receiver with a Fada Speaker gives you real Harmonated Reception.

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Licensed under Hazeltine, Latour, R. C. A., Gen. Elec. Co., Westinghouse Elec. & Mfr. Co., Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co., patents only for Radio Amateur, Experimental and Broadcast Reception

There are five Fada models—all Neutrodyne receivers—priced from $95 to $400

The Fada Special
6 tube—3 radio frequency stages—detector—2 audio amplification stages. Shielded. Equalized amplification.
$95 (For battery, or A. C. operation direct from light socket.)

The Fada 17" Cone
17-in. free-floating cone—permanent Parkerized magnet. Antique bronze-finished tri-foot.
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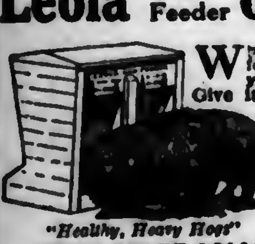
Leola Self-Feeder on Trial



WE WILL ship you a feeder at no cost to you, freight prepaid. Give it a thirty-day trial and if not entirely satisfied, we will pay the return freight. We do not ask you to pay one cent until you have tried a "LEOLA" Hog Feeder.

"Healthy, Heavy Hogs"

WHAT STATE COLLEGE FOUND

Two lots of fifteen hogs each were fed for ninety days on a ration of cornmeal, buckwheat, middlings and tankage, self-fed to one group and hand-fed to the other. Here was the result:

	Self-Fed	Hand-Fed
Gain per day	1.3 lbs.	.88 lbs.
Cost per cwt., gain	$5.74	$7.17
Profit above feed cost	$7.41	$3.18

This test shows what a Self-Feeder will do for you.

H. M. STAUFFER & SON,
Box A-6, LEOLA, PENNSYLVANIA

When It Rains Let A
FISH BRAND SLICKER
KEEP YOU DRY!
THE GENUINE WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING SINCE 1836
"The Rainy Day Pal"
A. J. TOWER CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
Look for This Mark!

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

OUR names will not be enrolled with the 400-Club as potato raisers this year. Well, we did not expect to be, so we are not disappointed. We planted only five bushels of seed,—seconds from last year,—and we did not spray, because we have no potato sprayer and the amount was too small to pay to hire one. As a consequence, the tops died early. But we have enough for all connected with Neshaminy Gardens and that is all we are interested in this year. They are nice potatoes of fine quality.

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THE day after digging our potatoes I made a trip into Chester County to see a tractor demonstration, riding out to the farm with County Agent Vandegrift. On this farm I saw 6000 bushels of potatoes which has just been dug from 15 acres. Again I was impressed with the truth of what I have been preaching for several years, that it does not pay any farmer in these times to plant potatoes unless he does it on a scale big enough to warrant owning a full equipment so that he can follow out the schedule that brings paying crops.

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MR. VANDEGRIFT says that about ten farmers in Chester County will make the 400-bushel club this year He recalled that he was ridiculed the first time he ventured to tell his farmers that 200 to 250 bushels per acre might be raised in that county. He was told that 80 to 100 bushels was a big crop,—all that anybody ever did raise or could raise. .But the gospel of right methods has been preached there until the "impossible" has happened. Potato raising has become a business for specialists. Big crops do not depend, as was once supposed, upon locality, soil and climate, but upon preparation of soil, right fertilization and intensive spraying.

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"HOW about those boys at Neshaminy Gardens?" asks a correspondent. "You have not mentioned them lately." Well, they are busy as nailers, as lively as crickets, and growing like the weeds in the crops. It might be construed that I was prejudiced in their favor if I should say all I think about them. But I will say this much: There aren't any others just like them.

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OUR season's farm work is about over for the year. We have yet most of the celery and some cabbage, and, of course, the hens to take care of, but the vegetable trade is ended. The last ripe tomatoes were sold November 2nd. On the whole, it has been a fairly good season. But it was in the nature of a competitive race all the year,—a contest between our efforts and insects, disease and unfavorable weather. We got off to a bad start because of cool, wet weather and there was a falling behind in the third lap (August) but we finished at the pole in good shape. We note only two items which were partial failures,—beans and cantaloupes. Of course, we had some of these, but made no money on either.

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WE GOT good prices for every line of our products this year. Nearly everything was sold at retail on a delivery route and at the roadside market. By good prices I mean prices which made it more profitable to sell to consumers than to commission men. But we hope to do better next year, because we are in better shape. Ever since the land was bought five years ago we have been working at a disadvantage because we had no house and nobody on the job all the time.

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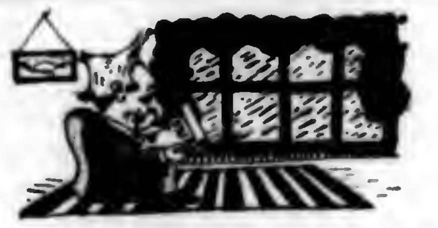
And another thing. I have not been satisfied with the kind of weather prophecies given out. I bought a barometer the other day and shall make my own weather forecasts after this.

"CONDITIONS in general," states the November 1 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, "are rather reversed from last year. The cotton belt, the northern wheat belt, the cattle states, the northwesern apple districts, are all in better shape."



The Cheerful Plowman

False Information

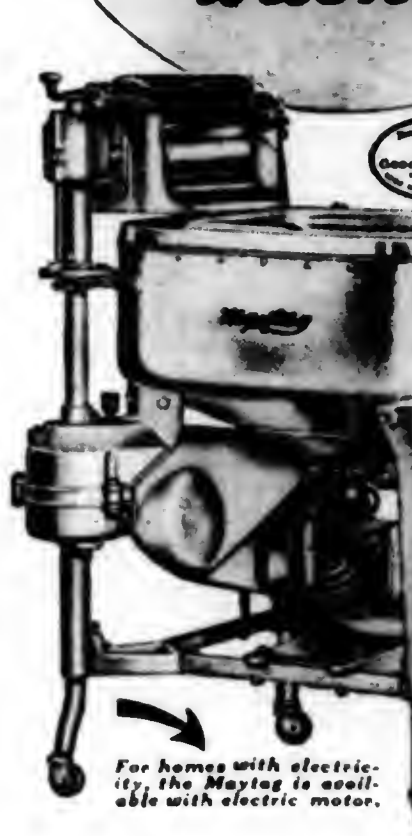
IT PROPHESIED fair weather, this weather chart of mine, it said, "Delightful zephyrs with skies supremely fine!" Depending on its message we're ready for a spin, I'm togged in fancy trappings, high colored, chic and thin; my wife in gayer dressings with hair superbly done depended on this message that promised her the sun! Now here we are, poor sinners, all fussed and dressed to kill, all trimmed with great precaution and dolled with finest skill, and, by the horns, it's raining with all its might and main, since Noah started sailing there's been no stronger rain! It's simply raining torrents, the cistern's more than full, it soaks the horses' whiskers and all the nannies' wool.

Last Sunday we consulted this wretched chart, and say, he prophesied a rainy and most abhorrent day; that day we'd planned a party down yonder in the woods where we could eat our dinner and wear our picnic hoods, but when we read that water in torrents was in store we changed our plans and lingered inside the parlor door! Now listen, not one whimper of rain at all was seen, the skies shone sweetly, brigbtly, all day the sun was clean!

That should have been a lesson, but here, again, today, we harkened to the message ordered rain away; we dressed up bright and early in all our happy duds and look, it's raining oceans of unremitting suds! That weather chart's a fakir, it is not worth its space, no truth can be detected behind its open face; it says its say unthinking, it never in its life has met the weather maker nor chatted with his wife! Not while I live, by ginger, not while I have my brains, will I again consult it to learn about the rains; not while I'm sane, by crickets, when planning for a spree, will its confounded message have any pull with me!—J.E.T.

The New MAYTAG Gasoline Multi-Motor Washer

"Step On It" and away it goes!


For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

YOU will marvel at the New Maytag Multi-Motor Farm Washer. Nothing to compare with it has ever before been offered to the rural housewife.

Step on the pedal and away it goes. Gives the same, sure, even power as an electric motor, and plenty of it. The engine and starter of the Multi-Motor are in one unit—so compact that it is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts.

You must see this new Maytag to appreciate it. A washer far in advance of the times—different, better—an outstanding achievement in self-powered washers.

Wash with this New Maytag free

See the new Roller Water Remover, with semi-soft, never-crush rolls; the new Automatic Safety Feed Board that gathers in the clothes without getting your hands near the rolls; the seamless, one-piece cast-aluminum tub and marvelous gyrafoam action that washes everything clean without rubbing—even grimy work-clothes and overalls. Does a big washing in an hour or so.

Write or Phone the nearest dealer for a Maytag, powered either with gasoline or electricity. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, *Newton, Iowa*

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Founded 1894

Eastern Branch,
851-53 N. Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Phone one of the Authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Allentown	Edwin P. Saeger Co., Inc.
Altoona	George A. Wilson
Arnold	John Fedan & Co.
Bellefonte	The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bellevue	Bellevue Maytag Store
Bellwood	G. A. Wilson
Berwick	Berwick Maytag Co.
Bethlehem	Lehigh Supply Co.
Bloomsburg	Bloomsburg Maytag Co.
Braddock	R. H. Hunt
Bradford	Jos. Marks
Bristol	Clymer Maytag Co.
Burgettstown	Wilson El. Co.
Butler	Butler Co. Maytag Shop
Canonsburg	Wilson El. Co.
Carlisle	The Carlisle Maytag Co.
Carnegie	Carnegie Maytag Store
Catasauqua	W. T. Kleppinger
Chambersburg	Chambersburg Maytag Co.
Charleroi	Wilson Elec. Co.
Chester	Chester Maytag Co.
Clarion	Ditz & Mooney Hdwe. Co.
Clearfield	Routch & Swartzle Co.
Coatesville	Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville	M. D. Thompson
Coraopolis	Ferree Elec. Co.
Cresco	J. A. Seguine
Cresson	Soisson Elec. Co.
Dormont	Geo. S. Hards Co.
Doylestown	Clymer's Dept. Store
DuBois	Grebe Maytag Store
Duquesne	Robert H. Hunt
East Stroudsburg	J. A. Seguine
Easton	James E. Hauck
Elverson	Livingood & Keen Maytag Co.
Elwood City	Maytag Sales, Inc.
Emlenton	H. B. Mitchell & Co.
Emporium	J. H. Stephens
Erie	Erie County Maytag Co.
Forest City	Vincent Maytag Co.
Frackville	Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Franklin	Lynn W. Camp
Freeport	Williams & Kaul Elec. Co.
Galeton	Lush Brothers
Gettysburg	Gettysburg Dept. Store
Greensburg	Ace Maytag Co.
Greenville	Egbert Bros.
Hanover	York County Maytag Co.
Harrisburg	Maytag Washer Co.
Hazleton	Eshleman Brothers
Homestead	Homestead Maytag Store
Honesdale	Vincent Maytag Co.
Hooversville	Shaffer's Maytag Shop
Huntingdon	Good Maytag Co.
Johnsonburg	F. J. Eagen
Johnstown	Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kane	Metzger-Wright Co.
Kennett Square	John H. Voorhees
Kittanning	Mateer, White & Campbell
Lancaster	Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe	Latrobe Elec. Appl. Co.
Lebanon	Lebanon Elec. Co.
Leechburg	Leechburg Furn. Co.
Lewisburg	Home Elec. Store
Lewistown	Lewistown Maytag Store
Ligonier	L. B. Weller
Lock Haven	H. E. Pursley Co.
McKeesport	F. C. Wampler & Son, Inc.
Malvern	Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Manor	Race Street Market
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East Liberty, Pittsburgh	Loeffler Electric Store
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GARDEN AND TRUCK

GILBERT S. WATTS, Editor
Logan Spring Farm

Wet Weather Creates Demand for Greens

A RECENT issue of the "Weekly Market Review of Fruits and Vegetables" carries the news: "At $7-$8 per ton for domestic type(cabbage) and $11 for medium to small Danish stock, the New York country dealers were not greatly encouraged." The choice of those last words certainly must be conservative. Pennsylvania growers situated near many of our markets at least have the advantage of freight and handling charges over and above these quotations. In case f. o. b. prices go lower our advantage remains. If New York growers can make out on such returns—I wonder if they can—there is hope for us, provided we are not trying to grow this crop on high-priced land and when we regularly secure high yields. Ten tons of late cabbage per acre at $15.00 may pay us ordinary wages plus a little something for use of the land. Fifteen tons at the same figure leaves a nice little profit. Even higher yields are within reach, twenty tons fairly common. The record is over thirty.

• • •

This morning, while in town with a load of vegetables, I bought two of the best rubber coats I could find, long enough so rain water dripping from the coat bottoms will not run into boot tops. To complete the outfits two large rubber hats were included. The investment ran about twenty dollars. It is good health insurance when rush orders must be filled on rainy days or when some crop urgently requires to be harvested.

• • •

Apparently the demand for cabbage, spinach, etc., is greater in raw, rainy weather. We have just experienced a three-day rain and I know we have sold more cabbage in that time than during the previous week.

• • •

The last of the new baskets, bought by the carload, were used a week ago. The season being so far gone we have been getting along, or trying to get along, with second-hand packages. It is quite a comedown. Altho the second-hand ones cost less it takes valuable time to gather them up. Many are of disreputable appearance. Some break. The actual saving is little or nothing. That neat, attractive note given by new baskets is lost.

• • •

Has soil been put away for early spring plant growing? Rainy and freezing weather may come almost any time.

• • •

Where a lot of celery is to be stored and must be lifted with the roots, it is a big job to loosen all the plants with a shovel or spading fork. A regular celery lifter is the thing. Lacking this we have found our old fashioned potato digger very serviceable after removing the rattler and screen. The broad blade "roots" under the row, dislodging the heavy plants in fine shape. By hitching to one of the end holes, rather than the center hole in the clevis, the digger may be run at an angle so that the plants rarely bunch up or clog under the beam.

Best to Bury Turnips in Soil or Sand

What is the best way to store and keep field turnips for table use? We have several hundred bushels and after New Year's usually they are in good demand. We are making out of a heavy wall stable an apple storage room. Would it be advisable to store apples and turnips in the same room if put up in separate barrels?—J. C., Berks County, Pa.

I am afraid turnips stored in your apple room will shrink and shrivel more or less if contained in barrels. This likely could be avoided by placing the turnips on the floor two feet deep and covering with moist soil or sand.

I believe it would be preferable to bury them in an outdoor pit as sketched and described in the October 29, 1927, issue of Pennsylvania Farmer.—G. S. W.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

By S. W. FLETCHER

XXVI Rogue River Valley Pears

THE Rogue River Valley of Oregon, once famous for its apples, is fast fading from the apple picture, but is coming in strong on pears. During the past four years the apple area has been reduced over a thousand acres. There are now in the valley about 7000 acres of pears and 3000 acres of apples. The apple acreage will continue to decline since the apple requires more care here than the pear, is less certain in cropping, and does not pay as well. Only apple orchards producing at least five hundred packed boxes an acre have shown any profit in recent years, and these are comparatively few. The Spitzenberg is going out rapidly with blight and canker, leaving the Yellow Newtown the dominant commercial sort. This is largely exported to England.

I admire the courage of these western fruit growers who can callously pull out a twenty-year-old apple orchard and set the land in pears. Many eastern growers would not do this, even tho convinced that pears would pay better than apples. The same disastrous conservatism leads them to keep trees of varieties that have been outclassed by better sorts and are no longer profitable.

The winters in the Rogue River Valley are short and mild. The summers are cool at night. Please note that this statement reads "cool at night." The valley is rather limited in extent, and fully seventy-five per cent of the best pear land already has been planted.

The preferred pear soil is a black adobe, but the loams give fair results. The rainfall is around fifteen inches. Practically none of it comes between May and October. Irrigation has not been resorted to until the last few years. Water is turned on once or twice a year, usually in early spring, and again when the fruit is three quarters grown. The tendency is to irrigate too much and cultivate too little, so that the fruit has size, but not firmness, and the tree is more subject to blight.

Most of the orchards are tilled with cover crops of smooth vetch or melilotus, but some are in sod. Sulphate of ammonia is preferred to nitrate of soda and is applied in February at the rate of two hundred to three hundred pounds an acre. Many pear trees one to five years old have spreaders, which are sticks placed in the crotches to spread the limbs. I saw a number of young orchards in which the lower limbs were tied down to stakes, to promote earlier bearing, due to construction of the wood.

The outstanding cultural problems of the Rogue River pear grower are fire blight control, frost prevention and arsenical spray residue. They do not claim here, as in some California districts (the Pajaro Valley, for example) that there is no blight whatever in the valley. There have been years when blight has taken from ten to forty per cent of some orchards. Very few, if any, of the old orchards have a one-hundred-percent stand, as is quite common in the Santa Clara Valley. Blight control is well organized, thru community cooperation, and the mortality is much less than formerly. County blight inspectors work with the growers; the hold-over cankers are systematically cut out, and neglected orchards are condemned. Spraying the blossoms with Bordeaux when in the pink acts as a deterrent for blight-carrying insects. I saw some remarkable examples of collar-blighted trees which were saved by bridge grafting; in some cases the cions were over three feet long.

There is also the question of blight resistant stocks. I visited the Rogue River Experiment Station, where F. C. Raimer has been working on this problem for sixteen years. He secured different species of pears from all over the world. Two of the Oriental species, Pyrus ussuriensis and Pyrus calleryana, are almost immune to blight and have been used as root stocks commercially to a considerable extent. The former, however, does not make as long-lived and productive a tree as those that are grafted on French roots, and many growers, especially in California, have lost heavily by using it as a stock.

Sticks used to spread limbs of a young pear tree

Professor Raimer now pins his faith on resistant types of Pyrus comfunis that he is developing. This species is the common European pear, of which Bartlett is a variety. Most of these resistant types are seedlings of the Old Home, a blight-resistant but otherwise worthless variety found in Indiana. Open-pollinated seedlings of this variety are apparently very blight resistant, while French seedlings in an adjacent row show all degrees of susceptibility. The Tyson and the Seckel, two varieties of Pennsylvania origin, are quite resistant to blight and are used in his crosses.

Pear Growers Hire Bees

All the thousands of seedlings which he is growing are hand inoculated with virulent blight bacteria; only the immune can survive. His present recommendation, which most of the growers are following, is to set trees having a root of Pyrus calleryana, a trunk of Old Home, and to topwork these to the desired variety when four or five years old. Evidently Rogue River pear growers are not afraid of the honey bee as a blight carrier, for they hire them during the blossoming season.

The frost hazard is great, largely because most of the orchards lie near the floor of the valley. Ninety per cent of the orchards are equipped with oil reservoirs and with heaters. Heating is necessary almost every year. The pots were used seven nights in 1927 and thirteen in 1926. The cost is twenty-five to thirty dollars an acre annually.

Rogue River pears are sprayed four or five times a season. Spraying is mainly to control codling moth, of which there are overlapping broods. There is no scab and little aphis; no nicotine is used. The standard schedule is a dormant spray with lime-sulphur or oil, Bordeaux in the pink, a calyx spray with arsenate of lead alone, and one or two cover sprays with the same material. The trees are banded and the pupating moths collected. There is no dusting in the valley.

The several applications with lead arsenate in a rainless summer, especially when it is necessary to apply a spray just before harvesting, make a spray residue problem that is driving the growers distracted. Rogue River has an early shipping season and bore the brunt of the condemnation proceedings last year. The valley shipped 2200 cars of pears in 1926, including those that were canned. At least seventy-five per cent of the winter varieties—Anjou, Bosc, Comice and Winter Nelis—are exported, mainly to England. The hue and cry in that country about arsenical poisoning, tho it has little foundation in fact, must be heeded, for the seller must strive to please the buyer.

Spray Residue Causes Loss

Last year the loss by condemnation was very heavy. Growers paid ten cents a box for wiping, only to have the pears condemned at destination. In some cases it cost a dollar a box to recondition this fruit so that it could be sold. There were many red ink returns.

Rogue River pear growers have abandoned wiping machines as unsatisfactory and have turned to washing. Immersing the fruit for ten minutes in a one per cent solution of hydrochloric acid (3 gallons of the 32 per cent commercial acid to 100 gallons of water) is recommended. Machines are now being developed for speeding up the process by spraying the chemical upon the fruit. I saw an uncompleted model of a machine in which the fruit is carried by water which circulates by gravity, instead of by belt or chain. The water contains formaldehyde to prevent storage rots and molds. The fruit is lifted on rollers to a chamber where it is sprayed from all sides, under high pressure, with the acid bath. From there it passes into another chamber where an air blast blows off the moisture, so that it is supposed to come out dry enough to pack. Other manufacturers are making machines that apply the acid in different ways. It is evident, however, that all these machines are in the experimental stage, and it will be impossible to get enough of them into the hands of the packers to handle the crop this year.

Should Specialize on Bosc

About one-half of the pear trees in the valley are Bartlett, and one-third of the crop of this variety goes to the cannery. It is felt that the Bartlett is over planted and that Rogue River cannot compete with California in growing this variety. Other varieties, in order of importance, are Anjou, Bosc, Comice, Howell and Winter Nelis. The Rogue River Bosc is an unusually high quality dessert pear and commands the highest price. There is a feeling that the valley should specialize on this variety.

Very little fruit is packed in the orchard; it is hauled to a central packing house. The standard pear box holds forty-five pounds net. It has paper padding on top and bottom and each pear is paper wrapped. Picking is done mostly with tramp labor from California. Average prices in recent years have been forty to sixty dollars a ton for Bartlett at the cannery; Anjous bring $3.50 to $4.50 a box, and Bosc $4.00 to $6.00. Last year all varieties were off price.

Good pear orchards sell for $750 to $1200 an acre, and pay dividends on this valuation. I saw a hundred-acre orchard that has averaged ten per cent on a $1000 valuation for the past ten years. A certain forty-two-acre orchard has netted over $10,000 a year for the last five years. These, of course, are exceptional results. The cost of production, according to recent surveys, averages about seventy-five cents a box and the cost of packing last year, including box, paper and ten cents for wiping, was sixty-five cents. The average production is low, less than two hundred bushels an acre, but

(Continued on page 29)

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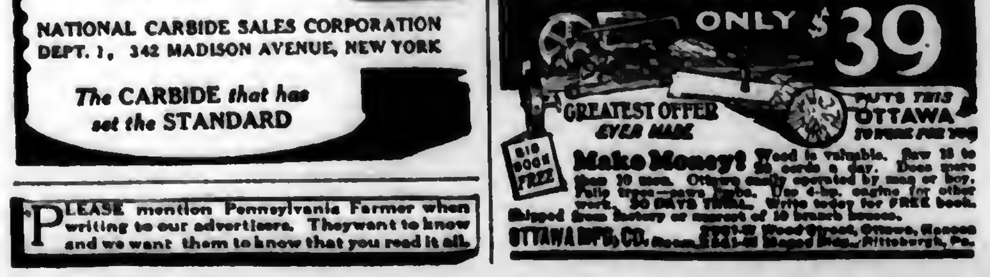

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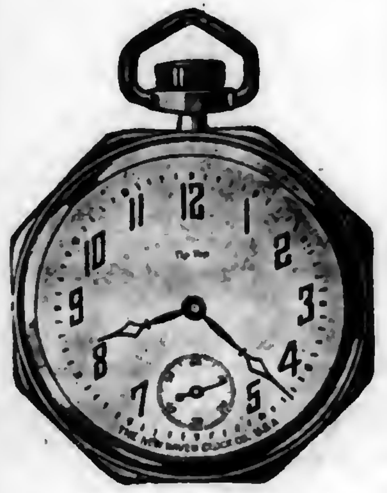

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It is amazing how quickly and easily colds and roup can be ended by this method. If the trouble is already started, a few drops of Roup-Over, applied in the nostrils, will usually banish every symptom in one day. Better still, a few drops used in the drinking water guards the whole flock against roup, colds, and other epidemics. A liberal supply of Roup-Over can be obtained by sending fifty cents (or $1 for large size holding 3 times as much) to The Burrell-Dugger Co., 544 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Roup-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try. Readers will find it entirely different and much quicker in action than anything else ever tried for roup and similar infections.

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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Editor
Glenview Farm

Wants Formula for Laying Mash

I have lots of sound old corn, old wheat and oats. Can get meat meal at $4 a hundred. Can you give me a formula for a laying mash using the above grain? Do you consider whole oats a safe feed for chickens? I lost several young half-grown chickens this summer while I was feeding oats freely. I quit the oats and lost no more.—R. M., Lycoming County, Pa.

Rations designed at the N. J. Experiment Station to use as much home-grown feed as possible are as follows:

Mash: 100 bran, 100 middlings, 100 ground oats, 100 corn meal, 100 meat scrap. For Leghorns, double the meal. Grain: 100 wheat, 200 cracked corn.

Whole or ground oats are somewhat in disfavor for chicken feed on account of the fiber they contain, especially where the grains are light. The sharp particles irritate the intestines causing a condition known as enteritis, which may be fatal. For this reason ground rolled oats or oats groats are preferred, altho home-grown oats of good quality may be fed to grown birds.—R. L. S.-H.

Turkeys Have Roup

Could you kindly tell me what ails my turkeys? I had good luck with them but about a month ago I noticed five of the young ones had badly swollen faces. Their eyes seem to water at first and afterward pus forms. They sniff as if they might have the gapes or a cold. Do you think the chickens might take the disease, too? They roost near the chicken house and are together a lot. —Mrs. D. H. R., Schuylkill County, Pa.

It is evident from your description of the ailing turkeys that they have the roup. Birds that roost in trees and are exposed to the cold fall rains are susceptible to this disease, which is contagious and very common in chickens as well. Unfortunately there is no certain cure for roup. Sick birds should be kept by themselves, and if you can put them in a colony house with a brooder stove to take the chill and dampness out of the air that is a scheme that often helps with common fowls. Be sure to feed well on a laxative diet, and if you can add cod liver oil to the mash at the rate of a pint to 100 pounds I am sure it will prove beneficial. If there is any cheesy matter in the eyes or nostrils, remove it gently with a quill and paint with 15 per cent argyrol.—R. L. S.-H.

Hens Become Weak and Fall Over

I have lost a number of hens from my flock. Their feathers become dull, their combs turn a bluish color, and toward the last the hens just stand around and become so weak that they fall over. I have noticed that they show a great thirst.—Mrs. N. M., Chester County, Pa.

If you will open up one of the sick hens I am sure that you will be able to find what is the trouble. In tuberculosis you will discover yellowish lumps in the lungs, liver, intestines or other organs and sometimes in the flesh. If worms are the cause, by slitting the intestines and examining the contents they are easily seen. The remedy for these worms is to add two pounds of tobacco powder to each 100 pounds of mash, and feed this mixture for several weeks at a time. However, I am inclined to think that T. B. is the trouble. This disease is hard to discover in its initial stages and impossible to cure. It is contagious, and all sick birds should be removed from the flock and disposed of. This disease is especially prevalent in the older birds and one good method of control under ordinary circumstances is to sell off the hens after they have completed the second laying season. Younger birds are more profitable, anyway. After you have removed all suspicious birds, give the house a thoro cleaning and spray with some good disinfectant.—R. L. S.-H.

Nest Box Notes

WHENEVER anyone sees my mash hoppers with the hens right in them filling up, they invariably ask if the hens don't dirty the feed. The answer is that they do not. There is not nearly the danger of contamination that there is from picking up grain off the floor, as the litter is sure to be full of filth. Worrying about the chickens in the hopper and not about what may be in the litter is like the old idea of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

• • •

Some poultrymen are now feeding grain in hoppers and others are using an all-mash ration, simply to avoid feeding grain in dirty litter.

• • •

On some poultry farms where no crops are raised to provide litter, the owners are using prepared peat moss with the idea of leaving the litter in all winter. While peat moss has great absorptive powers, it seems to me that it would become pretty filthy after a winter's use. I wouldn't want to feed grain in it.

• • •

We use straw or waste hay and clean out the litter at frequent intervals. This not only helps from the standpoint of sanitation but furnishes valuable manure for the crops. The birds always seem to eat with better appetites when the litter is clean.

• • •

It used to be recommended that grain be fed in deep litter in order to induce the birds to exercise in scratching for it. While exercise is a good thing, on the other hand the great problem with Leghorns is to keep them up to body weight while laying. They are nervous and active by nature, and get enough exercise without being forced to scratch their grain out of deep litter. Especially at night the idea is to have the birds go to roost with full crops, and I believe that for Leghorns the night feeding at least may well be given in a trough.

• • •

A V-shaped shallow trough to set on the floor will be found the most practical for the purpose. Two six-foot troughs will give room for 100 hens. They are also useful for feeding green feed or moist mash altho I prefer to spread the latter on the dry mash in the mash hoppers. When the troughs are not in use they should be turned over to keep them clean.

• • •

We've been having some mighty fine weather this fall, but it is due to turn off cold any time. On chilly nights the curtains ought to be closed on the same principle that we hunt up an extra blanket; but at the same time ample provision must be made for ventilation.

• • •

While our hens get cabbage for green stuff as long as it lasts, I think they relish a change once in a while. We keep a load of old fashioned "punkins" and use them to vary the diet. The birds seem to like them, seeds and all.

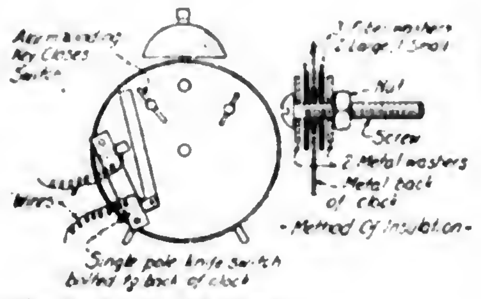
• • •

Too much green feed is as bad as none at all, as it will displace more nourishing material and make the birds thin. From three to five pounds per 100 birds daily is about right.

This Makes the Hens Work Overtime

Here is an alarm-clock time switch for poultry house lights which is simple and reliable. You will note that an ordinary single throw time switch is fastened to the back of the clock with two small bolts, such as stove bolts or those from ordinary dry cells. These bolts must not touch the metal of the clock. A short extension may have to be soldered to the alarm key to move switch arm for contact.

If these small bolts are put thru holes in the insulating base of the switch and do not touch the metal contact posts at either end or the screws which hold them to the insulating base, it should not be necessary to insulate the bolts from the metal back of the clock. Still it is easily done and will add another element of safety and might help to prevent a bad short circuit. To insulate the bolts, make the holes in the metal back enough larger than the bolts that there will be an eighth of an inch clearance all around the bolt. Then put on the bolt first a metal washer larger than the hole, then a fiber or pasteboard washer larger than the hole, then a fiber or pasteboard washer which will fit inside the hole, then another fiber washer or two larger than the hole, then a metal washer and nut to hold the bolt solid, then the switch, with the washer and nut to hold it solid.—J. W. Dickerson.


Alarm winding key closes switch
3 fiber washers 2 large, 1 small
Nut
Screw
2 metal washers
Metal back of clock
Method of insulation
Wires
Single pole knife switch bolted to back of clock

-Simple Alarm Clock Time Switch-

These Flocks Led in Pennsylvania

TWO hundred and twenty-six White Leghorn hens owned by C. R. Garland, Oakdale, led poultry demonstration farms of the state in September by producing 20.7 eggs each.

Flocks of 100 or more pullets were led by 205 White Leghorns owned by John Toivonen, Girard. They averaged 20.1 eggs each. The best record in the 100 hen and pullet division was that of 18.5 eggs each made by 114 White Leghorns owned by Mrs. I. V. Otto, Carlisle.

Make Stomach Studies

INSPECTION of the contents of the stomachs of as many hawks as possible has been undertaken by the Pennsylvania State Game Commission with a view to obtaining information on habits and diet as was done a few years ago in the case of crows. This is in addition to the study of the starling undertaken recently.

AN INEXPENSIVE, nonburnable, nonexplosive fumigant which is not injurious to fabrics and to metals and which is not dangerous to human life, has been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. The cost should be about one dollar a gallon and the fumigant is about five times as poisonous to pests as carbon tetrachloride.

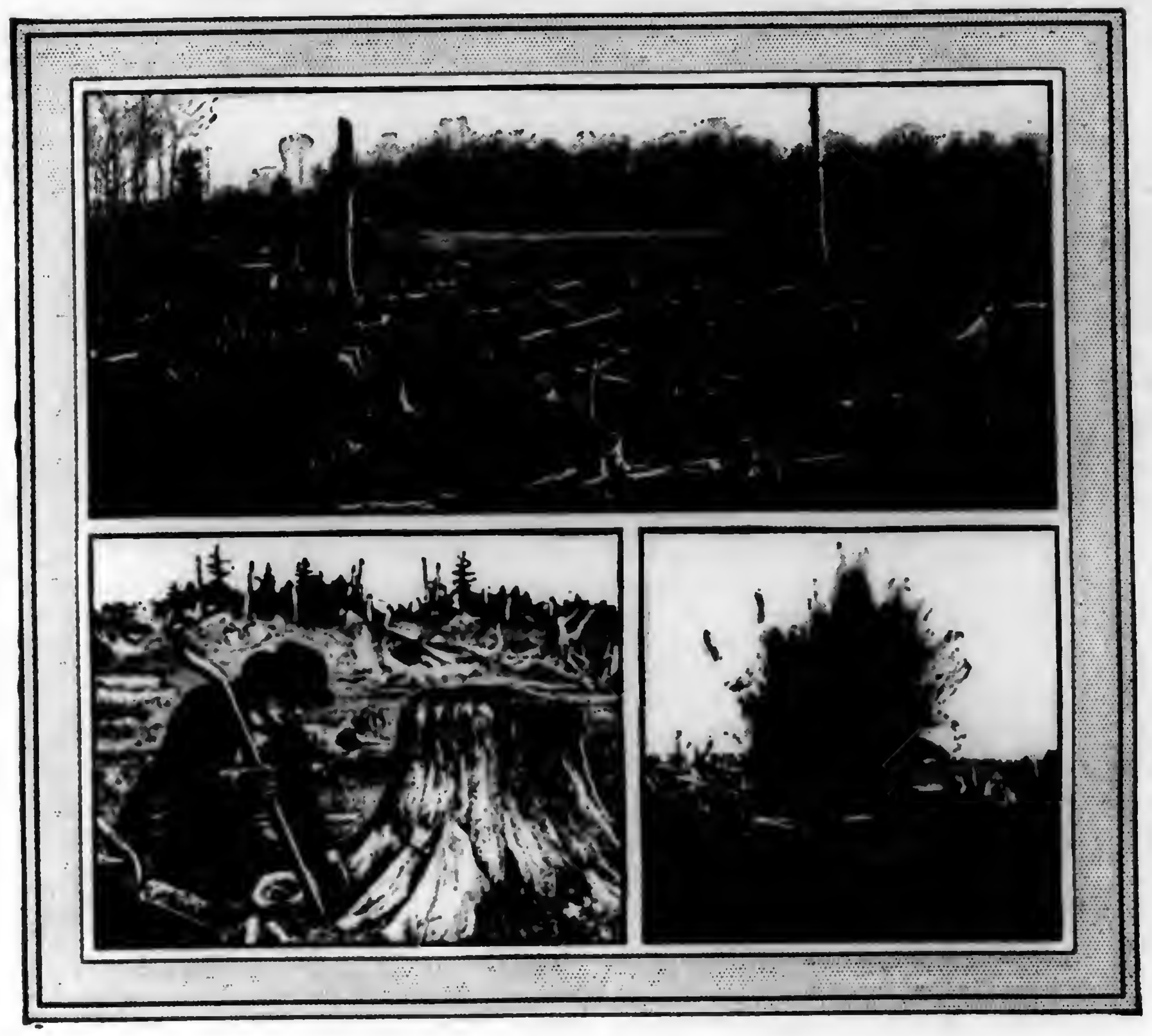
$ $ $

DOG FEEDS offered for sale in Pennsylvania must be registered with the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry at Harrisburg the same as feeds for cattle, horses, poultry and other domestic animals.

No Mormon

"Allow me to present my wife to you."

"Many thanks, but I have one."



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Right on Your Own Farm

NEW, rich, virgin acres waiting for the plow and harrow, waiting to bring you big, early-maturing harvests,—right on your present farm. Now they're broken up with deep-rooted stumps, big boulders, and ragged gullies, good only for pasturage.

Pioneer on these new acres just as your father and grandfather pioneered. Break new ground, gain new riches. They mean more of the necessities of life and more of its luxuries for your family. These acres of virgin soil hold the key of new success, brighter, happier, less worrisome days.

You have a tool your fathers didn't have—agricultural explosives. One stick of dynamite does in a few moments what would be a day's work for a man and team of horses.

Safe as any tool you use and just as easy once you've learned how to use it. There's a man in your county who knows all about this new kind of pioneering, a man who has helped other farmers to pioneer. He knows all about the use of explosives on the farm. He'll sit down with you and work out the costs and profits in black and white of this kind of pioneering. That man is your county agricultural agent.

He is sent out by the Department of Agriculture of your country and your state, trained and directed by your state agricultural college expressly to take the backache out of farming and bring into it more profit and happiness.

If you haven't met him yet, make it a point to get acquainted. Write to your agricultural college. It takes only a moment and will add years of prosperity and happiness to your life. Write also for the free handbook.

DU PONT
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Your County Agricultural Agent Will Help You Make More Money Out of Your Farm

FARMERS' HANDBOOK OF EXPLOSIVES

A copy of the "Farmers' Handbook"—a standard farm textbook—is yours for the asking. Write to: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Explosives Department, Wilmington, Delaware
Dept. P.F.

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

A letter from Miss Dama Wright, Vernonia, Ore. has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"Late in October, our fifteen hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day they laid thirteen eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the **Burrell-Dugger Co., 134 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.** Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs you nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

DON SUNG
Chinese for Egg-Laying

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SAWMILLS
Ask for Big Catalog
We Will Make Special Price
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$50 to $125 Weekly
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Complete course of training in 8 weeks. Satisfaction or money back. Write for big auto book FREE and special low tuition offer, including R. R. fare and board, and Free General Electrical Training.
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McSWEENY Auto, Tractor & Electrical Schools, Dept. 12-S-3, Cincinnati, O. Cleveland, O.

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A HUSKER-SHREDDER of strictly modern design. Husks clean; shreds perfectly. Requires little power. All metal construction. A typical New Idea origination. Sales and service everywhere. Write for catalog.

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Quaker Dairy Rations *mean* MILK PROFITS

Quaker Dairy Rations insure maximum milk production at minimum cost. Our recommended methods of feeding prescribe this important advice:

"Feed the Feed that Fits Your Farm, Your Herd"

Which of these feeds is the one for you?

Quaker Boss Dairy Ration is the ideal **24%** grain ration for cows receiving timothy hay, grass hays, straws, corn stover, or poorer grades of clover.

Quaker Big Q Dairy Ration exactly **20%** meets the need of those herds receiving poor alfalfa hay, fair clover hay, or real choice mixed clover and grass hay.

Quaker Dairy Ration has no superior **16%** when cows are receiving choice clover hay, good alfalfa hay, or an excellent grade of fine mixed grass-and-clover hay; a good ration for dry stock and for young growing stock.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher Feed, as the exclusive grain ration, has a real place when the herd is receiving liberal quantities of the very best grade of alfalfa hay. For blending it combines beautifully with any Quaker high protein feed. For all stock—dry stock, horses, sheep, swine and steers it is unexcelled.

All Quaker Dairy Feeds contain molasses in dried form and are rich in the minerals cows must have to make milk.

Send for the FREE book—"The Dairy Herd," for detailed information. It tells you just how to meet the feed requirements of your farm, your herd.

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Manufacturers of

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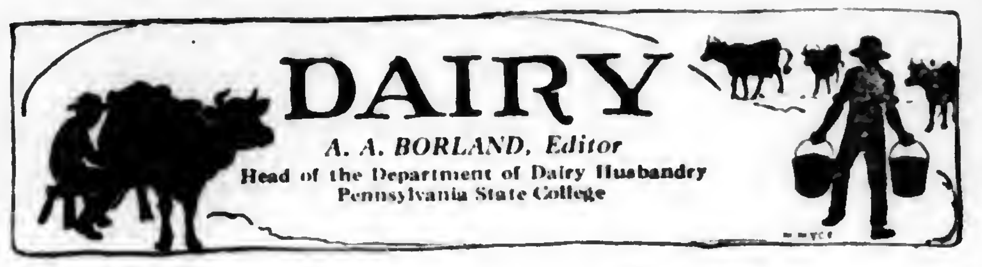
(BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!)



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND, Editor
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Brown Swiss Herd Breaks Westmoreland C. T. A. Record

THE Westmoreland County Cow Testing Association finished its third year in the association, September 1, 1927, with 21 whole-year members. In addition there were six members in the association only part of the year. There were 569 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

During the time the association has been in operation there has been a considerable change in membership which accounts for the result being lower than previous years.

However, John S. Wohlwend's Brown Swiss herd has broken all previous records and there is a general increase for the members who have been in the association during the time it has been in operation.

There have also been organized two new associations in the county this year making a total of three associations at present.

The result for the three years is as follows:

Year	Avge. no. cows	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
1925....	297.25	8581	326.5
1926....	381.27	8271	310.2
1927....	352.66	8016	301.0

The result for the whole-year members is as follows:

Average number of cows in the association	352.66
Avge. per cow: Lbs. milk..	8016
Pounds butterfat	301.0
Percentage of butterfat....	3.8
Value of product	$343.89
Cost of pasture	12.51
Cost of roughage	57.29
Cost of grain	54.15
Total cost of feed	123.95
Value of product above feed cost	219.94
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.77
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk.	1.55
Feed cost per lb. butterfat	.41

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat. These cows are grouped as follows: Group 1, above 500 lbs. butterfat, 4; group 2, between 400-500 lbs., 30; group 3, between 300-400 lbs., 122. Total number of cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat, 156.

W. L. Treager, county agent; Norman C. Farlow, cow tester in charge; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Thirteen herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of three hundred pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge no. cows	Breed	Lbs. milk	Lbs butterfat
John S. Wohlwend, Salina	8.33	R Br Sw.	10,358	410.0
E. G. Summy, Mt. Pleasant........	13.17	R & G. H.	10,587	377.5
J. M. & C. A. Lemon, Saltsburg ..	13.42	G. H.	9814	370.0
J. H. Silvis & Sons, Greensburg...	23.29	R. H., R. J	9366	367.8
John Moffat, New Alexandria	9.75	R. & G. G.	8448	358.3
R. A. Eisaman, Erwin	17.83	R. & G. H., R. & G. G.	9278	350.4
Westm'd Co. Home, Greensburg...	21.25	G. H.	9220	334.7
St. Vincent's Archabby, Beatty....	18.00	R. & G. H.	9302	324.9
F. M. Kintigh, Irwin	8.08	R. & G.G., P. A.	7753	323.9
H. S. Mathias & Son, Irwin	21.00	R. & G. G., G. J., R. & G. H.	8874	317.9
Michael Rathgeb, Greensburg....	26.67	R. & G. J., R. & G. H.	7969	316.7
Carl S. Wertz, Greensburg.......	9.50	R. G.	6279	315.5
Paul A. Hugus, Latrobe	29.17	R. & G. H., R. & G. J.	7342	303.3

From the Week's News

THE farm egg-laying contest which was opened November 1 by the State College of Agriculture for poultrymen in New Jersey has enrolled more than 800 persons owning a total of nearly 200,000 chickens.

§ § §

NO MARKED changes in farm ownership for the year ending March 15, 1927, are indicated by the annual summary of the farm real estate situation just published by the Department of Agricultural Economics.

§ § §

EACH COLONY of bees in Pennsylvania should have at least 45 pounds of honey, or the equivalent of seven full frames. This amount is needed for winter feeding and brood rearing in the spring.

§ § §

CATNIP OIL is used as a lure for the trapping of mountain lions and bobcats in the western range states. To obtain this oil the catnip plant has been grown on a three-fourths of an acre plot of land on the fur experimental station maintained by the Biological Survey at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. This yielded 40 ounces of refined oil valued at $100 an ounce.

§ § §

THE INTERNATIONAL Turkey Exposition is to be held in Chicago December 1, 2 and 3rd.

§ § §

PENNSYLVANIA RANKS as one of the twelve leading agricultural states, according to recent studies based upon 1926 crop and livestock estimates.

§ § §

WHITE PINE blister rust, a disease which has been playing havoc with white pine in heavily infested areas north of Pennsylvania, is now known to be present thruout this state.

§ § §

WITH THE CLOSE of the first season's operations of the Hammonton Farmers' Market, growers sold nearly $400,000 worth of blackberries, raspberries, huckleberries and peaches.

§ § §

ARRANGEMENTS for the annual meeting of the National Dairy Union have been completed and a change is announced, the place of the meeting being moved from Minneapolis to Chicago and the date changed from November 29 to December 1st.

§ § §

PENNSYLVANIA poultrymen in 31 counties are making ready this fall for the production of high grade, standardized baby chicks next year.

§ § §

THE SPREAD of the corn borer in Pennsylvania was only about one-fourth as great this year as in 1926.

§ § §

"THE WHOLE treatment of waterway and flood problems represents only 10 per cent a year of the annual surplus of three hundred to four hundred millions we are contemplating," said Secretary Hoover in talking about the proposed 9000-mile consolidated waterway system traversing twenty states

If you have barley, oats, or corn, use one of these mixtures to get a *complete, well-balanced* dairy feed

With Timothy, Red Top, and Silage

A 24% PROTEIN MIXTURE

250#	Ground Corn or Ground Corn and Cob	200#	. . Ground Barley	350#	Corn, Oats, and Barley mixed and ground in any proportion you may have.
100#	. . . Ground Oats	150#	.... Ground Oats	650#	AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY
650#	AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY	650#	AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY		

With mixed Hay, and Silage

A 20% PROTEIN MIXTURE

300#	Ground Corn or Ground Corn and Cob	200#	Ground Corn or Ground Corn and Cob	500#	Corn, Oats, and Barley mixed and ground in any proportion you may have.
200#	Ground Oats or Ground Barley	100#	. Ground Oats or Ground Barley	500#	AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY
500#	AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY	700#	... AMCO 24% DAIRY		

With Clover, Alfalfa, etc.

A 16% PROTEIN MIXTURE

400#	Ground Corn or Ground Corn and Cob	300#	Ground Corn or Ground Corn and Cob	500#	Corn, Oats, and Barley mixed and ground in any proportion you may have.
300#	. Ground Oats or Ground Barley	200#	... Ground Oats or Ground Barley	500#	....AMCO 24% DAIRY
300#	AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY	500#	...AMCO 24% DAIRY		

TO MAKE milk, a dairy cow must have protein and minerals, and to produce to her fullest capacity, she must have a variety of feeds that *taste* good to her and that she can digest.

Use your home-grown grains to keep down costs, but use them with a ready mixed supplement that supplies *what they lack*.

Either AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT DAIRY or AMCO 24% DAIRY, mixed with your own grains in the proportions shown above, will give you a well-balanced ration that will increase the milk check more than enough to pay their cost.

These two feeds are mixed on formulas referred for feeding quality to the nineteen college feeding experts on the College Feed Conference Board*. They are priced at rock bottom by revising the formula (with the Board's approval) when the market makes it to the feeder's interest to do so.

Study the mixtures printed above, consult your own farm-grown grain inventory, and select the Amco feed which will mix best with your own oats, barley, and corn. If you have no home-grown grains, feed AMCO 24% DAIRY or AMCO 20% DAIRY. Your Amco Agent can supply you.

*The College Feed Conference Board is composed of dairy feeding specialists of nineteen state colleges of agriculture. The College Feed Conference Board approves formulas for feed manufacturers, but accepts no responsibility in supervising the mixing or sale of such feeds, nor does it guarantee the composition of feeds so manufactured. This responsibility is completely taken by Amco Feed Mixing Service.

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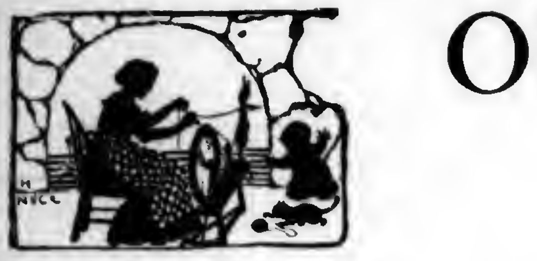


OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

GAME FOR DINNER

When the Hunter Brings in His Bag After a Day's Gunning

THE cook who ranks highest in the opinion of friend husband, brother Jack, or even Dad himself, is the one who can look at the somewhat messy contents of a game bag with the hunter's prideful eye, and proceed to create dishes that will make a veritable feast. Cakes may fall, and jellies refuse to jell, but the woman who can cook a good game dinner is assured unending fame.

One of the first things to remember is that game that has been shot by the average hunter may not be so well bled as fowls purchased in the market, and soaking for two or three hours in salted water or in water to which a little vinegar has been added is a wise precaution.

FRIED RABBIT

After removing skin and dressing carefully, cut in pieces and soak three hours in salted water. Drain, season with salt and pepper, then roll in flour. Put enough bacon, ham or other cooking fat in frying pan (cast iron or aluminum is best) to cover the bottom well and brown the rabbit as you would chicken. Then pour in water to cover meat and cook slowly for three hours, adding hot water as necessary. If the rabbit is an old one a teaspoon of minced onion improves the flavor.

ROAST PARTRIDGE

Fill the cleaned, prepared bird with a mixture made of rolled cracker crumbs, broken crusts of bread, hickory nut meats, chopped tart apple, salt and pepper. Fasten very thin slices of salt pork over the breast with tooth picks, pour in water to cover bottom of pan and roast one hour, adding hot water if necessary. Remove to platter, garnish with parsley and serve with a giblet sauce.

RABBIT EN CASSEROLE

Skin and dress rabbit, cut in rather small pieces and soak thirty minutes in salt and water. Put two tablespoons of fat in frying pan and when hot add the rabbit and brown quickly. Remove meat, season with salt and pepper and pack in casserole. Parboil one cup of diced carrots and add one cup peas, one cup cooked potatoes cut in small pieces, one teaspoon minced onion and two cups browned sauce. Pour this over the meat in casserole and bake one hour or longer if the rabbit was an old one. Remove to hot platter and serve with a border of small silver onions, parboiled and cooked until tender.

SQUIRREL WITH SAUCE

Skin, dress and cut up as many squirrels as are needed, cutting much as you would a chicken for frying. Put one cup hot water, one tablespoon butter, three inner stalks of celery cut in small pieces, one teaspoon minced onion, one sweet apple sliced, a small bit of bay leaf and a seasoning of salt and pepper in covered baking pan. Lay in the squirrels and bake until tender. Remove cover and brown. Serve on hot platter with a sauce made of juices in the baking pan.

QUAIL WITH GOLDEN SAUCE

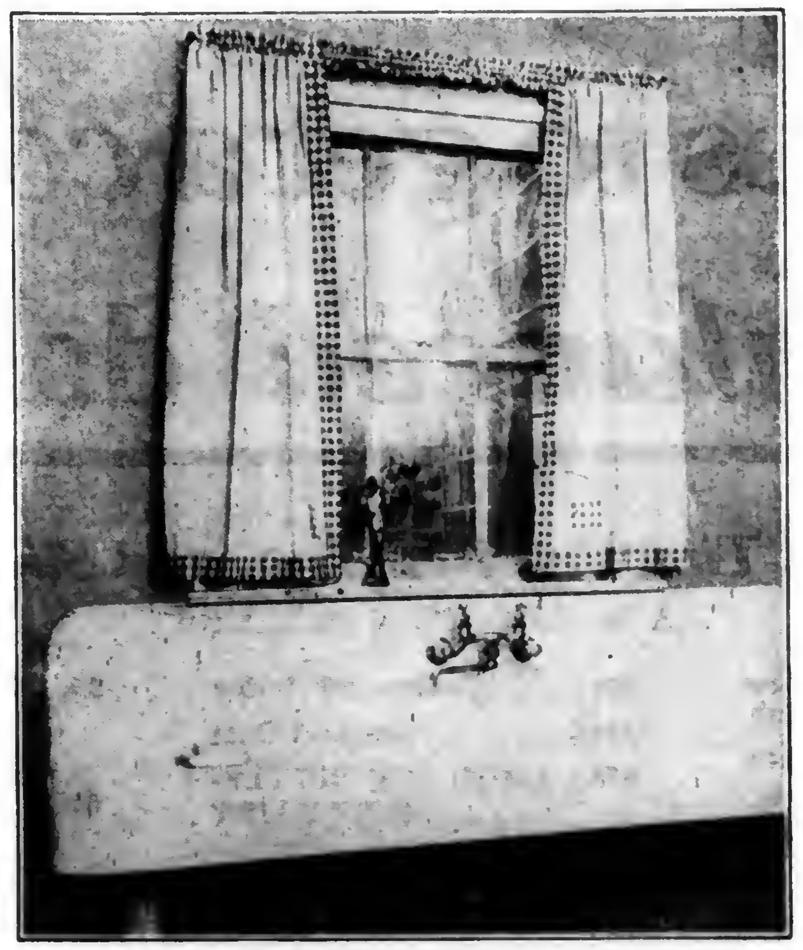
Cut the quail as for frying and cook in as little water as possible until tender. Remove to buttered pan and fry a very delicate brown. Melt two tablespoons butter in another pan, add two tablespoons flour and stir until thoroly blended, add one cup milk and one cup liquor in which the quail was cooked. Cook until smooth, stirring continuously. Stir in a seasoning of salt and pepper, remove from fire, stir in one well-beaten egg yolk and one teaspoon lemon juice. Remove to hot platter, surround with a ring of rice or mashed turnip, pour the sauce over both quail and rice and serve.

WILD DUCK

Pick and draw the duck and wash well in cold water. Dust inside with salt, pepper and powdered sage. Make a dressing of four cups hot mashed potato, two tablespoons chopped onion, two tablespoons butter, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one-half cup sweet cream, the beaten yolks of two eggs, one cup chopped English walnut meats and a seasoning of sage or sweet herbs if desired. Fill the body of the duck with this dressing, dust with salt, pepper and a little flour and bake in covered pan until tender. Remove cover, increase heat and brown.

GAME IN CROUTONS

Any game may be used. Recipe is recommended where hunter's luck was not good. Clean game and cut in pieces not more than an inch and a half in width and two inches in length. Put in pan with three stalks of celery cut in small pieces, one teaspoon minced onion, a seasoning of salt and pepper and water to keep from burning. Bake until tender. Lift meat from pan to dish in which it can be kept hot. Make a white sauce of liquor in pan, remove from fire and add one cup stoned olives cut in half. Make shallow boat-shaped croutons of stale bread and fry in deep fat. Place on individual serving dishes, one on each plate, in bottom of crouton put large spoonful of the sauce and a piece of the cooked game, sprinkle with parsley and serve hot.



Gay Curtains Brighten the Kitchen

IF YOUR ideal kitchen is a bright, cheerful room where you really enjoy working, you will want curtains of some sort at the window, but of a kind that can be kept fresh and clean with little trouble. Needless to say, they must be made of a material that will withstand frequent washing; they must not be too sheer or they will become limp in the steam from cooking, and they must be simple in design.

The curtains in the illustration are a good example of satisfactory kitchen curtains. They are made of unbleached muslin, bordered with bright checked gingham in the same color as the tea towels,—red, as it happens, altho any of the colored checked ginghams would have been attractive, if clear and bright in tone. The tiny ruffle that takes the place of a valance makes it possible to lower the window from the top to let out hot air and cooking odors.

In making up kitchen curtains it is a good plan to run a tuck near the upper casing to allow for shrinkage. In addition to unbleached muslin and gingham, good fabrics to use are English prints and Japanese crepe.—U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

GIVES VARIETY

Honey, Substituted for Sugar, Adds a Pleasing Flavor

FOR generations honey has been a favorite sweet to use with pancakes, waffles and muffins. Today many people prefer honey as a sweetening for grapefruit, berries, cereals and fruit drinks. Scrapple, sausage and pork chops are given a different flavor when served with it.

In baked foods, honey has an advantage over sugar in that it attracts moisture to itself and keeps the product more moist. This applies to cake, cookies, doughnuts and also bread. Honey may be substituted for sugar in any recipe using equal amounts, but the liquid used must be reduced one-fourth. Honey, like molasses, is slightly acid, so some soda must be used to neutralize it. In any recipe, from one-fourth to one-half teaspoon of soda should be added regardless of the other leavening agents.

If kept at room temperature honey will not granulate as easily as when in a cold place.

HONEY BRAN COOKIES

½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup flour
3 cups bran
½ cup honey
½ cup milk
½ cup melted butter

Mix and sift sugar, flour, baking powder, soda and spices. Add bran, honey, milk and melted butter. Drop from a spoon on buttered baking sheet, bake for 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

Nuts or raisins make these cookies a little more appetizing.

Makes Mush for Market

WILL you please publish a recipe for cooking mush? I want to learn to make it nice and smooth to sell in a city market.—Mrs. H. F., Pa.

I make my corn meal mush as follows:

1 cup corn meal
2 cups milk
2 cups boiling water
1 teaspoon salt

Blend the corn meal with the cold milk, having it very smooth. Then stir the smooth mixture into the boiling salted water. Stir it over direct fire until the mixture thickens, and continue cooking for one hour in a double boiler. Pour into molds at once. This makes a smooth, firm, shiny product. Water may be used instead of milk. Use of milk adds food value and flavor.—G. S. S.

Hint for Radio Fans

MY HUSBAND has arranged that we charge our radio battery at the same time I am washing. He merely rigged up an attachment to our 1½ horse-power gas engine, and it does the trick. I am sure there are many men in our Pennsylvania Farmer family who could do the same.

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PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

GAME FOR DINNER

When the Hunter Brings in His Bag After a Day's Gunning

THE cook who ranks highest in the opinion of friend husband, brother Jack, or even Dad himself, is the one who can look at the somewhat messy contents of a game bag with the hunter's prideful eye, and proceed to create dishes that will make a veritable feast. Cakes may fall, and jellies refuse to jell, but the woman who can cook a good game dinner is assured unending fame.

One of the first things to remember is that game that has been shot by the average hunter may not be so well bled as fowls purchased in the market, and soaking for two or three hours in salted water or in water to which a little vinegar has been added is a wise precaution.

FRIED RABBIT

After removing skin and dressing carefully, cut in pieces and soak three hours in salted water. Drain, season with salt and pepper, then roll in flour. Put enough bacon, ham or other cooking fat in frying pan (cast iron or aluminum is best) to cover the bottom well and brown the rabbit as you would chicken. Then pour in water to cover meat and cook slowly for three hours, adding hot water as necessary. If the rabbit is an old one a teaspoon of minced onion improves the flavor.

ROAST PARTRIDGE

Fill the cleaned, prepared bird with a mixture made of rolled cracker crumbs, broken crusts of bread, hickory nut meats, chopped tart apple, salt and pepper. Fasten very thin slices of salt pork over the breast with tooth picks, pour in water to cover bottom of pan and roast one hour, adding hot water if necessary. Remove to platter, garnish with parsley and serve with a giblet sauce.

RABBIT EN CASSEROLE

Skin and dress rabbit, cut in rather small pieces and soak thirty minutes in salt and water. Put two tablespoons of fat in frying pan and when hot add the rabbit and brown quickly. Remove meat, season with salt and pepper and pack in casserole. Parboil one cup of diced carrots and add one cup peas, one cup cooked potatoes cut in small pieces, one teaspoon minced onion and two cups browned sauce. Pour this over the meat in casserole and bake one hour or longer if the rabbit was an old one. Remove to hot platter and serve with a border of small silver onions, parboiled and cooked until tender.

SQUIRREL WITH SAUCE

Skin, dress and cut up as many squirrels as are needed, cutting much as you would a chicken for frying. Put one cup hot water, one tablespoon butter, three inner stalks of celery cut in small pieces, one teaspoon minced onion, one sweet apple sliced, a small bit of bay leaf and a seasoning of salt and pepper in covered baking pan. Lay in the squirrels and bake until tender. Remove cover and brown. Serve on hot platter with a sauce made of juices in the baking pan.

QUAIL WITH GOLDEN SAUCE

Cut the quail as for frying and cook in as little water as possible until tender. Remove to buttered pan and fry a very delicate brown. Melt two tablespoons butter in another pan, add two tablespoons flour and stir until thoroly blended, add one cup milk and one cup liquor in which the quail was cooked. Cook until smooth, stirring continuously. Stir in a seasoning of salt and pepper, remove from fire, stir in one well-beaten egg yolk and one teaspoon lemon juice. Remove to hot platter, surround with a ring of rice or mashed turnip, pour the sauce over both quail and rice and serve.

WILD DUCK

Pick and draw the duck and wash well in cold water. Dust inside with salt, pepper and powdered sage. Make a dressing of four cups hot mashed potato, two tablespoons chopped onion, two tablespoons butter, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one-half cup sweet cream, the beaten yolks of two eggs, one cup chopped English walnut meats and a seasoning of sage or sweet herbs if desired. Fill the body of the duck with this dressing, dust with salt, pepper and a little flour and bake in covered pan until tender. Remove cover, increase heat and brown.

GAME IN CROUTONS

Any game may be used. Recipe is recommended where hunter's luck was not good. Clean game and cut in pieces not more than an inch and a half in width and two inches in length. Put in pan with three stalks of celery cut in small pieces, one teaspoon minced onion, a seasoning of salt and pepper and water to keep from burning. Bake until tender. Lift meat from pan to dish in which it can be kept hot. Make a white sauce of liquor in pan, remove from fire and add one cup stoned olives cut in half. Make shallow boat-shaped croutons of stale bread and fry in deep fat. Place on individual serving dishes, one on each plate, in bottom of crouton put large spoonful of the sauce and a piece of the cooked game, sprinkle with parsley and serve hot.

Gay Curtains Brighten the Kitchen

IF YOUR ideal kitchen is a bright, cheerful room where you really enjoy working, you will want curtains of some sort at the window, but of a kind that can be kept fresh and clean with little trouble. Needless to say, they must be made of a material that will withstand frequent washing; they must not be too sheer or they will become limp in the steam from cooking, and they must be simple in design.

The curtains in the illustration are a good example of satisfactory kitchen curtains. They are made of unbleached muslin, bordered with bright checked gingham in the same color as the tea towels,—red, as it happens, altho any of the colored checked ginghams would have been attractive, if clear and bright in tone. The tiny ruffle that takes the place of a valance makes it possible to lower the window from the top to let out hot air and cooking odors.

In making up kitchen curtains it is a good plan to run a tuck near the upper casing to allow for shrinkage. In addition to unbleached muslin and gingham, good fabrics to use are English prints and Japanese crepe.—U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

GIVES VARIETY

Honey, Substituted for Sugar, Adds a Pleasing Flavor

FOR generations honey has been a favorite sweet to use with pancakes, waffles and muffins. Today many people prefer honey as a sweetening for grapefruit, berries, cereals and fruit drinks. Scrapple, sausage and pork chops are given a different flavor when served with it.

In baked foods, honey has an advantage over sugar in that it attracts moisture to itself and keeps the product more moist. This applies to cake, cookies, doughnuts and also bread. Honey may be substituted for sugar in any recipe using equal amounts, but the liquid used must be reduced one-fourth. Honey, like molasses, is slightly acid, so some soda must be used to neutralize it. In any recipe, from one-fourth to one-half teaspoon of soda should be added regardless of the other leavening agents.

If kept at room temperature honey will not granulate as easily as when in a cold place.

HONEY BRAN COOKIES

½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup flour
3 cups bran
½ cup honey
½ cup milk
½ cup melted butter

Mix and sift sugar, flour, baking powder, soda and spices. Add bran, honey, milk and melted butter. Drop from a spoon on buttered baking sheet, bake for 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

Nuts or raisins make these cookies a little more appetizing.

Makes Mush for Market

WILL you please publish a recipe for cooking mush? I want to learn to make it nice and smooth to sell in a city market.—Mrs. H. F., Pa.

I make my corn meal mush as follows:

1 cup corn meal
2 cups milk
2 cups boiling water
1 teaspoon salt

Blend the corn meal with the cold milk, having it very smooth. Then stir the smooth mixture into the boiling salted water. Stir it over direct fire until the mixture thickens, and continue cooking for one hour in a double boiler. Pour into molds at once. This makes a smooth, firm, shiny product. Water may be used instead of milk. Use of milk adds food value and flavor.—G. S. S.

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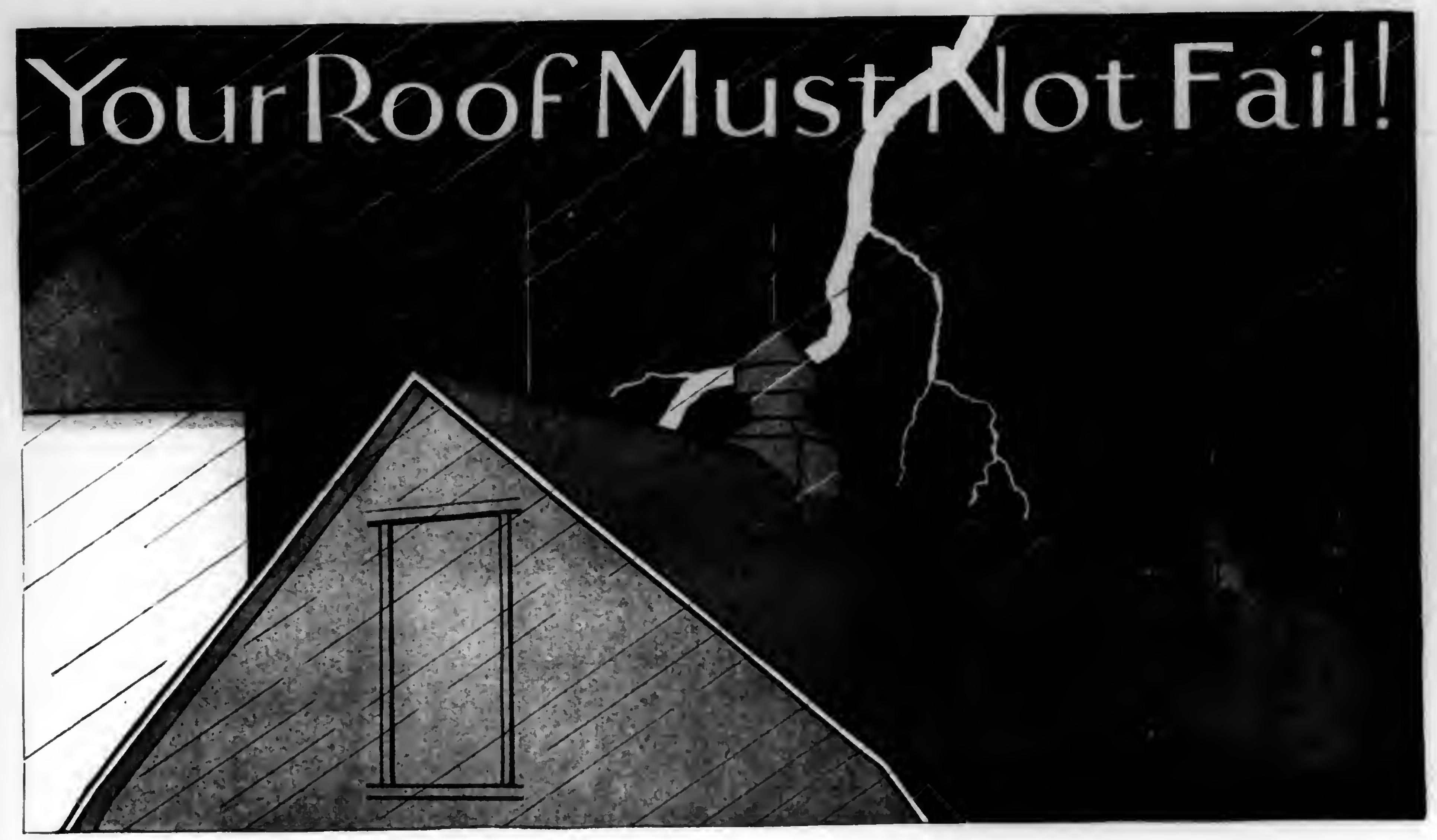
PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE



Your Roof Must Not Fail!

THE roof over your head stands between your loved ones and the elements. It protects your property, household goods, hay, grain, livestock. It works every hour of the day and night, every day in the year.

Gales of midwinter, laden with sleet, hurl their burly strength against your roof when the thermometer is below zero, grasping at it with icy fingers. Midsummer heat beats down upon it when men and animals seek the relief of shade. Rains pour down in floods, and always, the roof must stand the stress. You depend on it. *It must not fail.*

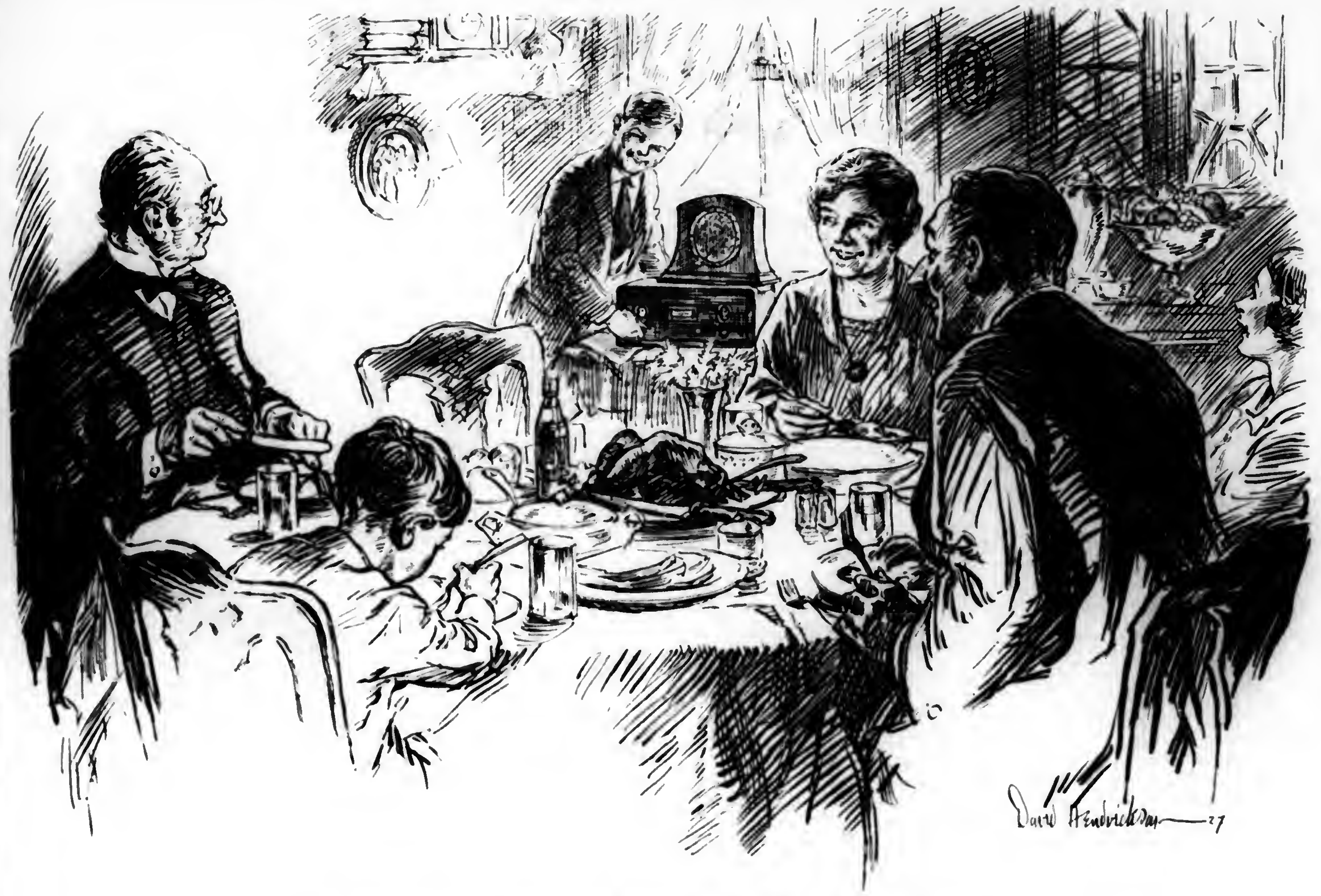
How much thought do you give to selecting the material that must meet this warfare with the elements? What assurance that when the job is finished, it will remain steadfast against water and wind, heat and cold, hailstorm and gale?

You can tell something about roofing by looking at it, handling it, but to a large extent you must buy it on faith. You must take the manufacturer's word. And fortunately there are manufacturers who know the farm problem. They have studied roofs under all sorts of conditions for many years. They have experimented with every kind of material. Modern machinery and efficient methods keep costs down and make prices reasonable.

That's the kind of roofing made by manufacturers who advertise in this paper. By years of square dealing they have built up the reputations men are proud of. Their laboratories jealously protect that reputation, and their inspectors see that no inferior material goes into the product.

The finished product is honestly made to give service, and on goes the Trade Mark, the personal signature of the manufacturer. It's a product he's proud of. When he drives by your place he will point to it after years of use and say, "That's one of my roofs."

And when you see that manufacturer's advertising in this paper, you know the maker backs it with his reputation. On top of that this publication adds its endorsement, saying, "This is a good and worthy product. You can buy it and be well satisfied."



These wonderful Radiolas faithfully reproduce the fine programs from the great broadcasting stations

FOR perfect reception of broadcasting programs in the country, away from congested city areas, two models of the RADIOLA are ideally adapted.

Everyone knows the famous RADIOLA 20, which established itself as "the greatest value in radio." Many thousands of these receivers are now in use throughout the country. Their amazing sensitivity and selectivity have given them a deservedly high reputation, and particularly in farm homes.

And now RCA, in cooperation with the Westinghouse and General Electric laboratories, offers another remarkable value in a highly efficient receiver—the new storage battery set, RADIOLA 16.

RADIOLA 16—Storage battery receiver of great compactness. For selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality, it sets a new standard for receivers in its price class. The cabinet is finished in mahogany.

Less accessories	$69.50
With Radiotrons	$82.75

RADIOLA 20—Dry-battery-operated receiver, with amazing sensitivity and many times as selective as the average antenna set. Ideal for distant reception. Can readily be adapted to socket operation. Ideal to use with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100 A.

Less accessories	$78.00
With Radiotrons	$89.50

It has the widest musical range ever achieved with one-dial control.

When used with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A, either of these genuine RADIOLAS will bring into your home the fine programs from the great broadcasting stations. And if you have electric power service, either of these sets can be adapted for alternating current operation by the addition of socket power devices.

The new complete line of RADIOLAS includes sets ranging in price from $69.50 to $895. Any RCA Authorized Dealer will gladly demonstrate these wonderful instruments for you. A RADIOLA installed in your home today will pay for itself many times over.

RADIO CORPORATION
OF AMERICA

RCA-Radiola

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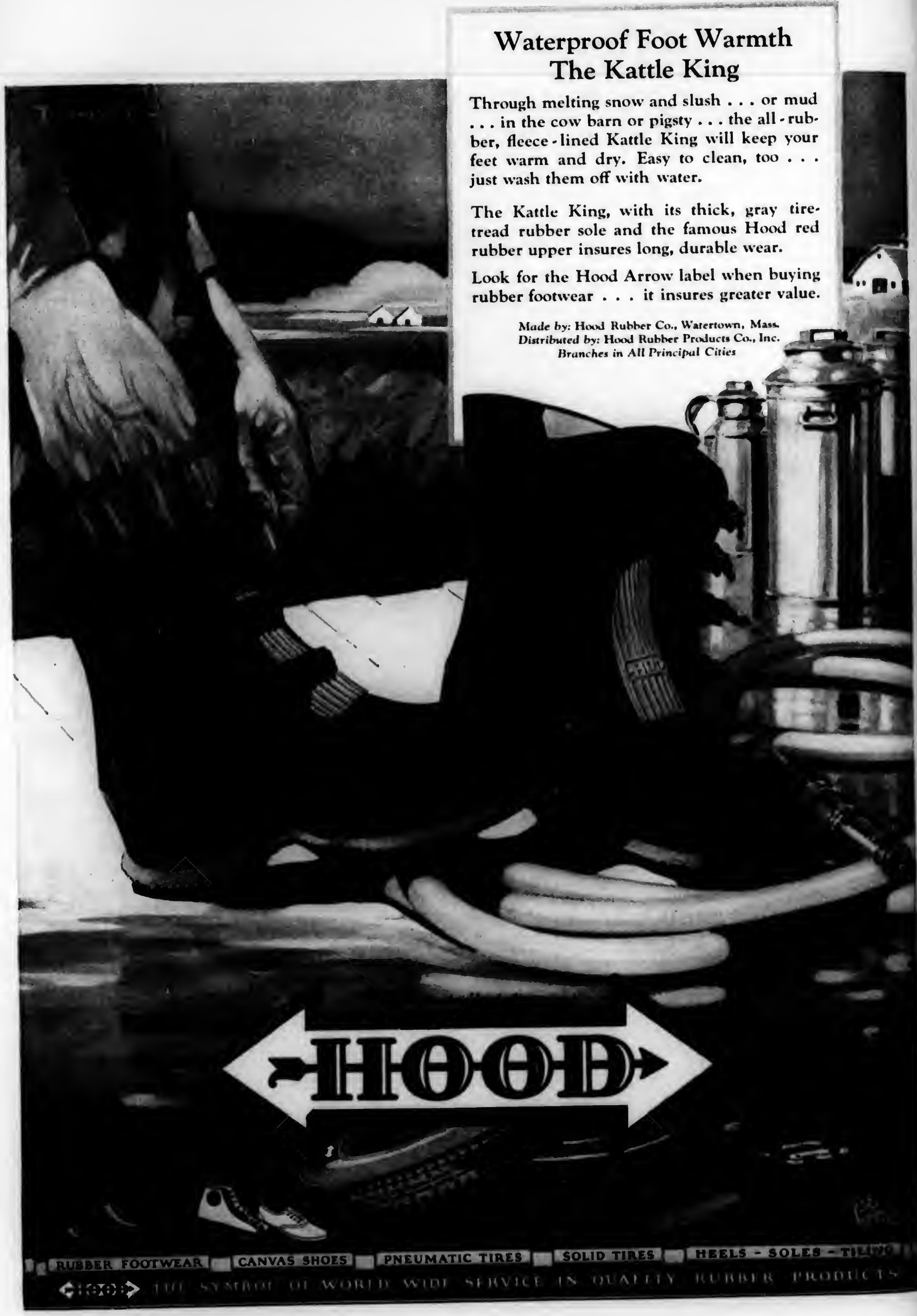
NEW YORK CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO



Waterproof Foot Warmth The Kattle King

Through melting snow and slush . . . or mud . . . in the cow barn or pigsty . . . the all-rubber, fleece-lined Kattle King will keep your feet warm and dry. Easy to clean, too . . . just wash them off with water.

The Kattle King, with its thick, gray tire-tread rubber sole and the famous Hood red rubber upper insures long, durable wear.

Look for the Hood Arrow label when buying rubber footwear . . . it insures greater value.

Made by: Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
Distributed by: Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.
Branches in All Principal Cities

ber 12, 1927

the Child to Find Himself

s "Lost Feeling" Can Be Avoided

ALL of us at some time have been grieved by the distress of a little child temporarily separated from its parents,—lost in a crowd,—and as we joined in a frantic search for the missing one we have wished that there were some way by which such unhappy experiences could be avoided.

When our own boy was very little, in fact as soon as he could walk and talk, we taught him the number of our automobile. Then whenever we left the car we cautioned him to notice where we parked it and told him if in any way he lost us in a crowd he was to run straight to the car and he would find us waiting there for him.

Knowing the number, if unable to retrace his steps because of streets traversed, he could enlist the help of a policeman and a few minutes at most would bring him back.

Sometimes in cities or where the car is too far away to serve as a meeting place we fix upon some building, some easily recognized street corner, in front of a certain play house or municipal building. Then the child can easily inquire his way there, and he knows that there is no reason for fear, as we will meet him as soon as we can reach the prearranged destination.

Applies to Older People, Too

The same plan has its advantages even when older people are considered. The most helpless creature I can imagine is the man who tries to locate his wife in the midst of a Saturday afternoon crowd of shoppers. By arranging to meet at the car, or in front of some designated building much valuable time is saved.

Only one suggestion, to those who use an automobile as a place of rendezvous,—be sure you know your own car.

One evening, loaded with parcels after a shopping trip, I rushed back to the street where we had parked, opened a car door, deposited my bundles on the seat beside me, and annoyed by the persistent watching of a man who stood on the sidewalk a short distance away, decided that I would start up and drive around the square, returning by the time members of my own party arrived.

As I pushed the starter the man stepped hastily forward, and asked: "What are you going to do?"

"Back my car out," I said, struggling between indignation and fear.

"But that's my car," he replied, and glancing down at the speedometer, I missed the familiar mileage.

He was right; my car, of the same make, year and color, was parked behind others, about forty feet away, and crimson with embarrassment I was obliged to gather up my bundles and depart.

I hope I apologized, but I've always been afraid I simply gasped, "It is," when he informed me of my mistake.—Lalia M. Thornton, N. Y.

Timely Tips

FOR the sick child who must remain in bed, a bed table is ideal for meal time as well as play time. An attractive one can be made from a sturdy box by removing the short sides and leaving the ends for legs. Don't neglect painting it in attractive colors.—Mrs. C. C. G.

• • •

A clean chimney will give more heat to each ton of coal.

• • •

The best complexions are waterproof, and are applied from the inside with good food and health habits.

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Rub wagon grease stains with lard; wash them with soap and water, and they will come out with little trouble.

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Children learn by doing, and variety in their jobs makes their tasks more interesting for them and increases their willingness.

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Shelves suspended from the ceiling in the center of the cellar or in the store room will keep rats and mice away from food supplies.

• • •

If you are planning to buy an electric washing machine or electric vacuum cleaner, Cornell has a bulletin that will help you. The bulletins will not tell you what makes are best, but they will help you to decide for yourself. Ask for E-102 if you are interested in washers and for E-103 if it is vacuum cleaners. Send a postcard to the State College at Ithaca, N. Y.

• • •

A dose of castor oil is good for leather-covered furniture for it keeps the leather from drying and cracking. It should be applied with a cloth and rubbed well so that none of it remains on the surface.

Games Which Will Enliven the Birthday or Thanksgiving Party

Plate Spinning

A plate-spinning game is much enjoyed by younger children. The leader is given a plate and stands in the center of the room, the players having been divided into two companies of equal numbers. The leader spins the plate, the inside having been named as the property of the group on the right and the outside belonging to those on the left. When the plate is spun it will sometimes fall with the top up and sometimes with the bottom. If outside up, the players on the left must all laugh, but if inside up those on the right laugh. Any player who laughs with those on the wrong side must become leader.

• • •

Scout Game

The players are divided into two equal groups and each selects one of their players as a Scout. The Scouts then pass into an adjoining room and select some object, it may be a bowl, a pair of eyeglasses, a chair—anything puzzling. After the selection is made the Scouts return and answer any questions asked, that can be answered by "Yes" or "No" or "I don't know." The players can ask if it is an animal, if it is a person, if it is hard, if it is round, if it is made in America, if it is blue, etc., but cannot ask what shape it is, what color it is, or similar questions. Each side alternates in asking questions of its scout and the side first guessing the object wins.

• • •

Cat and Mouse

All players save two join hands, forming a circle. The first player is placed inside the circle and becomes the Mouse, the second remains outside and is the Cat. The players try to hold the ring firm, but when the Cat succeeds in breaking thru loosely clasped hands somewhere in the circle, the players allow the Mouse to rush out and keep the Cat in. When the Cat finally succeeds in touching the Mouse the two players thru whose hands he last succeeded in breaking become Cat and Mouse and the game continues.—L. M. T.

FELTON-SIBLEY
HOUSE PAINTS
—certainly do last

When you see a Felton-Sibley poster you know there's a Felton-Sibley dealer somewhere nearby. You'll do well if you consider his store your paint-service-station. Felton-Sibley dealers are selected because they know paint and paint problems. Get the benefit of their experience—it won't cost you a nickel. Ask to see the new Felton-Sibley color guide—see 15 buildings (large size) just as they actually look when finished.

See color guide at your Felton-Sibley dealer

FELTON, SIBLEY & CO., Inc.,
Cherry Street at 4th Philadelphia
Manufacturers of Colors, Paints and Varnishes since 1863.

FELTON SIBLEY
Ready Mixed Paints

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COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR 8 ROOM HOUSE: living room, dining room, porches or hall bedrooms, kitchen and bath room: all fixtures completely wired and assembled (lamps not included); we furnish tape, wood screws, fasteners and solderless connections—all you need is a screwdriver. Fixtures pass Underwriters' requirements—every one tested. Artistic design; beautifully finished in velvet bronze polychrome, bedroom and kitchen fixtures lustrous white. Only direct sale from factory to user makes this remarkably low price possible. Send today for illustrated catalog of complete line. We save you 1/3 to 1/2 on lighting fixtures.

[illegible] LIGHTING FIXTURE MFG. CO., [illegible] E. WILLIS AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

Don't neglect a Cold

Just Rub Away Danger

safe relief

Serious illness often starts with a cold. Ward off your colds with Musterole (it may prevent pneumonia). Don't take chances. At the first warning sign, rub Musterole on the chest and throat. It tingles, penetrates and draws out soreness. Musterole, is a counter-irritant that helps to break up a cold. For prompt relief from chest cold, croup and bronchitis, tonsilitis, neuralgia, rheumatism and headache, pains in joints and chilblains rub on Musterole. Keep a jar handy.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

Jars & Tubes
MUSTEROLE
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

Trap Tags with wire.

WILLIAM [illegible]
SUMMIT, N. Y.

Copper or aluminum. Name and address on each tag. Prices: 30 tags 50c; 45 tags $1.00; 100 tags $2.00, postpaid. Good for season coming. Order now—don't wait. Bivins, Box 802, Summit, N. Y.

Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Heat Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?

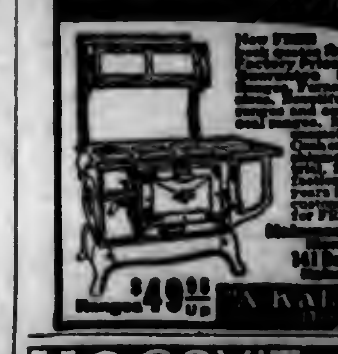
For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this [illegible] burner complete — including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only [illegible]

Fits Any Stove or Range
Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

1927 Uni-Heat [illegible]

[illegible] kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
1134 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois



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New FREE Book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. 5-Year Guarantee. [illegible]

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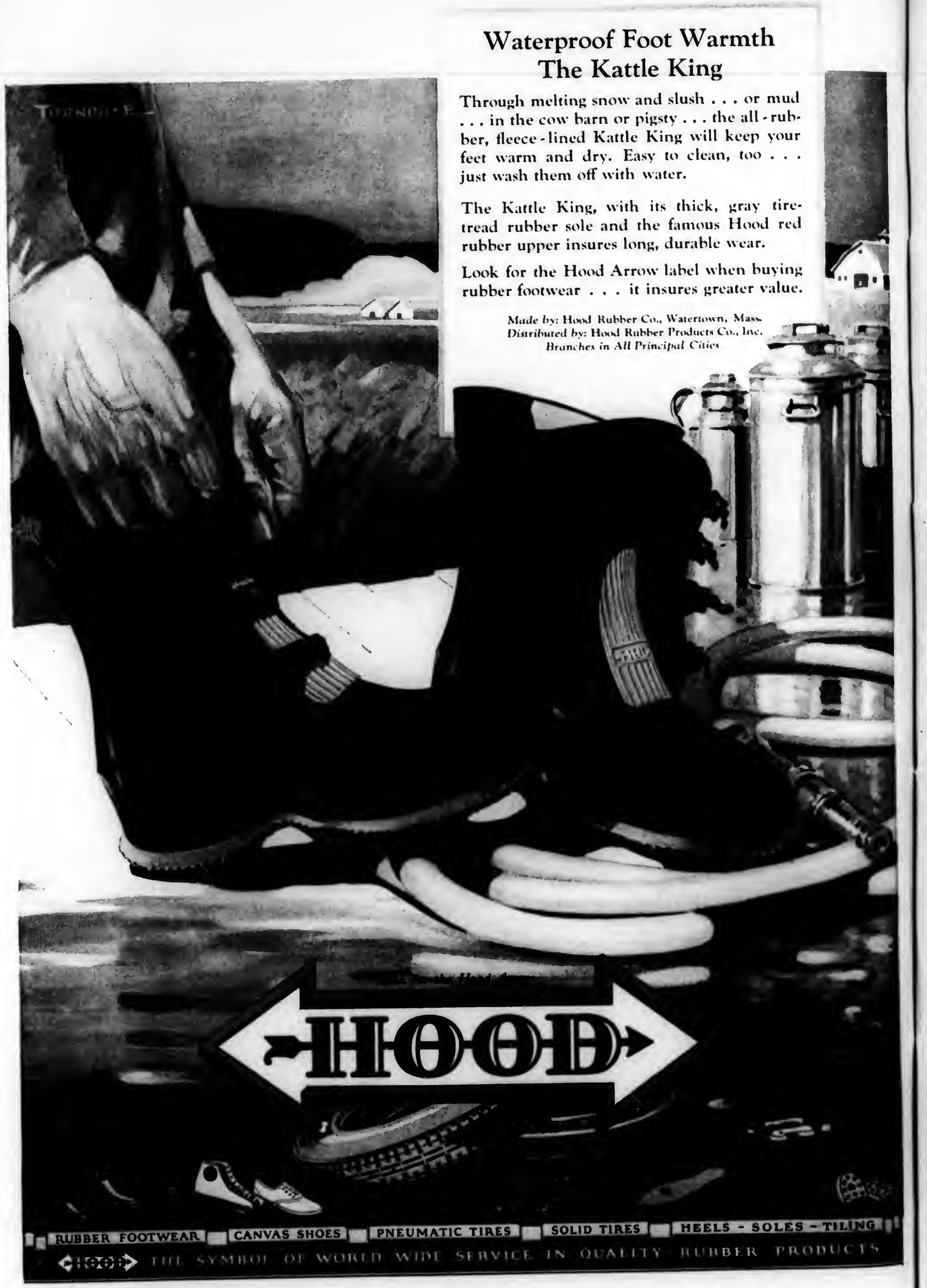
Pay $35 to $70 weekly. Men, Women, 18-55. Home or elsewhere. Big List and "How to Qualify" mailed Free. Ozment's Instruction Bureau, 372 St. Louis, Mo.



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Shelves suspended from the ceiling in the center of the cellar or in the store room will keep rats and mice away from food supplies.

• • •

If you are planning to buy an electric washing machine or electric vacuum cleaner, Cornell has a bulletin that will help you. The bulletins will not tell you what makes are best, but they will help you to decide for yourself. Ask for E-102 if you are interested in washers and for E-103 if it is vacuum cleaners. Send a postcard to the State College at Ithaca, N. Y.

• • •

A dose of castor oil is good for leather-covered furniture for it keeps the leather from drying and cracking. It should be applied with a cloth and rubbed well so that none of it remains on the surface.

Games Which Will Enliven the Birthday or Thanksgiving Party

Plate Spinning

A plate-spinning game is much enjoyed by younger children. The leader is given a plate and stands in the center of the room, the players having been divided into two companies of equal numbers. The leader spins the plate, the inside having been named as the property of the group on the right and the outside belonging to those on the left. When the plate is spun it will sometimes fall with the top up and sometimes with the bottom. If outside up, the players on the left must all laugh, but if inside up those on the right laugh. Any player who laughs with those on the wrong side must become leader.

• • •

Scout Game

The players are divided into two equal groups and each selects one of their players as a Scout. The Scouts then pass into an adjoining room and select some object, it may be a bowl, a pair of eyeglasses, a chair—anything puzzling. After the selection is made the Scouts return and answer any questions asked, that can be answered by "Yes" or "No" or "I don't know." The players can ask if it is an animal, if it is a person, if it is hard, if it is round, if it is made in America, if it is blue, etc., but cannot ask what shape it is, what color it is, or similar questions. Each side alternates in asking questions of its scout and the side first guessing the object wins.

• • •

Cat and Mouse

All players save two join hands, forming a circle. The first player is placed inside the circle and becomes the Mouse, the second remains outside and is the Cat. The players try to hold the ring firm, but when the Cat succeeds in breaking thru loosely clasped hands somewhere in the circle, the players allow the Mouse to rush out and keep the Cat in. When the Cat finally succeeds in touching the Mouse the two players thru whose hands he last succeeded in breaking become Cat and Mouse and the game continues.—L. M. T.

FELTON-SIBLEY
HOUSE PAINTS
—certainly *do* last

When you see a Felton-Sibley poster you know there's a Felton-Sibley dealer somewhere nearby. You'll do well if you consider his store your paint-service-station. Felton-Sibley dealers are selected because they know paint and paint problems. Get the benefit of their experience—it won't cost you a nickel. Ask to see the new Felton-Sibley color guide—see 15 buildings (large size) just as they actually look when finished.

See color guide at your Felton-Sibley dealer

FELTON, SIBLEY & CO., Inc.,
Cherry Street at 4th Philadelphia
Manufacturers of Colors, Paints and Varnishes since 1863.

FELTON
SIBLEY
Ready Mixed Paints

8 SPLENDID LIGHTING FIXTURES $10

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR a ROOM HOUSE: living room, dining room, porches or hall bedrooms, kitchen and bath room; all fixtures completely wired and assembled (lamps not included); we furnish tape, wood screws, fasteners and solderless connections—all you need is a screwdriver. Fixtures pass Underwriters' requirements—every one tested. Artistic design; beautifully finished in velvet bronze polychrome, bedroom and kitchen fixtures lustrous white. Only direct sale from factory to user makes this remarkably low price possible. Send today for illustrated catalog of complete line. We save you 1/3 to 1/2 on lighting fixtures.

BABS LIGHTING FIXTURE MFG.CO., 435 E. WILLIS AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER TO YOU

safe relief

Don't neglect a Cold

Just Rub Away Danger

Serious illness often starts with a cold. Ward off your colds with Musterole (it may prevent pneumonia). Don't take chances. At the first warning sign, rub Musterole on the chest and throat. It tingles, penetrates and draws out soreness. Musterole, is a counter-irritant that helps to break up a cold. For prompt relief from chest cold, croup and bronchitis, tonsilitis, neuralgia, rheumatism and headache, pains in joints and chilblains rub on Musterole. Keep a jar handy.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

Jars & Tubes

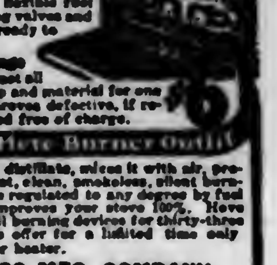
MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

Trap Tags with wire.

WILLIAM BIVINS
SUMMIT, N. Y.

Copper or aluminum. Name and address on each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags $1.00; 100 tags $2.00, postpaid. Good fur season coming. Order now—don't wait. Bivins, Box 602, Summit, N. Y.



Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?

For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this $15.00 burner complete — including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only $6.00.

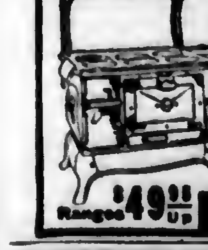
Fits Any Stove or Range

Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit

vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY
1134 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois



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New FREE book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. 5-Year Guarantee Bond on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. 200 styles and sizes. Beautiful porcelain enamel ranges and combination gas and coal ranges. Mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves. Cash or easy terms. 24-hr. shipments. 30-day free trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible] years in business. 850,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

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Manufacturers
141 Rochester Avenue
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ranges $49.95 Up

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

US GOV'T. JOBS

Pay $35 to $70 weekly. Men, Women, 18-55. Home or elsewhere. Big List and "How to Qualify" mailed Free. Osment's Instruction Bureau, 372 St. Louis, Mo.

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The Farmers' Best Investment

TEN years of increasing strength of the Federal Land Banks have made their Bonds a seasoned standard investment. Not a default on interest or principal. Over one Billion dollars of these Bonds now held by investors. They are guaranteed jointly by the twelve Federal Land Banks, with combined capital and reserves exceeding $70,000,000. Back of these Bonds are farms valued at more than twice the amount loaned. These Bonds are safer than any single first farm mortgage.

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You can buy Federal Land Bank Bonds at the current market price from any Federal Land Bank or from the Fiscal Agent. Denominations: $40, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

When you need money these Bonds can be readily sold; and they make acceptable collateral.

Send for Federal Farm Loan Circular No. 16, "Financing the Farmer" — FREE

Charles E. Lobdell, *Fiscal Agent*

Federal Land Banks are located at:
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Berkeley, Calif.
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Louisville, Ky.
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Omaha, Nebr.
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St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
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Federal Land Banks

31 Nassau Street NEW YORK CITY

Drive to Success

We will Finance you

Good Pay Every Day The McConnon Way

Are you tired of 'hard times' and 'poor pay?' Step into an auto and drive to Success! Own your own business, and enjoy a big steady income!

Send the Coupon! We'll set you up in business just as we have started thousands of other men on the happy road to Big Earnings, distributing McConnon's 228 Farm and Household Necessities. No capital required. Experience not needed. We teach you everything—Send the Coupon.

No Money Needed

Without a penny of investment from you, the McConnon Plan will give you a sound steady business, with all the freedom, money and happiness that goes with it. By this plan we will credit you, so that you can sell on time—like a big store. Your business belongs to you, and gets bigger every day. Just show us that you are honest and reliable—then step into BIG MONEY.

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Investigate: send for all facts about this Plan. Learn how Kaletowski, in Wis., Linton in Ala., Everett in Miss., Shook in Iowa, and thousands of others found success. What they did, YOU CAN. Get the facts! Send Coupon!

McConnon & Company, Desk 2611, Winona, Minn.

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To ....

Address ....

City ....State ....

HEATING PLANT

Complete for 6-Room House $175

INCLUDING 6 radiators, large steam boiler, pipe, fittings, valves, air valves and asbestos cement. Freight prepaid.

Our "Royal" Bathroom Outfit

Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin. Complete with All Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials..... $57.50

WE PAY THE FREIGHT ON EVERYTHING

Write for FREE Catalog 90

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34 St., New York

Cal. .30-.45 Six-Shot

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Why pay more? In fine used condition, guaranteed for one year. Send for Free 50 page catalog of money saving values: Guns, Ammunition, Cutlery, Sports and Gov't goods. Outfitters for 50 years to leading Military and Society organizations. Satisfied customers all over the world. Terms cash. No C.O.D.

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—Get More Money—
Skunk, Muskrat, Coon, Mink, Opossum, Fox, Weasel, Wolf.
Be sure of best prices.
Write for price list now.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
Famous Among Trappers for 20 Years
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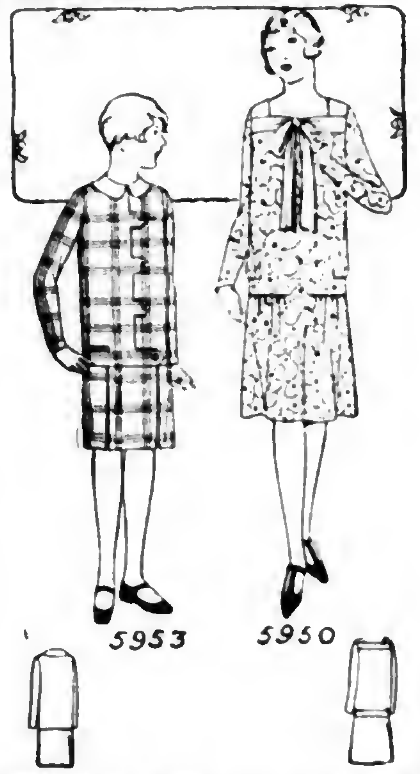
ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Youth Demands Smartness

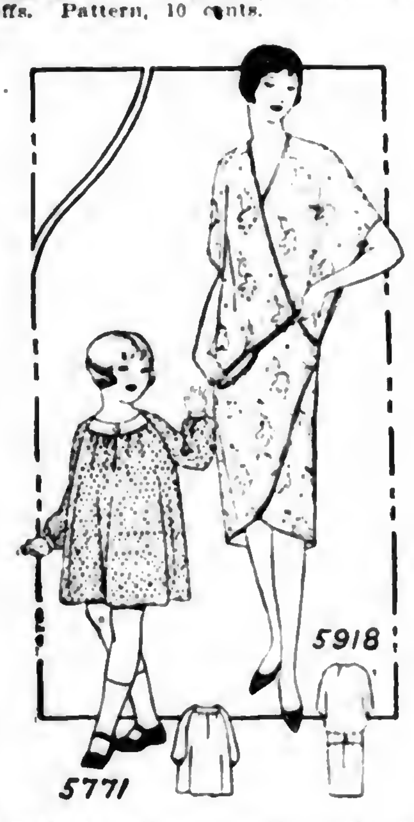
Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5953.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size will requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material. To face the collar with contrasting material will require ¼ yard 18 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.



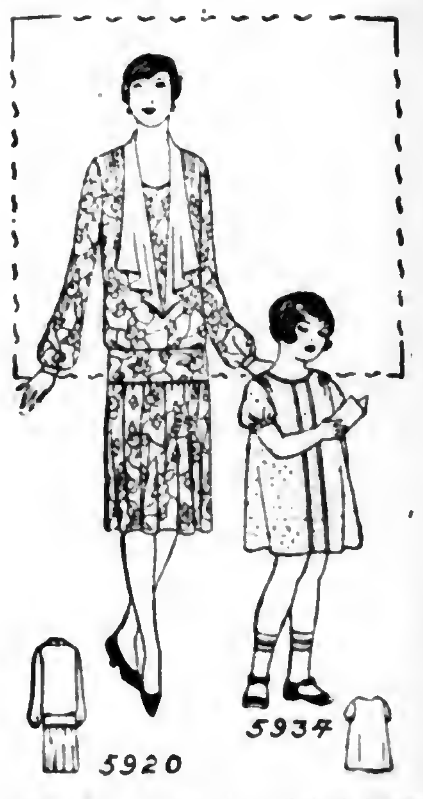
5950.—Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for yoke and yoke band portions. Pattern, 10 cents.

5771.—Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size will require 1⅛ yard of 32-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on yoke bands and cuffs. Pattern, 10 cents.



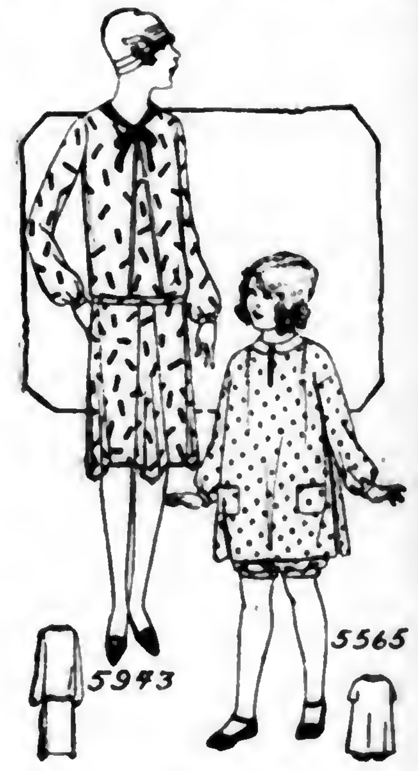
5918.—Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material; 8¾ yards of bias binding are required to trim as illustrated. Pattern, 10 cents.

5920.—Six sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 1⅛ yard of 36-inch lining for the underbody, and 4½ yards of 32-inch material with 1¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar and cuffs. Pattern, 10 cents.



5934.—Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size will require 1⅜ yard of 40-inch material. To trim as illustrated will require 1⅜ yard of braid or narrow binding. Pattern, 10 cents.

5943.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size will require 1⅛ yard of 32-inch lining and 3 yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for collar facing. Pattern, 10 cents.



5565.—Four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size will require 3½ yards of 32-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar and for band cuffs. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

Country Joys Are Best

I HAVE been a reader of Pennsylvania Farmer for many years. We are farmers, and I am glad of it. Here we are in one of the loveliest farm valleys in western Pennsylvania. Our farm has been in the family for three generations, and the old farm house has but a story and a half with the kitchen built on. The huge cross beams are brown with age, but still in fine condition.

This glorious autumn morning has been filled with the usual tasks, but I have taken time between chores of washing dishes, sweeping and dusting, to step into the beautiful out-of-doors. A wonderful mist has rolled up from the river and even now at nine-thirty the sun is obscured. In the distance I hear the call of crows busy in some corn field. The hum of the potato digger comes to me across the fields. I pause again and hear birds discussing their journey to the sunny South. The sun is now breaking thru the mist, and I am reminded of that grand old hymn, "When the mists have rolled away."

We country folks surely have our share of blessings and I would not trade my lot for city life even if each year does seem to bring an added struggle with nature. The joy and beauty of the farm, the country's many charms are richer in blessing than the city's advantages.—M.A.M.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

IF WE do not take a day off now and then when we need it, the time will come when we will have to take a vacation lasting many a day, whether we need it or not.

Down in our barn we have an old oxbow. The time was when the stick of which that bow was made was as straight as an arrow. Then somebody wanted an oxbow and he cut that little bit of a sapling, bent it around in the right shape and there it has stayed ever since, till it is as dry as a bone, and there is not an ox nor a horse anywhere that could straighten it out. It might be broken, but it never could be unbent.

Let Us Relax Now and Then

I know a farmer who is just that way. He worked hard and he never took time to look up and breathe and see what the world looked like. He was saving and accumulated some money. But the day came when his vacation began, and it is going to last as long as he lasts, but not one single minute will he know what real peace of mind is, for his mind is gone, broken down, and I know nothing more terrible than to have a broken mind in a broken body. If that man had only begun years ago to let go once in a while and change the drift of his thought, then he might have kept on living and enjoying his farm and the good things of life till he was an old man.

But let us not forget that we need to begin early to relax now and then. If we do not, it may be we will lose our power of enjoyment, so that our vacation days will be only an aggravation, bringing us nothing of good.

Our Minds May Become Warped

There is such a thing as letting our minds get so warped that nothing on earth can straighten them. The farm is a beautiful place to live; I know of none more so. There is something about our work that is very fascinating. To step out over the sweet-smelling earth with a sack of grain and scatter it broadcast, thinking away on to the days when the seed will come back to us a thousand fold; and then to watch it grow, first the thin, narrow blade and then stretching up into stalk and finally into ripened kernels—oh, what a mystery it is! It is fine to think of the expansion of a business project and we enjoy it; and yet, the things that take place on the farm year by year are far more so.

But if we get so "bound up" in our work that we think of it day and night, year after year, by and by nothing else will have any charm for us, and even the work we loved so much at first will grow to be a back-breaking and a heart-breaking burden.

Take a Day of Rest

And here is the lesson of the oxbow. As we go along it stands us in hand to unbend once in a while, if only a day or two at a time. Yes, each day as it passes may bring us opportunity to let the tired muscles and nerves rest. We have so many fine books, papers and magazines in our day! Music is in almost every farm home. The radio is fast taking its place in the life of the farm. A little while given to these as we pass along will make life happier and add to the length of our days.

Some men take no day of rest at all. The week hurries on and finds them delving in life's ordinary cares. No rest even on one day of the week. There can be no greater mistake. Stop when the Sabbath day comes, men of the farm! Unbend. Think of good things. Relax. Look up to God and heaven. Enjoy life now, today! Make every day a little bit of a heaven. If you do not, there may be no heaven for you either now or hereafter!

The "keep out" sign - *for mud and cold*

Get this extra protection plus extra wear from pressure-toughened rubber

Look for the RED LINE around the top!

Above: Goodrich Du Bois, all rubber lace Boot.
At Right: Black Zipper
Below: No. 8504

LISTEN in every Wednesday night, Goodrich Radio Hour 9:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, over WEAF and the Red Network.

EXTRA life, more strength, added toughness are pressed into Goodrich Hi-Press Rubber Footwear when it is made. That's why thousands of folks on farms are getting sure protection—and more months of wear—from the Hi-Press brand.

You find this name on boots, gaiters, galoshes, rubbers—all kinds of rubber footwear for use on the farm. And you find big, thick soles of live, springy rubber—strong, honest reinforcements—and real comfort in every pair.

Women can also have Hi-Press protection. On galoshes or stylish light rubbers the name means that extra wear is pressed in the rubber. And ZIPPERS—with the genuine smooth-gliding HOOKLESS FASTENER—also have pressure-toughened soles.

The Hi-Press brand is in such demand that over fifty thousand dealers in towns and cities of every size can supply you.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, *Est. 1870*
Akron, O. *In Canada:* Canadian Goodrich Co., Kitchener, Ont.

Goodrich HI-PRESS *Rubber* Footwear

A PAIR OF BOOTS 10c! SEND COUPON

Boys and Girls—think of the fun you can have with these real rubber Hi-Press Boots 2½ inches high! Send 10c in stamps or coin, we'll mail them postpaid. *Please write plainly or print. Mail to "Boot desk 20," The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.*

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Apollo

Send for "BETTER BUILDINGS"

Full Weight, Galvanized—assures economy, utility and endurance!

And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel RUST-RESISTING Galvanized
Roofing and Siding

For lasting service and fire protection use metal roofing and siding—adapted to both rural and city properties.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper for rust-resistance) gives maximum wear and satisfaction. Sold by leading metal merchants. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is likewise unexcelled for Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings.

Use APOLLO-KEYSTONE Quality for roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, grain bins, tanks, culverts, flumes, and all sheet metal uses.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The One-Profit WITTE Log and Tree Saw

LOW PRICE EASY TERMS

COMPLETE OUTFITS—everything you need for working in timber. Saws 15 to 40 cords a day! Change to tree saw in 2 minutes.

FREE Simply send name for NEW CATALOGUE, new Lower Prices and offers. 3 Hours Shipping Service.

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PAPEC FEED GRINDER

Hammer Type

Finer Quality—More Capacity—Feeds Itself
GRINDS ALL GRAINS, ROUGHAGES, ETC.

BUILT to Papec standards—for Papec guaranteed performance. Amazing, ASTOUNDING new features: automatic feed control—finer QUALITY grinding—unusual capacity—low speed design for tractor use—attractive price.

Customers Delighted—Demonstrations Excel Claims

"Saved me $100 first month grinding alfalfa for 125 hogs"—"rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors"—"capacity double my burr mill, feed much finer." Sure death to corn borers. Our demonstrations prove our every claim. Ask for folder No. 20 and prices. Tell us the kind of grinding desired; we'll send sample.

Papec Machine Co. 178 Main Street Shortsville, New York

The Name Guarantees The Quality!

Get Our Big **CATALOG-FREE**

Make Money—Save Time. Write at once for the biggest and best catalog we have ever issued—84 pages—over 160 fine illustrations. Pictures and describes complete line of woodworking machinery, farm implements and many other time and labor saving devices for farm use.

All kinds of saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers, Ford and Fordson attachments, etc., for your own place and in neighborhood jobbing and contracting.

Every item backed by our famous $10,000 bond, money-back guarantee. Write today.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
BOX 26 BELLEVILLE, PA.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

All Will Want to Try This

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—As I promised you, I'm publishing a list of the Forum friends who attended our Make Believe Party. You'll find on the page, too, a list of the prize winners.

Now we're going to have a Treasure Hunt. This will be slightly different from your last Treasure Hunt but I'm sure you'll have just as much fun as you did the last time you went scampering thru Pennsylvania Farmer.

The ten sentences listed below are hidden away somewhere in the advertisements appearing in this week's issue. Just as soon as you find the hiding place of these sentences write and tell me where you found them. Tell me the name of the advertisement in which the sentence is hidden and the number of the page on which the advertisement appears. Some of the sentences may be standing boldly in front of you but to find most of them you'll have to play a real game of hide and seek.

All contest papers must be postmarked not later than November 19. Address your letters to the Forum Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. I mustn't forget the prizes. There will be **six prizes awarded**—three for Forum friends over twelve and three for those twelve and under. And, you mustn't forget the closing date of the Treasure Hunt, November 19.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

1.—They have had too much experience with the oil itself.
2.—The College Feed Conference Board is composed of dairy feeding specialists of nineteen state colleges of agriculture.
3.—The benefits show in the milk pails—inevitably.
4.—That means more dollars in your pocket.
5.—On galoshes or stylish light rubbers the name means that extra wear is pressed in the rubber.
6.—And even the children should know it as a storehouse of wonderful things that they want and perhaps can have as an extra reward for efforts in school or home.
7.—The trim-shaped leg prevents the foot from slipping up and down.
8.—Give it a thirty-day trial and if not entirely satisfied, we will pay the return freight.
9.—Get the benefit of their experience—it won't cost you a nickel.
10.—For all stock—dry stock, horses, sheep, swine and steers it is unexcelled.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Friends:—I am sending a cake recipe.

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg
½ cup milk
1¾ cup flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Cream shortening, add sugar, then egg yolk, mix well. Add alternately a little at a time, the milk and the flour which has been sifted with the baking powder and cinnamon. Fold in the egg white beaten stiff. Bake in greased loaf pan from 35 to 45 minutes.—Faye Schuyler, thirteen, Montour County, Pa.

THELMA L. MILLER, (X), Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I have a little black cat for a pet. He plays all the time. It seems as if he never gets tired. Here are some riddles:

1. What coin is a fowl?
2. How are bread and sun alike?
3. What has a head and beard and no body?
4. Why does a railroad official cut a hole in your ticket?
5. Why is there water in a watermelon?

I hope you all like to answer riddles as well as I do. I wish the Forum page great success.—Jennie V. Nace, York County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—Rap a tap, tap; may I come in? Hello, everybody! What, you all sitting around the fire? Well, I will have to admit it is chilly this morning. We had a frost last night. It won't be long until the leaves on the trees will be turning golden yellow and red and the children and young folks will be scampering out to the nut trees with buckets and bags to gather nuts. Be sure you leave a few for the squirrels so they will have something to eat when the ground is covered with snow.

Then some morning we will peep out the window and find the ground covered with snow. Then out will come old Dobbin and the sleigh and sleds and we will all go for a ride ending at some farmhouse eight or ten miles away where we will be greeted by a nice warm fire and spend the evening roasting nuts and popping corn and playing games.

I expect most of the folks are going to school now. I am not at present as I have just got home from the hospital where I was operated on. I hope none of you had to miss school on account of sickness.

Well, potato growers, I think it is about time for you to get busy and tell about your work. We have about an acre of potatoes this year. I think it won't be long until we will be getting busy digging them.

Well, as I am an unexpected caller, I will bid you good-day hoping to see some Washington County letters on the page soon.—Ruth Weir, (X), Washington County, Pa.

Prize Winners

MOST ORIGINAL—Agnes Risinger, (X), Indiana County—Turnabout.
MOST POPULAR—Irene Kohler, (X), Bucks County—Dutch Girl.
FUNNIEST—Millie Kelso, (X), Jefferson County—Owl.

Dear Forum Editor:—I received your membership pin and thank you very much for it. Nigger and Tabby are not grown-up cats yet. We have two more little kittens, Tommy and Tinker.

I am ten years old and in the sixth grade at school.—Jane C. Bair, (X), Perry County, Pa.

BROTHER AND TEDDY
Margaret Morrison, Warren County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—Is there still a vacant seat in your circle? I would like to become a member of the Y. P. F.

I do not see many letters from Lebanon County. Wake up boys and girls from Lebanon County.

I live on a farm with my aunt and uncle. How many other Forum members and friends live on a farm? My birthday is September 3rd. Have I a twin? We have four large cats and five small cats. The kittens are very cute. Every evening Tabby will go along with me to fetch the cows. Tabby and I often play ball, tag and hide-and-go-seek. If she finds me she goes and taps the pump which nearly always is "base."—Blanche Layser, eleven (X), Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I am sending you some riddles.

1. What goes down the hill with its tongue hanging out?
2. Why does a chimney smoke?
3. What is black and white and read all over?
4. How many sticks go in a crow's nest?—Edna G. Huegel, eleven, Schuylkill County, Pa.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—There's an old, well-known rhyme jumbled up in this week's puzzle and I believe most of you will be able to straighten out the words so that they make sense. Some of you answer the puzzles each week, you tell me, and quite a number of you send your answers in almost every week. Maybe you would like to tell me which puzzles you like best or what kind you would like to have. I will be glad to hear about what you like, tho of course, we may not be able to have everybody's favorite right away.

When you have found the answer to this week's puzzle, send it to me on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by November 19th. Please tell me your name, your post office address, the name of your county, when your birthday comes and how old you are. The prizes go to the children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Old her poor the cupboard none
Mother get dog there was had
Hubbard to a got bare dog
went cupboard bone she and poor
to the but when so the

The answer to the puzzle in the issue of October 22 (the one about what Lucy weighed) is: CANDY

The prize winners are: Ruth Allio, age 10, Tylersville, Pa.; Annie Y. Bready, age 12, Hatboro, Pa.; Ruth E. Downing, age 7, Tully, N. Y.; John W. Frye, age 12, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; Walter Hibbard, age 9, Campbell, N. Y.; Minnie Kramer, age 9, Allentown, N. J.; Edgar McFarland, age 9, Rossister, Pa.; Betty Matthews, age 9, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; Everett Murphy, age 10, Blackwood, N. J.; Frank Volz, age 10, Philadelphia, Pa.

Those Who Attended Our Make Believe Party

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford County, Roberta Snyder (X), Spirit of Hallowe'en. **Bucks County,** Irene Kohler (X), Dutch Girl. Marion Ford, Little Girl. **Cameron County,** Eleanor Goss, Old Maid. **Chester County,** Mildred Russell, Laundress; Pearl Griffith (X), Corn Stalk; Clarabelle Chambers, (X), Old Woman. **Clarion County,** Leola Elder, Ghost. **Clearfield County,** Lorner Baughman (X), Country Lass. **Crawford County,** Charles Grinnell (X), Ghost; Anna Grinnell (X), Devil. **Elk County,** Theodora Grunthaner (X), Devil. **Fayette County,** Ethel Richards (X), Devil. **Indiana County,** Agnes Risinger (X), Turnabout; Martha D. Thomas (X), Old Fashioned Girl.

Answers to riddles submitted by Gertrude D. Bogar, Salem County, N. J.
1. When he has blinds on.
2. A bald head.
3. A little before Eve.
4. A skating pond.

Jefferson County, Millie Kelso (X), Owl; Mary E. Kellar (X), Autumn; Virginia Wineberg, Pig. **Juniata County,** Alenna Rhine (X), Autumn Elf; Grace Varner (X), Negro; Martha J. Gilson, Old Man. **Lancaster County,** Ethel Mumma (X), Sailor Lass; Edith B. Rohrer, Old Woman, Verna E. Herr (X), Clown, Frances Weaver (X), Jiggs; Sadie Herr (X), Negro. **Lebanon County,** Myrle Light (X), Witch. **Lehigh County,** Verna M. Bittner (X), Carnival Girl; Muriel G. Kratzer, Spanish Girl. **Luzerne County,** Harriet Marcy, Spanish Girl; Geraldine Cornell, Bride. **Lycoming County,** Catherine Lorson, Negro; Inez Bower (X), Pumpkin.

Mifflin County, Hazel Huffman, Hobo; Dorothy Huffman, Flapper; Milton S. Huffman, Santa Claus. **Monroe County,** Lulu Shotwell, Tramp. **Montgomery County,** Pearl Asthelmer (X), Southern Mammy. **Schuylkill County,** Ruth Kriner (X), Tramp. **Somerset County,** Helen Ott, Negro. **Sullivan County,** Ruth Huffmaster, Negro; Ruth Gibbs, Negro; Vernie M. Peterman (X), Negro. **Susquehanna County,** Gertrude Kiefer, Negro. **Washington County,** Mary Thomas (X), Elf. **Wayne County,** Peter Spewak (X), Tramp. **Westmoreland County,** Malvene Martz (X), Devil; Bernice Rupert (X), Flapper; Earle F. Bolton (X), Clown; Mary Bortz (X), Monkey. **York County,** Catharine Shearer, Clown; Helen Ort, Witch; Frances Shearer, Cinderella.

NEW JERSEY

Mercer County, Alice Rosso (X), Corn Shock.

NEW YORK

Sullivan County, Ethel Ehrle, Cross Word Puzzle. **Ulster County,** Elizabeth Walker, Witch.

DELAWARE

New Castle County, Edna Bartsch, Monkey; Myrtle Bartsch, Witch.

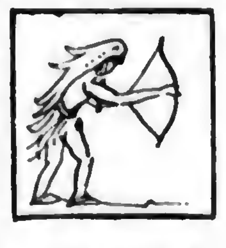
MARYLAND

Caroline County, Dorotha Jones, Indian; Lucy Jones, Clown. **Worcester County,** Hilda Bounds (X), Ghost.

The following contest letters were received but no addresses given. Nellie McLaughlin, Clown. Erma Kline, Indian. No name, Farmer Boy.

Wouldn't It Be Fun?

ON PAGE 16 of last week's issue there was a picture of a Colonial History Quilt, made by outlining figures stamped on squares of white muslin or other cloth. Perhaps you would like to make one for a Christmas gift or for yourself. Wouldn't it be fun? You will know and love the characters on this quilt because they tell the story of our country in its early days. Each of the twenty blocks is eight inches square and comes on a hot-iron transfer pattern by which you can stamp the design on a square of material. After you have stamped the design, embroider it with outline stitch, then set the twenty blocks together as pictured last week.



The twenty hot-iron transfer patterns, in one package, with complete instructions for making, will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of fifty cents. Address orders to Editorial Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Dr. Chevalier Jackson, of Philadelphia, the famous surgeon who originated the method of removing foreign bodies from the lungs by means of the bronchoscope. Patients come to him from all parts of the world. On October 23, Dr. Jackson was decorated by France with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.
2.—Governor Fisher, of Pennsylvania, speaking at the unveiling of the Meade Memorial in Washington on October 19th.
3.—A unique loud speaker for a radio set has been constructed by a Bloomington, Illinois, doctor. He used a model of the ship commanded by Columbus, the center sail being the amplifier and the inverted sail the loud speaker.
4.—An ambulance plane which rushes aid to the sick and injured in out of the way places or carries them to San Antonio for treatment is working in South Texas.
5.—The only woman mail carrier, Miss Jessie McCaa, is one of five carriers serving the country near Franklinville, N. Y.
6.—Dorothy and Jean Seavey with a huge mushroom which was found near Chicago recently.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

Continued from last week

By A. E. DEWAR

WITH that they all went in again and I, who had left the wagon and team in other hands, feared this was the last I was to hear. But I reckoned without Jennings. He came slouching across the yard shortly and beckoned me to him.

"Let's go over and sit in the shade and yarn a bit," he invited. I followed him to the east side of the farthest wing. There we sat down but for several minutes Jennings did not say a word. Then I heard from within the clatter of stools being pulled over a puncheon floor, and a man's voice, Hunter's, I think, began to speak. I could hear the words quite distinctly.

"Let's get out," I said in a whisper to Jennings. "We can overhear what they're saying."

The trapper winked at me. "I move for nobody," he asserted. "If they don't want us to hear, let 'em move."

This was what he had been after all along. I felt some compunction at eavesdropping, but after a minute my curiosity got the better of me and I settled back to listen.

Hunter was saying that Regulators from all over the back country were massing some miles to the east. Two thousand were in camp and more on the road.

"The governor will soon see that he dare not fight all western North Carolina." It was Husband speaking. "A few days more and we shall have four thousand to meet him. He will weaken as he did this winter when you began your march to Newbern."

Carnes broke in and his voice had a sarcastic edge to it.

"Of that two thousand, how many are armed?" he asked.

No one knew. There was some guessing. One-fourth to one-third. One voice, unknown to me, declared that many had been warned to leave their rifles at home. This was to be a peaceful mass meeting, not a battle.

"Whose doing was that?" came an angry voice. "There is blood on the hands of the men who send unarmed farmers to meet Tryon."

Jennings nudged me. "John Gillespie," he murmured. "If they listen to him—"

THERE was a clamor of argument within. Husband's side had plenty of support. They would overawe the governor with numbers. No fighting. Let them go barehanded to the meeting. There was even some bitter criticism of the blowing up of Waddell's powder, lest that make a peaceful settlement impossible.

"Frohawk and Rutherford were ready to quit. They knuckled under to us last month. Let them talk to the governor."

True enough, the sheriff of Rowan had agreed to make restitution of fees unlawfully collected. But when was that restitution to be made? May 3rd. To be sure, and this was May 13th.

"Tryon barred Frohawk from the muster because he promised us too much," someone contributed.

White broke in. "Tryon has over a thousand men now. If Waddell had joined him and gathered a militia on the way, he would have nearer two thousand. Is that what you want? Shall we send that wagon of powder back to General Waddell with our compliments?"

Hunter spoke again. "We have invited Mr. Carnes to give us his views. I suggest that we listen to him now."

There was a moment's silence.

"'ISSACHER is a strong ass, crouching between two burdens. And he saw that rest was good, and the land, that it was pleasant; and he bowed his shoulder to bear and became a servant to tribute.' This is my text," Carnes began, and his tones were loaded with irony. "I learned it from you, Mr. Husband, but I did not think to find that Issacher is such an ass as you seem to want to make him.

"Tryon will fight. Send him men to propose a peaceful settlement and he will imprison or hang them. Meet him in a peaceful demonstration and he will answer with grapeshot. You have only the choice between outlawry and rebellion. I speak particularly to the men in this room. If you try to make your peace with Tryon, you will be tried by a dummy court and hanged. If you fight, you will be outlawed and the price of 100 pounds and more put on your heads."

"Then we are doomed either way," someone put in.

"You are doomed, indeed, unless you fight and win. Therefore, I say, the only thing to do is to strike and strike hard. Organize your men into companies; scour the country for arms; fall back before the governor until you are equipped; and then see that Tryon conquers no more than six feet of Orange County soil."

There was a silence at this, and then a confused murmur. It seemed that Carnes stood alone. No others were ready for a step so violent.

"Fighting is out of the question," one offered finally. "The governor has cannon. What can we do against artillery?"

"Pick off the gunners and spike the guns," said Carnes shortly. "Bushwhack the rest until they break and then chase them back to Newbern. Kill fifty and they will waver; kill one hundred and they will run."

But the militia were not enemies, some protested. They were good men of the colony, but with the wool pulled over their eyes. A parley would show them how just the Regulator's cause was. They would prevail on the governor to retreat, just as Waddell's men had prevailed on him.

I heard a stool shoved back and then Carnes' voice.

"I am thru with you," he cried. "Go to destruction your own way."

The door banged behind him.

I jumped up and hurried to the front door. Carnes came out. He looked sick and white under his angry flush. His eyes were feverish.

"We're licked." His tone was that of a man who had shot his bolt and was done. "Those donkeys in there will run their heads—and ours too—into a noose. Find a blanket for me. I want to lie down."

I ran off to find one and went plump into a tall man who was haranguing a group of three or four in the center of the yard. He grabbed me with one hand, and held me kicking, while he finished his sentence.

"Chastisement may be in order," said this man mournfully and groaning a little, for I had kicked him sharply on the shins. "Be not in too much haste to listen to the words— Upon my body, it is the lad from Philadelphia."

Then I got a good look at him for the first time and gasped too.

"Zion Alexander," I marvelled. "I thought you over the mountains."

He nodded. "Over the mountains and back again. And with me one who will lead us out of captivity. I have found a Moses, if not a Joshua. Come with me."

I WAS curious enough to follow, tho it would have made no difference if I had objected for Alexander kept an iron and imperative grip on my arm. We came out to the road and found a young fellow, only a few years past my own age, talking with two farmers. He was of medium height, with fine dark eyes, and a sobriety of demeanor that made him seem much older than he was. His buckskin garments were dirty and well worn; he himself was trained down like a greyhound with hardly a pound of fat on him.

He greeted Alexander with an indulgent smile, and nodded when he named me. My uncle's name was familiar, it seemed.

"Robertson, James Robertson is my name," he added, "altho my friend here insists on calling me by some name out of the Old Testament. Sometimes it is Moses, when I am in good favor, but at other times I am given titles of somewhat less repute.

"Yes, I have been over in the Holston Valley and am going back. Fine country, good farm land, and good hunting. No sheriffs to bother and the Cherokees seem friendly. I want twenty families to go with me, and have twelve. Are you and your uncle interested?"

I said I had not seen my uncle for some time, and added that he would be likely to stay to the end of the struggle between the Regulators and the governor. At this Robertson frowned and was silent a moment.

"This is not the time for warnings, perhaps," he ventured. "Yet I think we are overmastered here. We would do better to let the governor have his way for once, and move the back country folks over the mountains. North Carolina writs do not run there and"—his face hardened—"I doubt if they ever will."

"I pointed to Husband's well tilled farm. Robertson caught my meaning and nodded.

"Perhaps not by choice," he admitted. "Yet if they are forced to leave, it may be different. I leave soon. If things do not go well here, you may do worse than to follow."

He spoke a final word to the other two men, mounted his horse and rode on. Alexander looked after him and shook his head.

"The lad is right," he admitted. "Yet I feel it laid upon me to stay first and strike a blow against the Philistines, even tho it be with no more than the jawbone of an ass."

"Take Husband," said a familiar voice. Carnes was standing behind me.

ALEXANDER looked at him and then, without speaking, ran his hands over Carnes' face.

"Can you ride?" he asked.

Of course he could, Carnes answered with an oath. Ride or fight—fight any long-faced psalm-singer in the country. He staggered a little as he said it.

Alexander paid no attention to his words, but turned to me.

"This man is mightily sick," he warned. "Get horses at once and take him,—let me see—yes, to Dr. Caldwell. Straight east and ask at the first turn. Everyone knows him."

Carnes protested, but his protest had little conviction. Presently I had him mounted and was going with him, at an easy trot, down the lane. We looked back. There were more men coming up to the house, but no sign of the leaders. The council was still holding.

On the road we passed knot after knot of marching men some on horseback and a few on foot. Only a small number had arms. Carnes shook his head at that. They directed us well, however, and we came after what was a fairly easy ride for me down the road south from Martinsville. There at a crossing we waited for another rider.

"Dr. Caldwell—certainly. Just a quarter of a mile east. You can see the house from here."

It was a double cabin house with the usual outbuildings around it. I dismounted and ran up to the door. A tall, strongly built man opened it. He was over six feet and in spite of his fifty years—for so I guessed his age—looked fit for any sort of a boot.

"Dr. Caldwell?" I asked. He nodded.

"We need your help," I said and went back to Carnes. The doctor followed.

Carnes, swearing feebly, slid off his horse. The doctor gave a somewhat ironic glance at me.

"I am both a doctor of divinity and of medicine," he declared. "In which capacity can I serve you?"

I explained briefly. Together we helped Carnes into the house. A bed was found for him and the doctor went to work to dress his wound again. After that he followed me out of the room and shut the door.

"He must stay quiet for a couple of days at least," he told me. "The wound is nothing, but exposure and lack of care have aggravated it. We can take care of him here. How did he come by it, if it is a proper question to ask?"

I told him and he nodded. "One of the Black Boys, eh?" he commented. "I rather guessed as much. That was a bad business."

I was not so sure. Waddell was stopped from aiding Tryon. It might mean victory to the Regulators.

The doctor shook his head. "Violence will do no good now. We cannot have half the colony fighting the other half. Some day soon we shall all be working together and then nothing can save governors like this one. But now—well, I shall try to see the governor soon. Perhaps something can be done yet. I fear not, tho. There are too many unreasonable men on both sides."

I slept that night on a bunk beside Carnes, and tossed and rolled almost as much as he. Again I wondered what I was doing in this conflict. A battle, or a massacre was imminent. I might put myself in the way of capture and then there would be little hope for me. And at bottom, why should I care what happened to these backwoodsmen, so my own skin was safe? I went to sleep, with the problem no nearer settled than it had been.

Early in the morning there came the sound of hammering on the door. Sleepy-eyed I rolled out to find Dr. Caldwell dressed and unbarring the door. I heard the hoarse tones of a man outside and then the drumming hoof beats of a horse dying away in the distance.

Caldwell came back. His air was serious.

"I am riding east at once," he declared. "Your friend will do very well if he keeps quiet. Do you see to it."

I asked him what had happened.

"The worst, perhaps," he answered gloomily. "Governor Tryon marched yesterday. He camped on the Alamance last night."

"How far is he?" I asked.

"Only a few miles. If they come on again today, they may be in the dooryard here by afternoon."

"But the Regulators are between," I protested.

He gave me an enigmatic look and went out. Carnes sat up in bed.

"Bring me my boots," he cried hoarsely, "and get my horse saddled. We'll show them some fighting before they get this far."

TO MY protests Carnes paid no heed. Indeed it may be doubted if he heard them. He was sitting up on the edge of his bed, and shaking his head like a man who had just been over his depth in water and has not yet got the water out of his ears.

"You can't sit a horse," I told him again, and he only grunted something unintelligently in answer. For a moment he sat still, knitting his brows, and then, with the air of a man attempting a difficult and almost impossible feat, he got to his feet and stood balancing himself for a minute. His clothes were piled in the corner. On them he fixed his eyes and took one hesitating step forward, then another, and in the next second, before I could reach him, he had plunged forward to the floor and lay still.

I called and Jim, Dr. Caldwell's big black Negro servant, came ambling in. The doctor had already ridden off. Together we lifted Carnes back into bed. To Mrs. Caldwell I suggested that if Carnes made another attempt to start out, she should tell him I had gone out for news and he was to await my return. If that failed, Jim could hide his clothes and forcibly keep him inside.

Jim brought my horse out and I started down the road east. There were more men on the road this morning. Two miles out I found Dr. Caldwell halted and talking with one group. He broke away as I came up and I spurred up to ride with him.

Of the Regulation he would not talk at first. He did converse about other matters, however, principally of his own experiences in the province. Among other things, he told of how he came to be a doctor of medicine.

"In the early days fifteen or twenty years ago, if a man in this country got sick, he died or got well of his own accord. Now he gets a little help—one way or the other." The doctor had a cold humor that flavored his talk with irony. "When the Moravians first came south, one of them was a doctor of sorts and folks used to go a hundred miles to be treated."

FINALLY it happened that a young surgean, with his training newly finished, decided to set up practice in Orange County. He boarded at Caldwell's and after only a short stay, sickened and died in spite of his own skill. His effects were sold, and Dr. Caldwell bought the medical books and equipment.

"It was my third calling," said he. "I was a carpenter as a young man, and perhaps since I started studying late, the habit of studying still clings. So I spent my spare time over his books and finally learned enough to be of some help to sick folks around. That is, I can set broken bones, and probe for bullets and give doses for malaria."

He paused and looked at me keenly.

"What are you doing here? Looking for more powder to blow up?"

I shook my head. "I am looking for my uncle. He will be at the muster or will send word. He is too strong a Regulator to bide at home on a day like this."

"And you?"

"This is not my quarrel. I had promised to help get the powder safe to Hunter. That is done. Now I owe nothing to anyone."

Dr. Caldwell raised his eyebrows. "To no one?"

There came back to me in that instant the picture of four rifle muzzles facing me in the dusk. My hand clenched.

"To Colonel Fanning, perhaps. And to him only an ounce or two of lead."

Caldwell shook his head. "That is hardly the spirit of a Christian—or of a neutral," he observed dryly. "You had best go back before you involve yourself in another folly."

"I am going on," I declared hotly and would have put spurs to my mount to draw ahead. Caldwell laid a hand on my bridle.

"Look you," he said sternly, "I am going to get two or three Regulators to join me in a meeting with the governor. We may get peace and what we desire. Yet all we do may be wrecked by the crazy action of some young hot head. Keep that in mind. A shot fired too soon may bring on a battle and make the man who fires it the murderer of a hundred men. Do not be that man."

He rode off and I, after staring after him a moment, went on more slowly. The truth of his words was apparent. I told myself again that I would find my uncle and take no part else. Yet for all that, I took the pistol from my belt, looked it over, recharged it and took care to see the flint was tight.

I had been riding thru groups of men all morning and now came to a space, set about with oak and hickory groves, where wayfarers overflowed the highway and made small knots scattered among the trees. There were campfires here and there, and I thought for a moment these were men just getting a late start to the muster. But presently I found that altho men were shifting back and forth from group to group, the movement forward had stopped. At length it was borne in on me that I had reached the camp and muster-ground of the Regulators.

Never was a camp less military in appearance. Men from different neighborhoods had come together, found a camping spot and settled down to wait. There was no order. Men wrangled over sites for camps. In search of good places to cook and sleep, some wandered farther back in the woods so that the thousand or more on the ground were spread over a mile or two of woodland.

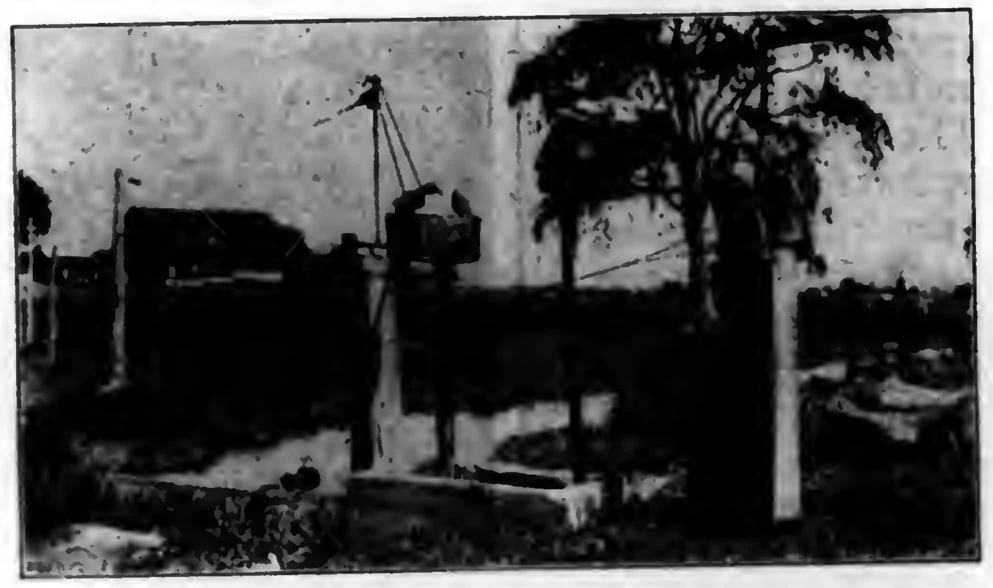
I found a place to tie my horse, dismounted and began to wander around. A group near at hand attracted me. I strolled over.

"Built like a palace," one man was saying, "and cost seventy thousand pounds of money took offen poor fellers like us. And for every pound of taxes that went to the building, the sheriff's stole three. So you see what it cost. Marble and fancy decorations and a writing in some foreign lingo up above the door to tell what a great man Tryon is—I been to Newbern, I tell you, and I seen it."

This was the governor's house at Newbern, I gathered, and thereafter listened with half an ear and watched the men around the speaker. The first thing that struck me was that only two had rifles with them and these, by their dress, were evidently trappers from farther back in the hills. Four of the men had the air of respectable back country farmers, in homespun dress, plain hats and good sturdy shoes. Three were nondescripts as to costume—homespun breeches worn with moccasins, shirt and jacket, with leather leggins, a worn cocked hat with an outfit otherwise entirely of buckskin. One of these men had a bell-mouthed pistol in his belt and all three had knives.

(To be continued next week)

This Furnishes Cheap and Reliable Power



A device constructed beside a stream of water by Joseph Beiler, of Ronks, Pa., to furnish power for well pumping. The power is transmitted through wire cables to two sets of farm buildings about equal distances from the creek. The steel water wheel is securely supported with a concrete base and revolves to operate the cables by the lifting motion of the stone weights.—N. S. G.

His Ailment

Patient—If my wife wants to know what is the matter with me, what shall I say?

Doctor—Oh, just tell her you're suffering from syncopation.

Patient—Syncopation?

Doctor—Yes,—an unsteady movement from bar to bar, you know.

DID YOU EVER HEAR THIS ONE?

Cold Feet

Everything was in readiness for the marriage ceremony, and both groom and best man had arrived at the church in plenty of time. The former, however, was uneasy.

"What's worryin' ye, Tamson?" asked the best man, tiptoeing up the aisle. "Ha'e ye lost the ring?"

The other gazed at his friend's immaculate attire and general air of gay bachelordom. Then he heaved a woeful sigh.

"Na," he answered rather despondently; "the ring's safe enough man, but I've lost ma wild enthusiasm.

A Real Alibi

"Are you positive," asked the attorney of Liza, who was on the witness stand, "that you know where your husband was on the night this crime was committed?"

"Ef Ah didn'," replied the witness firmly, "den Ah busted a good rollin' pin ovah an innercent man's haid, dat's all!"

Getting Credit

Mr. Milligan—If I'll be l'aving security equal to what I take away will yez trust me till next week?

Mr. Sands (the butcher)—Certainly.

Mr. Milligan—Well thin, sell me two av thim hams an' kape wan av thim till I come ag'in.

Against His Code

Blackstone—Why didn't you go to that actor's assistance when you sa he was getting a beating?

Actor's Friend—Not me! He never would forgive me for trying to take his "part!"

Hard Luck!

Thrilled Spinster—Oh! That man rushed right up to me, crushed me to his bosom and tried to kiss me! It's lucky you came along, Mr. Policeman.

Uniformed Man—Yeah. On'y I'm not a policeman. I'm his keeper.

Noting the Difference

"Why did you stop singing in the choir?"

"Because one day I didn't sing and somebody asked me if the organ had been fixed."

Just Like a Woman

She (after a bitter fight)—Well, the only thing left to do is to divide this house in two, you can have one side and I'll take the other.

He—That suits me, what side shall I have?

She—You can have the outside. I'll take the inside.

Knew the Answer

Mother—If you wanted to go skating, why didn't you come and ask me first?

Sammie—'Cause I wanted to go.

Knowit—Well, I showed up the teacher before the whole class today

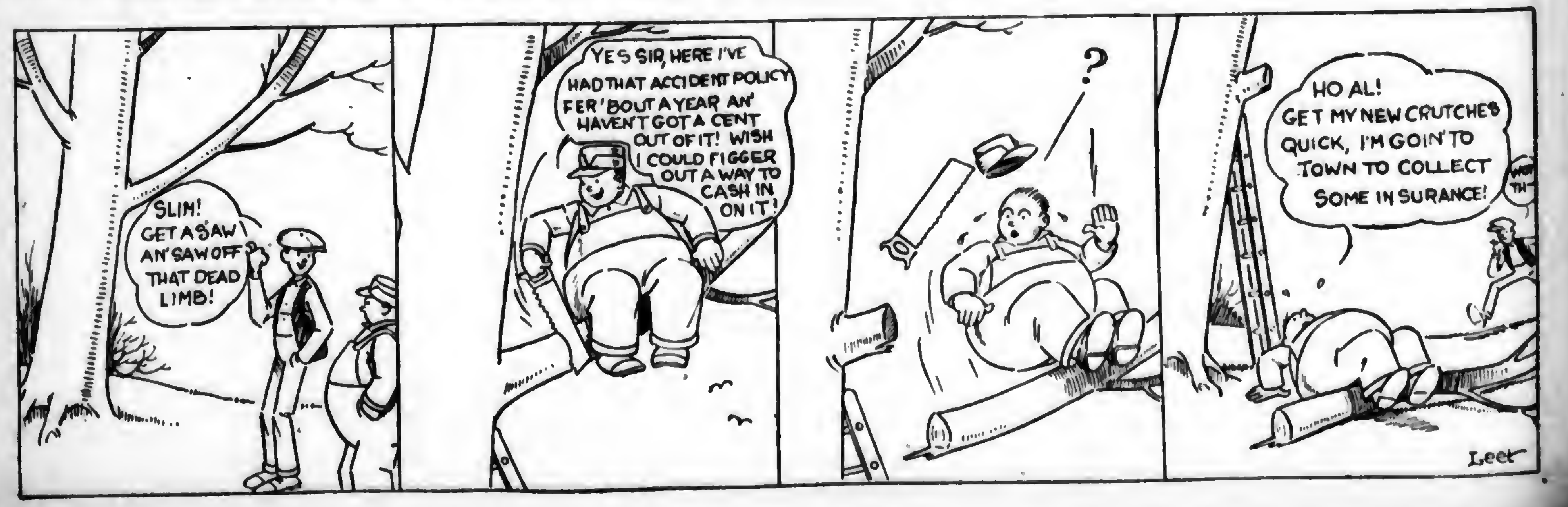
Blowit—How? Wise us up.

Knowit—She asked me for Lincoln's Gettysburg address 'n' I had to tell you he never lived there. Oh, you should have heard the class laugh then.

When Candor Rules

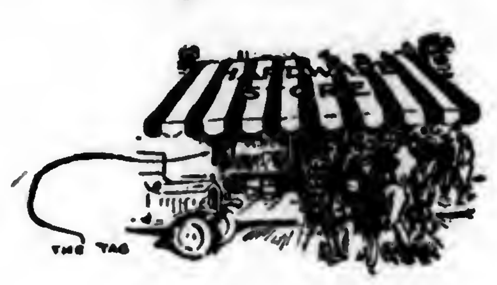
"It often happens," said a doctor, "that a man who is a lunatic is entirely ignorant of the fact." Unless he happens to be married, of course.

Activities of Al Acres: *Quick, Al! The crutches!* : : : : : : By Leet


SLIM! GET A SAW AN' SAW OFF THAT DEAD LIMB!
YES SIR, HERE I'VE HAD THAT ACCIDENT POLICY FER 'BOUT A YEAR AN' HAVEN'T GOT A CENT OUT OF IT! WISH I COULD FIGGER OUT A WAY TO CASH IN ON IT!
?
HO AL! GET MY NEW CRUTCHES QUICK, I'M GOIN' TO TOWN TO COLLECT SOME INSURANCE!
Leet

"tag" stores are farm family stores!

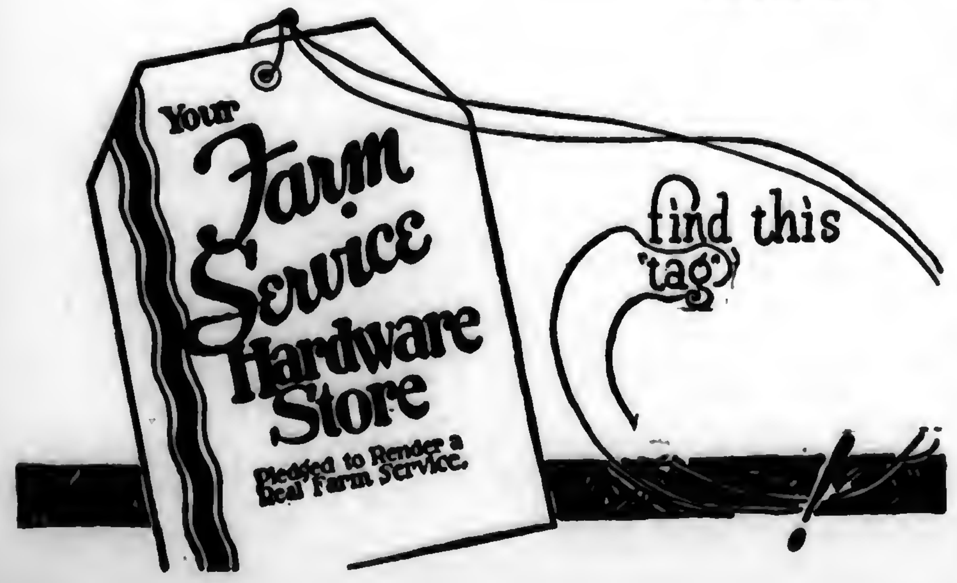
Your
Farm Service Hardware Store



THE "Farm Service" Hardware Store near you is a store for all the family. The tools, supplies and equipment that father wants are there. All the kitchen needs, as well as many other things that are essential to the operating of the farm home, are a part of its stock. And even the children should know it as a storehouse of wonderful things that they want and perhaps can have as an extra reward for efforts in school or home. The "tag" store is one that you should know better. It offers you the opportunity to "see before you buy" to get the utmost value for your money, and its personal, friendly service is of great value to you.

Remember that you are always welcome to go in and look around to compare prices and values and to ask questions. The "tag" in the window is your invitation.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men


Your
Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.
find this "tag"

Machinery Repainted this Winter Is Ready for Spring Work

IT IS not unusual for a farmer, especially in the busy season, to carefully "park" the plow, the harrow, the tractor, or other expensive pieces of farm equipment under a convenient tree. The rain and storms beat down upon it, causing rust and decay, and new equipment is needed before it's time.

There should be ample time during the winter months to rejuvenate this expensive and useful machinery and if the equipment is moved into the barn or under one of the sheds that are usually found on most farms, much of this wear and tear may be repaired.

With the aid of a little steel wool or emery paper the scale and rust may be removed from the metal parts and a coat of good rust inhibitive paint may be applied. The wooden handles or framework may be sand papered smooth and given a coat of good enamel. The moving parts of the mechanism may then be thoroly oiled and lubricated with the result that the equipment will go thru the winter unscathed and will be spick and span for the spring work. The labor involved will not be great and the saving will amply repay any trouble this work involves.

Of course, there may be many little odd jobs inside of the house that may claim attention, such as the painting or refinishing of furniture. For this class of work there are many pleasing stains and varnish stains prepared, and a thrifty farmer or his good wife may very profitably turn their attention to these details. Undoubtedly, your own paint dealer will be glad to tell you what to use and how to use it and the only caution we might add is to be sure that the surface of the article is carefully prepared and cleaned before the work of painting is started.

Here are some other hints that may be helpful.

Be sure, in using paint or enamel, that the mixture is properly stirred and mixed before applying. A little time, care and attention to this will prove a decided advantage in the finished job.

Keep Your Brushes Clean

Apply varnish and enamel in a room where the temperature is seventy-two degrees or up. These materials work best at these temperatures.

In applying the paint, brush each coat out at right angles to, or across the previous coat. If the first coat has been applied with vertical strokes use horizontal strokes for the second, or vice versa.

Keep your brushes clean. If the job is finished, clean the brush out thoroly and store away for future use. If there is a lapse of idle time between the start and finish of the job place the brushes in a pail of water. This will keep the bristles and the paint on them soft.

Perhaps it may be interesting to learn something about the history and chemistry of paint in order to better appreciate the value of this material.

Way back in the dark ages each man made his own paint by hand. He used many things, but out of his experience he finally learned that pure linseed oil and white lead did the job best and gave the greatest satisfaction. This was particularly true of outdoor work.

This sort of crude labor was naturally tiresome and gradually as time went on men began to look for paint that was already prepared. Then came the advent of ready-mixed paint and still, in the case of reliable paint makers, linseed oil and white lead were the chosen materials.

Have Paints for Special Purposes

Gradually as manufacturers learned more about paint, it was found that various kinds of paint were best suited to certain kinds of work and so many newer materials were enlisted in paint making.

Thus today we find many specific kinds of paint for specific purposes, such as paint for roofs, smokestacks, barns, floors, decks, walls, metal, implements, furniture, etc., and each of these paints used in its proper place will be found particularly satisfactory for its specialized purpose.

Expensive machinery parked under a tree soon rusts and decays

In good outdoor house paints, for instance, nothing is used but good pure linseed oil, white lead, zinc oxide and magnesium silicate and a sufficient quantity of dryer to insure proper drying, and this formula is printed on the label of the can. On the other hand, barn paint carries a large percentage of zinc oxide with an especially treated oil vehicle. Roof paint follows the same formula and the coloring pigment is selected especially for its ability to stand up under exposure.

Wall paint for the inside of the home has a different mission to perform and so its formula must differ essentially from that of outside paint. The same holds true of floor paint, varnish, stains, etc. Thus it may be readily seen that the making of paint and varnish is no small job but rather one that calls into play the utmost of skill, experience and chemical research.

In fact, the topic of paint is a gigantic one. Too big to be covered in a few short words. Volumes might be written about it but this one thing is certain—if you are thinking of painting just follow this simple formula and you cannot go wrong:

Seek out a reliable paint dealer who handles a well-known, recognized line of ready-mixed paints. Tell him what you hope to do. Get his expert advice and rely upon it. He will tell you how to paint, when to paint, and what specific kind of paint to use.—S. R. Matlack.

THIS ARTICLE, by Mr. Matlack, is a continuation of his paint story, "Paint Wards Off the Foe—Decay," which appeared in last week's issue. —The Editors.

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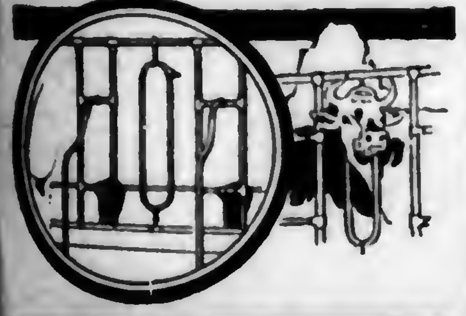

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TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

"Milk Flows Where Alfalfa Grows"

Salem County Sells the Idea to Its Farmers

SALEM COUNTY has modernized the well-known saying, "The Land of Milk and Honey," and has applied it to a local condition,—"The Land of Milk and Alfalfa." Even with the modern slant they have not left out honey, for it is there in the extra dairy profits that they are applying to the purchase of things that are dear and sweet to the heart of the farmer and his family.

To the Board of Agriculture of this live county goes the credit of adopting modern methods of merchandising in selling the idea of more alfalfa to the farmers. By the use of billboards, posters, follow-up letters and the newspapers, they have been able to increase the alfalfa acreage 33 per cent this fall. Salem County now has over 4000 acres of this crop and ranks with the leaders of the state.

About two years ago, while R. O. Vaughn was county agent, the county was flooded with beautiful black and green posters. Hundreds of these signs were tacked up all over the county. Many a roadside tree carried a sign bearing the words, "Milk flows where alfalfa grows." Under which was a big Holstein cow luxuriously pasturing in an alfalfa field with the tender shoots far above her knees.

Signs Appeared Suddenly

These signs were tacked up in scores of business houses, the banks hung them in the windows, the South Jersey Farmers' Exchange carried one in the manager's office, and in the county agent's office, occupying the most prominent position, was this sign: "Milk Flows Where Alfalfa Grows."

This spring, just outside Salem on the farm of James Pettit, there suddenly appeared a big billboard: "Milk Flows Where Alfalfa Grows, Ask Your County Agent." On the other side of town on the farm of Roy Patrick, sprung another sign: "Alfalfa Acres are Money Makers." A third sign appeared on the farm of Bob Newell. A few days ago we followed the trail to the county agent's office and we were told that we were late as 150 odd farmers had already been there to ask about these fine alfalfa fields. This brings us to the point where the final results of a two-year alfalfa advertising campaign were being checked. It took Salem County 15 years to bring its alfalfa acreage up to 2500 acres, but it took only one year to jump it to 4000 acres.

MILK FLOWS WHERE ALFALFA GROWS

Sign on the James Pettit farm

In company with County Agent Long and H. R. Cox, state agronomist, I went over the situation of the part the billboards had played in adding to the alfalfa acreage of the county during 1927.

The placing of the billboards in exceptional fields of fine alfalfa was a practical demonstration of what any farmer in the county could do. It backed up the previous year's campaign of posters and vividly pictured the herds of the dairymen producing milk at lower prices and in increasing amounts.

Following the billboard campaign, news articles in the county papers and cards from the county agent's office, brought in 150 requests for aid in planting the crop. Most of these are plantings on farms where alfalfa had never been grown before. Scores of instances are known where old acreages have been increased without writing to the county agent. The new fields are running from 10 to 15 acres each.

Three Dairymen Testify

Does alfalfa pay the dairymen of Salem County? We will let three of its dairymen speak. Bob Newell, living on the outskirts of Salem, also aided in the billboard campaign. He had a big sign on his fields telling about the crop. County Agent Long tells us that Bob has his barns full of alfalfa hay. In fact, more than he can use before another crop is ready to harvest. He has about 15 head of dairy cattle, several horses and only 15 acres of alfalfa.

We found Jim Pettit at the fair grounds. "I have found," said Mr. Pettit, "that alfalfa hay is making me independent of the feed dealer. Since growing alfalfa I have learned what it is to be out of debt with the feed salesmen." County Agent Long told us on the side that Jim in 1926 led the two Salem County cow testing associations on the lowest cost per quart on milk production and alfalfa made it possibile.

In talking with Roy Patrick we found an enthusiastic alfalfa grower. Mr. Patrick produces tuberculin tested milk for the city of Salem. "We must have a constant supply of milk every day in the year," said Mr. Patrick in reply to our question on the value of alfalfa. "If we find our milk production is going to slip, either thru dry weather, hot days or other causes, we start right in on alfalfa hay and we can increase our milk production in 36 hours by 20 quarts."

As a result of this billboard campaign, the truck farmers in the Pedricktown section are increasing their acreage. These farmers want hay and they want fertility. We learned of one truck grower who has sown an acreage which he plans to cut one year and then set it to asparagus plants.

Adds $400,000 to Hay Crops

Looking at it from the economic side, we jotted down a few figures while talking to these men. The alfalfa crop alone next year will add a cool $400,000 to the hay crop of the county. Mr. Cox estimates that the hay is worth about $33 per ton and that about three tons per acre are grown in the county. The alfalfa adds plant food to the fertility of the soil to the equivalent of ten tons of stable manure per year. With manure costing $4 per ton at the railroad and another $1 per ton for hauling, it adds an extra $50 to the income per acre of alfalfa.

Salem County dairymen have found that one pound of protein from alfalfa has more milk producing ability than a pound of protein from the best mixed feed. With the big alfalfa hay crop for next year, the use of corn and cob meal, ensilage, alfalfa hay and a dash of linseed oil meal or cottonseed, the Salem County dairymen are on the way to cheaper costs on milk production.

Thanks to the billboard and printer's ink that sold the idea to the farmers of Salem County.—A. K.

Farmers Offered War Explosives

NEW JERSEY farmers are being offered Pyrotol, a surplus war explosive, for agricultural purposes. This offer has been made by the government to the State Board of Agriculture which is to supervise the distribution among the farmers. Only bona fide farmers are eligible to secure this explosive for ditching and other purposes on the farm. A price of nine cents a pound in car lots has been quoted to the State Department of Agriculture.—A. K.

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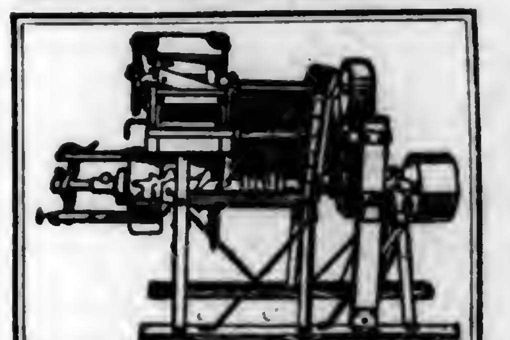

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Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

Markets

November 7, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—ARTICHOKES, Calif, box, $4.50@5. BEANS, La, ⅞-bu hmpr, green and wax, $1.75@2; poor, $1. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk, bbl, Danish seed, $1@1.25; Copenhagen, 75c@$1; car lot, Danish seed, ton, best, $10@12; poor, $7. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 90c@$1; Mich, 100-lb sack, $1@1.25. CAULIFLOWER, Long Island, crate, $2.50@3; poor, 50c. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, best, $1.50@1.75; poor, $1; Mich, 2-3 crate, $1.25@1.50. LETTUCE, Calif, Iceberg, crate, best, $3@3.25; poor, $1. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 Ohio and Indiana, yellows, $1.25@1.40; whites, $1.50; Mich, yellows, $1.50@1.65; Spanish, 1-3 crate, $2.25@2.35. PARSNIPS, Ohio and Mich, bu bskt, washed $1.25@1.40. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $3; choice, $2; N J, 1½-bu hmpr, $1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich and Wisconsin whites, $2.75@2.85; Minne, whites, $2.25@2.75; Penna whites, $3@3.15; Maine Cobblers, $2.75@3; Green Mountains, $3.25@3.40. SWEET POTATOES, Va, bbl, No 1 yellows, $1.75@2; N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.25@1.40; Md, bu hmpr, 85c@$1. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1@1.25. TOMATOES, Calif, 30-lb lugs, green and turning, wrapped, fancy, $1.50@1.75; few $2; poor, $1.

Vegetables (home-grown supplies)—BEETS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CABBAGE, bu bskt, 50@75c. CARROTS, doz bchs, 20@25c. LETTUCE, leaf, box 2 doz, 40@50c. ONIONS, doz bchs, 15@20c. PARSLEY, doz bchs, 20@25c. SPINACH, bu bskt, winter, 75c@$1. TOMATOES, 10-qt chip bskt, best, 75c@$1; poor, 50c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, N Y, Kings, $1.50@1.75; Twenty Ounce, $1.75@2; Penna, Jonathans, $1.85@2; Delicious, $1.75@2; Ohio, Baldwins, $1.50@1.65; Idaho, Jonathans, $1.75@2.00. GRAPES, N Y, Concord, 2-qt bskt, 15@18c; N Y and Penna, Concords, 4-qt bskt, 25@33c; 12-qt bskt, 65@73c. PEARS, N Y, bu bskt, No 1 Bartletts, best, $1.35@1.50; poor, 50c; Kieffers, best, $1.15@1.25; poor, $1.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Fairly active; bulk fully steady with Friday; butchers, 180 lbs, $10.75@10.85; 150@180 lbs, $10@10.75; bulk lighter weights, including pigs, $9.50@9.75; packing sows, $9@9.50.

Cattle—Nominal.

Calves—Steady; top veals, $16.

Sheep—Steady; best fat lambs, $14.25; good and choice, $12.50@14.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15@15.50; No 2 timothy, $13@14; No 3 timothy, $12@13; No 1 light clover mixed, $15@15.50; No 2 light clover mixed, $13@14; No 1 clover mixed, $16@17; No 2 clover mixed, $12@14; No 1 clover, $16.50@17; No 2 clover, $13.50@14.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $16.50@17.

Oats—No 2 white, 55½@56c; No 3 white, 53@54½c; No 4 white, 51½@52½c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow shelled, 93½@94½c; No 3 yellow shelled, 91½@92½c; No 4 yellow shelled, 88½@89½c; No 5 yellow shelled, 85½@86½c; No 6 yellow shelled, 82½@84½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $13@14; fair to good, $11.50@13; common, $10@11.50; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7@7.75; fair to good, $6@7; calves, choice, $16@16.50; fair to good, $13.50@15; common, $10@12; Tennessee, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $10.50@12; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7@7.50; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@6.50; lambs, spring, extra, $13.75@14; mediums, $11.50@12.50; common, $9@11.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weights, $10.50@10.75; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9.50@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18; No 2, $16@17; No 3, $15@16; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $15.60@17; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.37 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.35 bid; lower grades selling at the usual trade discounts.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 60@61c; some heavy-weight stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 50@53c; extras, 92 score, 49c; 91 score, 47c; 90 score, 43½c; 89 score, 41c; 88 score, 40c; 87 score, 39c; 86 score, 38c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 28½c; longhorns, round lots, 28@28½c; jobbing, small lots, 29@31c; single daisies, fresh, 28@28½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@65c; creamery, 50@56c; fresh eggs, 66@72c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.50 ea; springers, 50c@$1 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 25@50c ea; rabbits, 75c@$1.25 each.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 20@25c ¼ pk; beans, lima, 25@30c pt; beets, 5@10c bch; cabbage, 5@18c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 10@35c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; corn, 30@50c doz; eggplants, 10@20c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@10c bch; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.15@1.35 bu; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; parsley, 1@3c bch; peas, 25@30c ¼ pk; parsnips, 10c qt; radishes, 5c bch; peppers, 3@5c ea; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 15@25c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk; Brussels Sprouts, 25@30c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 25@40c ½ pk; quinces, 25@30c ¼ pk; honey dew melons, 15@20c ea; pears, 15@20c qt; grapes, Concord and Niagara, 20@25c 3-lb bskt.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending November 5, 1927: Market slow, beef steers steady to weak, compared with week ago better grades steady, some sales in-between grades 25c lower; top, $13.60; average weight, 1370 lbs; several lots medium weights, $13@13.50; bulk of sales, $10.50@12. Bulls, she stock and all cutters steady with last week's close; bulk bulls, $7.25@8; butcher cows, $6@7; cutters, $4.50@6. Stockers and feeders steady with week's 25c decline; little action early; most sales $9@9.75; some outstanding Canadians held at $12; liberal holdover for Monday's market. Calves steady at week's 50c@$1 decline; choice vealers, $15.50. Hogs, no receipts.

Receipts for Saturday's market: cattle, 21 cars; 9 Chicago, 8 Canada, 2 St Paul, 1 Virginia, 1 New Jersey, containing 632 head, 43 trucked in from nearby. Total cattle, 675 head; 15 calves. Receipts for week ending November 5, 1927: cattle, 255 cars; 85 Canada, 67 Chicago, 35 Virginia, 35 St Paul, 7 West Virginia, 6 New York, 5 Kentucky, 4 St Louis, 2 Tennessee, 2 Buffalo, 2 Mississippi, 1 Kansas City, 1 Penna, 1 Indiana, 1 Ohio, 1 Maryland, containing 7446 head, 100 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 7546; calves, 155; hogs, 1059, sheep, 127. Receipts for corresponding week last year: cattle, 376 cars; 124 Virginia, 106 St Paul, 53 Canada, 30 Chicago, 30 West Virginia, 6 Penna, 5 Tennessee, 4 New York, 3 Pittsburgh, 3 Indiana, 3 North Carolina, 2 Kansas City, 2 St Louis, 2 Ohio, 2 Maryland, 1 Buffalo, containing 11,157 head; 37 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 11,194 head, 142 calves, 1064 hogs, 80 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$12.50@14.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	12.00@13.50
Good, 950@1100 lbs	11.50@13.25
Medium, 950 lbs up	10.00@12.00
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@10.00
Cows:—	
Choice	7.75@9.00
Good	6.25@7.75
Common and medium	4.50@6.25
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Bulls:—	
Good and choice, beef	7.25@8.50
Cutter, common and medium	5.50@7.25
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	13.50@15.50
Medium	11.00@13.50
Cull and common	6.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	10.25@11.25
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	10.50@11.25
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	10.25@10.75
Rough stock	8.00@10.00

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw—Wheat, $1.20; hay, timothy, baled, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $39@40; shorts, $39@40; hominy, $43.50@44.50; middlings, $45@46; linseed, $55@56; gluten, $47@48; ground oats, $45@46; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55c; eggs, 55@60c; storage, 45c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@22c lb; **springers**, 18@25c lb; dressed, 75c@$2 each.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@20c ½ pk, 90c@1.25 bu; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 8@10c hd; celery, 5@15c hd; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 5@12c box; beets, 5c bch, boiled, 5@10c plate; carrots, 5c bch, 10c box; endive, 5@10c hd; lima beans, 35@40c qt; tomatoes, 10@18c box; pumpkins, 10@20c ea; corn, 40c doz; spinach, 10c ¼ pk; turnips, 10c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 13@20c ¼ pk, $1@2.25 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.25; corn, $1; rye, 90c; oats, 50c; bran, $36; middlings, $45.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 48½@49c; do, choice, 47@48c; do, good, 45@46c; do, prints, 49@51c; do, blocks, 48@50c; do, ladles, 37@38c; Md and Penna rolls, 33½@36c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 33½@35c; storepacked, 33½c; dairy prints, 33½@36c; process butter, 41@42c.

Eggs—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 48@50c; few higher.

Live Poultry—Old chickens, 4½ lbs and over, 24@25c; do, 4@4½ lbs, 23@24c; do, 3@3½ lbs, 15@18c; Leghorns and other light stock, 15@18c; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@17c; do, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 3 lbs and over, 25@26c; do, smaller, 22@24c; Leghorns, as to size, 22@24c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 35@40c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 23@25c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; all kinds, smaller, 16@20c. Geese, Kent Island, nearby, 23@25c; western and southern, 20@22c. Guineas, young, 2 lbs and over, each, 85@90c; do, smaller, 40@65c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 20@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 48½@49c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 48c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 41½@46c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 34½@35c; do, No 2 33½c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered extra firsts 48@52c; do, firsts, 40@45c; do, seconds and poorer, 28@38c; in storage, extra fancy, 35@36c; do, fancy, 33@34½c; do, good to prime, 30@33c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 72@76c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 49@71c; nearby pullets, 36@43c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 60@63c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 68@72½c; do, express, unquoted; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to extra firsts, 53@67c; do, pullets, 37@41c.

Cheese—Irregular; state, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@29c; state whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 27½@29½c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; no freight quotations; chickens, by express, 22@32c; fowls, by express, 17@26c; broilers, by express, 35@40c; turkeys, by express, 32@40c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet; chickens, fresh 22@40c; fowls, fresh, 18@32c; frozen, 17@31c; old roosters, 15@22c; turkeys, fresh, spring, 35@50c; frozen, 32@44c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@15.25; state bulls, $4@7.50; cows, $2@6.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $8@16.50; lightweight culls, $8.50@9.50; grassers and fed calves, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady, sheep, $2.50@7; culls, $2.25@3.50, lambs, choice to prime southerns, $13.75@14.75; medium state, $11@12.75; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to mediumweights, $10@10.25; pigs, $10@10.75; heavy hogs, $9.50@9.75; roughs, $7.50@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment: City bran, $35.50; middlings, $36, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $47, nominal; western feed, prompt shipment bran, $34.50, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $35; flour middlings, $41; red dog, $46, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $39.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43.80; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $50.80 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $23@24; No 2, $21@22, No 3 and poorer, $17@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $22@23.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.53¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.41⅞; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.41⅞; No 2 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.48⅝; No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, $1.29¼. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.00½; No 3 yellow, 98¼c. OATS, No 2 white, 61½c; No 3 white, 59@59½c; No 4 white, 58@58½c; ordinary white clipped, 61½@62c; fancy white clipped, 65½@67c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.09⅝. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 91c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Top, $10.10 paid for good and choice 220@230-lb averages; few loads 210@260 lbs $10@10.10; several loads of desirable 180@200-lb averages, $9.55@9.90; bulk 130@170 lbs, $8@8.50; most pigs, $8@8.25; bulk packing sows, $8.20@8.75; best lightweights, $8.75@9.

Cattle—Western and native grassers and stockers and feeders strong to 25c higher; she stock and bulls fully steady; vealers, $1@1.50 lower; best matured steers, $17.75; yearlings, $17.65; comparatively little above $17; steers now selling at $13.50 to $16; stockers and feeders, $9.25@10.75; heavy feeders up to $11.85; most grass cows, $8.50 downward.

Sheep—Sheep strong; feeding lambs, 25c lower. Week's top prices: Fat native lambs, $14.25; comeback westerns, $14.50; fed clipped lambs, $15.25; fat yearling wethers, $11; fat ewes, $6.75; range feeding lambs, 14.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, November 5, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 47c; ½-blood combing, 47c; ⅜-blood combing, 47@48c; ¼-blood combing, 48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 47c; ¼-blood combing, 48c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 43@44c; ⅜-blood, 45@46c; ¼-blood, 46c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, November 5, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $15.50; cash domestic, $17.60; December, domestic, $17.70; December, imported, $16; February, domestic, $17.80; March, domestic, $17.75. Alsike, cash, $15.40; December, $15.50; January, $15.70; February, $15.90. Timothyseed, cash, $2.10 bid; December, $2.15 bid; March, $2.25.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, November 7, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.00
Spring bran	35.60
Soft winter wheat bran	37.00
Hard winter wheat bran	36.[illegible]
Standard middlings	35.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	38.[illegible]
Flour middlings	41.50@44.00
Red dog flour	44.50@47.00
White hominy	39.00
Yellow hominy	37.00
Gluten feed	41.90
36 per cent cottonseed meal	44.30
41 per cent cottonseed meal	47.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	50.50
31 per cent linseed meal	49.70

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .48	$ .47½	$ .49	$ .48¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.50	.47½	.44	.50
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia)	2.25	2.40	2.52½	3.75
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	12.75	12.75	11.62½	9.37½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	16.50	16.50	16.50	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.37	1.37	1.39	1.48
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.60½	.60½	.61¼	.57

Live Poultry Receipts Heavy

Review of the Week Ending November 5

POTATOES—Potato markets thruout the country were dull with moderate to liberal supplies and a limited demand. Shipments were lighter with the reduction mostly in the movement from Minnesota. Shipping point markets improved slightly toward the close of the week but terminal markets were dull. Farmers in many sections were holding their potatoes for higher prices. The total shipments for the 1927 season are close to 10,000 cars ahead of last season's record for the same period.

BUTTER—The butter markets were unsettled with most buyers lacking confidence and buying for immediate needs only. Prices in the eastern markets with the exception of Philadelphia remained unchanged thruout the week. Receipts of butter at the eastern markets were slightly larger than for the previous week.

EGGS—The New York egg market was about steady, altho prices showed a wide range due to the great variation in quality. Toward the close of the week the demand improved and prices were firm. Nearby white eggs were rather quiet. Receipts were somewhat heavier than the week previous and the market was sensitive to a daily increase in the supply. Pullet eggs sold fairly readily on account of their relatively low price.

POULTRY—Receipts of live poultry were heavy and the warm weather had a depressing effect on the demand. The market was generally unsatisfactory and considerable stock was carried over from day to day. Fowl were especially dull but chickens were in lighter supply and sold readily. Leghorn chickens and pullets were in good demand.

HAY—The hay markets were about steady with a fair demand for top grades. Receipts were liberal and accumulations were reported at several markets. Supplies of timothy were ample at most points with a limited demand. Hay prices during October showed an upward tendency but on October 15 the Department of Agriculture states that the farm price of loose hay was the lowest reported on this date since 1916.

GRAIN—The grain markets were generally steady and prices on cash grain were slightly higher on account of the more active demand. Offerings of corn were light and the market was steady with a good demand. Rye prices tended higher on account of improved export demand. Oats were firm.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was unsettled. Beef steers were steady with the lower grades weak. Heifer prices were lower while stockers and feeders advanced. She stock and bulls were steady while prices of vealers fluctuated. At the close of the week fat lambs were 15@25c higher but feeding lambs declined 25c.

APPLES—The apple markets in New York and Philadelphia were rather quiet during the week. Many dealers claimed that the unfavorable weather had an effect on the demand. Prices for the best fruit held firm on both markets but poorer stock was generally lower and hard to sell. Receipts were generally lighter than the week previous and considerable stock was being placed in storage.

County News and Comment

Fulton County, Pa.—Have had several light frosts but very little damage done. Corn is a much better crop than had been anticipated. Wheat is up and looking well. Clover seed is being threshed and is turning out well. Hogs are low, selling for 10c or less live weight. Dairy cows are scarce and high in price. Buckwheat yield was about 75 per cent of normal. Market quotations: eggs, 42c; butter, 35c; chickens, 20c; dressed pork, 16c; lard, 15c; wheat, $1.20.—T. H. T., Oct. 29.

Chester County, Pa.—During the past week many farmers completed the two jobs of sowing wheat and cutting corn. Practically all corn will mature with many bumper crops. Potatoes are rapidly being dug with many excellent yields. The county record now is over 600 bushels per acre. Owing to the open fall and abundant pasture milk is rather plentiful. Eggs, as usual, are high in price this season of the year. Cows are unusually high in price. Apples are rather scarce and bringing a very good price.—F. H. G., Oct. 31.

Clearfield County, Pa.—We are enjoying beautiful weather following the copious rains of ten days ago, allowing opportunity to harvest fall crops. Potato digging is well along and as to yield and quality there seems to be no boasting; considerable damage done by the grub worm. The wheat is looking fine and while pastures are getting brown they are being used on most farms. Winter cabbage up to average in yield but is in little demand at $1.50@2 per cwt.; potatoes are offered in small lots at $1@1.50; turnips, 75c@$1; tomatoes, $1@1.50; eggs, 40@50c; butter, at stores, 40@42c, private trade, 50@60c; spring chickens, 22c; hay, delivered, $22. There seems to be but little move yet in deliveries of dressed pork.—D. H. W., Nov. 1.

Lebanon County, Pa.—The corn crop is one of the best in recent years. Potato crop was a good one in most cases, especially where regular spraying was done. Harvey Seltzer, of Palmyra, offered two of his farms for sale on Saturday, October 29th. The one of 125 acres was sold for $200.50 an acre, while the other one was bid up to $175 an acre, but was withdrawn. There is yet some wheat to be sown. The early-sown wheat is a good stand. Potatoes have an upward trend in price just now. Some are being held for a still higher price. Cattle is high in price. Good cows commanding as high as $175@200 per head. Prices: wheat, $1.25; corn, $1.20; hay, $17; potatoes, $1.25; apples, 75c basket; butter, 55c; eggs, 60c.—P. L. M., Nov. 1.

Lehigh County, (Upper) Pa.—We have just passed thru a very rainy period. Creeks and streams are flooded and roads are very muddy. Fortunately, potatoes have been dug and fields are nearly all sown. Most of corn is cut; will be a good crop. Frosts have done little damage to date. Farmers are busy hauling manure, cutting firewood, etc. Corn husking has not started but will soon begin after the ears have dried out. The potato market has not been very active. First the crop in general has been short and farmers are holding for higher prices. Cattle sales are plentiful and farmers are buying large numbers of cows and feeding cattle to consume last summer's enormous crop of hay. The apple crop is very short. Many farmers are buying apples for their own use. Cider presses and apple butter cookeries, which were running almost day and night last year, are running only a few days each week. Prices are high and seem to be going higher. Wheat, $1.20; corn, old, $1; oats, 65c; rye, 90c; butter, country, 44c; eggs, 48c; potatoes, $1.—G. J. R., Oct. 21.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

ONE day is not just as good as another when it comes to selling farm produce. Last Friday when I was going around the wholesale market it seemed as tho everything was dull and no one was doing much business. When I asked what was wrong the dealers would say, "Well, it is just a regular Friday market." After about two or three had told me the same story I made up my mind that I was going to find out what was wrong with Friday. I supposed it was some superstition, such as Friday being unlucky, but I found that there was a real reason why it was not such a good market day. In Philadelphia, as in most other large markets, there must be some systematic basis of credit. Here the buyers and dealers have a credit association and they have set Wednesday as the day when all bills must be settled. If a buyer does not pay all of his accounts he is blackmarked by the association and he must pay cash for all purchases until he again establishes his credit. All bills contracted up to Friday must be paid by the following Wednesday but Saturday's purchases carry a ten business days' credit. With this situation a man has to want something pretty badly to run up a bill on Friday for if he waited until the next day he would have ten business days and two Sundays before he would have to pay.

Then I thought I would find out which day the dealers considered the best market day and they practically all agreed on Thursday. In a city that is a distributing point for many suburbs and smaller cities within trucking distance, Thursday is the day when the out-of-town buyer does most of his shopping for the week-end. The city retailers are also stocking up for the Friday and Saturday business.

Monday is often a day when nearby produce is in rather light supply as the majority of farmers do not work on Sunday. The fruits and vegetables that arrive Monday morning are generally harvested on Saturday and there are not usually so large quantities as later in the week.

Tuesday is a fairly good day most of the year but if Monday has been slow there is often an accumulation of produce on Tuesday and prices are low. Wednesday is a rather good market day during the winter months but during the summer months practically all the chain grocery stores are closed all afternoon. This means that the chain store buyers are not operating on Wednesday morning and it is surprising the effect that this has on the market.

Produce merchants say that "Most anything can happen on Saturday." Generally speaking, it is a poor day to send a large quantity of very perishable produce to market.

The holidays are another point to watch. Altho they bring a demand for special products it seems that many growers forget that this demand occurs several days previous to the holiday.

When large industrial plants pay their men every other week business is likely to be pretty poor just before pay day.

The grower cannot control the prices at which his produce will sell when it reaches the market but he can to some extent control the day of its arrival.

Turkey Market Outlook is Good

By MARILLA ADAMS

ONCE again the turkey struts into the limelight. As the holiday season approaches, the farm wife who has worried thru the hazards of rain, cold, disease, scanty feed supplies, motorists with no regard for poultry in the road, and the well-known gypsy tendencies of the turkey to go roving off, frequently to forget its way home or to be gathered into another flock, takes stock of the turkeys which have survived the struggle and begins to figure what the return for her labor with them will be.

Early in the season it was believed that this year's turkey crop would exceed all previous records. The high prices which prevailed last Christmas when farmers were paid on the average of 32.8 cents a pound, the highest since 1920, induced many who had never been interested before to try their hand at raising turkeys. The demand for "seed stock" early in the year was the largest ever known in many sections. Young and healthy toms without pedigree in some instances sold for $10 and hen turkeys for $5 in Texas. So heavy was the demand for hen turkeys toward the close of last season that many cars of dressed turkeys moved to the East with only a scant showing of hen turkeys.

The stage seems set this spring for what promised to be the largest crop of turkeys ever raised. Undoubtedly, the hatch was in line with these expectations. But the hazards from poult to market are great, and this year a cold, wet spring increased the difficulty in getting young turkeys thru the tender stages, particularly for those who attempted to raise incubator-hatched poults. Furthermore, the inexperience of many producers was a tremendous handicap. There are records where hundreds of young turkeys were hatched out in Texas and only a fraction of them reached the point where they began rustling for themselves.

Estimates of the size of the turkey crop are at best only a matter of conjecture. The consensus of opinion now indicates that in spite of the larger hatch last spring, the crop to be marketed is not larger than a year ago. From Texas and Oklahoma, which supply the bulk of the Thanksgiving trade, up thru Kansas, Nebraska and into the Dakotas and Montana, come reports of "same as year ago" "or fewer turkeys than in 1926." In the Pacific northwestern states, a small increase is indicated. In the eastern states, such as Delaware and Maryland, the turkey crop is believed to be fully as large as a year ago. Pennsylvania reports some increase. In the South, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky shippers agree that the turkey crop is smaller than last year, while Mississippi reports production as "unchanged."

It is still too early to venture a guess as to the probable price at which turkeys will be sold this year. Prices never are determined before the first of November when the marketing season opens, and they frequently change as much as 10c to 15c a pound before the short season is over. Prices paid to producers during the past five years as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture are as follows:

	Oct 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15
1922	25.1c	29.5c	32.3c	29.7c
1923	26.6	27.9	24.5	23.1
1924	23.3	24.2	25.8	26.2
1925	24.0	28.3	31.1	31.7
1926	26.6	29.8	32.8	31.6

Last year, the country prices paid to Texas farmers for No. 1 live turkeys started at 23 to 25 cents a pound. On November 15, the average for the entire state was 24.1 cents, or 2 cents a pound higher than a year previous. In Oklahoma, producers received an average of 26.8 cents a pound on the same date. In the central states, where a smaller proportion of the crop is ready for the Thanksgiving trade, the price averaged 29.2 cents and in the western and mountain states, 35.5 cents. A month later, farm prices had advanced from 10 to 25 per cent.

During the last three years, prices paid to farmers for their turkeys have averaged higher in December than in November. Foreign turkeys will not be a serious menace to domestic prices this fall and winter.

Altho the crop got a late start in most sections, the cool weather lately has been favorable for the growth of turkeys and the birds generally are believed to be further advanced than usual at this time. A plentiful supply of small grain also will help put the birds in fine condition and the weight per head is expected to average higher than last season.

Announce Hort Week

HORTICULTURAL Week at Pennsylvania State College, which is designed for the commercial growers of fruit, vegetables, flowers and ornamentals, is scheduled to take place November 28, 29 and 30. A complete program and other desired information may be secured from the Department of Horticulture at the college.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

(Continued from page 9)

the best growers get over six hundred bushels.

The individual holdings average around fifty acres. A large proportion of the growers are retired merchants who have brought business ability to the industry. There has been no cooperative selling since the ill-starred Oregon Fruit Growers ended its brief existence. The fruit is sold to local dealers, or consigned. Recent statistics show that the dollar of the consumer of Rogue River pears is split as follows:

Freight and express	$.47
Grower	.26
Packing	.195
Sales expense	.075

My impression of the Rogue River pear industry was altogether to the credit of the growers. They have a hard fight on their hands against blight, frost, codling moth, spray residue and other problems and the best growers are winning. They can produce a dessert pear of exceptionally high quality—would it be safe to say higher than California? One cannot help but wonder, however, if pear planting on the Pacific Coast has not gone beyond the reasonable requirements of the market. Altho there has been a reduction of twenty-six per cent in the number of pear trees in the United States since 1919, commercial production has doubled in that time. California has 77,000 acres, Oregon 12,000 acres, Washington 15,000 acres. Will the sad history of over-production in apples be repeated in the pear? Can the American public be educated to use winter pears more freely? Thereon hangs the fate of our valiant pomological brethren in Rogue River.—S. W. Fletcher.

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The ever increasing list of killed and injured, especially as a result of automobile accidents, prompted PENNSYLVANIA FARMER to secure this valuable Travel-Accident Insurance Policy for its readers and their families. The above list of claims paid is evidence of the great service it is rendering our readers.

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If you are sending for your renewal policy, check above where indicated and fill in below ONLY lines 1, 2 and 3. If you are sending for a new policy, it is necessary for you to fill in every line, otherwise there will be a delay in issuing the policy to you.

Notice: Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any and all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

Application

Print each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

for $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Insurance Policy issued to readers of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Phila.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
Insurance Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

I am a reader of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a $5,000.00 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued thru PENNSYLVANIA FARMER. Enclosed is $1.00 (one dollar).

1 Full name ....Age.....
Print plainly and carefully

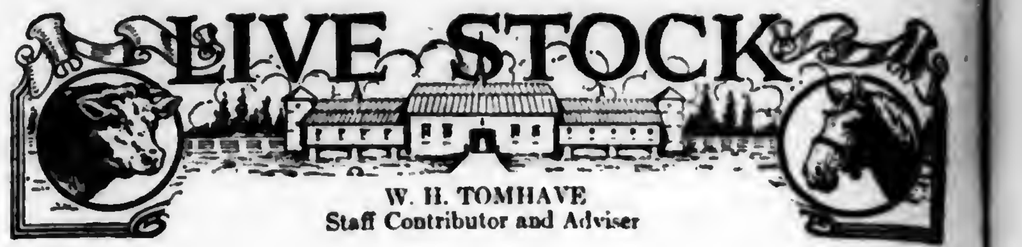
2 Postoffice ....State.............

3 R. F. D. ....Occupation ....

Full name of beneficiary ....

Postoffice ....State.................Relationship of Beneficiary ....

I read Pennsylvania Farmer addressed to.................................



W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser

Is Corn and Cob Meal a Good Grain Feed for Swine?

Is corn and cob meal a good feed for swine?—N. A. S., Ohio.

Corn and cob meal is not considered a good grain feed for swine due to the fact that the cob contains a large amount of undigestible crude fiber. The digestive apparatus of swine is not able to utilize to advantage this amount of undigestible material. Bulk is desirable for brood sows, but it should be supplied by pasture during the summer and by allowing free access to clover or alfalfa hay during the winter months. The cost of grinding the corn can be saved by feeding the brood sows ear corn and skimmilk supplemented with the pasture or legume hay. The sows, if in thin condition, should be fed enough grain to keep them in good, thrifty condition and so that they will gain from 75 to 100 pounds during the gestation period. This will require one to one and a quarter pounds of ear corn daily per 100 pound of live weight. In addition feed them as much legume hay as they will consume and from 4 to 6 pounds of skimmilk per head daily. The sows should have plenty of exercise at all times.

Give Young Pigs the Preference

The corn and cob meal is not a good feed for young pigs. A combination consisting of 4 parts of corn meal and 3 parts of wheat middlings is a much better combination to start the pigs on. They should be allowed about three pounds of skimmilk for each pound of grain consumed. If the skimmilk is not fed to the little pigs add 1 part of high-grade digester tankage or fish meal to the corn meal and middling ration. The skimmilk is excellent feed for the young pigs and should be fed to them in preference to the mature sows. After the pigs reach a weight of about 100 to 125 pounds the middlings can be gradually eliminated.—W. H. T.

Ensilage Too Bulky Feed for Pigs

Is ensilage good feed for pigs and if so, how much do you recommend to feed per day a head?—A. J. B., Crawford County, Pa.

Corn silage is not regarded as a desirable feed for pigs due to the fact that it is too bulky. The digestive system of the pig cannot handle to the same advantage bulky feed as sheep and cattle. The pigs would not be able to consume enough silage to make satisfactory gains. When concentrates are fed in sufficient quantity there is no objection to letting the pigs have access to a small amount of silage as a succulent feed.—W. H. T.

Has Six Chestnut Trees Immune from Blight

I NOTICED in an editorial of a recent issue of your paper a request for information as to the condition of chestnut trees in different sections of the state.

In our locality in Lancaster County the blight seems to be as deadly as ever to the native chestnut. There is a timber tract within one-quarter mile of my farm that contained about half chestnut timber, which the blight killed. I have noticed young trees starting around the stumps and they rarely reach the age of more than two or three years until the blight kills them.

Grows Disease-free Stock

However, it might be of interest to the editor, as well as the readers of Pennsylvania Farmer, that I have six large chestnut trees on my farm that are immune from the blight and every year they yield bushels of the finest nuts. I am raising some young trees from the nuts and while the trees of my first planting are four years old, not any of the young stock shows any signs of blight.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has sent men to my farm to investigate and they pronounce them the finest trees they have discovered. They have got scions and nuts from my trees to use on the government experimental ground in Maryland. The Department of Agriculture believes that the native chestnut can be replaced from such trees as I have on my farm.—Charles V. Stern.

Since writing the editorial inquiry concerning chestnut trees we have had information from several sources showing that some of the new growth gives evidence of being immune to the blight. We hope that enough such stock will be discovered to bring back this valuable and beautiful forest tree.—Editors.

APPROXIMATELY 15,000 Pennsylvania farmers have become members of cooperative buying or selling associations during the past six years, says the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg.

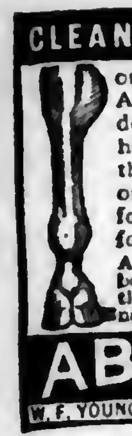
They Tipped the Scales for a Ton Litter

THIS ton litter was fed by R. P. Maule, Lancaster County, Pa. There were ten purebred Berkshire pigs farrowed March 22 and all of them were raised. They were kept on the sow until ten weeks old.

These pigs were never on pasture but had a small lot 40 by 40 feet besides the feeding pen 10 by 12 feet. Three times daily they were fed on a ration made up of 400 pounds of ground corn, 300 of middlings, 200 of ground oats and 100 of tankage. During the 180 days they consumed 6163 pounds of this feed in the form of a thick slop. In the spring they were fed green alfalfa once a day. Later in the summer they were given green corn and for the last two or three weeks green ear corn.

At the end of the 180 days, September 19, they tipped the scales at 2194 pounds.—R. P. M.

CLEAN OFF A BOG SPAVIN



or thoroughpin promptly with Absorbine. It is penetrating but does not blister nor remove the hair. You can work the horse at the same time. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Write for valuable horse book 4-S free.

A user writes: "Had one horse with bog spavin on both hind legs. One bottle Absorbine cleaned them off. Horse now going sound and well."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT OFF
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

DAIRY

HOLSTEINS Two registered Holstein bulls ready for service. One's dam has 30 lb. record; other's dam a big cow testing record. Must be seen to be appreciated. Prices on application. Herd passed recent Tuberculin test. C. R. Rothenberger, Worcester, Pa.

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

BULLS Registered Ayrshire Bulls and Bull Calves for sale. W. J. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—We have a splendid lot of fall pigs, either sex, sired by [illegible] Rival, that are good and stretchy. Price reasonable. Also several high class gilts, all priced to sell. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARM, Dagsboro, Del.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fine lot of Sept. pigs by Son of Giant Sunbeam, the 1250-lb. boar. $15 each, $28 pair or $39 per trio, registered free. A. M. KENNEL, R. D. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

186 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

BERKSHIRES Two excellent Boars 7 months old. W. F. McSparran, Furniss, Pa.

POLAND CHINAS Registered, Purebred, Big type Pigs. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, Womelsdorf, Pa.

DUROCS Big Type Registered Durocs. Priced right. Shipped on approval. Visit us or write your wants. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

PIGS 40 Head Chester White, Big Kind, Registered Gilts bred and tried. Fine Boars, all ages. Farmers' prices. G. Reutzahn, Aspers, Pa.

PIGS Big Type Poland China Pigs—Either sex, prices reasonable. OAK SPRING FARM, CRYSTAL SPRING, PA.

REGISTERED Large Type Poland China pigs, all ages. Also Reg. White Collie dogs, male and female, not akin. Joseph Oache, Mars, Pa.

DOGS

Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. Kaskaskennels, AW-65, Herrick, Ill.

COONHOUNDS, Combination Hunters, Foxhounds, Champion Rabbit Hounds. Catalogue, photos free. Trial. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Illinois.

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

Coonhound My 4 year old coonhound Speedy for sale, if unsatisfactory express on me. JIM WILSON, S-103, Springfield, Tenn.

FOXES

REGISTERED Alaskan blue and silver foxes. We start, advise, help you. Booklet free. Breeder-agents wanted. Six bank references. Cleary Bros. Fox Farms, Seattle, Wash.

GOATS

GOATS—Wonderful winter milkers soon fresh. Saanens, Spanish, Alpines, Toggenburgs. Fine bucks, valuable does. Reasonably priced. Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

HORSE HAS COUGH.—I have a valuable horse twelve or fourteen years old which contracted a bad cough several months ago. I feed him on ear corn and good hay. He is in good working condition.—I. C., Mechanicsburg, Pa. The cough you describe may be an indication of heaves. In such a case there should be some additional symptoms such as labored breathing, with a noticeable movement of the flank. In the early stage of heaves one may notice only the cough. Relief may be secured by feeding sparingly of hay and moistening all that is fed. The grain ration may be increased to make up for the decreased amount of hay fed. The use of a small amount of molasses on the grain may be of value. There can be little value, however, in any sort of treatment unless one can find the cause. By this is meant the localization of the trouble: whether throat, nasal passage or lungs. Have your veterinarian make an examination of the case in question.

COW HAS TROUBLE WITH STIFLE.—I have a Jersey cow whose stifle joint is out. We can put it back but cannot keep it in place. Can you suggest some way of keeping it in place? The cow is down but feels good every way. She is heavy with calf and will be fresh in about six weeks from now.—R. W. H., Morris, Pa. Treatment of such a case is of doubtful value under the conditions mentioned. Provide the cow with plenty of bedding, turn her over at least twice daily. This should be done by putting the feet of the cow close to the body and rolling her over. The method is better than rolling the cow over on her back. Secure a mild blister from your veterinarian and apply it as directed over the area of the stifle. Allow access to a mixture of one part salt and four parts steamed bone meal. A tablespoonful of cod liver oil night and morning may prove of value. See that the diet is laxative, using roots, bran or oil meal. Avoid feeding very heavily until the cow is able to stand or until calving. It is possible that this cow will be all right after calving, but will require a great deal of care in the meantime.

Born Magnate

"So you figure my boy will be a big executive some day?"

"Yes, it always takes him so long to eat his lunch."

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions, 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

"HEADQUARTERS"—Red Cubans, Blue Boones, Devils. Pure bred pit game fowls. Cocks, stags, hens, pullets, eggs in season. Write for prices. R. H. Waite, 6320 Enright Ave., University City, Mo.

100 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets—Hollywood strain, some laying, $1.00 each. 4 mo. old pullets, $1.25 each. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS—Two ducks and one drake (young) $5.50. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hanover, Pa.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Slate and Narragansett. Your wants—please. Edwin A. Souder, Sellersville, Pa.

INCUBATORS

FOR SALE—5400-egg Candee, excellent condition, good as new, $250.00. 3,000-egg Candee, guaranteed good condition, $100.00. Lancaster County Hatchery, Box 563, Lancaster, Pa.

TOBACCO

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1, 10, $1.75; Cigars 50 for $1.95; pay when received, money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs.—$1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs.—75c; 10—$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1. Cigars, twists. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-5, Paducah, Ky.

FURS

WANTED—Skunk, Raccoon, Muskrat, Mink, and all other kinds of raw furs. Write for free price list. Charles A. Rause, 280 Bridge Street, Montgomery, N. Y.

WANTED—Raw furs, ginseng. Free bait for names of trappers. Ira Stern, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

HONEY

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer, 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, $1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEND NAME, address on postcard. Free introductory copy. Salesology Magazine; contains 1000 money making opportunities offered by big reliable firms; no obligation. Salesology Magazine, Desk B-262, 500 No. Dearborn, Chicago.

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each, made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

LARGE PAPER SHELL PECANS—5 pounds, $3.75; 10 pounds, $6.95. Express or postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

NO. 1 SPRUCE STAVE SILO, complete with roof, hoops and doors—12x24—$217.80. Other sizes priced accordingly. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE bevel siding, $25.00 per thousand. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

FARM LANDS

98 ACRES—Orchard, equipment, modern brick house and splendid basement barn 50x92, numerous other good bldgs.; home has 9 rooms and bath, lights, pleasing views; 1½ RR. depot, advantages all around, best markets; 73 acres tillable, balance pasture and timber, spring stream; 250 apple trees, 70 other fruit trees. Single year's income $3345 yet price for all only $6700 including horse, 3 mules, 5 cows, bull, sow, poultry, tractor, binder, manure spreader, grain drill, other modern machinery, potatoes, fruit, oats, wheat, corn, hay; part cash. Picture from C. A. Heiges, Strout Agency, 127 Buford Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

127 ACRES—So. Pennsylvania, $4600 income; all equipped, ready make money at once; 57 acres level tillage, oats run 50 bu. acre, shelled corn 75 bu., potatoes 300 bu., etc.; spring and stream in pasture, wood and timber to pay for all; fruit, grapes and berries paid $630 season; total income $4600; nice 7-room house, large barn, farm bldg. Retiring, price cut to $3500, horses, 3 cows, poultry, full equipment, hay, corn, oats, potatoes, beans, beets, cabbage, etc. included; part cash. Details pg. 92 big illus. Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—Sell Instant Self-Vulcanizing Rubber Patches for tubes and casing breaks. Guaranteed highest quality. Three fifty cent sample outfits for $1, or $3 dozen, postpaid. Central Sales, P. O. Box, Lock Haven, Penna.

ACTIVE MAN to book orders, hire sub-agents, and superintend this territory for long established firm. No investment or sales experience necessary. Money making opportunity for right party. Pay weekly. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.

SALESMEN to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income. Experience unnecessary. Cobb Co., Franklin, Mass.

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F-21, Winona, Minn.

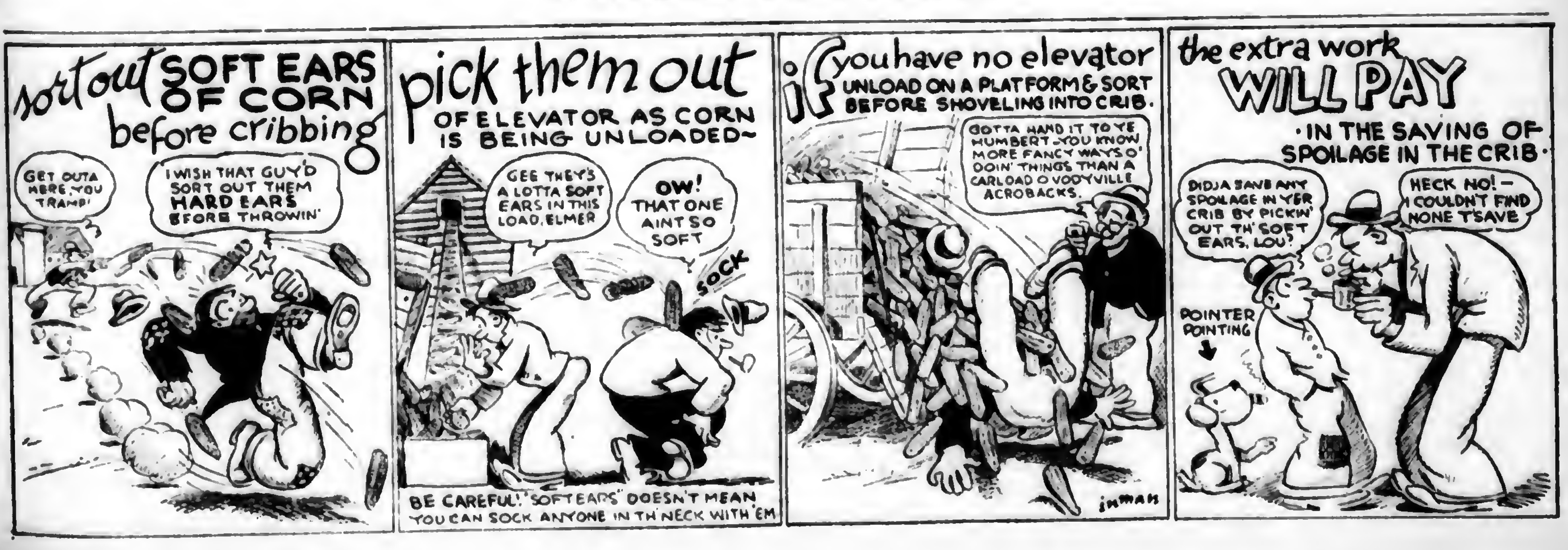
Jack Knife and Chain

HOW TO GET ONE FREE
Call on a few of your neighbors and secure two yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each. Send us the names and addresses together with $1.00, the amount collected, and we will send you one of these knives by prepaid parcel post.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


sort out SOFT EARS OF CORN before cribbing
GET OUTA HERE, YOU TRAMP!
I WISH THAT GUY'D SORT OUT THEM HARD EARS BFORE THROWIN'
pick them out OF ELEVATOR AS CORN IS BEING UNLOADED~
GEE THEY'S A LOTTA SOFT EARS IN THIS LOAD, ELMER
OW! THAT ONE AINT SO SOFT
SOCK
BE CAREFUL! "SOFT EARS" DOESN'T MEAN YOU CAN SOCK ANYONE IN TH' NECK WITH 'EM
if you have no elevator UNLOAD ON A PLATFORM & SORT BEFORE SHOVELING INTO CRIB.
GOTTA HAND IT TO YE HUMBERT—YOU KNOW MORE FANCY WAYS O' DOIN' THINGS THAN A CARLOAD O VODYVILLE ACROBACKS.
INMAN
the extra work WILL PAY ·IN THE SAVING OF SPOILAGE IN THE CRIB·
DIDJA SAVE ANY SPOILAGE IN YER CRIB BY PICKIN' OUT TH' SOFT EARS, LOU?
HECK NO!—I COULDN'T FIND NONE T'SAVE
POINTER POINTING

Kow-Kare Conditions Cows for Freshening

It is well-known that most cow disorders have their origin in breeding troubles The terrific strain of producing a healthy calf and coming through the freshening period calls for more than good food and comfortable quarters.

Let Kow-Kare be your aid when cows freshen. No investment is so certain to pay big returns. Instead of **expecting** trouble, you **prevent** it—effectually and at slight cost. Kow-Kare invigorates the genital organs—makes them function as nature intended. Feed Kow-Kare two or three weeks before and after calving—a tablespoonful with the feed, and say good-bye to worries with freshening cows.

Treating Cow Disorders

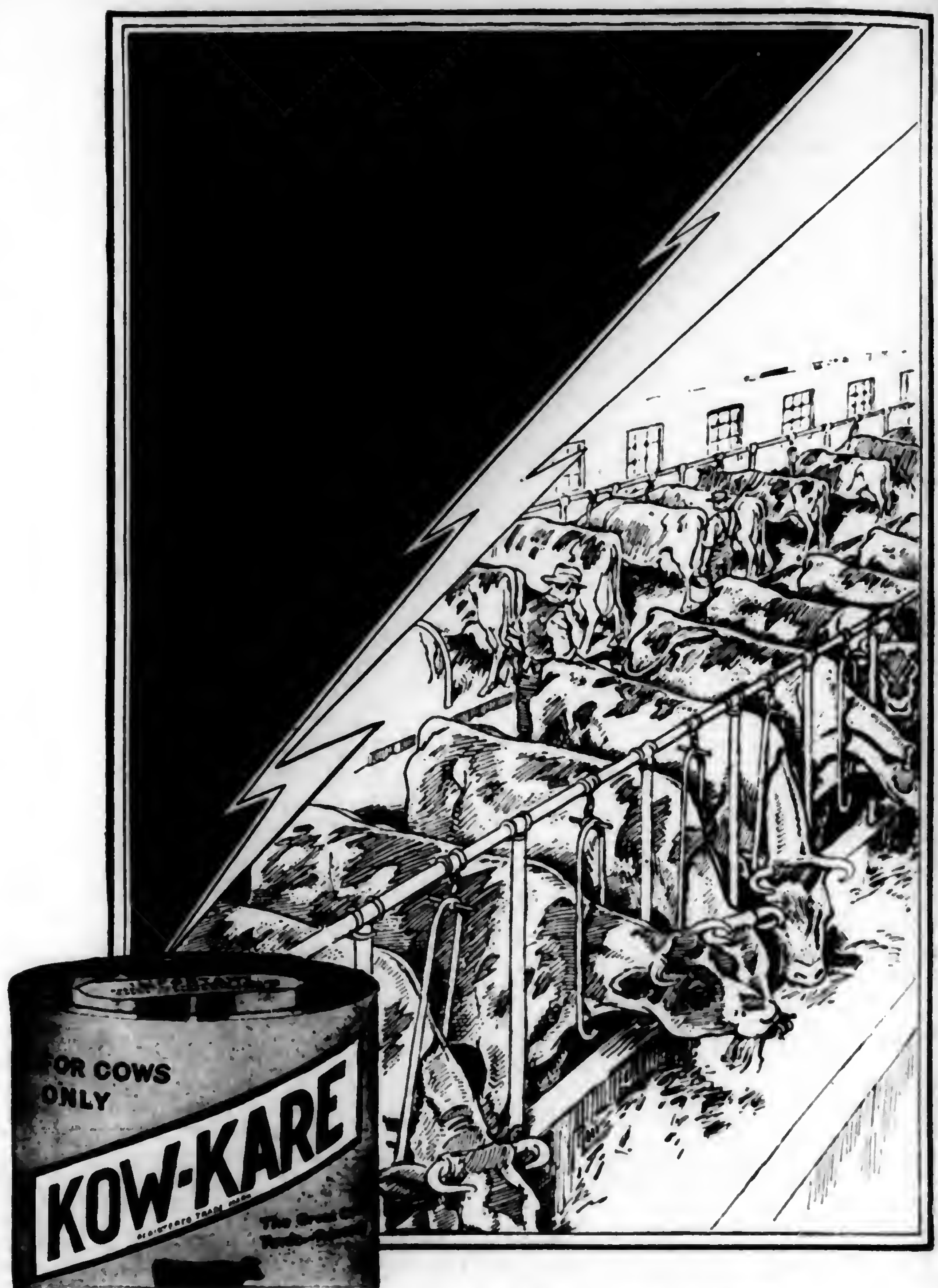
For all cow ailments arising from weak digestive and genital organs—Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., Kow-Kare is a reliable home remedy. Full directions on each can.

For Healthy Udders

—use BAG BALM, the wonderful healing ointment. A great healer of the delicate tissues of udder and teats. Big 10-ounce can of this famous healer, only 60c.

Home-Mix Your Own Complete Mineral

With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value. Simply mix 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground lime, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under $6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.



Saves money—gets more milk from low-cost feeds

COWS on winter feed need a different type of care and handling than cows in pasture. Succulent, green feeds are turned into milk with a minimum strain and effort of the milk-making and digestive functions. The outdoor life induces health and vigor.

Barn-feeding conditions are a different story. The diet is heavier, richer, harder to digest. Fresh air and exercise are largely lacking—but the milk-yield must keep up. A slump means profits wiped out. The cow must be **forced** or the milk check disappoints.

Secret of Heavy Winter Yields

During the long winter months when your cows are subjected to this unnatural strain of modern dairying—you can gear up the whole herd to new heights of production by the simple addition of small quantities of Kow-Kare to their low-cost feeds. This great product is a concentrated **regulator** of the digestion and assimilation of milk cows. It replaces the wear and tear on the over-worked organs of production.

Kow-Kare makes a reasonable forcing process safe and effective—helps the cow to get all the milk value from Nature's foods with safety to her health and vigor. No need to pay out all your income for rich and expensive concentrates which, at best, have only temporary effect on production.

Give Kow-Kare a real test this winter on the whole herd. For a few cents a month per cow you will reap a surprising milk crop from natural low-priced feeds. A tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the feed one to two weeks in each month is all the average cow needs. The benefits show in the milk pails—inevitably. Health, vigor and freedom from disorders is your bonus for adopting the Kow-Kare feeding practice that is now standard in thousands of money-making dairies.

Thirty Years of Success

For over thirty years Kow-Kare has been helping dairymen to make more money from their herds—both as an aid to greater yield, and in the prevention and cure of cow disorders. Get your supply from your feed dealer, general store or druggists. Large size $1.25; six cans for $6.25. Small size 65c. If your dealer is not supplied, we will mail direct, postpaid.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

Write today for our valuable free book, "More Milk from the Cows you Have."

KOW-KARE regulates and conditions

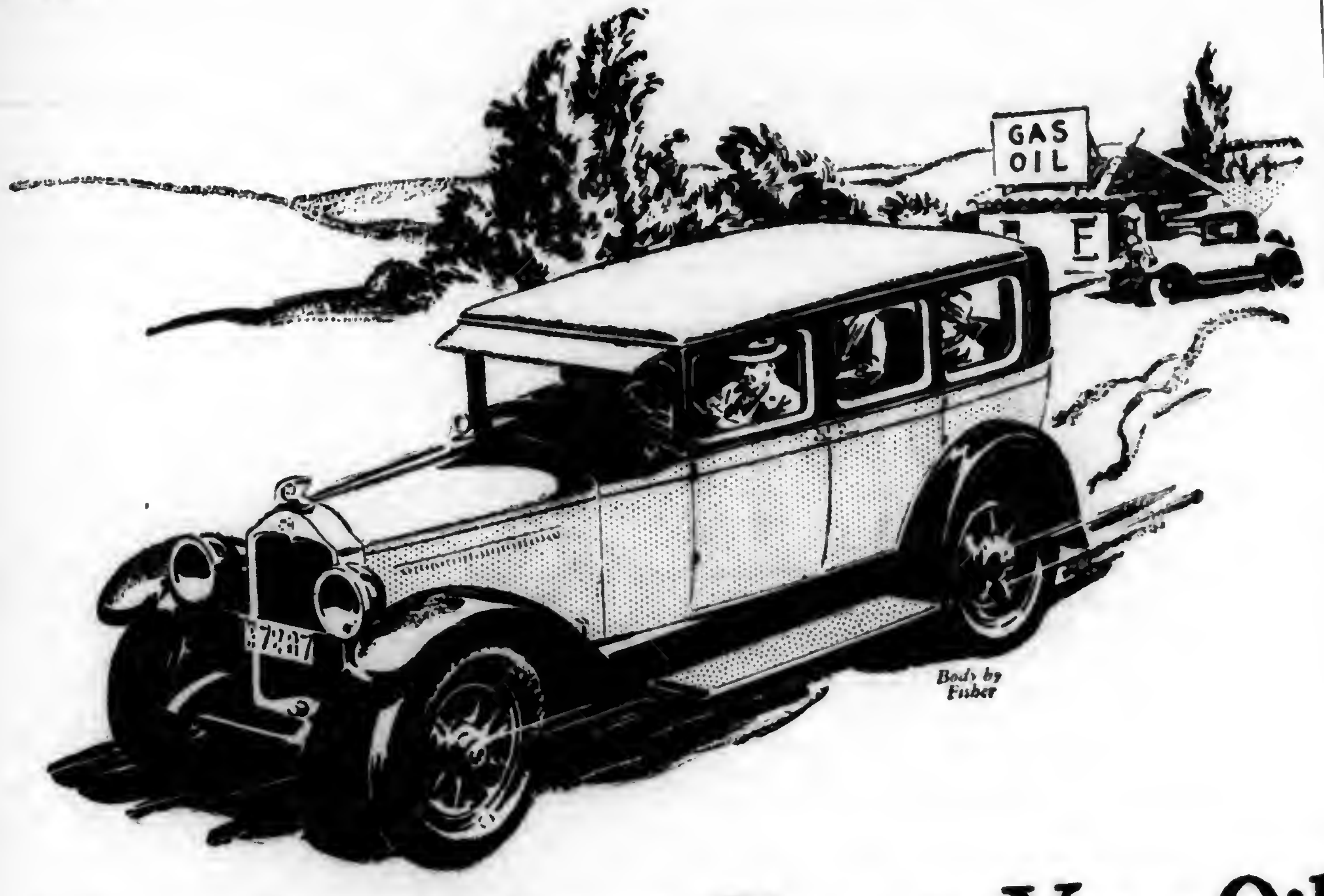
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)
Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1927 No. 21

WARNING
GUNNING

Where there are plenty of quail

A discussion of the way life insurance companies assess premiums and pay claims. Successful trapping methods. Page 3.

anada.



You Need *Never* Change Your Oil if You Own a Buick

Last year Buick said: "Change your oil only four times a year."

Buick tests at the great Proving Ground of General Motors at that time had shown that oil changes would *never* be necessary, with the Oil Filter to remove impurities, and with the Crankcase Ventilator, Thermostatic Circulation Control and Automatic Heat Control to prevent oil dilution.

Now more than a year has passed, and Buick owners in every section of the world—under every climatic condition—have also proved that you never need change your oil if you own a Buick—just add enough to maintain the proper level.

The trouble and expense of frequent oil changes are now things of the past with Buick owners—replenishment and inspection of the Buick Oil Filter only are required.

This is but another of Buick's many contributions to the economy and efficiency of motor car operation . . . another instance of Buick's progressiveness . . . another indication of Buick's greater value.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

BUICK *for* 1928

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Japanese Beetle Work Divided into Two Branches

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has divided the activities of the Japanese Beetle Laboratory, Riverton, New Jersey, into two distinct units.

The research department for the control of the Japanese beetle, and all investigational activities carried out by the Bureau, has been separated from the quarantine division and moved to Moorestown. This move separates the activities of the Japanese beetle control work into a division exclusively for research work and another for the control and inspection of farm crops, nursery stock and other commodities that may come under the quarantine regulations.

The research department has taken permanent quarters in the two-and-a-half story concrete and steel office building on the outskirts of Moorestown which was formerly built and occupied by the Stokes Seed Company, of Philadelphia.

New Lines Investigated

Nearly twelve acres of land is included with the office and laboratory building where all future control work on the Japanese beetle will be conducted. In addition to carrying out investigational work on the Japanese beetle, the laboratory is taking up an intensive study and investigation on sprays for trees and farm crops along lines never before touched. According to Loren H. Smith, acting entomologist in charge of the research division, the moving of the beetle laboratory and its many activities to Moorestown gives adequate space for expansion of the insect and spray control work that is being planned for this laboratory.. It is understood that the Japanese Beetle Laboratory will be made a permanent institution, serving certain activities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a form of a Sub-Experiment Station. Among the new fields of investigational work that the Department of Agriculture is placing on the Moorestown Laboratory is the development of a completely new line of non-poisonous repellents for fruits and vegetable crops.

Present Program Will Continue

All the present work on the beetle will be carried out as in the past except on a much larger scale. The work with the parasites will be pushed to the limit of the facilities available. Spraying work will be enlarged to include many developments as well as further investigations of lines followed during 1925-26 and '27. The recently established Bureau of the State Department of Agriculture for the Suppression of the Japanese Beetle will also be located at Moorestown.

The quarantine division has taken over the entire headquarters at Riverton formerly occupied by the research department and all certification work and inspection will be conducted as heretofore at the old address. No change is contemplated at this time for this work which will continue under the direction of H. M. Stockwell, Riverton, while Loren B. Smith will be entomologist in charge of the research department.—A. K.

Banks Display Interest in Hort Show

A NOVEL feature of the New Jersey Horticultural Society's annual fruit and vegetable show at Atlantic City is the interest being shown by local banks, business houses and individuals in the prizes offered for the best packs of fruit exhibited at the show.

These business men hope to create better packing methods in their counties by offering these prizes. Banks in many counties are putting up the money for the prizes which must be won by some grower of the county. Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland, Gloucester and Monmouth Counties are offering prizes this year in these local communities.—A. K.

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All of Us Do Not Know These Facts

We Should Understand the Principles by Which Life Insurance Companies Operate

By STEWART ANDERSON

THE farmer should be a larger user of insurance, because any one of the hazards under which he lives and works may destroy his chances of earning and accumulating enough to care for his family properly, and for his own old age.

Every farmer knows the need of fire, and wind, and hail, and accident insurance. He dreads these disasters, and so he takes insurance to replace the loss which they would cause. For the same reason the farmer should carry sufficient life insurance.

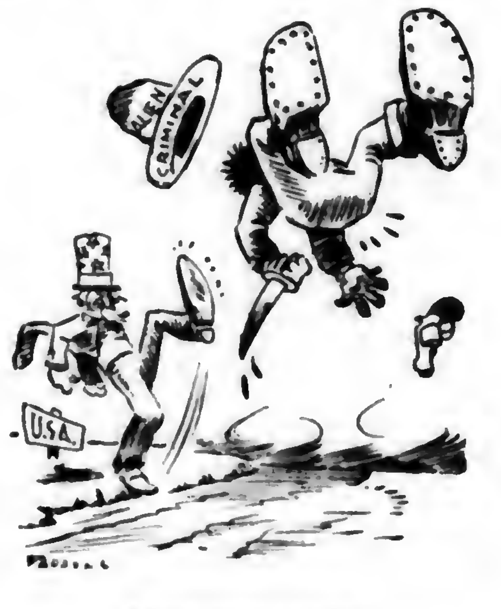
None of the disasters may strike his property, but some day he will cease from his labors. The farm will remain, and usually it is his family's sole source of support. Very often it is burdened by a mortgage indebtedness, or by installments due on machinery or other things. While he is living, and his brains and labor manage the farm, the burden is bearable and the family's living is secure. But when he has gone, and wife and children must take up his work, they may quickly, through lack of skill or strength or cash or credit, lose their home. Life insurance casts out the danger; and tides the family over until it is able to meet the new conditions of their lives,—until the boys have become older, and the girls are able to earn, or, if there are no children, then life insurance money enables the wife to hire competent help, and to meet installment payments on mortgage and machinery.

Is an Investment, Not an Expense

Life insurance immediately brings into the family a sum of money that saves the home and farm, and keeps the business—for farming is a business—going. But that is only one use for life insurance—a vitally important one, of course.

Remember this, that when you pay premiums on any other kind of insurance, usually it is purely an expense. If house or farm burns, or is destroyed by a cyclone, then your damage is covered, but if these things do not happen, no dollar comes back to you; and the same is true of hail insurance and your crops. Life insurance is different. The money that you pay to the company is very much like a deposit in a savings bank—it is savings and not expense.

Every life must end, and therefore under every policy, if it is kept up, there must be a payment; and, of course, there are forms of life insurance that are paid to the insured himself, instead of at his death. And because life insurance is a savings, you are able to draw against it in times of emergency or of opportunity. You can't do this with any other kind of insurance.



Rapid Deportation

Life insurance is protection and savings or investment, all done at the same time.

Life insurance is an old institution. There are traces of it in Roman days. But it was in the Middle Ages, and in still later centuries, when it had its real start. Its real history in America began between 1840 and 1850, when three or four of the present great companies had their beginnings. And it is in America that life insurance has so mightily flourished. There are more policies in force in the United States, and for a larger total, than in all other countries of the world put together. On January 1, 1927, American companies had policies for eighty billion dollars outstanding, issued on more than fifty millions of Americans. This does not include insurance issued by fraternal and assessment organizations, but is "old line," legal reserve, scientific insurance.

All Companies Supervised by State

American companies are of three kinds: Purely mutual companies, stock companies and mixed companies,—that is, partly stock and partly mutual. Perhaps more than three-quarters of all of this eighty billions of life insurance is on the mutual plan, all of the great old companies, with one or two exceptions, being mutual companies. In life insurance there is no argument as to whether a mutual company is stronger than a stock company, or a stock company than a mutual company. All of them are as safe as the government, and all of them are supervised by state insurance departments. In practically every state there is an insurance department, and if a farmer wants to be assured whether or not a company is all right, all he needs to do is to send a letter to the Commissioner of Insurance of his state.

Perhaps you have heard somebody say that "life insurance is all a gamble." That statement is false. What is true is that no man knows when his turn to go will come, and so he doesn't know how many years he will live to make his premium deposits to the company. Life insurance knows, however, that out of a given number of men to whom policies are issued this year, a certain number will die next year, and the next, and every year. And because this is known the companies are able to figure out just how

(to page 17)

Boy Trappers Prepare for a Busy Season

By I. H. MOTES

THE farm boy trapper who lives close to his trapping ground has an advantage over the trapper from a distance. He learns where the skunks have bred in the early summer, and where the water remained during the dry weather, with a view towards some rat trapping in the early winter and early spring. (For many marshy sections may not necessarily be good for muskrat trapping because the marshes, ponds or streams may be in the habit of going dry for two or three months in summer.) He learns where the fox dens are, and knows that the young foxes will likely remain near the old home during the first winter after their birth.

Success Comes from Year-Round Attention

The expert farm land trapper should spend some time in the autumn in going over his ground. Den trees for coons should be gone over carefully, to see which ones have fresh scratches upon them. Bait should be put out early, to get fur bearers to frequenting certain likely spots. Only the one who keeps in close touch with fur bearers throughout the entire year can expect to make a success of any kind of trapping.

Generally, where you find muskrats you will also find mink.

Muskrats invariably use around tree roots in the edges of water. Wherever you find small rivulets or ditches emptying into a creek where the water is very shallow, and the banks very long and gently sloping and overgrown with water grass and lilies, there you will find many tracks of muskrats, mink and raccoons, but especially along the banks of the larger streams where there are long stretches of quiet waters which offer conditions most favorable for the habitat of these animals. Here is an almost ideal place to set muskrat traps, especially if you find many cuttings and a number of slides and trails, with every now and then a bank den. On the other hand, if creek banks are high and overgrown with grass, briars and thickets, with some tall, large timber, affording good denning places for skunks, raccoons and opossums, there you should find these animals in fair abundance.

About the time the ice begins to break up in the spring in northern states the muskrats are in their prime, whether it be February 15, March 1 or March 15, according to latitude. Muskrats are perhaps prime later in the spring than any other animal in the same latitude, the reason being that they stay in the cold water so much, and the water stays cold after the air begins to grow balmy. When the rats begin to show black spots on their heads, trapping of them should cease.

Musk is perhaps the only scent that has much attraction for muskrats, especially in the spring. The musk glands lie under the base of the tail, and are removed by cutting around them. Split with a knife and the musk will be found—a yellowish, oily substance, much more abundant and much stronger in the spring than in the autumn and winter. Muskrat musk is also good fox and mink bait, especially if you mix it with fish oil. Remove a few musk sacs from the muskrats and you will have all you will need for several years.

Anticipate Most Profit from Muskrats

Muskrats feed along likely stream-sides and lake and pond banks a considerable distance from their homes, so that there may be some dandy muskrat trapping ground near your home, although you never see any of their dens or slides in your vicinity.

More money will doubtless be made on muskrat pelts this autumn and winter than upon any other one species of fur taken in North America, because these little animals multiply so rapidly, and are therefore so numerous and so widely distributed over the United States and Canada.

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

No star is ever lost we once have seen; we always may be what we might have been.
—Adelaide Proctor

Comments on the Week's News

AND now it is mountainous New England that has suffered from disastrous floods. Scarcely had the news of loss and suffering along the Mississippi subsided when the country was horrified by news of great loss of life and property by floods in Vermont and Massachusetts. At this writing the total loss of life is not known, nor has there been any attempt to estimate the property damage. To add to the suffering, cold weather dropped suddenly onto the stricken area. The work being done here again proves the value of that great organization,—the Red Cross. Pay your annual dues now!

* * *

After Judge Bonniwell, in one of the criminal courts of Philadelphia, had heard thirteen liquor cases in one day, and had seen the juries return "Not guilty" verdicts in ten of them and disagree on two others, he promptly "fired," without pay, all the panel except the twelve men that had brought in a verdict of guilty in one case. Judge Bonniwell is not noted for his "dry" sentiments, hence it is all the more encouraging to those who believe in the integrity of the courts to see a judge give a merited rebuke to men who evidently fail to take their oaths seriously.

* * *

Without doubt, several "farm relief" bills will be presented to Congress when it meets in December. Already a half-dozen or so have been heard of. Practically all of them will deal with the control and disposal of surpluses, mostly of corn, wheat, meat and cotton. If anything is done, of course, there must be compromises, but no one can tell what will be decided upon. There is a firm belief in many minds that the continuous discussion of this subject is doing more injury to agriculture than any likely legislation will help. It is felt that farm credits, land values, farm morale and individual initiative are all being lowered by the emphasis which is being laid on the "farm problem."

Is athletics in schools and colleges taking too much of the time and interest of the students? If one were to judge solely by the side talk, the newspaper publicity and the school papers, one might reasonably conclude that the chief purpose of an institution of learning was to maintain the best athletic teams. We examined a prep school paper the other day and found that sixty per cent of the "school news" was the reports of games and team contests. "Enough's enough, and too much is plenty."

* * *

New York City is one place which takes "Apple Week" seriously. Mayor Walker and his wife gave a luncheon to the teachers and pupils of one of the schools, the news of which got into every paper. Some of the theaters turned their lobbies over to the apple committees, and railroads made big displays in prominent places. In fact, the whole city did its best to add to the popularity of the apple. Unfortunately, Philadelphians were being entertained by the throwing of verbal rotten eggs back and forth by the politicians and Apple Week passed without serious notice.

The Dean of Farm Editors Passes

WE ARE sure that we shall excite no jealousy when we say that in the death of H. W. Collingwood this country lost its best-known and most-loved farm paper editor. For forty years the farmers of this country have read with pleasure and profit the writings of this able and loyal friend of agriculture. His wit, his homely philosophy and his peculiar literary style were of such a character as to tie his readers to him, and many thousands of people read the Rural New Yorker because of their faith and confidence in its editor.

It is not necessary to try in a few words to analyze the character and work of Henry W. Collingwood. Those who have followed his writings for years feel that they know him intimately; those who have not read after him could not make his acquaintance thru the pen of another. He had the mind of a scholar, the bearing of a gentleman, and the fairness of a good sportsman. No man has done more to improve the home and family life of rural people. His personality was evident in everything he wrote. Thousands of people almost feel that they have been frequent visitors to that pleasant, old fashioned home at Hope Farm. Our sincere sympathy is extended to the remaining members of the Rural New Yorker family in the passing of its most noted and influential member.

Corn Borer Control Work

THE final check-up on the results of the corn borer control work of last spring indicates that the work was well worth while. Those who were inclined to look for a complete eradication of the pest had little knowledge of the nature of such work. The fact that the increase over 1926 damage was as low as it was is no doubt due to the clean-up campaign. Without doubt, if nothing had been done, the spread would have been many times greater. The campaign, even tho the cost seems high, was time and money well spent in showing the farmers in the affected districts how to fight the pest. Of course, real success depends upon continuing the warfare every year.

But it must be recognized that the corn borer is here to stay. Every reputable entomologist is advising farmers to expect as much. The pest adds one more enemy to the list of the pests which must be considered in planning crop rotations, in outlining farm work and insect control measures. Fruit growers are no longer the most troubled class of agriculturists. General farmers as well must learn to control the increasing number of pests and diseases which threaten the grain crops.

Do You Fill Out Crop Reports?

THE editor of a country paper, who is also the postmaster in his town, wants to know whether or not farmers generally fill out the crop report blanks distributed by the rural carriers. His observation is that the majority do not. He finds that farmers believe that such reports tend to hurt the markets by making public the crop conditions and prospects.

While Pennsylvania Farmer has always objected to the Department's practice of estimating the probable yields at the beginning of the season, we do think it is in the interest of all to know something about the nation's acreage, the general condition thru the growing season, the influences which are favorable and unfavorable, and finally at the end of the season an intelligent estimate of the total yield. We believe farmers would be serving their own interests if they would all fill out the blanks, leaving out of consideration only the call for a guess upon yields until actual figures are available.

The truth of the matter is, the government figures tend to check false information spread for selfish reasons by other people. Crops cannot be hid. Anyone passing thru the country and observing conditions may make "guesses," and they do do it. Many firms have crop reporting systems for their own purposes, and these purposes are not primarily in the interest of farmers. By all means, fill out the crop report blanks and thus help to check the spread of false and selfish estimates.

The Educated Person

SIX tests of an educated person are, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University:

Correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue;

Refined and gentle manners which are the expression of fixed habits of thought and conduct;

Sound standards of feeling and appreciation;

Power of reflection;

Power of growth;

The ability to do efficiently, without nervous agitation.

Editorial Sidelights

RETURNING to Philadelphia from Erie last week, we encountered snow,—four or five inches. Most of it was in Elk County, which we visited on a side excursion from our main route, the Lakes-to-Sea Highway. We found mud too, lots of it, when we got off the main highways. We were surprisingly successful in our efforts to navigate the slippery roads, until we reached Clearfield County.

Overconfidence resulting from the fact that we had won every mud battle that far proved our undoing on a side road near Clearfield. The high crown and deep side ditches, with no ruts to keep the car from skidding sideways should have been warning enough. But they weren't. We kept in the middle of the road for about a half mile after we left the concrete and then slipped off into the ditch.

Clean fence rows and neat wire fences are an asset to any farm, but when we found ourselves in the ditch beside such a fence we fervently wished for a nice stony fence row with a few old fence rails lying around.

There wasn't a good sized stick or stone in the whole neighborhood. There was, however, a very considerate Mr. Gearhart. Thanks to him and his fine gray team we got back onto the concrete and soon caught up with our schedule.

CUT NUISANCE TAXES

Opinions Differ Regarding Rates—Give Little Thought to Local Problems—Too Many Rural Banks.

Washington, D. C.

TAX reduction hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee have disclosed a strong sentiment in favor of the removal of the automobile sales tax and other so-called nuisance taxes, equally powerful opposition to the abolition of the inheritance tax, and a wide difference of opinion as regards the proposed cuts in corporation taxes. The sentiment of members of the committee appears to be almost unanimous against elimination of the inheritance tax.

Should Consider Local Problems

Senator Smoot says he feels that the people give too little attention to their local and state tax problems, as compared with their interest in federal tax reduction. He wonders if the hundreds of thousands of letters, telegrams, petitions and suggestions which find their way to the Senate Finance Committee during the consideration of a revenue bill are duplicated in the files of state officials and legislatures.

President Studies Relief

Information comes from the White House that President Coolidge is making a careful study of the various legislative schemes that have been proposed for the relief of agriculture. It is definitely known that the President will insist that Congressional action be taken to meet the agricultural problem, although he is not willing to accept the McNary-Haugen equalization fee scheme.

Consider Flood Control

Hearings on flood control legislation are in progress before the House Committee on Flood Control. Many interests are represented and close to 20 different plans are before the committee for consideration. The flood disaster in New England has widened the interest in the matter. It is evident that strong pressure will be brought to bear to obtain flood control legislation that will meet the needs of all parts of the country.

Commission Criticized

The United States Tariff Commission has been severely criticized because of the length of time it has taken to make the necessary investigations of costs of production in the United States and in competing foreign countries.

E. B. Brossard, a member of the commission, says that one remedy for the situation is larger appropriations so that the staff of experts may be enlarged to meet the growing demands made upon it. With a larger staff naturally the time required to complete investigations could be reduced and more investigations could be undertaken with the expectation of being completed within a reasonable time.

Fight Loan Board Appointees

The fight to prevent the Senate confirmation of Messrs. Meyer, Cooksey and Harrison as members of the Federal Farm Loan Board promises to be a warm one.

Would Reduce Banks

An important step toward improving the economic condition of agriculture would be legislation that will cut down the number of rural banks, says Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. It is not unusual to find small towns that have three or four banks where one or two would suffice.

Onion Statistics Given Out

Farmers who are asking for an increase in the tariff on onions no doubt will be interested in figures just given out by the Department of Agriculture which show that in 1926 imports of onions into this country amounted to 1,841,600 bushels, valued at $1,937,364, showing an average import value of $1.05 per bushel. Exports of onions in 1926 amounted to 615,994 bushels, valued at $833,376, representing an average export value of $1.35 a bushel.

Would Exclude Alien Criminals

That any far-reaching plan to combat crime in the United States would fail to achieve its fullest possibilities if it neglected the matter of crime among aliens, was the opinion given at the conference on prevention of crime. After presenting figures showing that crimes committed by aliens were far out of proportion to the number of foreign born in this country, Representative Johnson, of the Committee on Immigration, advocated the deportation of alien criminals and their rigid exclusion from the United States.—E.R.

BEARS SUPPLANT DEER

Claims for Damage by Bears Out-number Complaints about Deer—Farm Products Show List Ready.

Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR the time being marauding bears are occupying the attention of officials of the State Department of Agriculture handling claims for damages due to animals. A number of statements indicating havoc among hives and about farms by bears have come to the State Capitol and in some instances have been so clear that damages have been paid. Few complaints about deer have come in lately.

Rabbits Again

Stories that rabbits are afflicted with fevers and other diseases in Pennsylvania are being run down by agents of the State Game Commission and have been found to be without substance. In some isolated cases sickly rabbits were found, but nothing like a general ailment was discovered.

Plant More Roadside Trees

Arrangements are being made by the road and forestry authorities for systematic planting of trees along state highways in several sections of Pennsylvania. The state will furnish the trees and the Highway Department will plant and care for them.

Study Squirrels Widely

The study of squirrels under way by state agents is not being confined to any one section notwithstanding reports to the contrary, but is being worked on a wide scale. The several varieties of squirrels are being studied as to developments, food supply and spread. This is the first complete research of squirrels to be undertaken in this state.

Premium List Out

The State Farm Products Show Committee has issued the first copies of the premium list for the January exhibition and in addition to the plan for distribution from the Capitol on request they will be sent to counties for handling through the extension offices. The list notes several new classifications and numerous cash prizes as well as the cups and other trophies.

Make Record on Guard Rails

According to reports heard at the State Highway Department the state has erected more guard rails this year than in any similar season. Miles have been put up along some of the main highways as well as in mountain regions. Road building will end for the year with something like 700 miles of road built, including concrete, resurfacing, etc.

Fire Loss Down

State forestry authorities say the snows will make certain an unusually small fire loss this fall. The number of fires covering more than a few acres has been exceptionally small and snows end the rest of the menace. State authorities are complimenting hunters for the care shown in the woods.

Urge Better Care of Bees

A forthcoming state report will call attention to the discovery that many bees are illegally housed. Inspection work has been carried on extensively with the result that many colonies have been found so badly cared for that treatment for disease has been retarded.—T. C.

ANNUAL SHOW HELD

Mercer County Exhibition Represented Entire Poultry Industry—Draft Plan for Tax Fight.

Trenton, N. J.

THE annual meeting and show of the Mercer County Poultry Association held in conjunction with the meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Hightstown, November 15 and 16, was viewed as one of the largest central New Jersey poultry exhibits of the season. The show consisted of both utility and exhibition classes as well as classes for eggs and dressed poultry. The program was representative of the poultry industry as a whole.

To Shape Tax Legislation

The farmers' state tax committee, composed of Dr. Frank App, former American Farm Bureau Federation executive committeeman; Senator David H. Agans, Master of the State Grange, and H. E. Taylor, secretary of the New Jersey Federation, arranged to meet at Trenton in mid-November to draft the plan of the tax fight which they propose to carry into the state legislature this winter. Arguments in support of the New Jersey farmers' fight for tax relief will be assembled in tangible form.

Holstein Men Active

The Hunterdon County Holstein Association decided at its last regular meeting to hold a banquet at Flemington in late November or December. Holstein interests in the county have grown decidedly within the last two years and the county association has been conducting a definite program, purposing not only to build up the breed but to place the county on the map as a milk and stock producing area.

Cuban Tariff Rates Raised

New Jersey potato shippers will be confronted with a 50 per cent increase in the tariff rate on shipments to Cuba in 1928, caused by the passage of a new tariff act in that country. The rate has been advanced from 60c a sack to 90c.

Eight-year Chase Ended

Judge Soper, U. S. District Court, Baltimore, sentenced J. F. Wilson, formerly of Atlantic City, N. J., to two and a half years in Atlanta for swindling shippers while located in New Jersey. Eggs, poultry, hay and grain were the principal lines handled by Wilson, or Thornton, a name under which he traded at times. His arrest came after an eight-year chase extending from coast to coast.

Farmers Pay High Taxes

A tax survey in New Jersey shows that the farmers of this state are paying from 20 to 60 per cent of their incomes for taxes. An average of 600 farms studied during the last three years shows that the average was 31 per cent or $5.83 per crop acre.—A. K.

SUGGESTS NEW TOPIC

State Official Says Marketing Should Be Taught In High Schools—Electrical Service Extended.

Ithaca, N. Y.

DR. A. E. ALBRECHT, director of the New York City office of the State Department of Farms and Markets, told a convention of New York State high school teachers in Syracuse recently that a course in marketing should be taught in all agricultural high schools. He believes a new text book should be written dealing with merchandising, cooperation, selling, grading, advertising and other important topics.

First Testing of Cows Suspended

Due to the shortage of milk in the East at this time the state department of farms and markets has ordered that first tests of cows for bovine tuberculosis be suspended for the present. Retests will continue.

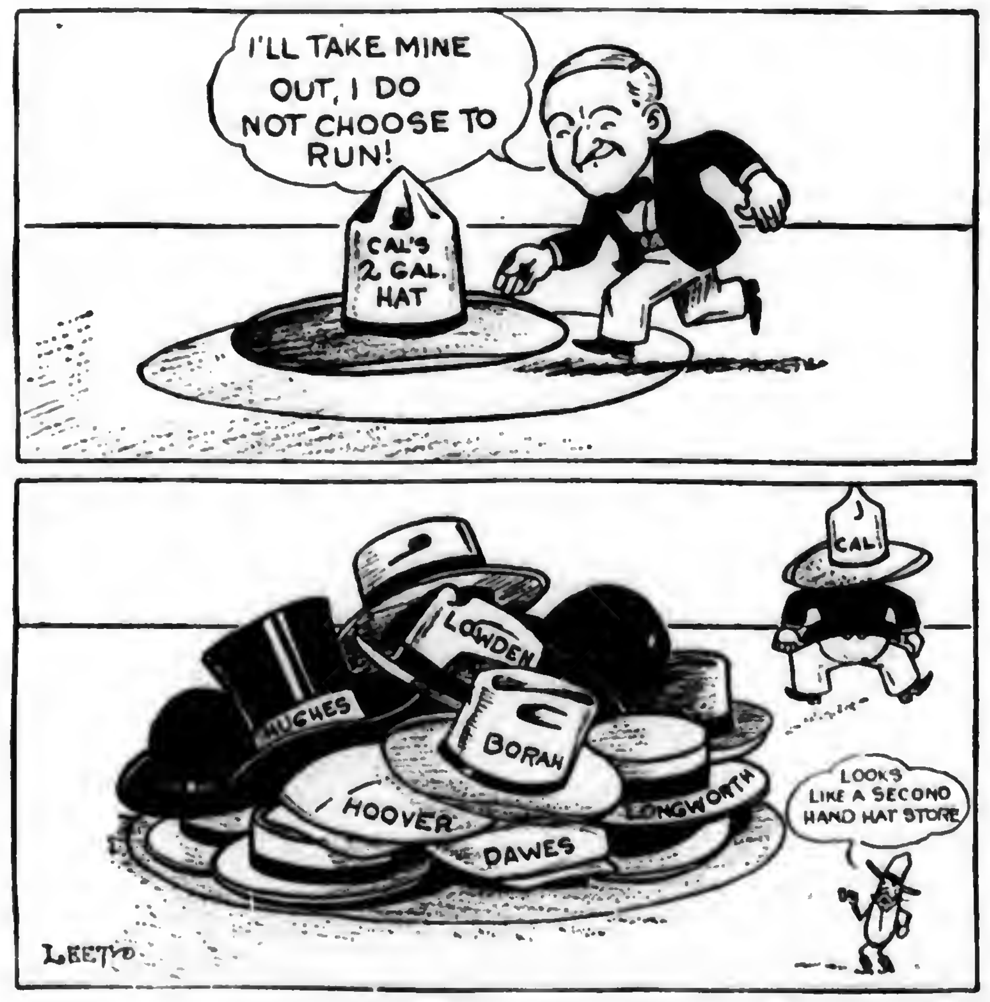
New Farm Paper Published

The Bureau Farmer, the official organ of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is now going into 30,000 New York State homes free of charge, as a part of the Farm Bureau service.

Farm Electrification

During the past year the Farm and Home Bureau state committees have continued to collect information as to the progress of farm electrification in other states and have developed acquaintance with the leaders of the industry in this state. Some extension of electrical service for individual farmers has been secured.—M. G. F.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE THE REMOVAL OF ONE HAT MAKES!


I'LL TAKE MINE OUT, I DO NOT CHOOSE TO RUN!
CAL'S 2 GAL. HAT
CAL
LOWDEN
HUGHES
BORAH
HOOVER
DAWES
LONGWORTH
LOOKS LIKE A SECOND HAND HAT STORE
LEETE

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makes warm friends and saves them money

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3 HANES Elastic Shoulders give with every movement, because they're made with a service-doubling lap seam. Comfortable. Strong.

4 HANES Closed Crotch really stays closed. Crotch can't bind, for HANES is fitted by *trunk* measurement as well as chest.

5 HANES Elastic Ankles never bunch over the shoetops. No ugly pucker showing under socks.

YOU can step into a suit of HANES and smile at winter winds. HANES brings you comfort and healthful warmth. It protects you from the bitterest blasts of winter. And—HANES prices save you money.

There is longer wear in HANES too. Just examine the quality of the material. Notice how soft and elastic and closely knit it is. Notice that those buttons are sewed on to stay. HANES Underwear is absolutely guaranteed—every thread, stitch and button. In every particular, HANES offers you the greatest underwear value that you can possibly buy.

HANES is made in extra heavy, heavy, medium and light weights. Union suits for men priced from $1 to $1.50. Shirts and drawers 75c and 85c a garment. Union suits for boys and children too, 75c to $1.

Ask for HANES at your regular store. If they cannot supply you, write to us today.

P. H. HANES KNITTING Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

TRADE HANES MARK

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

OUR Leghorn pullets, hatched May 1, laid 1941 eggs in October. That is a 26 per cent production for the 240 birds. They are now, November 7, producing at the rate of 60 per cent. They have not been over-stimulated by laying mash as we did not wish to cause any molting this fall. However, they are being fed a commercial laying mash now, together with wheat and cracked corn for grain feed. Several people have expressed surprise at the rapid development and quick maturity of this flock, and want to know the reason. I have seen a number of farm flocks of pullets which are not more than two-thirds grown, although they were hatched earlier.

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IN THE first place, our baby chicks were from good stock. Then they were well fed from the beginning with all the balanced food they could eat. They never were without clean water, and always had shade protection. I am convinced that most farm chicks do not get enough of the right kind of feed to enable them to make the most rapid growth. Too many people depend chiefly upon cracked corn when chicks have free range, and then wonder why they are so slow in getting ready to lay. There are a number of excellent commercial starting feeds on the market so that there is no excuse for the horde of stunted chickens one sees in the country at this time of year.

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THE celery is being trenched, but not before we were scared a little. The temperature dropped below freezing—28 degrees was the lowest—but it seemed that it might go lower. I remembered what happened a few years ago when practically all the celery in this section was ruined by a hard freeze. When I got home the other evening I called up Herbert Starkey at Bustleton, one of our most successful celery growers. I asked him what he thought, and he replied that he was not alarmed. "Celery will stand a good bit of freezing if the ground is moist," he said. "But if the ground is dry, celery will freeze more easily."

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MOST of us keep putting off a lot of little but important fall jobs until cold weather catches us and more or less damage is done. I remember the experience of a neighbor family some years ago. The farmer and his wife were industrious, hard working people and, as usual, had a generous winter's supply of fruit, potatoes, turnips and canned goods stored in the cellar. It was the old fashioned kind which had to be banked up in fall to prevent freezing. A few panes of glass were missing from the two small windows. All this was scheduled to be attended to, but the farmer kept putting it off. One night early in December the thermometer suddenly dropped to near zero and the family's winter supply of food was ruined.

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PROBABLY it is because the old story of the Arkansas man who did not fix his roof hits us all a little that the story is so much appreciated. "I am going to do that before winter sets in," is a well-worn statement. We are going to fix the water pipes so they will not freeze, do some much needed work in the stables, lay a walk to the barn, oil and store the farm machinery, patch that leaky roof, install a water system, oh, well! You all know the list of things that should be done. Have you done all of them? Neither have we.

◆ ◆ ◆

WHAT are the people who are neither citizens nor foreigners? It seems by the figures that half of the people must belong to this unnamed class, since only about one-half the qualified people vote at the elections. There is a great deal of bombast during the course of a year about the wonderful privilege of being an American citizen. But when election day comes and the votes are counted we find that fifty per cent of the people place little or no value on this privilege. It takes more than a strut to make one a 100 per cent citizen.

The Cheerful Plowman

Work and Diet Needed!

GLUB GLIBBER'S dead! Poor pompous Glub! He overdid on rest and grub, he broke the laws of health! He couldn't keep up proper steam and eat as much as any team, in spite of all his wealth. I saw him failing, think of that, in spite of all his hills of fat, I saw it long ago; I knew for years the time would come, when with five others, sad and glum, we'd tote him, sure but slow!

One day I saw him in the bank and in a manner bold and frank I said my little say. "Look here," said I, "why tempt the fates by downing food by pails and crates, why gorge from day to day? Your stomach power is so much per, and can't increase, so I infer, so do not load it down until its rafters creak and strain and all its studdings shriek in pain; you're looking like a feather tick, so mountainous, and paunched, and thick, six chins below your hat! And exercise—my goodness, Glub, I knew you as a little dub back yonder years ago, and you were up and doing then, and traveling with the boys and men who worked a steady row but now you sit in easy chairs and puff when climbing up the stairs, you plant yourself for hours with pipe and paper close at hand, and bon-bons right at your command and tax your stomach powers! You grow more mountainous each day; some noon we'll lug your form away,—ah, how we'll have to strive! And as we tote you o'er the hill, six sweating men, we'll love you still and wish you were alive, but we shall then review your case, we'll say, 'Poor Glub, he stuffed his face and wouldn't work a mite! He stuffed his face until he died; he could have lived—'!" Ah how I tried—but Glub—is—dead—tonight!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

I BELIEVE in inspired farmers. It is quite the thing to say, "Yes, I believe there were inspired men in the long ago, men who because of the peculiar gifts they possessed were led to do and to say things that may be called prophetic. But that was in the long ago, and only here and there a man or a woman was thus favored."

But there is no doubt whatever in my mind that we have today a great host of men and women right on the farm who are doing wonderful things, perhaps not in exactly the same line as of old, and yet, no less important and just as truly under the direction of a great Power.

We can think of some of the men of the long ago who were taken right from the farm to become prophets and leaders of the people. One of them was Gideon. His call came to him when he was working away out in the country. Since then men have been summoned from the farm to do great service. Cincinnatus was such a man. And more men than we know have thus for a time laid down the tools of the farm and responded to some call to serve.

But there are thousands today working on the farm whose names no history will ever gather up, but who are putting into their work true, faithful, earnest service for the good of humanity. I do not say that these men ever heard a voice from the skies calling them to give the best there is in them to all that they undertake to do. They are, however, obeying an inner voice which speaks to them no less truly than came to any man of past centuries.

Your Conscience Will Guide You

Some men are led by this voice speaking to them to give all their strength, all their energy and all their ability to the growing of choice fruits. Others turn to the raising of vegetables, or corn or wheat or potatoes. Still others, following the gleam, devote themselves to all-round farming, making everything they grow just as good and beautiful as they can. And it is the same way with women. Many a farmer's wife is just as surely inspired to give the best there is in her to the making of a good home and the bringing up of a family of boys and girls that will be a credit to the world as was the prophetess Deborah to do the work assigned to her by heaven. The world often passes by these chosen men and women without a sign of recognition. That is not strange, nor should we let it trouble us. Our work surely blesses the world and it will bring its reward.

The Little Everyday Things Count

If we do the little, everyday things of life cheerfully, as unto the Divine Ruler of the universe; if we plow and sow and think and leave the world a little better than we found it, that is all that is required of us. We are helpers of the Almighty, just as surely as if we were preachers or teachers or gifted men in any other profession.

How shall we get this consciousness of an inspired calling?

Just by living the right life day by day, clean, good, kind, asking all the time, "What more can I do to make my farm and the world about me better, more fruitful, more beautiful and to make those whose lives I touch happier and more blessed?"

And no line is drawn, none can be drawn, down through the world, on one side of which stand the chosen and on the other the less favored men of the farm. The field is open to everybody, for all can be good and kind and true and heaven-led men. The question with us all is, "Shall I be this kind of a farmer?" If we say, "Yes" to that we shall have all the help God has in His power to give! That will be enough to enable us to reach the height of our ambition!

More For Your Money when you buy a CHRYSLER

4 Chassis-$725 to $3595

EVERYWHERE you hear people praising Chrysler "52," "62," "72" or Imperial "80"—delighting in their smartness, performance and handling ease, their roadability, comfort and wealth of equipment—in other words, expressing their satisfaction with the continued leadership of Chrysler engineering and manufacturing.

With four great Chryslers ranging in price from $725 to $3595, it is exceedingly easy now to select any Chrysler—according to your needs and taste—with certainty you are getting the utmost value for your money.

New "52"
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Four other body styles priced from $725 to $875

Great New "62"
4-Door Sedan, $1245
Six other body styles priced from $1095 to $1295

Illustrious New "72"
Royal Sedan, $1595
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All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

Imperial "80"
Eleven body styles priced from $2495 to $3595

1003

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BOILERS
SAWMILLS

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We Will Make Special Price
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BIG PAY JOBS

Waiting for Trained Auto Mechanics. In 8 weeks, and at very low cost, I'll teach you auto and tractor repairing and show you how to go into business for yourself or accept a big pay job at $50 to $125 a week. Write for big auto book FREE and special limited time tuition offer including R. R. fare and board and Free General Electrical Training. **McSWEENY Auto, Tractor and Electrical Schools Dept. 32-S-1, Cincinnati, Ohio Cleveland, Ohio.**

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS
BE COMFORTABLE—

Mr. C. E. Brooks

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.
Brooks Appliance Co., 307 State St., Marshall, Mich.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Enjoy Powerful 6, 7 or 8 tube Radio: 30 Days FREE
ALL METAL SHIELDED CHASSIS
FACTORY PRICES SAVE 1/2
Choice of fine cabinets offered
BIG NEW Ultra Selective
BATTERY or All Electric
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Only 49^{75} RETAIL for 7 Tube Model COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED (8 Tube 69^{75})
MIRACO Radio gets 'em Coast to Coast
Free! BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOG and AMAZING SPECIAL OFFER
6 tube Super 36^{75} RETAIL LIST
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Delighted thousands report Miraco's get programs Coast to Coast, also Canada, Cuba, Mexico, with magnificent, clear cathedral tone. Built like latest $200 sets—don't confuse with cheap "Squawky" radios. Unless 30 days' trial proves your Miraco the MOST SELECTIVE, RICHEST, FULLEST TONED and MOST POWERFUL DISTANCE GETTER among highest grade sets, don't buy it! Every

SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES to user-agents who show the set to friends MAIL THE COUPON

Miraco comes completely assembled, rigidly tested and fully guaranteed. 3 yr. guarantee. Operate your Miraco with batteries or FROM ELECTRIC HOUSE CURRENT—as you prefer. Choice of beautiful consoles (with built in orthophonic type speakers) or table cabinets. Insure complete satisfaction and save or make much money on sets, speakers, tubes, batteries or A, B and C light socket power units—deal direct with one of America's oldest reliable makers of fine radios (8th successful year).

MIDWEST RADIO CORPORATION, Pioneer Builders of Sets
402-R Miraco Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
WITHOUT OBLIGATION, send me free literature, AMAZING SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE OFFER, testimony of nearby users, etc.
NAME
ADDRESS

Hundreds of Thousands Wear

The Old Reliable Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

It is keeping MacMillan warm in the frozen north. Made of strong, windproof knit cloth with knit-in wool-fleece lining and is cut to fit snugly without binding. Keeps you warm and comfortable on the coldest days.

Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—coat with or without collar and vest.

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Health saved is money saved! Wear underwear which keeps you well!

FALL days are tricky. There's a nip in the early morning air. The middle of the day is warm. Five o'clock brings the first breath of night chill. Now is the time when most folks take cold.

Your doctor will tell you, "To keep well, keep your body warm and dry all the time." You can guard yourself against sudden changes of temperature. You can be warm and dry all the time, if you wear Wright's Health Underwear.

This comfortable, snug underwear is made of highly absorbent wool, which is a non-conductor of heat. It keeps out those chill, biting, icy winds of winter. They absolutely can't get in. Your natural body warmth can't get out, either. The patented loop-stitch with which Wright's Health Underwear is knitted increases its power of taking up body moisture. Your body is always comfortable, warm and dry when you wear Wright's Health Underwear.

Wright's Health Underwear is the very finest value your money can buy. The workmanship is the best. Seams well sewed, buttonholes which won't tear and buttons which won't come off. Sizes are cut to fit, no bulging, clumsy bunches. Three weights—heavy, medium and light—enable you to buy just the garment for your season or climate. Worsteds and wool-and-cotton mixed, as well as pure wool. Separate garments or union suits. The next time you're in the store, ask for Wright's Health Underwear. Wright's Underwear Co., Inc., 345 Broadway, New York City.

FREE—Write for our booklet, "Comfort," which gives interesting information about Wright's Health Underwear. Please mention your storekeeper's name.

Comfort
Some Interesting Facts about Health and Warmth and WRIGHT'S UNION SUITS

WRIGHT'S
Health Underwear
for Men and Boys

For over forty years, the finest of underwear
(Copyright 1925, Wright's Underwear Co., Inc.)

As Low As $10
Buy your saws direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed—backed by $10,000 bond.
HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW
Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saved on all concrete jobs. Write today for FREE CATALOG showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments etc. Full of suprising bargains.
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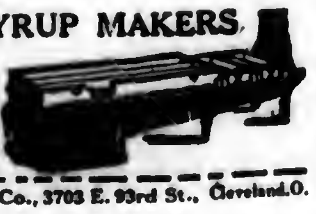

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Mail coupon for Booklet and Special Prices and Terms on Grimm and I. X. L. Evaporators.
GRIMM MFG. Co., 3703 E. 93rd St., Cleveland.O.
Name..........
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No Trees Tapped..........

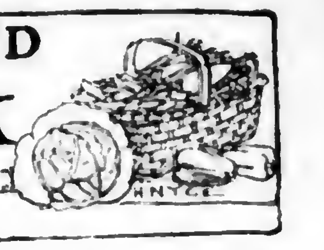
STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries — the best money crop. Shipping season November 1st to May 1st.
THE W. F. ALLEN CO.
143 W. Market St., Salisbury, Md.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

SALESMEN WANTED. OUR TREES GET REPEAT ORDERS. ATTRACTIVE OFFER. LET US TELL YOU MORE. H. A. BORLING, MADISON, OHIO.

GARDEN AND TRUCK

GILBERT S. WATTS, Editor
Logan Spring Farm



The Open Season for Odd Jobs Is at Hand

UNLESS unfavorable growing conditions or floods intervene there should be "string" beans aplenty this winter. Reports indicate that Louisiana plantings of this crop may reach 18,000 acres, three times last year's total. Destruction of sugar cane and cotton by floods has led thousands of farmers to plant truck crops. The Louisiana cabbage crop promises to be doubled. We hope the unfortunate farmers who are endeavoring to recover flood losses, to get some cash income, in this manner may not be disappointed through the low prices that so often attend sudden increases in any crop. Possibly widespread publicity calling attention to the value of "string" beans in the winter diet would help. It would be even better advertising if the term "snap" beans could be brought into general use and growers everywhere saw to it that they produced only quality varieties rightly grown, really stringless, "snap" beans.

• • •

The fall and winter crops of spinach in the United States are expected to total 31,000 acres this season as compared to 15,000 acres only four years ago. To what extent has this phenomenal growth been due to propaganda favoring more green vegetables in the diet? This has been free advertising. Will spinach consumption continue on the same high level as this wave of vitamin publicity grows older, loses novelty and possibly diminishes in volume as some think it is doing even now? Perhaps spinach growers will be forced to produce and pay for their advertising as citrus fruit growers have long been doing. In connection with the local market and roadside market I am sure our modest spinach advertisements appearing in local papers, have helped.

• • •

Last spring we planted an acre of red raspberries, the plants coming from a field which had been carefully "rouged" over a period of years in order to eliminate carrying "Mosaic."

Even though disease-free plants are obtained there is always danger of the disease being introduced to a new plantation by aphids, plant lice, especially when old, diseased berry patches or wild raspberries are growing nearby. Yesterday, upon request to our county agent, a plant disease specialist from State College visited our raspberry patch and marked seven plants which show mosaic. These must be grubbed out root and stem and will be burned to lessen spreading of this disease which has practically wiped out the raspberry industry in many localities. The recommendation was also made that all wild raspberries be kept down on an adjoining steep hillside.

It also seems that red raspberries are especially bad actors in providing a source of disease which is then transmitted to the black caps by insects. We were strongly advised to locate at least 500 feet distant a patch of black caps which is to be set in the spring. Indeed, it seems the time has arrived when our farms must be run like hospitals since separate wards are required for the different kinds of raspberries, and seed disinfection, plant bed soil sterilization, spraying and dusting have become routine matters. Cleaning up and plowing down of diseased crop refuse and pest harboring rubbish or fence rows falls in the same category of preventive measures. November is the "open season" for such work.

• • •

Where is the sprayer? Will Jack Frost find any lurking pockets of water in cylinders, in hollow top pistons, in pipe bends, in valve boxes or pressure regulator? The mere opening of a drain cock is not sufficient, sediment may have clogged the base of the cock. Poke a wire through and be sure. If there is an engine, how about the water jacket? A friend once told me of going through a gas engine plant in January and finding the foundry busy casting jackets for an obsolete model. The foreman explained that these were being provided in order to meet the annual early spring rush orders for replacements. Irrigation equipment, water pipes around hotbeds, coldframes, heating plant and in plant growing houses which will not be warmed up until late winter also deserve inspection.

• • •

If there is celery to be sold for Thanksgiving use, it is wise to advise one's customers well in advance. Jobbers, wholesalers and retailers all recognize the importance of the celery trade at this season He who goes to market without notice only a day or two before the eventful Thursday is likely to find that dealers of all kinds have provided for their needs.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XXVII. Oregon Prunes and Cherries

THE heart of Oregon, agriculturally, is the Willamette Valley. Here are grown the famous Oregon cherries, the big ones that come East packed in shallow boxes, tier upon tier in regular alignment. Here also is the home of the Italian prune. Unlike the Rogue River Valley, it is a region of diversified horticulture—apples, pears, strawberries, loganberries, blackberries and other fruits are grown commercially besides prunes and cherries. The Valley is about 120 miles long and twenty miles wide, a beautiful rolling country, lush with verdure. Here the orchards are on the foothills, not on the floor of the Valley as in the Rogue River. "The winters are mild and the summers are cool," (quoted from local sources) but the humidity and precipitation are likely to be high at all seasons, with fifty inches of rain or more. Land is comparatively cheap, one hundred and fifty dollars an acre will buy excellent orchard sites.

The most important fruit of the Willamette Valley is the prune. The Italian is grown almost exclusively. This is black and tart when dried, as distinct from the French prune of California, which is sweeter and lighter in color. When I last visited the Willamette Valley, twenty-five years ago, the prune growers were knee high in clover. Orchards sold for $1000 an acre or more and there were still greater expectations. The inevitable aftermath, deflation and disillusionment, came. The pronounced slump since 1920 has carried prune orchard values to their lowest point. Today some of the best orchards can be bought for $200 an acre, which is but little more than the value of the land. There is general and profound discouragement.

Carry Prune Crop as Side Issue

One of the obstacles to improvement is the fact that most of the acreage is held by general farmers. The Italian prune, as grown here, requires no spraying, no thinning and a modicum of other cultural care. So it has come about that there are ten- to twenty-acre prune orchards on many general farms of sixty to a

hundred acres, and the prune crop is a side issue in general farming. Under these conditions it is difficult to get the growers together on any program of improvement, which inevitably must involve standardization of crops, collective advertising and cooperative effort in other directions.

There are 60,000 acres of prunes in Oregon producing around 91,000,-000 pounds annually, as compared with the 220,000,000 pounds of California. I visited Dallas, "The Prune City," which has 11,000 acres within six miles of the city limits. Many of the orchards reflect the prevailing depression by neglect of cultivation and pruning. The only spraying is once in three or four years to kill the moss which would smother the trees. Brown rot occurs sometimes but is not considered serious enough to justify spraying. There is no pollination trouble and no need for thinning the fruit.

Oregon prunes are dried in the evaporater, not in the sun. The cost of production is four and a half to five cents a pound, which is about what the growers have been getting in recent years. The outlook for these prune growers is not bright unless they can agree to cooperate on a standardization and advertising program which will greatly increase their outlet. California fruit growers have demonstrated that this can be done.

Willamette Valley cherries, on the other hand, have been doing well. This is the land of big cherries. I have seen some that measured nine or ten to the foot, which is large enough to fit any mouth of decent dimensions. They are all sweet varieties. There is a very interesting pollination question here. The three leading sorts—Royal Ann or Napoleon, which is the same as the common Oxheart cherry of Pennsylvania, Bing and Lambert—all are not only sterile themselves, but also are inter-sterile; no one of them is able to fertilize either of the other two or itself. It is necessary to plant Black Republican or Waterhouse with them in order to have fruitful trees. There is little damage from frosts and no orchard heating is done, but prolonged, cold rains at blossoming time may interfere with pollination.

There is practically no brown rot on cherries and very little spraying is done. A few growers apply Bordeaux and arsenate of lead just before blossoming, and sometimes one summer spray. It is the general practice to plant trees of the Mazzard stock in the orchard and topwork them to the desired variety when three or four years old. This should be done in Pennsylvania, also, using the native Mazzard, which is the common, wild, sweet cherry of Pennsylvania. It will give longer lived and more healthy trees than

(Continued on page 23)

Grows a Foot a Day

THE United States Department of Agriculture recommends the timber bamboo for culture in most of the cotton states of the South. B. T. Galloway writes:

"Eventually, when a grove is fully established, magnificent stems shoot up to a height of 60 to 70 feet, furnishing poles 4 to 5 inches in diameter at the base. The plants have the remarkable faculty of reaching their full size in a short time, usually in two to four weeks, depending on the age of the parents. The new shoot suddenly bursts through the ground in the spring and then grows a foot or more a day. As the cane shoots skyward the leaves, branches and branchlets unfold, producing a most striking and beautiful effect. There is a majesty and grandeur to these plants that make a strong appeal to the imagination."

After attaining full size the plants may require three to five years to fully harden and ripen.

Camel

The cigarette that earned first place by its goodness

The greatest endorsement ever given to a cigarette is revealed by the fact that Government figures show that more Camels are being smoked today than ever before. An endorsement by the many—not the few.

CAMEL
TURKISH & DOMESTIC BLEND CIGARETTES

If all cigarettes were as good as Camel you wouldn't hear anything about special treatments to make cigarettes good for the throat. Nothing takes the place of choice tobaccos.

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

ENGINES THAT EARN **MONEY**

50 NEW Features!

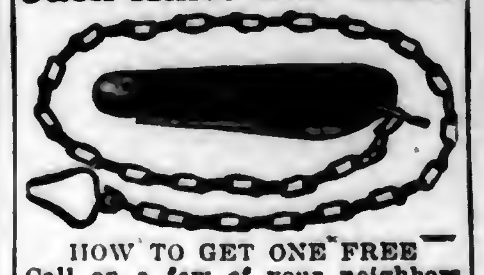
"There's a WITTE Engine For Every Job"
2 to 30 H-P. Engines
Pumping Outfits—3-in-1 Saw Rig, Log and Tree Saw, etc.

I Guarantee the WITTE Engine to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands and to save YOU one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on your place. Will increase your profits $500.00 to $1,000.00 a year. Used the world over. GUARANTEED FOR A LIFETIME!

WITTE SUPER-HOPPER
Double the water capacity, built for long runs. New all-fuel carburetor using cheapest fuels a proven money saver. Alloy steel construction, all parts interchangeable, removable die cast bearings, hot spot cylinder head, WICO Magneto with new (Pat. applied for) tripper. Send for Free Engine Book, no obligations, small easy payment plan. ED. H. WITTE, *Pres.*

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
2048 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
2048 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUNS ON KEROSENE GASOLINE GAS OIL DISTILLATE OR GAS



Jack Knife and Chain

HOW TO GET ONE FREE
Call on a few of your neighbors and secure two yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each. Send us the names and addresses together with $1.00, the amount collected, and we will send you one of these knives by prepaid parcel post.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

"Checks Ravages of Worm Pest"

"I use your Tobacco Powder," writes L. Dykers, Paterson, N. J., "for the elimination of round worms in my poultry flocks. This checks the ravages of the pest and does not in any way interfere with egg production or the appetites."

POULTOBAC Pulverized Tobacco Powder

Made from selected tobacco. Pulverized to assure results. Guaranteed high nicotine content. Mix 2 lbs. of POULTOBAC in 100 lbs. of feed or mash. Also valuable for dusting. Folder free. Send $1.00 for Trial Bag, Postpaid. $1.50 west of the Mississippi. 100-lb. bag, freight paid, $5 East of Mississippi; $6 West of Mississippi. Dept. 301

UNIFORM PRODUCTS CO., Lancaster, Penna.

Why are there so many charming women today?

NEVER before have there been so many charming women. Wherever you go, you find them. Vivacious, happy, beautiful, delightfully dressed in most exquisite taste.

Clear, pink-and-white complexion, luxurious, well-kept hair, gleaming teeth, trim athletic carriage—these are almost universal characteristics of American women of today.

Why?

At first thought it may sound absurd, but one of the most powerful teachers has been advertising.

Advertising has helped to teach us all that the real basis of beauty is health and cleanliness. We are the greatest users of soap and water in the world.

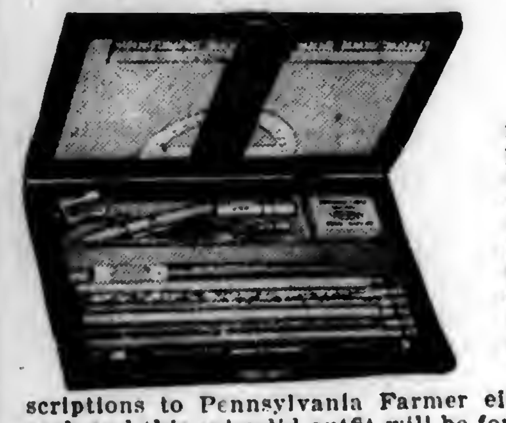
Advertising has taught us how to care for our teeth, our hair, our feet, our hands and our complexions.

Advertising has taught us how to dress—how to choose colors and fabrics and becoming styles.

Advertising has taught us how to talk, how to entertain.

One reason why so many women are charming is because so many women are reading advertising. From advertising they are learning the secrets of great beauty specialists. They are getting health information of inestimable value. They are learning the secrets of becoming dress from the famous designers of Paris and New York.

Advertising is one of the biggest reasons why so many women are so charming. Read advertising regularly



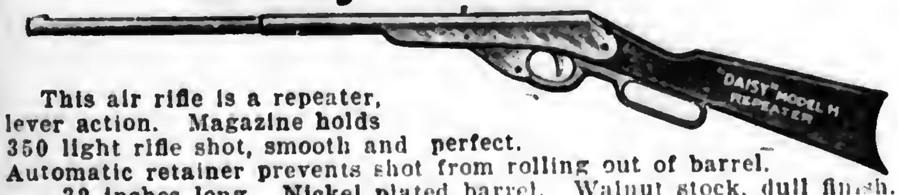
Senior School Box Outfit

Something Real

Contains 14 articles including a brass protractor—a compass fitted with a pencil—a 7-inch rule—pencil sharpener—eraser—3 pen points in a container—a pen holder—6 high-grade lead pencils—one combination red and blue pencil—all in a handsome, silver cloth-covered box, fitted with metal clasp.

Send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer either new or renewal, at 50c each and this splendid outfit will be forwarded to your address postage prepaid. Reward No. 602.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Daisy Air Rifle

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 350 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel. 32 inches long. Nickel plated barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50c each. Reward No. 212.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 So. Third St., Phila. Pa

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing Advertisers

ADVERTISERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR ADVERTISING IS SEEN AND THEREFORE APPRECIATE HAVING YOU MENTION THE NAME OF THIS PAPER WHEN YOU ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Editor
Glenview Farm

Mr. Mahar Carried His Fighting Qualities into Peacetime Pursuits

LAST January at the New Jersey State Poultry Show at the Trenton Armory, Mr. Daniel H. Mahar, of the Kwality Farm at Princeton Junction, carried off the sweepstakes prize for utility Leghorns and included with his winnings first cock, first pullet, first young pen, second old pen and second cockerel. Quite an achievement in strong competition for a breeder who had only been at it a few years. This fall the representatives of the Soviet government visited leading poultry farms in 22 states, and came back to Danny Mahar to select his birds of superior size and high egg-laying record to take back with them to improve the laying stock of Russia. It was quite an honor, and it left the owner richer by $200 for 14 pedigreed yearling hens and four cock birds. So I went to see Mr. Mahar and learn if I could just how it was done.

First a little history. It will throw some light on some of the reasons for his success, and give an insight into the character of the man behind the birds. But it wasn't Danny Mahar who spoke of his war record; he will talk of his birds but not of that. However, back in 1916 he was with a New York National Guard unit on the Mexican border, and there he contracted typhoid fever. But when the World War broke out, he managed to pass inspection. At Spartansburg, N. C., he contracted pneumonia. While his company was enroute to embark at Newport News, he disappeared from the hospital. When the ship was in mid-ocean, he was there with his company, and while it was never discovered just how he had got by inspection, it was rather too late to send him back. At Bony, on the Hindenburg line, he was seriously wounded during the fighting of September 18, 1918.

Sparrows Carry Germs

ENGLISH sparrows carry the germs of coccidiosis. When R. P. Tittsler, bacteriologist of the Pennsylvania State College, examined 21 of these birds which had been killed at the poultry plant, he found that this poultry disease was being carried by seventeen of them. It has caused severe losses to poultrymen in Pennsylvania this year. Mr. Tittsler is making wider investigations concerning coccidiosis in sparrow flocks and expects to obtain some interesting results.

Ticketed for a hospital in England, he disappeared again, to turn up at the front lines; but shrapnel, gas, lack of food and the effects of sickness were too much for this little fighter, and his war duties were done. But he held medals from America, England and France. After three years in government hospitals he took two years of vocational training under the government, studying poultry breeding under Rice at Cornell. Then the government helped him to get a start, and the fighting qualities and persistence that he showed during wartimes enabled him to make a success of peaceful pursuits.

Size and Quality His Goal

Mr. Mahar secured his foundation stock of Leghorns from Prof. Rice, of Cornell, and with it he has blended blood from the Hollywood and Wyckoff strains. For several years he has bred, trapped and selected with certain ideals as his goal; a large bird that would possess points of beauty, lay exceptionally well and produce eggs of large size. His birds are not only pedigreed, but are blood tested and certified by the state as well.

When I visited his farm he was busy laying a concrete floor in a new poultry building, but obligingly knocked off work long enough to answer questions and tell about his breeding work. This new house was right up-to-date with lights, automatic water devices and a concrete floor that sloped to an outlet so that it could be flushed with a hose in the interests of sanitation.

Mr. Mahar is using a ration not greatly different from the formula recommended by the New Jersey Station. He is much in favor of plenty of yellow corn in the feed, which is right in line with present good practice. During the summer he feeds alfalfa for green feed, and uses cabbage during the winter. A moderate amount of artificial light is used on breeders.

Impressed by Size of Birds

In examining the older birds, their size impressed me at once. But the records showed that they could lay as well as make weight for the flock average on 170 birds for a year was 218 eggs. On flocks including birds four years old the average was 160 eggs, which is a mighty good record for old birds. In breeding for pedigreed cock birds, hens of large size with records of 225 to 250 eggs are used. Outside blood is not used, but various pens and families within the flock are worked over to get the males and as vigor, hatchability and low mortality prevail, the method is giving good results.

There is always danger in introducing outside blood into a strain, as the result may not be what is anticipated. An outstanding example of the success of these methods was the cock which took first at the Trenton show. His dam was "99," who had laid 262 eggs as a pullet. Her weight was 6 pounds 2 ounces, and she produced an egg weighing 28 ounces per dozen, which is an exceptional size. The cock weighs 7 pounds when in condition, and while much above the standard weight, is otherwise a fine example of the breed.

KWALITY FARM
"HEAVY DUTY STRAIN"
S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS
All Breeders Certified
Blood T... & Trapnested
...1927 SHOW
D. ... PROP.

Mr. Mahar's stock is in great demand, but with the exception of the adult birds sold to Russia, only baby chicks have been sold. As the flock numbers less than a thousand birds, not all of which are breeders, there is not a great surplus above home requirements.

"I turned down orders for 40,000 chicks and could have sold 75,000," said Mr. Mahar in this connection, "and although I might have supplied some of them with chicks from flocks of my strain in the neighborhood, I am running a breeding farm and not a hatchery, so that nothing goes out unless I raised it myself. I anticipate a big future, and I do not intend to jeopardize it by present sales not up to the standard I have set."

Danny Mahar and his champion rooster

Which goes to show that if a man has the brains and the grit to develop something good, he will have no difficulty in finding a market.—R. L. S-H.

Nest Box Notes

FALL colds often result from drafts. Long houses not broken up by partitions are likely to be drafty and for this reason it is customary to divide them into pens holding one hundred or more fowls. The partition doors in our houses are covered with roofing paper to insure that each pen is a little world in itself. Such doors are lighter than if made of solid wood, but it is necessary to tack poultry wire over the paper to prevent holes being punched thru. We once used burlap bags to cover the doors but hens will pick holes in this material.

* * *

Pullets that roost on window sills, hoppers, nest boxes and other places where they have no business to be often are the first birds to catch cold and start an epidemic in the flock. Such birds should be placed on the roost with the others after nightfall and soon will learn to go where they should. If the windows are made without sills and the nest boxes have slanting tops it will help to prevent this practice.

* * *

If the pullets at this time of year seem rather fat, it is no reason for alarm. On the contrary, most poultrymen are anxious to have their birds in plump condition as they start laying. Leghorns, especially, are likely to get thin under the strain of heavy laying, with the result that the flock slumps in production and is easy prey to roup, pox, prolapsis or whatever comes along.

DEMAND BAYER ASPIRIN

The whole world knows Aspirin as an effective antidote for pain. *But it's just as important to know that there is only one genuine Bayer Aspirin* The name Bayer is on every tablet, and on the box. If it says Bayer, it's genuine; and if it doesn't, it is not! Headaches are dispelled by Bayer Aspirin So are colds, and the pain that goes with them; even neuralgia, neuritis, and rheumatism promptly relieved. Get Bayer—at any drugstore—with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Bayer Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Roup Epidemic Killing Poultry

Birds sneeze, wheeze and choke. Throat rattles. Nose runs. Spreads rapidly Act at once!

Readers who find colds or roup starting in their flocks will be interested in a letter written by Thomas Pulliam, Shiveley, Ky. He says:

"I have had birds with their eyes closed and every form of roup, and saved every one of them. Last winter I had a Barred Rock cockerel that was nearly dead. He had dropped from 7½ to 2½ pounds. I gave him Roup-Over and it worked like magic. In two weeks, he was back on the firing line and fighting every rooster on the place. I can't understand why people let their birds die with roup, when Roup-Over will save them."

It is amazing how quickly and easily colds and roup can be ended by this method. If the trouble is already started, a few drops of Roup-Over, applied in the nostrils, will usually banish every symptom in one day. Better still, a few drops used in the drinking water guards the whole flock against roup, colds, and other epidemics. A liberal supply of Roup-Over can be obtained by sending fifty cents (or $1 for large size holding 3 times as much) to The Burrell-Dugger Co., 341 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Roup-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try. Readers will find it entirely different and much quicker in action than anything else ever tried for roup and similar infections.

Roup-Over Stops Roup-Colds-Canker

Costs Less Than 2cts per running foot

Send for my NEW CUT PRICE Catalog —see the dollars you save this year buying from Jim Brown. Don't buy Farm or Poultry Fencing, Poultry Netting, Barb Wire, Steel Posts, Gates, Roofing, Paint, Pipeless Furnaces, Cream Separators, etc. until you get my NEW Cut PRICES Now is the time to buy—my prices are lowest — quality guaranteed — freight paid. Write for free book NOW.—Jim Brown.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 2303 Cleveland, Ohio

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS

This strain increased Ken. Exp. Station Bd. Rock egg yield 94%. Trapnested since 1889. 325 eggs in 1 yr. Flock average up to 271. Customers profits $5.00 per hen. Males, hens, pullets, chicks, eggs. J. W. Parks & Sons Box 6 Altoona, Pa. FREE CATALOG

PAN-A-CE-A puts hens in laying trim

Put your hen in laying trim —then you have a laying hen

YOU WANT music in your poultry yard—song, scratch, cackle.

You want an industrious hen—a hen that will get off her roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

A fat, lazy hen may be all right for pot-pie, but for egg-laying—never!

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily, and see the change come over your flock.

See the combs and wattles turn red.

See them begin to cheer up and hop around. See the claws begin to dig in.

That's when you get eggs.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
200 hens the 25-lb. pail
500 hens the 100-lb. drum
For 25 hens there is a smaller package

REMEMBER—*When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.*

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

10 Hens Lay 10 Eggs a Day

Winter doesn't stop Mr. Henry's hens

Readers whose hens are not laying well during these days of high egg prices will find much of interest in the following letter from C. D. Henry, Alverton, Pa. He says:

"I placed 10 pullets by themselves, and fed them Don Sung. The third day my eggs increased from 3 to 9 a day. They have had Don Sung ever since and have laid continuously. Yesterday I got 10 eggs from them and am willing to make affidavit to it. Don Sung certainly gets the eggs It has paid for itself many times over."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Mr. Henry used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 135 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs you nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

DON SUNG Chinese for Egg-Laying

HEATING PLANT Complete for 6-Room House $175

INCLUDING 6 radiators, large steam boiler, pipe, fittings, valves, air valves and asbestos cement. Freight prepaid.

Our "Royal" Bathroom Outfit

Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin. Complete with All Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials..... $57.50

WE PAY THE FREIGHT ON EVERYTHING

Write for FREE Catalog 90

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34 St., New York

BABY CHICKS BARRED ROCKS R. I. REDS

White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from heavy laying stock, the kind that make the big broilers. Send for prices.

KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Delaware.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

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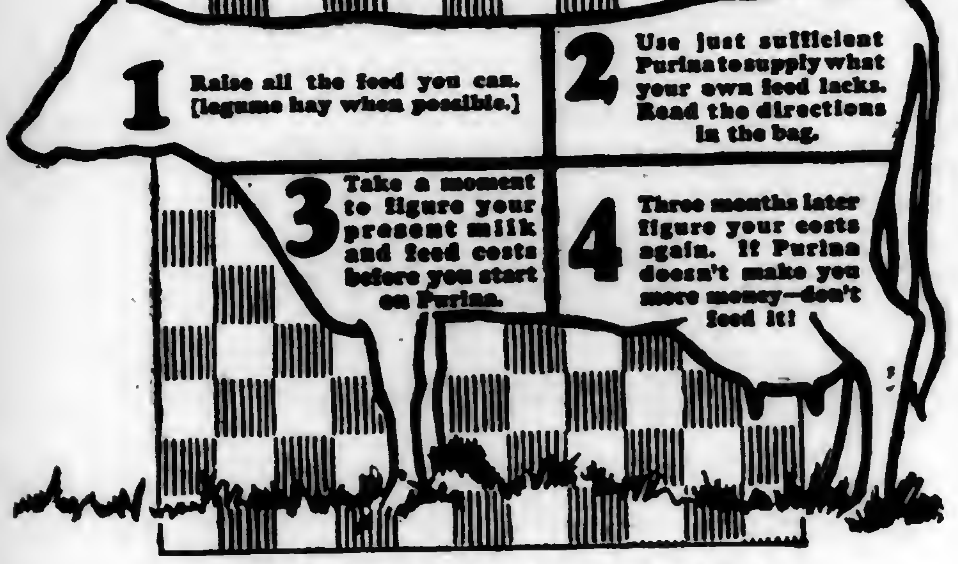
THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

60,000 dairymen can't be wrong!

Here's the plan used by 60,000 dairymen to make extra money.


1 Raise all the feed you can. [legume hay when possible.]
2 Use just sufficient Purina to supply what your own feed lacks. Read the directions in the bag.
3 Take a moment to figure your present milk and feed costs before you start on Purina.
4 Three months later figure your costs again. If Purina doesn't make you more money—don't feed it!

Order Purina at the store with the checkerboard sign. It is *bound* to make more money for you.

60,000 dairymen can't be wrong!

PURINA MILLS, 821 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service
Write us for a Purina Cow Booklet—free

PURINA CHOWS
24% PROTEIN COW CHOW
20% PROTEIN COW CHOW
CALF CHOW BULKY-LAS PIG CHOW

IN CHECKERBOARD BAGS

Before You Build Equip or Ventilate a Barn Hog or Poultry House

Send for these Two FREE Books

If you will fill out coupon below telling us what kind of a building you are planning to build, remodel, ventilate or equip we will send you literature and information that will save you a lot of money.

These two books tell you how to save money on material and construction costs—How to plan and arrange your buildings to make them convenient and practical—what is the best wall construction—what is best floor material, etc. These and many other vital questions are answered in these two books. These books also tell you about labor-saving Jamesway equipment—Stalls, Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc. for the cow barn; Troughs, Waterers, etc. for hog houses; Feeders, Nests, Waterers, Incubators, Brooders, Heaters, for the poultry house—a complete line of every kind of labor saving, money making equipment for any farm building.

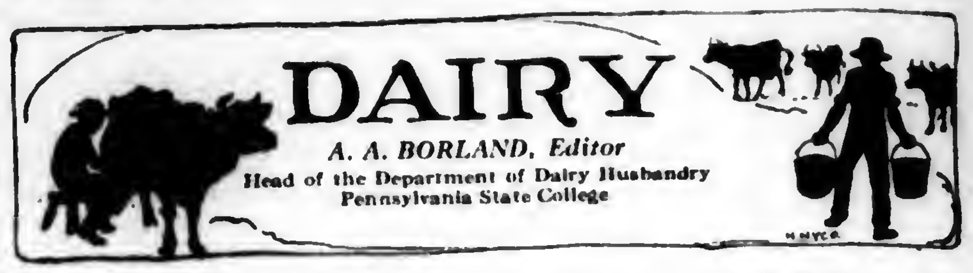
Fill out and mail coupon to office nearest you and get these valuable books Free.

James Manufacturing Co.
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Elmira, N. Y. Minneapolis, Minn.

James Manufacturing Co., Dept. 6919
Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Elmira, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn.
Please send me your NEW Jamesway BOOK. I am interested in
☐ Building ☐ Remodeling ☐ Equipping ☐ Ventilating
☐ Cow Barn ☐ Horse Barn
☐ Hog House ☐ Poultry House

Name..........
Post Office..........
R. F. D.......... State..........

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND, Editor
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

First Jefferson C. T. A. Increased Butterfat Thirty Pounds in Second Year

THE first Jefferson County Cow Testing Association finished its second year June 30, 1927, with twenty-eight full-year members. In addition one member was in the association during part of the year. The total number of cows in the association during all the year was 398.

Through cooperation of the members with the tester it has been possible to raise the average production of butterfat in the association from 270.2 to 301.9 pounds.

The 300-pound herds have been increased from nine to seventeen.

Many of the members have disposed of a large number of their lower producing cows and also made use of better feeding and herd management suggestions offered by the tester.

Two herds break all previous records in the county and several other members have a considerable increase over last year in milk, butterfat and income above feed cost.

There was a silver cup donated by the Jefferson County National Bank to the owner of the herd with the highest average increase in butterfat production over last year.

This cup was won by Harry Marshall who has an average of 7384 pounds of milk and 251.0 pounds of butterfat for 1926 and 7866 pounds of milk and 319.2 pounds of butterfat for 1927, which is an increase of 482 pounds of milk and 68.2 pounds of butterfat over the previous year.

The result of the association for two years is as follows:

Year	Avge no. cows	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
1926....	244.34	5952	270.2
1927....	293.69	6800	301.9
Increase..	49.35	848	31.7

The result for the year is as follows:

Average number of cows..	293.69
Average number of pounds of milk per cow	6800
Average pounds of butterfat per cow	301.9
Percentage of butterfat per cow	4.4
Value of product per cow..	$265.63
Cost of pasture per cow....	8.23
Cost of roughage per cow..	39.12
Cost of grain per cow.....	54.73
Total cost of feed per cow.	102.08
Value of the product above cost of feed per cow.....	163.55
Returns for $1 expended for feed per cow	2.60
Feed cost per 100 lbs. of milk per cow	1.50
Feed cost per pound of fat per cow	.34

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat. These cows are grouped as follows: Group 1, above 500 lbs. butterfat, 3; group 2, above 400 lbs., 26; group 3, above 300 lbs., 84. Total number of cows producing over 300 lbs. butterfat, 113.

J. P. Winslow, county agent; W. E. Arnold, assistant county agent; George R. Kennedy, tester in charge; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Owner.	Average no cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Lbs. butterfat
W. F. Calhoun, Brockway	5.92	G. H. & G. G. & G. J.	10869	443.4
Albert Arnold, Brookville	9.50	R. & G. G., G. H. & G. J.	8777	418.7
Wm. Irwin Co., Big Run	6.00	R. G.	7268	371.7
Dr. F. D. Pringle, Punxsutawney	9.42	R. & G. G.	9642	367.7
T. J. Chamberlain, Munderf	10.16	R. & G. J.	6584	366.9
J. O. Harding, Brookville	5.75	R. & G. G.	7160	359.5
Blaine Mendenhall, Brookville	21.42	R. & G. H., R. & G. J.	7777	345.1
Floyd T. Smith, Reynoldsville	5.58	R. A.	7594	329.9
Maurice Smith & Sons, Mayport	15.00	R. & G. G.	6342	324.5
V. S. Caylor, North Point	8.50	R. & G. G.	6338	321.9
Harry Marshall, Brockway	6.67	R. & G. H., G. J.	7866	319.2
J. M. Chittister & Son, Brookville	17.00	G. G., G. H. & G. J.	7474	317.8
Hall Brothers, Baxter	19.50	R. & G. J.	6222	316.1
S. C. Beeman, Brookville	17.17	R. & G. G.	6701	310.8
S. B. Reed, Reynoldsville	5.92	R. H.	8386	310.4
C. P. McMinn, Lanes Mills	11.50	R. H.	8572	309.2
Arthur Bullers, Brookville	8.08	R. G.	5851	304.5

New Jersey Boy Wins Highest Honors

A NEW JERSEY farmer boy won highest honors of the National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tenn., on judging milk. John B. Tilton, Jr., Mount Holly, Burlington County, was rated as the best judge of milk in the United States so far as boys of the vocational agricultural schools are concerned. This distinction was won in competition with agricultural boys from every part of the country.

John, Jr., is seventeen years of age and is an agricultural student in the Mount Holly High School. Earlier in the fall he represented his school at the Trenton Fair and was selected as one of the four highest ranking boys in the state for the New Jersey team. Following the picking of the team at Trenton in September, the boys were given a special training at the Agricultural College previous to going to Memphis.

Competing against young Tilton were boys from 33 states. In all, 98 boys were pitted against Tilton in the milk judging contest for the high individual honors. To Clarence B. Davenport, Mt. Holly, goes the distinction of preparing this youthful judge who has won such high national honors. Mt. Holly is ranked as one of the best agricultural schools in the state.—A. K.

Wet Clover Undesirable

I have been told not to pasture clover when there was any moisture on it, only to allow cattle on when the field of clover was dry.—S. E. W., Westmoreland County, Pa.

There is more danger of cows bloating when they eat clover hay that is moist. Grass or clover when wet by dew or rain frequently disorders digestion and brings on bloating. Frozen roots or pastures covered with frost should also be regarded as undesirable. When food has been eaten too hastily or when it is cold and wet, the digestive process is imperfectly performed and the food contained in the paunch ferments during which process large quantities of gas are formed.

The advice you have received, therefore, is correct in as much as it is undesirable to pasture clover when it is wet.—A. A. B.

Gypsum Used on Dairy Farms

THERE was a time when gypsum or land-plaster was used extensively on farms in the eastern United States. With the introduction of commercial fertilizer containing considerable quantities of gypsum, the purchase and use of gypsum as such have been reduced to insignificant proportions. There are sections in the United States where gypsum is still used in large amounts. For instance, in certain sections of Oregon and Idaho it is used as a source of sulphur for clover and alfalfa. In California it is used in very considerable amounts for improving the texture of land inclined to accumulate alkali salts and to become impervious to irrigation water.

Available as a By-product

On the other hand, in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and other eastern states the supply of sulphur seems to be sufficient for the ordinary needs of crops. A certain quantity of sulphur is brought down from the air in rain and snow, some of it is supplied in animal manures and some of it in commercial fertilizers containing sulphate of ammonia and acid phosphate, the latter being rich in gypsum.

Very large amounts of gypsum are available as a by-product. The writer had two communications recently; one from the owner of a grinding plant who thought he could grind to advantage old plaster of Paris forms used by pottery makers. This plaster of Paris had been converted into gypsum when the forms were prepared. He claimed that he could grind these old forms and sell the finely ground gypsum f. o. b. his plant at about $5.00 per ton. Another letter is from a manufacturer of chemicals who makes large quantities of gypsum as a by-product. The latter contains one per cent of available phosphoric acid and a larger quantity of unavailable phosphoric acid.

Justified if Cost is Reasonable

There is no doubt that if gypsum could be had at the consumer's station at something like $6.00 to $8.00 a ton it might pay to use it in cow stables for the sake of improving their sanitary condition and for conserving a portion of the ammonia that tends to escape into the air. It is well known that small quantities of gypsum mixed with manure encourage the latter to ripen more evenly and to give better results when applied to the soil. Hence, the use of gypsum in the eastern states where commercial fertilizers are used more or less regularly may be justified on dairy farms, provided the material may be obtained at the reasonable cost noted above.—J. G. Lipman.

Lancaster Co. Farmer Wins 1927 Championship

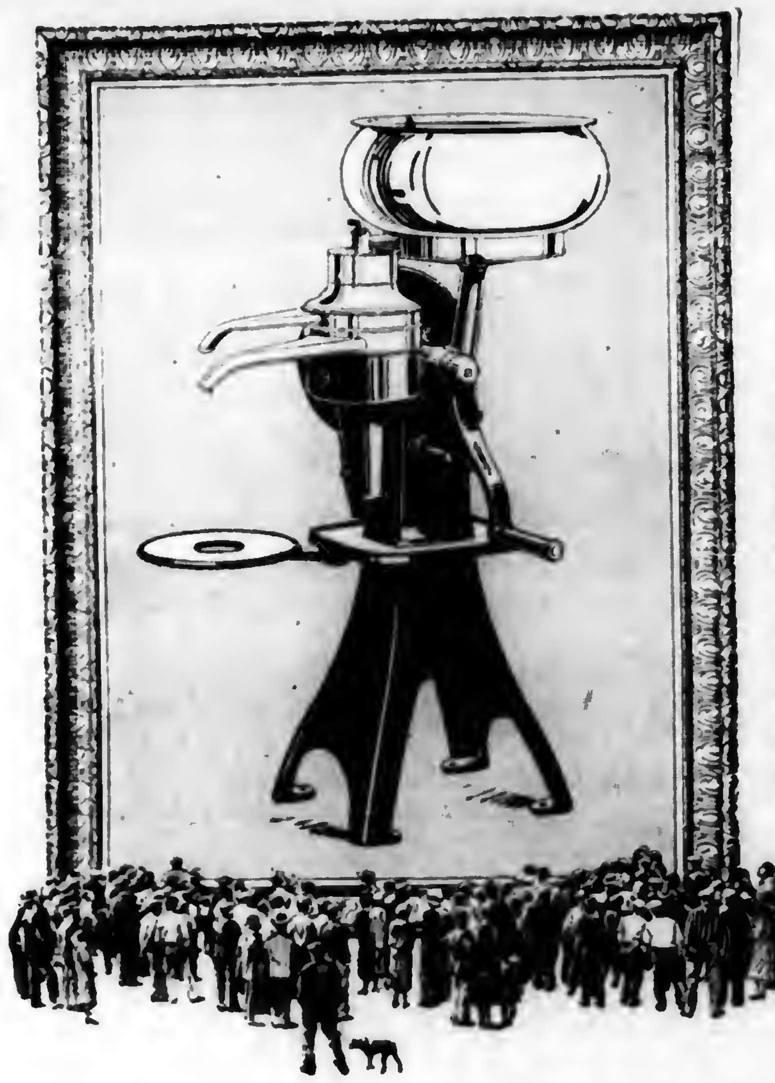
AMOS EBERLY, Lancaster County farmer, is the 1927 champion potato grower. His yield of 651.4 bushels on a measured acre is the largest reported this year to E. L. Nixon, potato disease specialist of the Pennsylvania State College and founder of the famous Keystone 400-Bushel Potato Club.

Eberly plowed under alfalfa sod shallowly last fall and plowed it deeply this spring. He planted 30½ bushels of seed May 4, spacing his potatoes 29 by 34 inches. The field received eight tons of manure broadcast and an application of 1200 pounds of 3-12-5 fertilizer in the row. The potatoes were cultivated four times, weeded six times and sprayed 12 times.

There are 115 members of the 400-Bushel Club reported to date, which breaks last year's record of 97. Lehigh County leads with 16 of the big crop growers.

Ray Briggs, of Luzerne County, made a desperate effort this year to prolong his championship to a four-year standing. In 1921 he grew 637.6 bushels, in 1925, his yield was 571.4, and last year he established a state [illegible] bushels.

Announcing Our New Ball-Bearing Cream Separators!



A beautiful black-japanned, ball bearing cream separator for every dairying need. Six sizes, capacities 350 to 1500 pounds of milk per hour—"for one cow or a hundred." Hand, belted, and electric. Demonstrated, displayed, sold and serviced by McCormick-Deering dealers in every community. Write for the completely illustrated booklet about the new machine.

The NEW McCORMICK-DEERING

THE Harvester Company is proud to announce a distinctly modern line of cream separators, new in design, improved throughout, which we believe is absolutely qualified to render a new all-around satisfaction not to be had from any other separator.

Every one of the six sizes of the New McCormick-Deering now has *high-grade ball bearings at all high-speed points.*

To make the machine as durable and pleasing as it is possible to achieve, the celebrated process of exterior finishing called *japanning* has been employed in the New McCormick-Deering. You will certainly admire the *hard, brilliant, mirror-like lustre* produced by many coats of japan finish requiring eighteen hours of baking at high temperatures.

These are features of *easy running, durability, and beauty.* The New McCormick-Deering has many other features and details of design that combine to make it *a most attractive and thoroughly efficient cream separating machine.*

Let the machine *prove itself* before your eyes, and before you buy. The McCormick-Deering dealer will gladly give you a complete demonstration without obligation, on your farm or at his store.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

$1000.00 In Olson Barn Equipment FREE

25th Anniversary Offer

If you need new stalls and stanchions, a litter carrier, water bowls, or hay tools, here is your opportunity to get them all without its costing you one cent. It is our 25th anniversary offer and we want every farmer to get in on it. We do not ask you to sell anything or spend a single penny. Simply mail the coupon for full information.

Fifteen Prize Awards

1st Award—complete equipment for a Dairy Barn, valued at $500.00.
2nd Award—amounts to $200.00.
3rd Award—amounts to $150.00 and so on down to 15th Prize which is $5.00 in cash.

25 years of fair dealing is back of this offer, so it is to your interest to find out why and how we are giving away $1000.00 in Olson Barn Equipment Free.

---------Mail Coupon Now---------
C. C. Ross, Manager, Olson Mfg. Co.,
16th & Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tell me how I can get Olson Equipment FREE.

Name..........
Town..........
State.......... R.F.D......

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

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The Early Buyer Gets the Extras

The 1928 Harder Silo will have many exclusive features which will make it more than ever, "The Bulwark of the Paying Dairy." There's a Harder to meet the needs of every dairyman, priced to fit his pocketbook.

We are making a special proposition to foresighted dairymen. If you will need a silo next season, it will pay you to place your order now.

Write today for full particulars of our Early Order Proposition.

The Harder Round Brooder House is built on the silo principle—extra-warm and strictly sanitary. Send for free Folder.

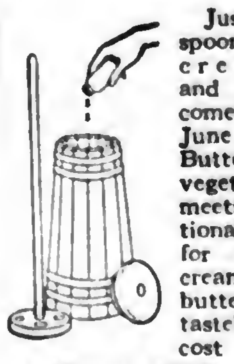
HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.

Send for catalog

FARM WAGONS
High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Other wagon parts. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.
Electric Wheel Co., 44 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

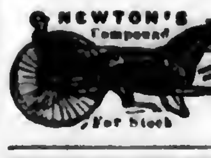
Butter Must Look Good--- Be Appetizing

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives Winter Butter that Golden June Shade



Just add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

Wells & Richardson Co., Inc. Burlington, Vermont.



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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Adventures in Candy Making

The Thermometer Turned Failure into Success

BEFORE I bought a thermometer, candy making usually ended in grief for me, for while I might boil my fudge again, there was not much to do about chocolate creams with too thin coating and too large bases.

It is possible to make good candies without a thermometer, but necessary to keep in practice, and to use very cold water for testing. Even with the use of a thermometer, you will need to use your best judgment until you have a little experience.

> ### *Thanksgiving*
>
> FOR the fruits upon the tree,
> For the birds that sing of Thee,
> For the world in beauty dressed,
> Father, mother and the rest,
> Father in heaven, we thank Thee.—Emerson.

On a warm, humid day, candy making will not be successful. Do it when the air is clear, crisp and cool!

For perfect fudge use a small burner, a hot fire, and a broad, heavy-bottom aluminum sauce pan. Place two-thirds cup of cream or milk, 2 cups fine granulated sugar, 2 level tablespoons white corn syrup in pan and stir constantly as it dissolves, and frequently thereafter. After fudge is boiling, add 2 ounces of chocolate melted by setting in pan of hot water.

When a half teaspoon of the hot mixture dropped into very cold water forms a ball that can barely be gathered together and picked up with the fingers, set the pan into a basin of cold water. This is 236 degrees F.

Don't Stop Beating

When cooled to 100 F. add two tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla, beat hard and continuously. Do not stop as long as it can be beaten for it might turn sugary. If you don't stop beating in time to spread it into the buttered tin, it can be kneaded. You may omit the chocolate and use chopped nuts, candied cherries or chopped maraschino cherries.

Do not scorch fudge. Use a heavy pan and stir often. If it curdles, beat hard during boiling. Condensed milk can be used instead of cream. The butter may be increased to 4 tablespoons.

If it is cooked too long, or not long enough, add a little milk, stir as it dissolves, and cook again—there is no harm done.

Grainy fudge may result from beating while fudge is hot, or from not beating hard nor long enough.

For cake frosting, cook only to 232 F. and pour over the cake instead of into a tin.

Fondant Requires Care

Use water instead of milk for fondant making. The recipe reads: two-thirds cup boiling water, 2 cups sugar, 2 level tablespoons white corn syrup. Stir until dissolved, put a tight cover on the pan and let cook 2 minutes. Remove cover, insert absolutely clean thermometer (free from sugar from previous cooking). Wipe the sides of the pan with a pastry brush, dipping it into cold water. This is better than a fork wrapped with cloth. Wipe side of pan continuously. Do not stir the fondant as it cooks, nor jar the pan, as the least jarring may start crystallization.

Cook to 240 F., remove thermometer, turn out fire or slide pan to back of stove without jolting. When it stops boiling, pour in a thin stream on a meat platter which has been rinsed with cold water. The syrup is not scraped out of the pan, as this might start crystallization. Sprinkle slightly with cold water and let stand until cool enough that it crinkles when touched with the fingernail. Do not move the platter during cooling.

Coating centers with chocolate

Beat fondant hard and continuously with a wooden spoon until creamy white, then knead with hands, cover tightly with damp cloth for an hour or more to ripen. Then knead, color and flavor.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Either fudge or fondant is used as the basis for chocolate creams, using any desired flavor or color and shaping into balls, cones or cubes.

Buy regular coating chocolate, labeled for dipping chocolates. It costs from thirty to sixty cents a pound, depending upon quality. It may be sweet, bitter or milk chocolate for coating.

The chocolate is grated by running through food chopper and placed in a bowl. This is set in the top of the tea kettle, so that no steam or water can get into the chocolate as that would make it unfit for dipping. Stir constantly with a wooden spoon, applying as little heat as possible. After melting, remove from over the hot water and beat until cooled to 80 degrees F. It is then cool enough that a center dropped into it, turned over, and taken out, may be placed upon heavy oiled paper, and be perfectly coated.

Do not add any paraffin, butter or other substance to thin the chocolate. If the right kind is purchased, and it is not overheated, it will be thin enough to handle nicely. Centers can be dipped by hand, but I find it easier to use forks, letting the excess chocolate drip off, before placing, upside down, on heavy oiled paper or oil cloth.

When the chocolate in the bowl cools, it can be warmed by placing over hot water. When there is not enough left to dip any more centers, add nuts and dried fruits, coat well and dip out in clusters. These chocolate-coated nuts fill the cracks in packing candy boxes.—Doris W. McCray, Iowa.

Note:—We will be very glad to help you select a dependable thermometer for insuring better results in your candy making. And it may interest you to know that the same thermometer is very useful in jelly making. For information write Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Menu Suggested for the Hunting Season

PERHAPS you will appreciate knowing about a supper I built around rabbit as the meat dish, which won praise as the "best meal I ever ate."

Here is the menu I served.

Baked Rabbit with Gravy
Red Kidney Beans—Plain Cooked
Fried Potatoes
Cabbage Slaw with Hot Sauce
Apple Sauce—Warm
Hot Corn Bread Pumpkin Pie
Lemonade, for ourselves, since we much prefer it; and Coffee for guests, if they desire.

The same heat baking the rabbit cooks the beans. Later the potatoes are fried, the apple sauce made and the slaw prepared while the bread is baking. The pie may be baked any time.

Baked rabbit with gravy is most appetizing. Clean the rabbit, cut up and put to cook on top of the stove, in salted water to which has been added generous bits of beef suet. Let cook for fifteen minutes, remove to a roasting pan, sprinkle with pepper and place a thin slice or two of onion in pan. Pour over it the suet stock and bake until tender. Remove from pan and make gravy of the liquid and fat left, thickening with flour and seasoning with salt and pepper to taste.

My second recipe for serving rabbit is roast rabbit. Clean without cutting into pieces. Stuff with bread dressing mixed with a corn fritter and tomato sauce. Sprinkle rabbit with salt, a mere dash of pepper, and lay on a rack in a roasting pan and roast until done. A rich gravy may be made from the stock much the same as for the baked rabbit.

I make the corn bread as follows. Blend one pint of corn meal sifted fine, one heaping tablespoon each of flour and sugar; one teaspoon of soda. Add one egg; mix thoroly with two cups of not too sour buttermilk. Pour into hot, greased pan and bake in hot oven until golden brown.—Gertrude Shockey.

Roast rabbit may be served hot or cold

Every Housewife Needs a Hobby

THE woman who works her fingers to the bone for her family may be pointed out as a model housekeeper, but she seldom has the time or energy to be an agreeable companion to her husband and children. If she plans her housework so that she has some time for a hobby, she may be able to make both herself and her family happier.

The hobby may be drawing, painting, sewing or interior decoration, for all have many applications in the average home, and when they are considered as a hobby instead of as a task they become much more interesting. Nature study and reading may be made particularly fascinating when children share in them. Gardening provides a chance to be out-of-doors and yields attractive flowers for the house or food for the table as well. Even accounting may become a hobby for a woman who likes to juggle figures or is fond of buying. A hobby pursued in an interesting way will often give a wholly different outlook on life and put a new zest into every-day living.—N. C. A.

Who Will Be the First?

"PLEASE give us some recipes that are strictly 'Pennsylvania' dishes."

I am wondering if such a thing is possible today. Since we have been enjoying cross-continent tours and nation-wide "hook-ups" are frequently on the air, it seems that California and Maine are almost talking across the backyard fence. Neighbors are neighborly and recipes get mixed up, so there you are.

Last year produced two Keystone recipes and many of you will recall Holiday Dutch Cakes and Shoo-Fly Pies. Who will be first to answer this call for any recipe that is strictly "Pennsylvanian"? Please send your offerings to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

True Thankfulness Shown in Simple Hospitality

THANKSGIVING is the ideal day for a fine family gathering, but with folks as widely scattered as they are today, often that is impossible. Every locality has lonely persons, so do let's consider them this year. Overloaded tables are unnecessary and good taste demands that a dozen kinds of pie and several cakes and puddings be forgotten and one good dessert with no dypepsia following be the rule.

A group of thankful-hearted folks will enjoy this simple menu which is within reach of almost every family.

Cream of Celery Soup
Platter Meat Loaf surrounded by
Mashed Potato Cones—Parsley Garnish
Baked Squash Brown Meat Gravy
Cabbage Salad
Whole Wheat Bread Butter
Milk Cider Coffee
Pineapple Short Cake
Whipped Cream

Table decorations may be gorgeous colored leaves, with a few last chrysanthemums. A fine bowl of rosy red apples or golden russets and a bunch or two of grapes will add autumn flavor. Serve it all with the best of human kindness and gratitude for food and friends.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson, N. Y.

Christmas Seals Stamp Out T. B.

AN UNDENIABLY successful venture in public service is the Christmas seal sale which is held annually throughout the country and which soon will be before us. Like all big business enterprises, its growth is due to the commonly prescribed rules for success; namely, vision, hard work, thrift and giving the public what it wants.

Within twenty years this undertaking, which is the chief support of the national, state and local tuberculosis associations of the United States, has developed from a $3000 business to one whose gross receipts in 1925 were approximately $4,900,000. From a tiny hospital for tubercular patients in Delaware which was financed by the first $3000 in 1907, it has become the means for creating a network of sanatoria, hospitals, open air schools, clinics and other public health activities that protect the American people against what was once known as the Great White Plague.

Finances Many Organizations

According to the National Tuberculosis Association, the mother of this gigantic movement, the Christmas seal sale finances approximately 1500 state and local organizations besides the national association. The united efforts of these have resulted in the establishment of 700 sanatoria and hospitals, with nearly 70,000 beds for tubercular patients; more than 1000 open-air schools; nearly 12,000 public health nurses, and over 600 clinics. In addition, children's camps and preventoria, nutrition classes and numerous special campaigns are made possible by these little penny stickers.

Altogether, the record of the tuberculosis Christmas seal inspires the confidence and continued patronage of its millions of supporters.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: We don't need to worry about our young folks going to the dogs if they have had the right start with good, healthful surroundings in the home.

• • •

A long nozzle on the vacuum cleaner shortens the work for it takes fewer steps across the rug or carpet to do the job.

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Dolly New

14-in. Dolls with pasted wigs; neat dresses........$1.98

16-in. Dolls with sewed wigs; handsomely dressed.$2.98

LITTLE FOLKS *and* BIG FOLKS
Like to Shop in Our Stores

HAPPY JACK FROST DAYS are the happiest of all—the skis, the sleds, the skates, snow-balling and getting Dolly New acquainted with the family. Young stay young while the elders live again with the breath of youth. November is the month of preparation.

J. C. Penney Company Stores throughout the United States—one, at least, is not far from you—are ready to serve so that you can get the greatest amount of enjoyment from your purchases for the least expenditure of money.

Dolls and playthings for the little folks, as well as clothing, sweaters, hats, caps and shoes—from head to foot—also the needs of home. Standard quality goods affording unusual economies.

Our Holiday Store News Catalog is just off the press. Call at our nearest Store or write for a copy. It will help you to get the fullest pleasure from Christmas and the coming long Winter days and nights. It will acquaint you with important savings and the satisfaction derived from personal selections.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION—
J.C.PENNEY CO.

TYPICAL VALUES FOR THE CHILDREN

Wood Action Toys in bright colors and well made......89c

Mechanical Toys in good assortments. 89c to $1.98

Steel Steam Shovel —popular with the boys..........$1.98

All-Steel Coaster Wagon—34 inches long, 14 inches wide, double disc wheels with roller bearings and 5/16 in. tires..$4.98

Doll Buggy with fibre reed body; 6-in. wheels with half-inch rubber tires. In assorted colors $2.29

This is our 25th or Silver Anniversary year we are celebrating.

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Works like magic on Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Eczema or any flesh wound on man or beast — Sore Teats and Caked Udders of Cows. Corona is extracted from the wool of sheep. Wonderfully effective. Every home should keep it on hand for any emergency. Your druggist has it. Write us for Sample and booklet of uses. Both free and postpaid.

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262 Corona Bldg., Kenton, O.

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ONE OF OUR 280 STORES NEAR YOU

Here is a work shoe any man will welcome. Tan elk, soft leather uppers. Composition soles and rubber heels. Goodyear welt construction.

$3.49

$1.98

This stylish women's black kid plain toe or tip oxford or one strap with leather heel with rubber top lift is irresistible at the price of - - - $1.98

In Every KINNEY Shoe Store a Larger Variety and a Friendly Salesman Awaits You

THERE are over 280 Kinney Shoe Stores. There are 5 big Kinney factories. Kinney's is a great organization in size—commanding the resources which make it possible to manufacture and sell better shoes for less money.

But when you go into a Kinney Shoe Store there is nothing awe-inspiring to be found. You see only a home town salesman, a home-like store. You receive only courteous attention.

For Kinney's aim is to render a *friendly service*—to have each Kinney store serve its community to the utmost, to give every Kinney customer perfect shoe satisfaction.

The difference between Kinney's and the ordinary store is that at Kinney's you will find better shoes in larger variety for every member of the family. And as the prices are lower you will save money. No matter what your footwear needs, there is a friendly salesman at Kinney's waiting to satisfy your requirements. Drop in and let him show you some of Kinney's values the very next time you're in town.

5% will be allowed for a limited time on purchases made at one time amounting to $10 or more providing you clip this square and bring it with you.

98c

Arctics

Women's sizes		2½ to 8	$2.29
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Little Boys'	"	10 to 2	$2.25

Misses' Brown or Gun Metal Lace Shoes. Sizes: 11½ to 2—$2.29. Same model for Growing Girls. Sizes: 2½ to 7—$2.69.

For the little tot this infant's black or tan kid button shoe with turned sole is a real value at 98c. (Sizes 4 to 8). Also made in Patent leather with colored tops.

$2.29

Arctics are a necessity nowadays and these popular 4 Buckle ones are of true Kinney quality. Fine also for Christmas gifts.

$2.29

Kinney Shoes
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Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5650.—Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

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5609.—Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inchs bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 54-inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5976.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 40-inch size requires 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material with ⅞ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5968.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires ⅞ yard of 32-inch lining for the underbody and 3¼ yards of figured material, and ¾ yard of plain material 40 inches wide. Price 10c.

5703.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2⅜ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

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5975.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅛ yards of 36-inch material, together with ¾ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

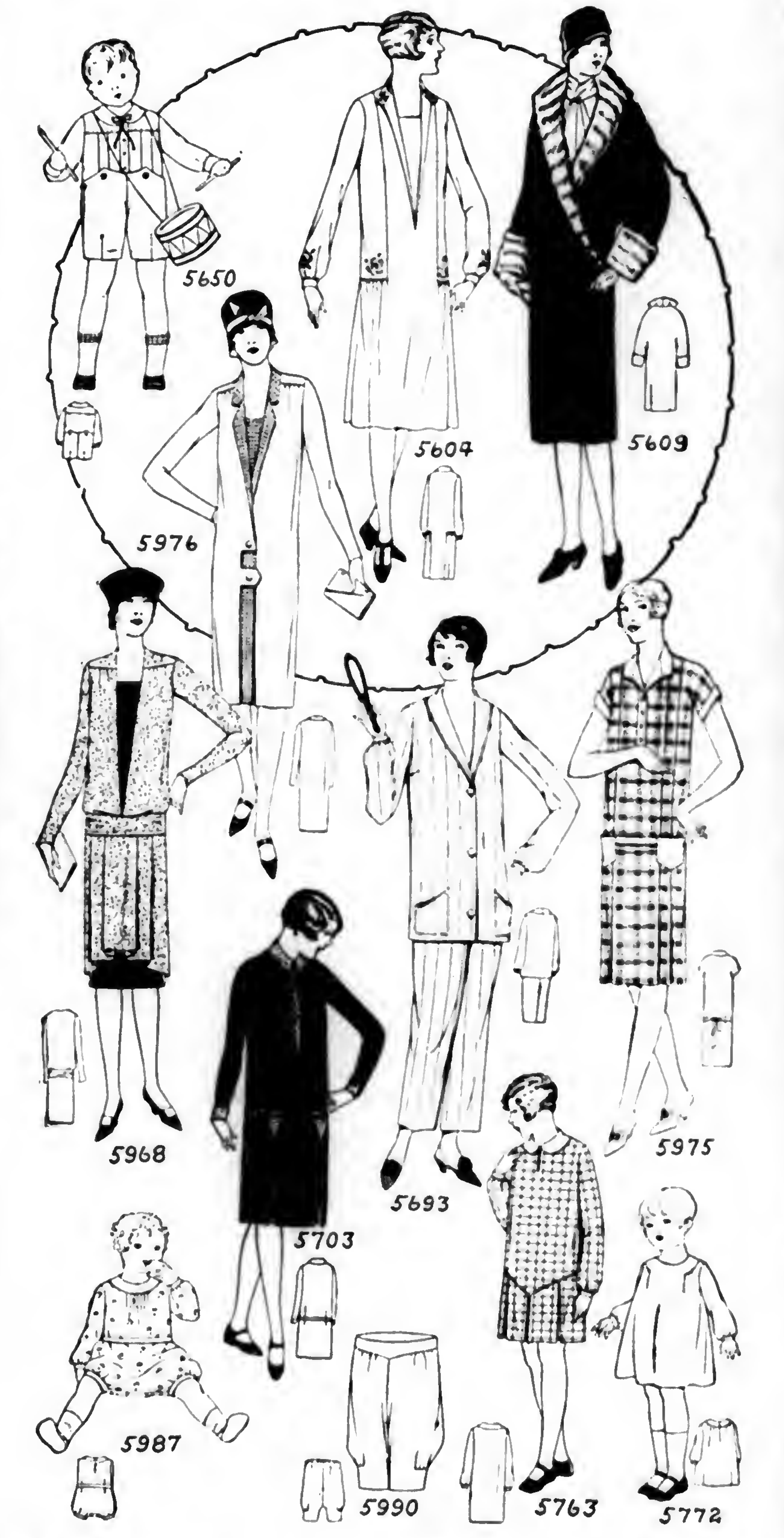
5987.—Three sizes: 6 months, 1 year and 2 years. A 6-month size, if made with sleeves, will require 1½ yard of 27-inch material, with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. If made without sleeves 1¼ yard of material is required with the contrasting material. Price 10c.

5990.—Four sizes: small, 29-31; medium, 33-35; large, 37-39; extra large, 41-43 inches waist measure. A medium size requires 1⅞ yard of 32-inch material. Price 10c.

5763.—Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8-year size requires 2 yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5772.—Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 1½ yard of 32-inch material. Price 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.



Thanksgiving Needs

There has been a mighty change in American living conditions since the first Thanksgiving turkey dinner was served in 1621. Science, American ingenuity and modern methods have made possible practically all of the comforts and conveniences of the finest city residence in the most remote farm home.

One of the important links in the chain of merchandising that brings these things to you is your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store. Before Thanksgiving time comes, with its usual holiday feast and entertainment, you should visit your local "tag" store and select the modern cooking utensils, kitchen helps, cutlery, silverware and such things that will make the dinner better and easier to prepare.

Also, you should ask about a radio set to bring the many wonderful radio programs into your home on that day and all of the others following. You will find everything offered in these stores to be of dependable quality and the best possible values that your money can buy.

Be sure you find a store with the "tag" in the window.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.

All of Us Do Not Know These Facts

(Continued from page 3)

much each man should deposit to protect his family. There is no gamble about it. If every man lived until old age there wouldn't be any life insurance. But because life ends early and late and in between, and no mans knows when, life insurance came to protect the families of those who did not live until old age. It is a scientific system, as we have said, and that is why it is safe. "Old line" life insurance has stood the test of time. Nearly all of the huge companies of the country are from fifty to eighty years old, and each year they grow in strength and usefulness.

The business of the companies is closely supervised. Once a year each company must make a detailed report to the Insurance Commissioner of every state in which it does business. These reports are on blanks supplied by the Insurance Departments, and they go down into every item of the business. And the Insurance Commissioners make examinations of the companies at stated times—very often the statute of a state says just how often.

Investments Restricted by Law

Insurance companies are restricted in the kinds of investments they may make, none but the very safest classes being permitted. In addition, they are limited by law in the amount they can spend for obtaining new policies each year. All of this is done for the protection of the policyholders and their beneficiaries. There is no safer business in the country than life insurance.

A large portion of each premium deposit you make goes into what is called the "reserves." A life insurance company has reserves and it has a surplus. The reserves are at all times sufficient to meet every claim as it falls due. But since there is occasionally a panic time, when securities go down in value, or there is occasionally a universal epidemic, the companies keep at all times a surplus. They are required by law to maintain reserves. They couldn't pay their claims unless they had these reserves. The surplus fortifies the reserves and makes it impossible for them ever to fall below the legal requirement.

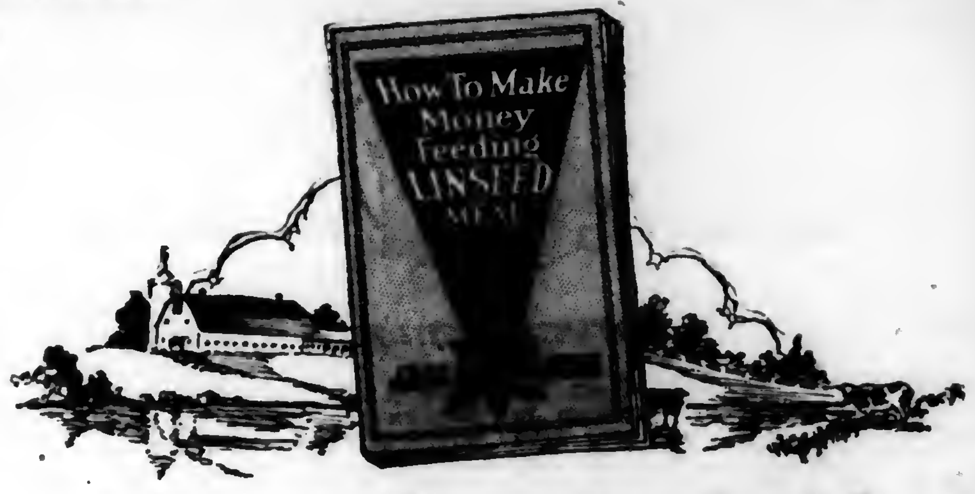
Savings Develop Resources

These vast reserves which the companies hold are not like capital that is put into a business. They are invested—invested in the policyholders' behalf. The millions of little premium deposits that are made through agencies all over the country, are sent on to the home offices of the companies. And they are put together and go out again as investments in government bonds, state, country and city bonds, mortgages of all kinds, public utility bonds, railroad bonds. And so, you see, the savings which the American people make through life insurance are being turned back all the time into the country's daily life, expanding business, building new homes, improving the railroads, developing electric light and gas, helping the farmers to develop their farms and to increase their acres, and, in short, making it possible for the American people to develop all their resources, and to increase their comforts, their employment, and their happiness. There is no kind of organization that is closer to the people than the institution of life insurance.

Editors' Note:—This is the first of a series of articles which we have asked Mr. Anderson to write, explaining for our readers how life insurance work is conducted, and how it benefits the insured.

Thinning Woodlot Pays a Profit

JOHN H. STOLTZFUS, Berks County farmer, thinned one acre of his young timber last winter. He put 70 hours of labor on the job and got 15 cords of pole wood ready to saw. The wood was worth at least $3 so he got $45 worth of wood for his work and has a better acre of young timber. This was his second year thinning and he plans to continue the work every year.



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THE SMOKED SALT COMPANY, 445-465 Culvert St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Friends:—I am going to tell you about our trip to Harrisburg. We started about 6:00 A. M., went thru Light Street, Bloomsburg, Grovania, Danville, Northumberland and then crossed the river to Shamokin Dam. We went down the river a ways till we came to a small stream called Penns Creek. Here we ate our breakfast which seemed more like dinner altho it was a trifle later than half past seven. There was a roadhouse about 30 feet from where we ate, the name of it being Drive Inn. We left this place at 8:00 A. M.

The next places we went thru were Selinsgrove, Port Trevorton; Liverpool, Half Falls and New Buffalo. Next we went to Armity Hall and here crossed the river to Clarks Ferry. Then we went thru Dauphin and Rockville. Below Rockville we saw the longest stone bridge in the world and here is the beginning of Harrisburg. We see the homes of many wealthy people. We go quite a ways before we see the Capitol at all. Then we see the dome and almost before we know it we are in front of it. We drove around behind it and there parked our car, got out and looked around.

The first place we went in was the library. After we had gone thru the library we went to the main building and there got a guide to take us thru. He told us many things. We were in all the rooms except several which were closed. We saw all but the museum before dinner.

Before dinner I took my sister, who is nineteen months old, around to the front of the Capitol and we looked around to see what we could see.

After dinner we went in the museum which took quite a while as there were so many things to see. When we had seen everything in the museum we rested a while. We started home at about 4:00 o'clock.

We take a trip nearly ever summer. We do not know where we will go next summer as we do not know if we will be living till that time or not. If we go on a trip next summer I think I will tell you about it. That is, if you want me to.—Alta R. Beishline, (X), Columbia County, Pa.

I shall be very glad to hear about the trip you're planning for next year.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

LALIA AND MARGARET DANNER
Berks County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I live on a rather large farm. We have a dog named Teddy. He is brown and white. He likes me to lead him around. When he sees me with a stick he always comes up and gets hold of it and wants to be led. He follows me everywhere.—Margaret Tindall, Mercer County, N. J.

Dear Forum Friends:—I always like to read the letters on the Forum page but I seldom see any from Union County. I like to milk and feed calves but best of all I like my pony. I ride him when I go after the cows. We also have a little truck wagon.

I'M HOLDING THE BRIDLE
Martha Herman, (X), Union County, Pa.

My sister and I hitch him up and haul different things. We helped haul wheat and oats. I also raked the hay and wheat with him. I will send you a picture of the pony and us. I am standing at his head. The smallest girl on the pony is my sister.—Martha Herman (X), Union County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I have been reading Pennsylvania Farmer ever since I can remember as dad has taken it quite a while. My brother, Ivan, was down to Philadelphia this spring and he says it is a very nice place.

We have dogs, hogs, cows, chickens, turkeys and horses and my two kittens. We live on a farm. We sell milk. We have to have it down at the road every morning at 8:00 A. M. I hope to be a member of this big circle. I will write again soon.—Gladys R. Means, (X), Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends.—I live on a 93-acre farm. My mother is not very strong so I have several household duties to perform every day. We have a large lawn in front of the house on which I play and romp and run after my daily chores are over.

For pets I have a small fox terrier dog which we call "Mac," a little Airedale puppy, called "Airy," a big black tom cat, called "Beady Eyes." We call him this because his eyes look like beads and are very shiny. We also have another cat named "Fluffy."

We have a radio. I like, especially, stations WRI, Washington, and WJZ, New York. I will write later on and tell you of a club of which I am president and about the tricks of my dogs.—Clara Long (X), Baltimore County, Md.

Have You Joined the Hunt?

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—If all of you haven't read about our Treasure Hunt, you'd better look up last week's issue (November 12) and turn to the Forum page. There you will find a list of sentences and all the details of the Hunt. All contest papers must be postmarked not later than November 19th. Address your letters to The Forum Editor, 261 S. 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Who do you think will capture the prizes this time?

Have you been reading the announcements on the Forum page about the Colonial History Quilt? Each quilt block depicts a historical scene and if you enjoy quilting I'm sure you'd like to make one.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—We have a wise old owl at the head of Our Little Folks' Puzzle Corner, and I often wonder what he thinks of all the merry times we have here each week. But he looks as if he enjoyed having the Little Folks frolicking about, and I wouldn't be surprised if he knew many things about us all. One thing he prides himself on is that he often knows about things before they happen. And he tells me that he knows what most of us will be thinking about on Thursday, but he wouldn't tell me what it was and he didn't say which Thursday. But I believe if you will cut out the eight irregular piece of white with black marks on them from the dotted space below and turn them about until they fit together you will find out what it is he thinks you will be thinking about on Thursday—you might even be able to guess which Thursday and what made him think of it just now.

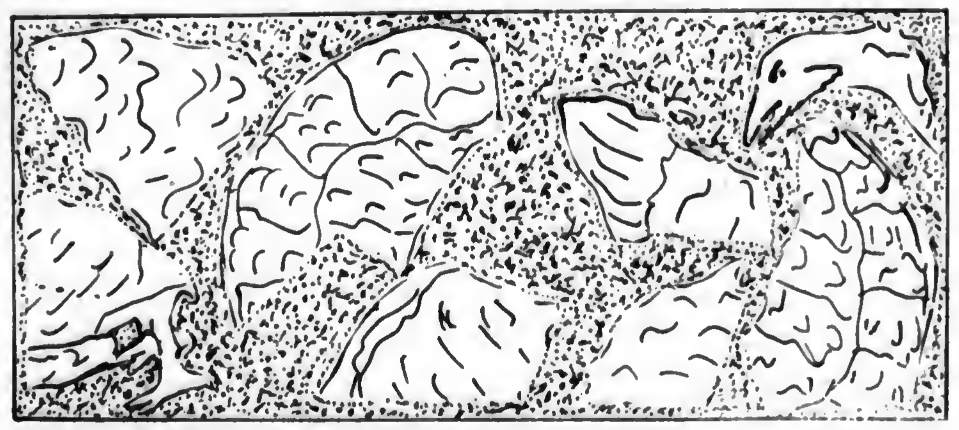
When you have this picture pasted together let me have your answer so that it reaches me by November 26—two days after a certain Thursday. You may send your answer on a postcard or in a letter, but don't for one moment imagine that I am as wise as the old owl and that I can guess who sent the answers. Of course, I need to know what your post office address is, in what county you live, how old you are and when your birthday comes.

You don't have to do anything to join this circle but come in and enjoy yourselves making out the puzzles. If any of you have ideas about what you would like to have in this corner, I'll be glad to have you send them along.

The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

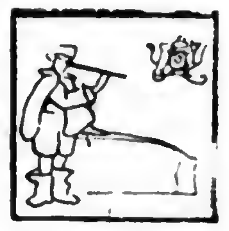
The answer to the puzzle in the October 29 issue (the one about the box lanterns certain Little Folks had made for a Hallowe'en surprise) is: WILLIAM, CAROLINE, HENRY, GRACE, FLORENCE, THOMAS.

The prize winners are: Paul Vance Bolton, age 9, Pottstown, Pa.; Helen Garbrick, age 12, Bellefonte, Pa.; Donald Edgar Kahle, age 10, Knox, Pa.; Mary Grace Leaman, age 7, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.; Ray Muir, age 9, Blairsville, Pa.; Betty Parks, age 10, Parkton, Md.; Editha Peters, age 10, Wapwallopen, Pa.; Janette Stevens, age 7, Greencastle, Pa.; Morris Way, age 11, Port Matilda, Pa.; Mary Wheaton, age 8, Bridgeton, N. J.



You Might Have a Quilting Party

LAST week there appeared on the Forum page an illustration of a block for a Colonial History Quilt. This was but one of 20 blocks included in our Colonial History Quilt Pattern. A quilt of this design makes a very practical Christmas gift or, perhaps, you may want to make one for yourself. You will become attached to the characters shown on this quilt, for they tell the story of our country. Each block is 8 inches square, and comes on a hot-iron transfer pattern by which you can stamp the design on a square of white muslin. The block is then embroidered in outline stitch, and the 20 set together as pictured on page 16 of our issue of November 5th. The 20 hot-iron transfer patterns in one package, with complete instructions for making will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents. Address orders to Editorial Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



PALS
Margaret Christman, Franklin Co., Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Beaver County, Edward Hays (X), Anna Hays (X), Olga Hays, Mary Vild (X). **Bradford County**, Inez Vanderpool (X). **Bucks County**, Harry Engelman, Florence Engelman (X). **Cameron County**, Eleanor Goss. **Centre County**, Irene Limbert (X), Marjorie Pletcher (X). **Chester County**, Florence Wallace. **Columbia County**, Mabel Deitterick (X). **Dauphin County**, Clarence Hollinger (X), Coletta Williams (X). **Delaware County**, Marian Goodley. **Franklin County**, Helen Thomas (X). **Huntingdon County**, Dorothy M. Lucas (X), Dorothy Rudish. **Jefferson County**, Frank Gregor. **Lancaster County**, Edwin Sheetz, Virgie A. Gruhe, Verna E. Herr (X), Elizabeth Diffenderfer (X), Verna L. Ross (X). **Lawrence County**, Katie Mast (X), Stella Rzicznick (X), Ruth E. Vance. **Lebanon County**, Nellie McLaughlin (X), Blanche Layser (X). **Lehigh County**, Arlene Gehman (X), Eleanor Ellson, Althea Moyer, Ada P. Gehman (X). **Lycoming County**, Erma Hoffman. **Mifflin County**, John B. Spigelmyer (X). **Monroe County**, Dorothy M. Transere (X). **Northumberland County**, Clarence Bucher. **Somerset County**, George Mostoller (X), Sherwood Moury. **Susquehanna County**, Gertrude Kiefer (X). **Wayne County**, Leon Walter Brill. **Westmoreland County**, Lois Holtzer.

NEW JERSEY

Salem County, Emma Elwell (X), Eugene Bassett (X).

DELAWARE

Kent County, Grace Thompson (X).

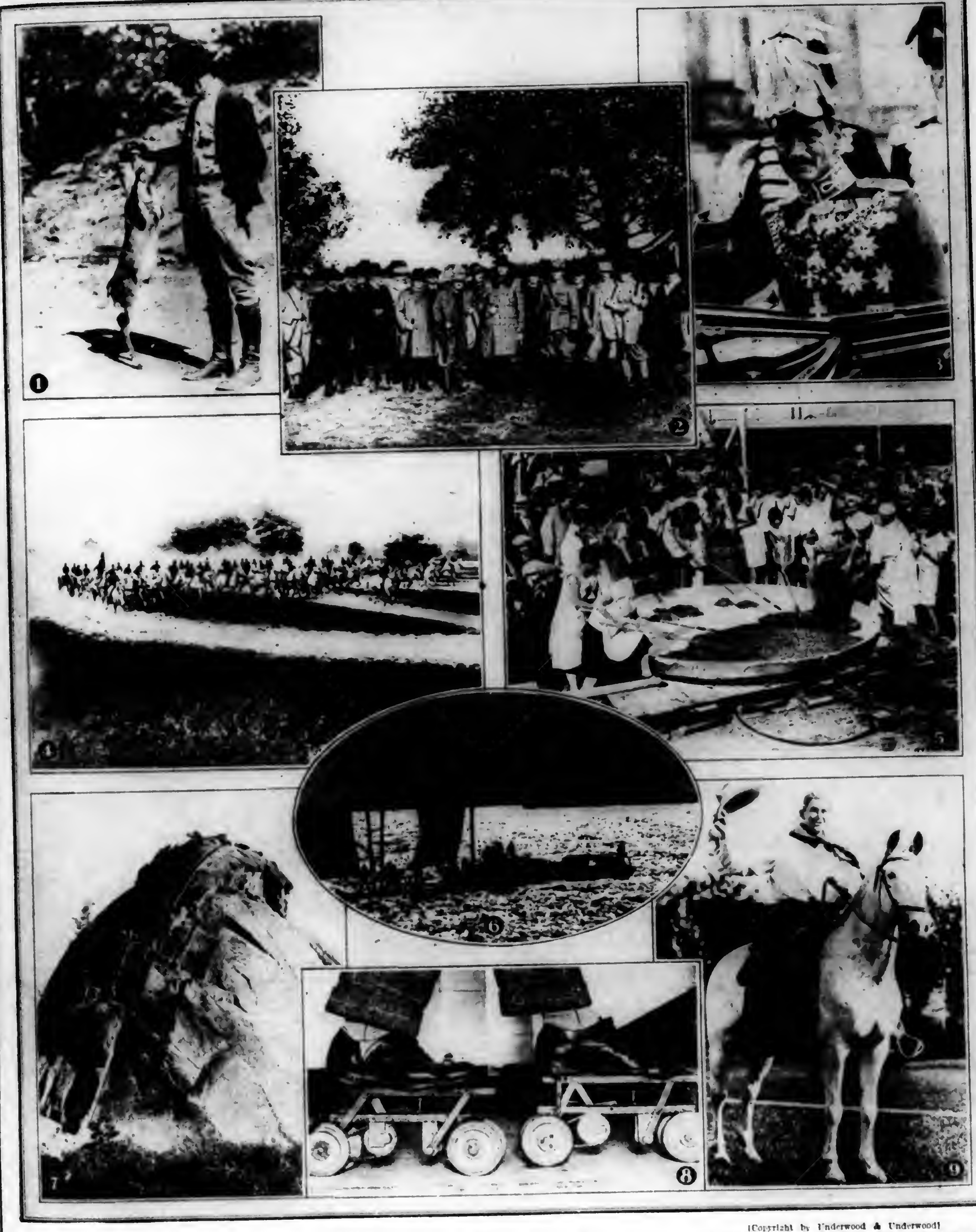
MARYLAND

Caroline County, Margaret Parks. **Carroll County**, Mildred Mummaugh (X).

Answers to riddles submitted by Jennie V. Nace, York County, Pa.:

1. Guinea.
2. They both rise.
3. Grain.
4. To let you through.
5. Because it is planted in the spring.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



[Copyright by Underwood & Underwood]

1.—Perry, a tame deer, near Asheville, N. C., is not shy. He likes apples so well that he will eat out of a man's hand.
2.—King Gustaf, of Sweden, and members of the royal party on a moose hunting expedition.
3.—King Christian, of Denmark, on his 57th birthday, responding to the cheers of his subjects.
4.—The famous "White Horse Battery" of the 16th U. S. Field Artillery in action.
5.—Constructing the world's largest apple pie, which was baked at Yakima, Washington, as part of the city's observance of Apple Week.
6.—Sailors of the U. S. S. Pittsburgh hoisting targets at dawn for big gun practice in the Far East.
7.—Moro Rock is one of the most remarkable formations in Sequoia National Park in California.
8.—The walking machinery shown here, it is claimed, will enable the wearer to make 30 miles an hour instead of three or four.
9.—A. Cole, substitute tackle on Dartmouth's football squad, rides his horse to field practice every day.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

Continued from last week

By A. E. DEWAR

AS I wandered around, I saw that the number of rifles was few. There were some trade guns, awkward affairs, hardly more than a barrel fastened to a clumsy stock, an old blunderbuss or two and a number of muskets. Some had stout staves, and a number of poles with scythe points fastened to the end like spears. But by far the greater number had no arms of any kind.

While I was idly gazing about, a hand fell on my arm. I looked up to see Krafft. He shook hands with me fervently.

"I thought they'd scragged you, sure," he told me. "That made another account to settle today or tomorrow. How did you get free?"

I told him briefly and went on to ask of his own mission.

He frowned at that. "I got to Hunter as fast as a man could," he declared. "There was time, then, if he had sent some men at once. But there was arguing and fooling around, and by the time they started the word came from Salisbury that our powder and Waddell's was all gone up in smoke."

He paused and looked gloomily over the groups among the trees. "There's the men," he declared and waved his arm. "Where's the general? Who's to show 'em how to fight? For that matter, what've they got to fight with? I tell you these men don't know yet what they're in for."

He spat to show his disgust. "Look at that. A fight coming and what are they doing? Horse racing!"

So they were. A space a half mile long in the road had been cleared and three men, riding close to their mounts like monkeys, were lashing their horses down the lane. The crowd closed in behind them as they dashed past. Presently, with the race over, the crowd broke into small groups and then we saw, cantering towards us, one of the riders in the race. As he came nearer I recognized him.

"Jennings," I cried. He nodded and came toward us.

"I'd 'a' won it, if I could have whaled one jump more out of this critter," he admitted. "But durn 'em, they put a boy on that bay and my hoss had to carry thirty pounds more weight. However, I'll git my money back someway. They're getting up a shooting match. Come over and watch me drive nails."

We followed, altho Krafft snorted his disgust. Over a few yards from the roads, a dozen men in buckskin were gathering. A jolly looking farmer seemed to be the master of ceremonies.

"Eight shillings, proclamation money, to get in the shoot," he cried. "Each man gets three shots. The man who drives the most nails takes the pot. Six gentlemen have already contributed. Who's next?"

By this time, Jennings had got rid of his horse and picked up his rifle. He came up and squinted at the other contestants. Then he turned to the referee.

"How fur?" he asked.

"Forty paces."

"Boy's work," grumbled Jennings. "But I'll try it, tho it ain't no distance for a full-grown man. Here's the money."

A good sized nail with a square head was driven in a hickory, at about the height of a man's head. The referee stepped forty paces and drew a mark in the turf. The marksmen lined up to shoot in turn.

There were no muskets or trade guns in the hands of any seven, you may be sure. All had long Decker rifles, and each took his time about measuring out powder for the first charge. Jennings grumbled to himself as he thrust home powder, bullet and patch.

"Eyes are getting a little weak," he said. "I can still bark a squirrel and shoot fair to middling at a mark, but I can't quite—"

"What's barking a squirrel?" I asked.

"Where was you raised, boy?" he asked. "A good hunter don't mess up a squirrel by shooting him thru the head. Nope. He shoots just a mite below him, the bullet hits the tree so durned hard it knocks the squirrel off. You pick him up before he wakes up. Sometimes he don't wake up at all."

I wondered if he was joking and looked at Krafft. He nodded. "I've seen it done," he declared. "No sense in it particularly, but it is fancy shooting."

The marksmen were ready. The first man stepped up to the line, stiffened and fired. Some one ran to the tree.

"An inch to the right and high." he called back.

The next put his bullet alongside the nail. The third bent it slightly, the best shot yet. The other three hit close, but did not touch it. Jennings fired and followed up his own shot. He came back shaking his head.

"To the left," he commented, "and about the thickness of a squirrel skin away."

"GOOD shooting," I commented, but he looked at me with scorn.

"There's two more done better," he complained. "I want that money. Got to even up for that horse race somehow."

The next round the man who had bent the nail took the longest to fire. After the shot, the observer ran up to the tree.

"Can't find it," he reported at first.

"Drove it," exclaimed Jennings and slapped his knee. "Now I got to start shooting."

It was what had happened. The nail, hit squarely, had been driven back into the tree. A new nail was driven in. The other marksmen hit close but failed to touch it.

Jennings was confident as he stepped forward. "Got her fixed now," he told me. "There was just a bit more breeze than I figured on. Watch this."

He took a quick aim and fired. The observer raised a shout.

"Drove it!"

Things looked bad for Jennings, however, when the other expert bent the nail for the second time. That gave him a score of one dead center, and two on the edge. Jennings had one clean miss, tho a close shot and one center.

JENNINGS made them wait when his turn came. He decided suddenly that the charge wasn't right, and drew powder and ball. Then he carefully selected a new bullet, measured out a new allowance of powder and tamped them home. He aimed a long time. Then the rifle spoke. Jennings turned away instantly.

"That did it," he claimed confidently. "Hand over the cash."

The referee looked puzzled. Then from out in front came the sing song report of the observer.

"Drove it."

"Course I did," said Jennings cheerfully and pocketed the prize.

We turned away. Krafft pointed.

"There's Hunter."

He had just ridden up. Some of the farmers gave him a friendly greeting. Some seemed hardly to know him. Certainly there was nothing here of the reception of a chief by its army.

Krafft stepped forward and put his hand on Hunter's bridle.

"Here's your army," he announced, but added sardonically. "Who's to command 'em?"

Hunter flushed and looked uneasy. A score of men had heard the question. Then he said loudly

"We are all freemen here. Each commands himself."

There was a sort of cheer at this. Krafft gave a sour look and walked off. Hunter had noticed me, however.

"You came with the powder, didn't you?" he asked. "Is your name Craig?"

I told him yes.

"Your uncle is due here in a day or so. I have word from him. He is bringing a score of hunters from over in the Cherokee country."

They rode on and I went back to find Krafft and Jennings.

Each of them had a bag of corn meal, some salt, and some jerked meat. We built a fire, baked corn pone in the ashes and made out a meal. I contributed nothing, a fact that worried me, but the others would not hear of my hunting provender elsewhere.

"If this gang of outlaws hadn't scared the game from here to the hills, I'd go out and get ye something tasty," Jennings told me.

Late in the afternoon, we saw men getting together along the road. There was an excited buzz of talk, and then the groups broke up and spread out again. We stopped one man who had just come from the gathering.

"What's up?"

"Tryon's still in camp. Getting ready to move tomorrow they say."

We looked at each other soberly.

"Tomorrow morning will tell the story," said Krafft.

We were all uneasy, I think, and anxious for an excuse for action. So when Jennings suggested that we make a tour of the camp, both Krafft and I assented. We went past camp fire after camp fire, deep into the woods.

"How many do you reckon?" Jennings asked.

"Two thousand, maybe more," Krafft assented. "Hard to tell. No guards out, I'll bet."

"You lose," retorted Jennings. "Somebody's out there in front anyway and making as much noise as a herd of cattle."

He pointed to the woods ahead of us and to the right. We were already on the right flank of the movement. Sure enough, when we listened we could hear the sound of men's voices from that direction. We pushed on.

In less than ten minutes, we came to a small clearing. Twenty men were gathered in a circle about two trees in the center. They were packed so close I could not see what was happening. Then I caught a glimpse of a swinging arm and heard groans. Still I did not guess. Krafft was quicker.

"GIVING somebody a whipping," he explained. "Let's see."

We pushed thru the crowd. I dodged around, following the line of least resistance, and came out by the fire. Across it, I could see the two trees about which the men were gathered. To the nearest tree, a man was tied. His face was to the trunk and his wrists were lashed together beyond it. His shirt off and blood oozed from cuts across his bare back. By him lay what was left of a militia coat.

The man tied to the next tree was in the same plight, except that his ordeal was not over yet. I could see the jaw muscles swell out as the whip bit down into his back, but there was no crying out. And the man with the whip was laying it on hard.

This much I saw in an instant, and then I heard Krafft's roar:

"These men are prisoners. Stand back."

The butt of his rifle rose and came down with a crack on the skull of the man with the whip. Then he had reversed the rifle and was facing the crowd. Jennings squeezed into place beside him and I jumped the fire, fumbling with my pistol as I came.

It was easy to see that our interference was unwelcome. A big fellow with a broken nose—I knew him for the man who wanted to whip the deputy sheriff when we rescued Butler—pushed forward. The other men were daunted for a moment, but there were plenty of hands put to belts.

"What put in is this of yours, Mister?" asked the big fellow. "We captured those fellows and we aim to do what we like with them."

"Regulators whip scoundrels," replied Krafft scornfully, "but not prisoners. Whip Fanning or Frohawk if you want to and catch them. These men—"

HE stopped to ask a qquestion of the bound man behind him. I could not catch the reply.

"These men are officers of the militia from the seaboard. Save your lashes for the men who deservo them," Krafft finished.

This did not go down well. I counted five pistols out and there were a dozen hands on knife handles. I shivered and wished myself elsewhere.

"Who told you to take charge?" insisted the man with the broken nose. "No Dutchman—" have I said that Krafft spoke with an accent?—"can give us orders."

Jennings took a step forward, dropped his rifle butt to the ground, leaned on the weapon and gazed up into the big man's face with the friendliest expression in the world.

"Now, that's what I call a fair question, folks," he declared. "We was just waiting for somebody to ask that, but seems like our big friend here was the only feller bright enough. Why just an hour or so back, here comes Jim Hunter and tells us to scout around and find out if the governor's got any spies out. And here we come and find you've done the job for us. That's fine. Now I expect Hunter and the rest will be pretty anxious to talk to these spies and to set up drinks for the men that found them. So my guess would be that you fellows will be moseying along that way mighty quick to tell the rest of the camp that you're a durned sight smarter scouts than what we be."

Before he was half thru, there were laughs from the crowd. As he finished and stepped back, the crowd, changeable as only a gang of drink-filled men can be, swept up to the trees, cut the two men loose and bore them away. Jennings turned to Krafft.

"That was close," he said. "You stick with them. They're safe enough now, I think, but in case they start some more monkey shines, slip ahead and tell Hunter."

He put his hand on my arm. "Me and this lad are going to scout around a bit ourselves. If Tryon can spy on us, I don't see why we can't spy on him."

As we started out, I protested that I had no rifle. Jennings scoffed at me.

"We aren't doing any shooting this trip," he explained. "I'm just taking my piece along for company."

INSTEAD of following the road which led straight to Great Alamance Creek, Jennings led thru the timber to the right. We struck a woods road presently and followed it to a creek and a ford. Pressing on due southwest, we came presently to a more important highway running in a northerly direction. This we followed until we heard a stream again on our left, when Jennings turned to the right into the bottom land again and found another creek and a way to cross it.

Over this, we drove straight thru a patch of timber, came out on another road, crossed it and went thru woods again. This time we found a stream but no ford. It was shallow enough to wade, however, and we came out of it to climb a little stretch of upland and then plunge back into the woods again. One more stream we crossed, this one the largest of the lot, and then came presently to a road running due north.

"This is the one we're looking for," commented Jennings with satisfaction.

I said I was glad, and meant it. Meanwhile I sat down by the road to clean red mud off my boots. It had been an exhausting trip, thru swamp and brush and stream.

There was no rest yet, however. We set out at a brisk clip along the road. Presently we heard running water ahead and made out a wooden bridge.

"Stinking Quarter," commented Jennings. "This is the creek you been wading thru all right—this or little creeks that feeds it. Now if Tryon is the general he thinks he is, there'll be a man or two keeping an eye out here."

He bade me wait and crept up to the bridge from the side. He was out of sight as soon as he slid into the grass and I heard nothing for a long time. Then someone came striding openly over the bridge.

"Come on, lad," called Jennings cheerfully and loudly. "Nobody within five miles."

From there we followed the road a few rods. Then to my dismay we struck again into the timber. In fifteen or twenty minutes we came out on a little knoll. Jennings pointed thru the branches of the trees on the slope below us.

"There he is—hoss, foot and artillery."

In the distance a hundred camp fires glowed. For a camp at midnight, there was a mighty stir. I could hear commands, the tramp of columns, a series of sharp challenges.

"He's marching now," cried Jennings, and then corrected himself. "No horses tho. He wouldn't start out without his guns. I can't hear harness creak."

"Changing guard," I guessed. "But he must have half the army on guard. What a noise they make!"

As I learned afterward, my guess was right. Tryon had put one-third the entire force on guard at a time, and had changed guard every two hours. What a contrast to the unwatched camp of the Regulators! I made this comparison as I watched the flickers of fire light on musket barrels, in the camp across the river, and drew small hope from it for the morrow.

"Roll over and take a nap," Jennings advised. "I'll keep an eye on them. As soon as they start hooking up, we'll light out and make for camp."

I was dog tired and never slept sounder. A gray sky was over me as I woke, and birds were active in the tree overhead. Jennings quit shaking me.

"They been marching up for grub the last half hour. Now they're getting the horses harnessed up. Time to go, lad."

I took a quick look at the encampment. There was bustle everywhere, but the tents still stood and the wagon trains were not being lined up for a march. I pointed this out to Jennings.

"Leave 'em behind, of course," said he shortly. "Tryon's not such a fool as our fellows think. Now we'd better run for it."

RUN we did, at a dog trot, down thru the timber, and came to the main road in a few minutes.

"Ought to be a scout out somewhere," muttered Jennings. "There—back with you."

There was a cross roads ahead and at it two mounted men stood guard. They seemed to be alone. Fortunately they were looking the other way.

"Probably a bigger bunch back a little ways," Jennings guessed. "Well, two is easy. Here, you wait for five minutes, no ten. Then start down the road easy and free. When they challenge you, tell 'em you've got an order for them from the colonel or the major or somebody. Keep 'em interested.

I asked what he planned. Jennings only grinned at me.

"I've done all the walking I reckon for this night," he declared, and with that left me.

For a moment I had half a notion to strike out thru the woods by myself. To walk down the road seemed a foolhardy trick, regardless of what Jennings had in mind. A patrol might overtake me as I parleyed with the outpost.

Yet I could hardly desert Jennings.

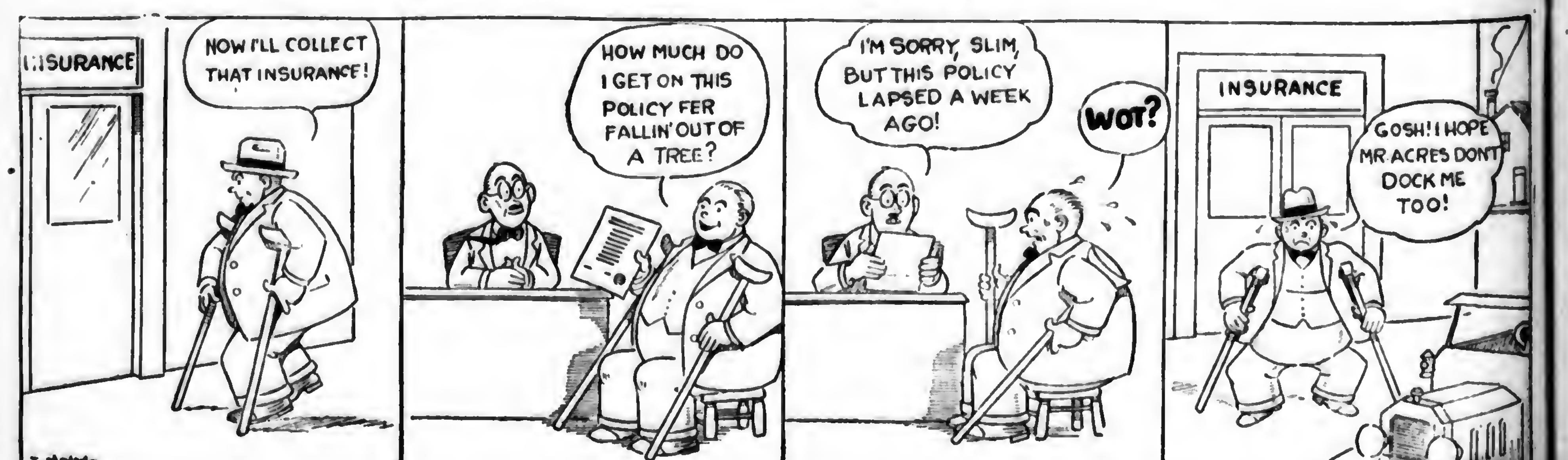
It was hard to gauge the time. I counted up to five hundred after I was sure I had waited long enough, and after that figured that I had given Jennings plenty of leeway.

Then, with a great hollow feeling at my stomach, I stepped out into the road, and whistling, sauntered in as carefree a manner as I could muster toward the cross roads.

I was seen almost at once. One of the mounted men made as if to ride toward me, at which my heart almost stopped. Fortunately, he thought better of it and turned back. I thanked the officer who had given such positive instructions to watch the cross roads. Of course, I had the advantage that I was approaching from the camp of friends.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *No doubt Slim will make a quick recovery : : : : : By Leet*


INSURANCE
NOW I'LL COLLECT THAT INSURANCE!
HOW MUCH DO I GET ON THIS POLICY FER FALLIN' OUT OF A TREE?
I'M SORRY, SLIM, BUT THIS POLICY LAPSED A WEEK AGO!
WOT?
INSURANCE
GOSH! I HOPE MR ACRES DONT DOCK ME TOO!
LEET

The Progress of Agriculture Portrayed

Editors' Note:—We believe that the following description of the pageant held under the auspices of the County Agent in Schuylkill County will be a suggestion to farm organizations in other counties. The interest shown by the rural people in this event proves that it was well worth while. Agriculture needs the stimulus of such gatherings.

AN APPROPRIATE climax to ten years of work of the Schuylkill County Farm Bureau was held on the Fair Grounds at Cressona last summer with a Farmers' Field Day and Pageant of Agriculture.

The day dawned clear and cool, an ideal field day. Early in the morning farmers from all parts of the county began to arrive. Everyone was prepared for a good time. By ten o'clock several thousand farmers with their wives and children gathered on the grandstand to watch the sport events of the morning. Among these were running races for boys and girls, a shoe race, a relay race for boys, and tugs of war between the men of different Granges. A final tug-of-war was held between winners of the preliminary tugs. These tugs of war were quite exciting, as each community sat with bated breath hoping for their side to win.

Singing Contest Held

An enjoyable event of the morning was a singing contest among three rural choruses. Each of these choruses was given the same three songs and was privileged to make its own interpretations. Amplifiers were used to broadcast the whole day's program to the audience, and made the singing contest audible. One of the choruses made a very attractive appearance in white sailor suits.

At noon, family reunions were held and farmers from different sections of the county, who had not met for a year, greeted each other over their coffee cups.

By 1:45 every seat in the grandstand was filled and the crowds overflowed the paddock. The farmers had turned out 6000 strong to see the Pageant of Agriculture. The sun added resplendency to the stage with its crescented cluster of white columns wound with green vines and topped with gold urns containing ferns. A throne in the center was backed by an immense screen on which a beautiful rural scene was painted.

The Reader of the Pageant advancing, took his place beside the choir. Then trumpets were heard as two heralds announced the approach of the Queen of Agriculture.

Episode One portrayed the Ancient Religion of Agriculture. The Spirit of Religion took her place on the Low Throne to review this Episode. A high priest and his followers entered bearing a sheaf of wheat, a dish of fruit, a jar of oil, a sheep's pelt and various other offerings for the altar. They were followed by twenty-four small, barefoot girls dressed in white, strewing daisies in their path. A pretty scene was made by ten maidens on either side of the sacred white heifer, holding long ribbons which were attached to the heifer by a chain of daisies. The heifer drew a plow which turned the sacred furrow. The high priest lit an altar fire and blessed the offerings and the ground and prayed for prosperity for the coming year. The populace then followed the plow from the field, each person taking a handful of the sacred soil to be carried home and scattered over their fields. Upon invitation of Queen Agriculture, Religion took her place at the right of the Queen.

Science Reviews Corn Dance

The Heralds then trumpeted and the Spirit of Science advanced to the Low Throne, there to review an Indian Corn Dance. A score of bronzed and painted Indians advanced in single file to the field and upon a sign from their chief began to sing and dance, portraying the ceremony of the beginning of the planting season.

The Peace Pipe ceremony was interrupted by the appearance of an early settler's scout on horse-back who advanced, dismounted and gave a sign of friendship to the chief. A covered wagon lumbered in, followed by several men and boys on horse-

(Continued on page 22)

Are your cows *breeding* regularly?

OR, ARE they slow in settling? If so, you have a stable full of strippers that are not paying their board, when you should have a lot of fresh, heavy-milking cows that boost the milk check when most needed.

Slow breeding in heavy-milking herds is the cause of heavy losses to the dairyman. It is due in many cases to improper feeding. The cows come in season regularly, but do not get with calf. They are barren for a long time and are finally sent to the butcher—a total loss so far as breeding qualities are concerned.

Thousands of forward-looking, business-dairymen who appreciate the importance of regular breeding, as well as heavy production, feed UNION GRAINS exclusively. They know that in the ebb and flow of dairy farming over the past twenty-five years UNION GRAINS has stood the test. They know, by experience, that UNION GRAINS is palatable, that it maintains a heavy flow of milk, and they also know that UNION GRAINS keeps the dairy cow in the pink of breeding condition throughout the year.

UNION GRAINS keeps the cows, as well as the milk check, up to a high level. "A heavy yield and a calf every twelve months" is their slogan. No "bullers" or cows that fail to breed in a herd fed on UNION GRAINS. Why? Because UNION GRAINS is made right. Its ingredients, from a variety of sources, provide the proper nutritive protein balance that has proved necessary for the high producing cow.

Feed UNION GRAINS to keep your cows on a regular breeding schedule and milk flow at its maximum.

100 Lbs. Net
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UBIKO

UBIKO *Dairy Service Bulletin Free*

We will send our new bi-monthly publication, the "UBIKO Dairy Service Bulletin," regularly to dairymen who ask for it. Each issue will contain a helpful article on some phase of dairying written by a recognized authority—also other up-to-the-minute information regarding feeding, health, etc. Write today.

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THE FIRST DAIRY FEED MADE

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We will send one of these watches to every boy who will send us four yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each.

Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

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261 So. 3rd St., Phila. Pa.

Save 1/3 to 1/2

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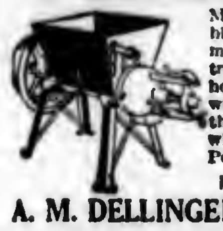
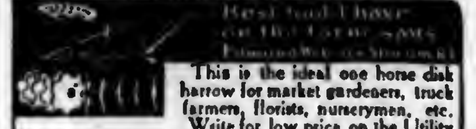


Mills, shredders, combination mills, concrete mixers, wood saw and tractor saw frames, bag holders, and belting will be shown at fairs this fall. Let us explain why you should buy Peerless machines.

Write for Catalogue.

A. M. DELLINGER, 723 N. Prince St. Lancaster, Pa.



This is the ideal one horse disk harrow for market gardeners, truck farmers, florists, nurserymen, etc. Write for low price on the Utility Harrow, also valuable illustrated FREE BOOK The Soil and Its Tillage and complete catalog of Clark Cutaway Disk Harrows for horses and tractors.

THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO., 59 MAIN ST. HIGGANUM, CONN.

The Progress of Agriculture Portrayed

(Continued from page 21)

back. The wagon stopped and men, women and children dressed as early settlers emerged from it and unloaded their agricultural implements. The Indians, after watching this amazing spectacle, led the scout and covered wagon off the field to find water. Then the settlers gave an exhibition of primitive farming using wooden plow and brush harrow, sowing by broadcasting, cutting with sickles, raking with wooden rakes and flailing. As the settlers worked they sang the old Pennsylvania German song, "Hi-le—Hi-lo." Work was stopped and the farmers hurried from the field when the dinner bell was heard ringing in the distance.

The Corn Husking Bee, a social phase of farm life as it existed in Schuylkill County, was one of the most amusing interludes.

Invention Then Entered

The Reader called forth the Spirit of Invention in the following manner:

"Let now invention come
With magic powers,
Lightening man's load of toil
And giving wings to hours.
Of all who serve our Queen
None is more welcome here.
Invention, take the stage
And let thy works appear."

Invention preceded a line of farm implements including tractor pulling plow, disc cultipactor, spring-tooth harrow, potato planter, weeder, cultivator sprayer, hand duster, elevator digger, grader and also a tractor pulling hayloader and side delivery rake. After exhibiting before the grandstand they passed from the field. Science and Invention joined the Queen's court.

Interlude Three was an old-time singing school. The comical old singing master entered with his lantern and lit it.

Grange Showed Organization

Again the Heralds trumpeted as the Spirit of Organization walked to the Low Throne. The Grange then took the stage and showed how their organization secured the Rural Free Delivery of mail through an appeal to the government. An old rural mail carrier on horseback entered and placed mail at different rural boxes. Then a modern touring car filled with parcel post entered and showed present-day delivery. Comedy was added to this scene by the delivery of several boxes of baby chicks and auto tires.

Education then entered and joined Organization. A group of farmers came in followed by the County Agent in his auto.

A Farm Woman entered, followed by Drudgery, Inconvenience and Isolation. These three characters bound her with their ties until she appealed to the Queen. Sixty farmer lads and lassies entered. They displayed banners portraying Farm Improvement, Home Conveniences and Community Improvement through Boys' and Girls' Clubs. They cut the ties of Drudgery, Inconvenience and Isolation and the Farm Woman ascended to the throne as the Queen welcomed her.

The Spirit of Cooperation approached, followed by sixteen young men. They proceeded to build an ideal community for the future of agriculture. The foundation was built of the four essential stones: Health, Education, Religion and Recreation. The platforms of Citizenship, Farm Business, Farm Home and Community Life were then laid on this foundation.

Miss Laura Reynolds, Home Economics Extension Representative in the county wrote and directed the Pageant assisted by W. R. Gordon, Rural Sociology Extension, State College, and W. L. Bollinger, Schuylkill County Farm Agent. The Pageant was a huge piece of work and its production was possible only because everyone who was asked to cooperate did so with a cheerful, willing spirit.

Jersey's R.O.P. Work Now Under One Head

THE Poultry Department of the New Jersey Experiment Station has taken over the record of performance work formerly carried out by the State Department of Agriculture, Trenton, under the direction of Alben E. Jones. This centralization of activities brings under one head all of the R. O. P. work conducted at the two egg-laying contests and the trap nesting work on the farms of the members in the newly-formed Record of Performance Association of New Jersey.

Under the new arrangement, which was suggested by Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee, Prof. Willard J Thompson, head of the Poultry Department, Experiment Station, New Brunswick, will supervise all trap nesting work at the egg-laying contests as well as those being carried out on the farms of the state.

Parker I Tappen, New Brunswick, has taken over the detail work of the new Department for Prof. Thompson in connection with the R. O. P. breeders.

Alben E. Jones, Department of Agriculture, who previously has had charge of the home R. O. P. work, will now devote his entire time to blood testing and poultry certification work. The rapid expansion in this latter field has taken so much of his time that it was leaving but little for other important matters.—A. K.

Annual Dinner Held at Vineland

THE Vineland Cooperative Poultry Association held its annual dinner on November 16 in the Masonic Hall, Vineland. This is one of the largest poultry associations in the East, with a membership of nearly 500 active poultrymen who are engaged in the production of white eggs for the New York market.

The date for the annual Vineland poultry show has not yet been set as there is still some question about securing a hall large enough to accommodate the growing list of poultry exhibitors.—A. K.

Makes a Hard Task Easier

SPREADING manure as it is produced insures that none of the plant food will be lost. Instead of putting the manure on the pile, place it in the spreader and get it onto the fields as fast as possible. The spreader gives a more even distribution and makes a hard, disagreeable job comparatively easy. The manure spreader saves time and exertion.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

Cooperative Buying Pays

Sixty-six Massachusetts herds will be placed on the National Dairy Association's roll of honor this year as these 66 herds during the year ending July 1, 1927, have succeeded in averaging per cow in their respective cow test associations for a full 12 months 300 lbs. butterfat or more. Of these 66 herds, 37 received Eastern States grain—more than half—and the owners of 31 have contracted with their Exchange for dairy feed for the present year. The Exchange records indicate that 70% of the feed and grain tonnage used by its members is ordered on contract. The records indicate that 84% of the Eastern States members on this roll of honor from Massachusetts are securing their grain requirements on contract.

The 4 leading Massachusetts herds were all fed Eastern States grain and all 4 herd owners have contracted for their 1927 supply. The leading herd, 17 pure blood Guernseys, belonging to Unkamet Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., produced an average of 443 lbs. fat per cow. Thomas Dyer's 13 Jerseys from Springfield, Mass., were a close second with 439 lbs. fat per cow. Of the 10 herds which averaged 400 lbs. fat or more, five were Eastern States fed.

Where records are kept, Eastern States Open Formula Feeds prove their worth.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont are the only states in New England in which cow test records are available for this year's National Dairy Association's roll of honor. In Massachusetts 66 herds qualified and 37 were Eastern States fed. In New Hampshire 8 herds qualified and 7 were Eastern States fed. In Vermont 98 herds qualified and 57 were Eastern States fed. In Massachusetts the 4 top herds were Eastern States fed; in New Hampshire the 7 top herds were Eastern States fed; and in Vermont the 3 top herds were Eastern States fed.

With dairymen the purchasing of grain is a means to an end. The end is to secure the greatest net profit possible from the dairy enterprise with due regard for the cost of making milk, of growing young stock and of maintaining the general health of the herd. Cow test association members have records which give them more accurate information than other dairymen. It is significant that so large a portion of the leading cow test association members in Eastern States territory are standardizing on Eastern States feeds. It indicates that their records have convinced them of the value of the selective buying service their Exchange is performing for them.

For information on the Eastern States feed service for horses and poultry as well as dairy cattle, the service which should not be confused with car door service offered by manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Advertisement.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

(Continued from page 9)

those grafted or budded in the nursery.

Willamette Valley cherries produce two to four tons to the acre. Some individual trees have produced 8000 to 9000 pounds each. The price at the cannery has been eight to nine cents a pound. Most of the Royal Anns are canned. The other varieties are shipped as fresh fruit to the markets of the East. The cost of picking is one and a half cents a pound. Other cash costs are two to three cents a pound, so that the total cost of production, including overhead, is around six cents. I met one grower who netted $1600 on less than three acres last year. All agree that the cherry has paid better than any other fruit. Apple growing is a declining industry here.

Flavor, Color and Shape Valuable

This is an excellent small fruit territory. Oregon strawberry growing centers on the canned varieties. There are districts where hundreds of acres are grown solely for the cannery. To be valuable for canning, a variety must produce heavily, have a tart flavor, red flesh and keep color and shape well in the can.

In this humid climate it is necessary to grow all varieties in hills, the runners being cut off as fast as they appear. I saw Ettersburg plants that yielded six to eight pounds each and fields that ran three to four tons an acre. These hill plants do not bear their heaviest crop until the second or third bearing season and are commonly cropped for five to eight years.

There are 6000 acres of loganberries in Oregon, and the acreage is increasing. This hybrid between the European raspberry and the Pacific Coast dewberry is not hardy in Pennsylvania. It is grown on a trellis like grapes. The canes, eight to twelve feet long, are twisted on the trellis, forming the figure eight. Yields of four or five tons an acre are common. There is no spraying, and no Mosaic or other degenerative disease. Practically all the berries are canned, for use in pies. A few are turned into juice and jelly.

Disease Does Not Attack Species

The Evergreen blackberry, a European species unknown in the East because it is tender, is grown in much the same way. The plants are remarkably vigorous and the canes, which are ten to eighteen feet long, are viciously thorny. No disease attacks it, nor any insect pests. Fifteen-year-old plants in the Willamette Valley look good for fifty years more, at least. The yield is four tons or better and the cannery price last year was six cents a pound. I met one grower who said that he nets $400 an acre. This berry has escaped from cultivation and grows wild in some parts of Oregon. In New Zealand it has become a pest.

I was interested in experiments on the preparation of fruit juices, at the Oregon Agricultural College. Millions of dollars are spent in the United States each year for worthless synthetic drinks, or "pop." These have practically no food value, except the small amount of sugar in them. This industry has expanded tremendously since prohibition went into effect. If at that time the apple growers of the country could have united to put over apple juice as a national drink instead of "pop," it would have been a blessing to everybody concerned. The main difficulty, aside from lack of cohesion within the apple industry, is that apple juice, and any other fruit juice, must be pasteurized, while it is not necessary with synthetic drinks.—S. W. Fletcher.

Birth of a Sprinter

"What steps would you take if you saw a dangerous lion on the campus?"

"Long ones."

Get Rich Quick

The topic of the Sunday meeting of the society will be "Learning to Prey."

Now is the time to think about your Brood Sows

Give the brood sow Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal and you give her exactly the things she needs to build you big, strong, healthy litters. For this meal is in a class by itself, containing *everything* that you know is good for the sow and her young. There's *tankage! oatmeal! alfalfa meal! barley! hominy! wheat flour!* and *iodized salt* (to prevent goiter troubles) and Cod Liver Meal to provide valuable vitamins. Build yourself big litters—save every pig. That's the foundation for the best pork profits you've ever realized.

Quaker
PIG-N-HOG
meal

Near you is a Quaker Dealer—see him now about a supply of Pig-N-Hog Meal for your brood sows. No waste, no worry—saves time and labor.

The Quaker Oats Company
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Manufacturers of
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Quaker Dairy Rations 16%-20%-24%
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(BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!)

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—Get More Money—
Skunk, Muskrat, Coon, Mink, Opossum, Fox, Weasel, Wolf.
Be sure of best prices.
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Copper or aluminum. Name and address on each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags $1.00; 100 tags $2.00, postpaid. Good for season coming. Order now—don't wait. Bivins, Box 602, Summit, N. Y.

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All Four Only $2.00
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Markets

November 14, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk, bbl, Danish seed,$ 1.50; car lot, ton, N Y, Danish seed, $14@15; home grown, bu bskt, 50@75c. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 85c@$1; home grown, doz bchs, 20@25c. CAULIFLOWER, crate, N Y, $1.50; Calif, $2@2.25. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, best, $1.50@2; poor, $1. LETTUCE, crate, Iceberg, Calif, $4.25@4.50; Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, 50@60c; leaf, box of 2 doz, 50@75c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.25; few, $1.50. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 Ohio and Indiana, yellows, $1.25@1.40; whites, $1.50; Mich, yellows, $1.50; few $1.65; home grown, doz bchs, 20c. PEPPERS, N J, 1½-bu hmpr, $1.50; bu hmpr, 90c@$1. POTATOES, 150-lb sacks, U S No 1 grade Mich Rurals, $3@3.25; Wisconsin whites, $2.75@3.25; Penna, white, $2.85@3.25; Ohio whites, $3.25@3.50; Minne, whites, $2.75@3.10. SPINACH, Va and Md, bu bskt, $1.25@1.40; home grown, bu bskt, winter, $1@1.25. SWEET POTATOES, Va, bbl, No 1 yellows, $1.75@2; N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.50@2; Md, bu hmpr, 75@90c. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, best, $1@1.15; poor, 50c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Ohio, Black Twigs, $1.50; Rome Beauties and Winter Bananas, $2; Stayman Winesaps, $1.75; Starks, $1.50; Penna, Jonathans, $1.75@2; Baldwins, $1.25; Va, Stayman Winesaps and Black Twigs, $1.25; N Y, Baldwins, $1.50@1.75. PEARS, N Y, bu bskt, No 1 Bartletts, $1.50@2; Kieffers, $1.25@1.40.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—5@15c higher than Friday's best prices; early bulk, 180 lbs up, $10@10.15; 160@180 lbs, $9.75@10.10; light lights, $9.50@9.75; pigs, $9.50 downward; best sows, $8.75.

Calves—Slow; 50c@$1 lower; top veals, $17.

Sheep—Draggy; best grade lambs around 25c lower; other classes steady; top lambs, $14; culls and common, $10@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15@15.50; No 2 timothy, $13@14; No 3 timothy, $12@13; No 1 light clover mixed, $15@15.50; No 2 light clover mixed, $13@14; No 1 clover mixed, $16@17; No 2 clover mixed, $12@14, No 1 clover, $16.50@17; No 2 clover, $13.50@14.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $16.50@17.

Oats—No 2 white, 56½@57c; No 3 white 54@55½c; No 4 white, 52½@53½c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow, 96½@97½c; No 3 yellow, 94½@95½c; No 4 yellow, 91½@92½c; No 5 yellow, 88½@89½c; No 6 yellow, 85½@87½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $13.25@14.50; fair to good, $11.75@13.25; common, $10.25@11.75; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7@7.75; fair to good, $6@7; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $14.50@16; common, $10.50@12; Tennessee, choice, $14@15; fair to good, $10.50@12; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@6.50; lambs, spring, extra, $14.75@15; mediums, $13@14; common, $10@12.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weights, $10.50@10.75; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9.50@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18; No 2, $16@17; No 3, $15@16; timothy, clover-mixed, No 1, $16.50@17; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevators, No 2 red winter, $1.38½ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.36½ bid; lower grades selling at the usual trade discounts.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 59¼@60¼c; some heavyweight stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 51½@54½c; extras, 92 score, 50½c; 91 score, 48½c; 90 score, 44½c; 89 score, 41½c; 88 score, 40½c; 87 score, 40c; 86 score, 39c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 28½c; longhorns, round lots, 27@27½c; jobbing, small lots, 29@30c; single daisies, fresh, 27@27½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery, 50@56c; fresh eggs, 66@70c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.50; springers, 60c@$1.25; ducks, $1.50@2.25; squabs, 25@50c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 15@20c ¼ peck; beans, lima, 30@35c pint; beets, 5@10c bunch; cabbage, 5@18c head; carrots, 5@10c bunch; cauliflower, 10@35c head; celery, 5@15c bunch or stalk; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; corn, 40@60c doz; eggplants, 10@20c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@10c bch; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ½ pk; radishes, 5c bch; parsnips, 10c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk; peppers, 3@5c ea; Brussels sprouts, 25c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 25@40c ½ pk; grapes, Concord and Niagara, 20@25c 3-lb bskt; pears, 15@20c qt; quinces, 25@30c ¼ pk.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending November 12, 1927: Market fairly active on good and choice beef steers, compared with week ago all weights grading good and better 50c higher; new top, $16.50 paid for load 1449-lb local fed bullocks; three loads from nearby averaging 1300 lbs, $15; four loads, 1190@1275-lb Virginias, $13.50@14.75; bulk of sales, $10.50@12. Bulls and she stock steady with week's 25c advance, all cutters about steady; bulk bulls, $7.25@8; butcher cows, $6.25@7; cutters, $4.50@5; stockers and feeders slow; better grades closing steady with week's upturn, common and medium grades weak, tending lower; bulk of sales, $9@10. Calves steady; top vealers, $15.50. Hogs slow; compared with week ago, 25@50c lower.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 16 cars; 6 Chicago, 4 St Paul, 4 Virginia, 1 Penna, 1 Maryland, containing 950 head, 176 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 1126 head, 138 hogs, 15 calves. Receipts for week ending November 12, 1927: Cattle, 180 cars; 47 Canada, 40 Ohio, 34 Virginia, 28 St Paul, 9 West Virginia, 8 Penna, 6 Buffalo, 3 Maryland, 2 Kentucky, 1 Indiana, 1 Ohio, 1 New York, containing 5656 head, 280 trucked in. Total cattle, 5936 head, 1169 hogs, 138 calves, 200 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 224 cars; 97 Virginia, 52 St Paul, 27 Chicago, 17 West Virginia, 9 Canada, 7 Penna, 5 Tennessee, 3 Buffalo, 2 Indiana, 1 St Louis, 1 New York, 1 Pittsburgh, 1 Maryland, 1 Missouri, containing 6362 head; 200 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 6562 head; 71 calves, 1105 hogs, 14 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	$13.00@14.50
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	12.75@14.50
Good, 950@1000 lbs	12.00@14.00
Medium, 950 lbs up	10.25@12.75
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@10.25
Cows:—	
Choice	8.00@9.00
Good	6.50@8.00
Common and medium	4.50@6.50
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	13.50@15.50
Medium	11.00@13.50
Cull and common	6.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweight, 250@350 lbs	10.50@11.25
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	10.50@11.25
Lightweights, 150@200 lbs	10.25@11.00
Rough stock	8.00@10.25

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.20 bu; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41; shorts, $39@40; hominy, $43.50@44.50; middlings, $45@46; linseed, $55@56; gluten, $47@48; ground oats, $46@47; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 50@60c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@22c; dressed, 75c@$1.75.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 18@25c ½ pk, $1.25 bu, cabbage, 3@10c hd, lettuce, 8@15c hd; celery, 3@18c stalk; spinach, 10c ¼ pk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 8@12c box; beets, 5c bch; boiled, 5@10c plate, carrots, 5c bch; 10c box; endive, 5@10c hd; lima beans, 35@40c qt; tomatoes, 10@20c box; 5@10c ea; pumpkins, 10@25c ea; turnips, 8@10c ⅛ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 13@35c ¼ pk, $1.25@$2.25 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.25; corn, 95c; rye, 90c; oats, 50c; bran, $36 ton; middlings, $45 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 49½@50c; do, choice, 48@49c; do, good, 46@47c; do, prints, 50@52c; do, blocks, 49@51c; do, ladles, 37@38c; Md and Penna rolls, 34@36c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 34@35c; store-packed, 34c; dairy prints, 34@36c; process butter, 41@42c.

Eggs—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 50@52c; some higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old, 4½ lbs and over, 27@28c; do, 4@4½ lbs, 26@27c; do, 3@3½ lbs, 18@20c; Leghorns and other light stock, 18@20c; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@17c; do, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 3 lbs and over, 27@28c; do, smaller, 25@26c; Leghorns, as to size, 22@25c. Turkeys, young 8 lbs and over, 42@43c; old, 35@40c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 22@25c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 22@23c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; all kinds, smaller, 16@20c. Geese, nearby, 24@26c; western and southern, 20@22c. Guineas, young, 2 lbs and over, each, 90c@$1; do, smallert 60@75c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 20@30c. Rabbits, Md and Va, doz, $5@7; southern, doz, $4@6.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 50@51½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 49½c; creamery firsts, 88@91 score, 42@48½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 34½@35c; do, No 2, 33½c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 50@55c; do, firsts 41@47c, do, seconds and poorer, 28@40c, storage, extra fancy, 35@36c; do, fancy, 33½@34½c, do, good to prime, 29@33c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 73@76c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 50@72c; nearby pullets, 36@43c, nearby hennery browns, extras, 63@65c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 68@72½c; do, express, 73@74c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to extra firsts, 54@67c; Pacific Coast whites, pullets, 39@41c.

Cheese—Irregular; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 28@29c; do, average run, 27½c.

Live Poultry—Firm; chickens, by freight, 25@28c, do, by express, 22@32c; broilers, by freight, 32c, do, by express, 35@40c; fowls, by freight, 24@29c; do, by express, 22@23c, roosters by freight, 20c; turkeys by freight, 40c; do, express, 40c.

Dressed Poultry—Firm; chickens, fresh 22@40c; fowls, fresh, 18@32c; do, frozen, 17@31c; old roosters, 15@22c; turkeys, fresh, young western, 35@51c; do, southwestern, 34@49c; do, southern, 40@55c; do, frozen, 32@44c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady. Steers, $9@10.75; state bulls, $4@7.75; cows, $2.50@6.50.

Calves—Steady. Vealers, common to prime, $8@17.50; lightweight culls, $9.50@10.50, grassers and fed calves, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady. Sheep, $2.50@7; culls, $2.25@3.50; lambs, state, fair to good, $11.25@13.75, choice southerns, $14, culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Steady. Light to medium weights, $10@10.25; pigs, $10@11; heavy hogs, $9.75@10.50; roughs, $7.50@8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all prompt or 30-day shipment City bran, $37, middlings $38, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $48.50, nominal, western feed, prompt shipment bran, $36, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $37; flour middlings, $43; red dog, $47.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipments, white hominy feed, $39.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43.80; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $50.80 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $23; No 2, $21@22, No 3 and poorer, $17@20. Straw, large bales, rye, $22@23.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.45⅞, No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.51⅞; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.42⅞; No 2 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.51; No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, $1.39⅞. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1, No 3 yellow, 98¼c. OATS, No 2 white, 61½c; No 3 white, 59@59½c, No 4 white, 58@58½c; ordinary white, clipped, 61½@62c; fancy white, clipped, 65@67c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.15⅞. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 94c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Top, $9.70, strictly choice 160@190-lb averages absent; bulk 210@280 lbs, $9.35@9.60; 140@200 lbs, $8.75@9.35; most pigs, $8.50@8.75; packing sows largely $8@8.35; best lightweights, $8.50@8.60.

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Fed steers sharply higher, highest of season; in-between grades, $1@1.50 up; western grassers strong to 25c up to killers; 15@25c higher to stocker and feeder dealers; good to choice fat cows and heifers 25@50c higher, bulls strong to 25c higher; vealers, $1.50@2 up; both fed yearlings and heavy steers reached $18, new high top, weighty Montana grassers up to $15; most westerns, $10.25@10.50; heavy grass cows, $10; bulk, $8.50 downward; Montana grass heifers up to $11; bulk, $8.50@9.75, low cutter cows closed $5.10@5.25, heavy sausage bulls, $7.15@7.35.

Sheep—Odd lots wooled lambs about steady. For week: Fat lambs closing 15@25c lower; sheep strong to 25c higher; feeding lambs weak to 25c lower. Week's top prices: Fat range lambs, $14; wooled comebacks, $14.25; fat native lambs, $14.35; slaughter yearling wethers, $11.50; fat ewes, $7; range feeding lambs, $14.25.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, November 12, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 47c; ½-blood combing, 47c; ⅜-blood combing, 47@48c; ¼-blood combing, 48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@46½c; ⅜-blood combing, 47c, ¼-blood combing, 48c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 43@44c; ⅜-blood, 45@46c; ¼-blood, 46c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, November 12, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $16.25 bid; cash, domestic, $18.10; December, domestic, $18.25 bid; December, imported, $16.75; February, domestic, $18.35; March, domestic, $18.40. Alsike, cash, $15.50 bid; December, $15.60 bid; January, $15.80 bid; February, $16 bid. Timothyseed, cash, $2.15; December, $2.20; March, $2.30.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, November 14, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$37.00@37.50
Spring bran	$36.00@36.50
Soft winter wheat bran	37.00@38.70
Hard winter wheat bran	36.50@37.00
Standard middlings	37.00@37.25
Soft winter wheat middlings	39.20@42.00
Flour middlings	40.50@41.00
Red dog flour	45.50@46.50
White hominy	39.00@40.20
Yellow hominy	37.50
Gluten feed	41.80
36 per cent cottonseed meal	44.50@45.73
41 per cent cottonseed meal	47.25@47.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	49.25@50.25
34 per cent linseed meal	50.20

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .49½	$ .48	$ .48¼	$ .50
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.52½	.50	.47	.55
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia)	2.45	2.52½	2.52½	3.52½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	13.25	12.87½	12.00	8.67½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	16.50	16.50	17.00	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.38½	1.37	1.39	1.44
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.59¾	.60½	.59¼	.55½

Demand Good for All Commodities

Review of the Week Ending November 12

BUTTER—The eastern markets were firm during the week and prices closed about 1c higher. The Chicago market, however, was unsettled. Buyers in the East gained confidence and trading was generally satisfactory. Receivers were able to sell the daily receipts and also to move some fancy storage butter. Production is expected to increase in the near future when cattle are placed in the barns on full winter rations.

EGGS—The New York market was firm on the better grades. Receipts were light and rather irregular in quality, with strictly fancy stock bringing higher prices. Nearby white eggs were a little more plentiful toward the close of the week but prices held steady.

POULTRY—The live poultry market in New York was firm and prices advanced. Lighter receipts were chiefly responsible for the advance. Fowl were in good demand with fancy stock bringing a premium. Chickens were stronger and pullets sold well. Ducks, geese and old roosters were in demand. Receipts of dressed poultry were heavy and the market generally unsatisfactory.

POTATOES—The potato markets throughout the country improved during the week and while prices did not make sharp advances, trading became more active. In many markets supplies were lighter than last week and the stiffening of the shipping point markets also helped the city markets. The most recent crop report increases the estimate of this year's crop. The crop in Pennsylvania is turning out better than was first expected and the estimated production was raised to 25,056,000 bushels or about 3,000,000 more than was estimated in October.

GRAIN—The markets were generally steady during the week. There was a good demand for wheat of good milling quality and this held prices firm despite the heavy offerings of Canadian wheat. Corn was stronger and receipts of old crop corn were light. Unfavorable weather over most of the Corn Belt was also a strengthening factor. Rye was firm and oats advanced.

HAY—Hay was steady with unchanged prices. Receipts at most markets were moderate and the demand from feeding sections continued light. There was a fair demand for the best grades of timothy at eastern markets but lower grades were accumulating and hard to move. The floods in New England resulted in lighter receipts at Boston. Alfalfa hay was rather quiet.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market declined during the week while beef steers advanced with fed steers reaching the highest price of the season. She stock showed some improvement while vealers advanced sharply. Bulls were stronger and heavy calves about steady. Fat lambs declined while sheep were higher. Feeding lambs were weak at lower prices.

APPLES—The apple market in Philadelphia and New York showed a weaker tendency during the week and while prices did not show much change, trading was much lighter than the week before. Buyers did not make as large purchases and there was a tendency for stock to accumulate. The quality continues about the same and receipts have not been excessive.

County News and Comment

rmstrong County, Pa.—The weather g the latter half of October was ficient for all kinds of fall work. result some farmers have all corn d and fodder placed for winter use. y, November 3, five inches of snow n fallen. It is the first of the season. cattle have been brought from pas- The corn crop matured better was expected and some corn will cribbed. The apple crop, while dis- ting in quantity, has been fairly ative. Grain threshing is finish- but there remains a large amount of r seed to hull. Some, but not much, plowing has been done. A goodly t of timber is being cut to be d into lumber for general repairs. light weight hogs have been tered and marketed. Splendid de- for dressed beef. All cabbage has cut and most of it sold at from 2½c the pound. There is an urgent de- for potatoes of good size and qual- at $1.50 per bu. Wheat, $1.25; rye, oats, 55c, corn, $1.10; buckwheat, 95c good, hand-picked, sprayed apples, $1.50 at farm, and $1.75@2 deliv- apple butter grades 50c to $1.—W. F. Nov. 3.

roome County, N. Y.—The usually fine has enabled farmers to finish their t. Potatoes are a short crop on most but a bumper crop on others. A amount of buckwheat was sown the yield was good. There is an supply of young pigs and prices efore, low. Work is being begun on w bridge at Whitney Point. Butter eggs are scarce. Eggs 60c and but- 52c. Potatoes, $1.50. Many are hold- for higher prices. A large number auctions are being held and prices are Fresh cows, especially, bring high —E. M. C., Nov. 7.

entre County, Pa.—After a period of ghtful autumn weather we had an -day rain which ended with snow, inches deep in some places. The hunt- n out on the mountains enjoyed the cking snow. Not much game reported. rn husking is in progress. The light ple crop has been stored. Plans have n made for a fine demonstration in lefonte on Armistice Day. Prices: heat, $1.30; rye, 90c, corn, $1; barley, ; oats, 45c; butter, 50c, eggs, 45c; d, 14c.—A., Nov. 7.

Frederick County, Md.—Weather the st few weeks has been mild and warm owing a spell of rainy and cool weath- No killing frosts as yet. Corn cut- g is finished and husking begun but is er than usual. Corn in most instances d a fair quality but there is also a lot soft corn due to the late planting. rly sown grain looking fine and sure- y has a fair chance for the winter. Pas- are generally good. Apples an ordin- y crop. Late potatoes are good, prices sonable. Tomatoes poor; beans good. y is plentiful and selling around $9 er ton for the best. Very little corn is ing offered for sale with no regular ce. Chickens, 15@20c, eggs, 45@50c.— J. W., Nov. 5.

Gloucester County, N. J.—November nds Gloucester County farmers with xed feelings over the season's outcome. eet potatoes are on the toboggan as r as prices are concerned and apples ve started skyward. There seems to e about a normal crop of both commodi- es with big profits facing one group and most disaster the other group. Ideal ll weather until today has permitted e rushing of all fall work to almost a ish. Today the first snow of the sea- n fell and was deep enough to track bbits. The farmers are still cutting let- ce and romaine. Spinach is being gath- ed in large amounts. Prices of all three ops are much better than two weeks o when it looked as though thousands dollars would be lost. Wet weather s injured the lettuce crop and many owers may not get costs of production. rn is about all harvested. Crop has en better than for many years with elds running as high as 75 bushels. uck farmers are paying as much as cents and one dollar a bushel. Poul- ry prices are holding fairly high for this me of year. Fancy roasting chickens, c; eggs, 70c; pork, $18 cwt., apples, $2, eet potatoes, $1.75; white potatoes, $1, y, $30; alfalfa mixed hay, $26, wheat, $1.40. Very few farm sales reported for is fall.—A. K., Nov. 10.

Juniata County, Pa.—The coldest weather of the season was experienced here on Sunday night. It is snowing heavily now. The sudden change in weather has caused concern among the farmers because there is a large amount of corn to husk yet. Winter wheat has gotten a fairly good start. Very few winter apples. Potato market slow, eggs are scarce; young chickens about all sold. Pullets starting to lay. Pigs are plentiful. Prices: pork, 17c; chickens, 20c, eggs, 47c; wheat, $1.20; oats, 50c; hay, $20; straw, $15, corn, $1.20; potatoes, $1, butter, 45c; lard, 15c.—C. H. L., Nov. 8.

Montgomery County, Pa.—We have had two bad storms which lodged the uncut corn and washed plowed fields but on the whole the weather has been very favorable. Most of the corn is in the shock, some being husked. The crop will be much better than was expected. Wheat fields look excellent. Potatoes were a fair crop, although some rottening was reported. Twelve farms have already qualified for the 100 Bushel Club. 585 bushels is the highest acre yield reported. Apples are rather scarce. The Farm Products Show will be held in Norristown from November 7-12. Prices, wheat, $1.30, oats, 70c; corn, $1.20; eggs, 62c; poultry, 25@30c; dressed pork, 16c.—C. N. D., Nov. 3.

Salem County, N. J.—The first week in November finds Salem County nearly through with the fall work except husking. Late potatoes are all dug, wheat has been sown for three weeks and many are through with the husking. It is estimated that fully sixty per cent of the corn is in the crib and the rest will be gathered within the next two weeks. It has been a big crop this year with yields running from 60 to 75 bushels per acre. Prices continue fair with many of the growers finding a market at 80@90c per bushel. Salem County has had a big crop of seed potatoes, but the growers are finding it rather hard to move the crop because it fell down on the certification. The milk flow continues about normal. Pastures have been good and the cows are still out on grass a part of the day although heavy feeding is carried on in the stable. Several new silos have been erected during the summer. The hay crop was good and the dairymen have plenty of roughage and corn this winter. Some of the farmers are rather discouraged over the dairy situation. The high prices being asked for cows and the present price of milk do not go hand in hand. Cows at $175 and 6½-cent milk represent such a wide margin that some of them are questioning the soundness of the business even though the feed supply may be large. There is very little testing in the county at present. Labor continues plentiful and prices are tending lower as the farmers are laying off all but the necessary help to carry them through the winter.—E. M. B., Nov. 9.

Tioga County, Pa.—We are getting our first taste of real winter. Last night the thermometer fell to 22 degrees and on Saturday several inches of snow fell. A couple of weeks ago we had several days of rain which filled the ground with water. Creeks are very high. Still some buckwheat threshing to do. Some hay being pressed. Buckwheat and hay were larger crops than common and the price is correspondingly low. Not much plowing done yet. Winter wheat looking good. The long, dry fall was ideal for harvesting. Apples were a light crop. Quite a few fresh cows coming on. Most farmers trying to produce more winter milk. A very instructive sub-district meeting of the Dairymen's League was held at Wellsboro, November 12th. Buckwheat, $1.55 cwt.; hay, $7 ton, cabbage, $8 ton; veal, 13c, eggs, 45@50c.—H. L., Nov. 7.

Westmoreland County, Pa.—We are having frost nearly every morning now. Corn most all cut and is reported a good crop of excellent quality. An abundance of cider being made and retailing at 50c per gallon. Dairy cows are in great demand and high in price; $150 to $175 for grade cows. Fresh eggs are very scarce just now and are selling at 70c per doz. Fall pigs are not much in demand, price $15 per pair. Potatoes are a good crop this year and are selling at $1.25@1.50 per bu. There seems to be plenty of quail, rabbits and ringneck pheasants.—L. C., Oct. 28.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

WHEN I was on the farm I thought that market reports were mighty dry reading and except for actual prices, I could not see where they were of much value. I have learned a good bit about market reports since that time and I believe that the reason I was not interested was because I did not understand them.

When the farmer talks crops he uses such terms as "rotation," "balanced feed," "dead furrow" and many others that are meaningless to the man who is not acquainted with agricultural practices. They are trade terms but they have a definite meaning. The market reporter must be clear and concise and certain terms have been originated to describe conditions.

For instance, the term "demand" is used to indicate the buyer's attitude. If the report reads "demand slow," it means that the rate of turnover is relatively slow, and while it represents a dull condition it does not indicate that prices have changed. A "fair" or "moderate demand" represents a normal condition, when buyers are purchasing without any excitement and it does not indicate price fluctuations. "Demand active" or "demand good" is used when buyers are confident and conditions are favorable.

"Market" Indicates Seller's View

The term "market" represents the views of the seller. "Market stronger" is used when the seller is more confident that the supplies on hand will be taken at prevailing or somewhat higher prices. As a rule higher prices are quoted when the term "market stronger" is used. "Market firm" indicates the seller's confidence in conditions, but it seldom is used to indicate price advances. "Market steady" is a term in common usage and represents a normal movement with unchanged prices. "Market weak" describes a condition when prices are dropping with a probability of further declines. Sometimes the market is quoted as weak and the price declines have not actually occurred but it is the prevailing opinion that declines are inevitable because of heavy supplies on hand and the lack of demand.

There are a number of variations of these market terms, which are used to describe conditions more accurately. For instance "unsettled" or "irregular" when prices are fluctuating and sellers are uncertain as to what the market really is, or what it is going to do. A "dull market" represents inactivity but is not quite so strong a term as "weak."

"Supply" Easily Understood

The other important factor in portraying market conditions is the supply and it is represented as being "heavy," "moderate" or "light." These terms are easily understood as they indicate the amount of produce available on the market at the time the report is issued. There are times when the reporter is faced with a condition of heavy supplies but dealers are holding their stock off the market in expectation of higher prices. In cases of this kind it is customary to use the term "offerings" rather than supply for it more accurately represents conditions.

The price quotations are the meat of any market report and some knowledge of the method of establishing quotations is a help in understanding them. In practically all cases the commodity is first mentioned, such as apples, then the size, the grade, the container and if necessary other descriptive remarks, such as "oil paper packed." The price is generally represented by a range, as $2.00 to $3.00. This means that the majority of sales of apples in that classification fell between those two prices.

One quotation, such as I have mentioned, may represent the sales of twenty or more dealers and it is quite a problem to quote a price which is fair and represents the range of prices at which the majority of that commodity has sold.

Most newspapers and farm papers publishing market quotations use the character @ in this way $3.00@4.00. When I was in school they used @ in arithmetic problems. "John Jones sold ten cans of tomatoes @ 15c a can," then you would have to figure out what they cost him. I never enjoyed arithmetic and I always hated to see problems with @ in them. But in the market reports it is used to save space, or for some other reason known only to newspaper editors and it means the same as "to." So $3.00@$4.00 is the same as $3.00 to $4.00. This is just a little point and perhaps it wasn't worth while mentioning but at least three men have asked about it. There are hundreds of other points about market reports that could be discussed but I have tried to explain the most important.

Handy Wardrobe

"I have a suit for every day in the week.

"Yes?"

"This is it."

American Farmers Lead

HIGH-HATTING his country cousin on the ground of inefficiency is not excusable on the part of the American business man, says Charles J. Brand, the National Fertilizer Association, in pointing out that rural efficiency is increasing with the times.

"In 1900 it was considered a fine performance if a sow raised a litter of five or six pigs that would attain a weight of 200 to 225 pounds at eight months, or approximately 1200 pounds per litter," he says. "Now one-ton litters are common, and in many contests ton-and-a-half and even two-ton litters have been raised in six months.

"We used to think it a remarkable performance when one hen produced 150 eggs a year; now many individuals produce over 300 in a year, and whole flocks average over 200.

"American farmers produce 2.3 tons of farm produce more per capita than the farmers of the United Kingdom, 2.5 more than German farmers, 3.2 more than French farmers and 6.5 more than Italian farmers."

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New Holland HAMMER MILL

For Fordson Power

Grinds feed or roughage quickly and efficiently on Fordson tractor or greater power. Simplicity in construction means trouble-free service. Only five bearings (ball)—only one belt. A sturdy and efficient mill. Write for prices and complete description. We have a dealer near you.

NEW HOLLAND MACHINE CO.
BOX A, NEW HOLLAND, PA.

TIGHT BINDING

The story of a runty pig

Just look at this fellow! Don't you feel sorry for him? Worms, malnutrition—most everything's the matter. He sure was an unpromising specimen to pose for a picture. Weighed only 45 lbs.

ON SEPTEMBER 30th this pig was sickly, undernourished and wormy. He weighed just 45 lbs. . . . . Then things began to happen! Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to his feed. And what a change it brought!

On January 3rd—95 days later—he weighed 203 lbs.! Thus, in exactly 95 days he had gained 158 lbs.—or 1 2/3 lbs. per day!

How? Just ordinary feed and 40c *worth of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic* did it all! Here are the figures:

5 bu. ear corn	$3.00
182 lbs. middlings at $1.40	2.55
19 lbs. tankage at 3c	.57
4 lbs. Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic at 10c	.40
Total feed and Tonic consumed	$6.52
158 lbs. gained at 12c	18.96
Profit	12.44

Why could this wormy, runty pig produce 14 lbs. of pork to the bushel of corn, or its equivalent? Because he had added to his ration one tablespoonful of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic each day, or about one pound per month.

This supplied him a tonic to keep his appetite on edge.

It supplied vermifuges that expelled the worms and controlled the worm reinfestation.

It supplied the mineral balance—calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide—in all-sufficient quantities.

Doesn't look like the same pig here, does he? Those 95 days with Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic sure brought him out. He gained 158 lbs. in weight—made a net profit of $12.44—and he'd just about take a prize now at a real hog show!

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

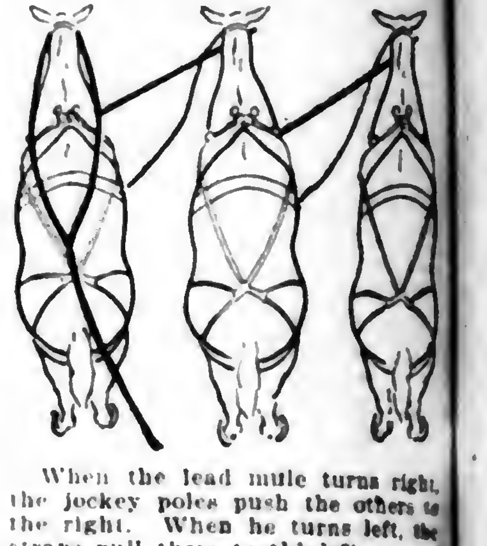
WORMER—APPETIZER—MINERAL BALANCE
all combined

PRICES: 25-lb. pail $3.00; 100-lb. drum $10.00; 500 lbs. at 9½c; 1000 lbs. at 9c; ton lots at 8½c per lb.
Except in the Far West and Canada

Research Farm
Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Could You Drive This Team?

One Line Driving Is Uncommon in Northern Pennsylvania



"HOW do you let those mules know where you want them to go?" we asked Mr. Enos S. Bell, the driver of the team in the accompanying picture. We had stopped along a road in Lebanon County to watch him finish plowing a small field, driving a team of three mules (Or was it two mules and a horse?) with only one line.

"Oh, that's easy," was his reply, and he pulled the plow out of the furrow and maneuvered the team to show us just how easy.

One line driving is as common in southeastern Pennsylvania as it is uncommon in the northern part of the state. Teams of two, three and four animals abreast are frequently seen plowing and harrowing, guided only by one line and the driver's voice.

The single line is divided and snaps into both sides of the bit of the mule on the left, as shown in the diagram. An iron rod, called a jockey pole, connects the left hame of each animal with the right side of the bit of the mule to the right. A strap connects the left side of the bit of each animal to the tug or side-strap of the animal to the left.

When the lead mule turns right, the jockey poles push the others to the right. When he turns left, the straps pull them to the left.

"But how do you steer the lead mule?" we asked after all this was explained to us.

Again Mr. Bell demonstrated. Several slight jerks on the line meant "Gee" to the mule. A steady pull meant "Haw." That's all there was to it. This is old stuff to many Pennsylvania farmers, but perhaps not to the majority of those living in the northern part of the state.

Mr Bell, we may add, operates Mr. A. S Kreider's Homestead Farm, near Annville. He has a son and a daughter who are members of the Lebanon County Baby Beef Club.

Livestock Gains on Water

EXPERIMENTS by the various agricultural institutions have proved over and over that the cheapest of feed for all kinds of livestock is a plentiful supply of clean, palatable water available at all times. A horse needs 12 gallons of water per day, a dry cow 10 gallons, while a cow producing a heavy milk flow needs from 30 to 40 gallons per day. Drinking cups in dairy barns add from two to five pounds per day to each cow's milk production over the open tank method of water supply, and experiments in swine feeding have shown that plenty of water increases the rate of gain.

Yet the winter season, when milk and dairy products are the most valuable and production the hardest to keep up, is the time when cows and other livestock suffer most from the lack of water, either because the tanks or other sources of supply are frozen over, or the water is icy cold. The tank heater is the logical solution to this problem, as it is inexpensive in first cost and to operate.

Many Types of Tank Heaters

Tank heaters come in many different types and sizes. Probably the most widely known type is the one with the firebox entirely under water, as this type uses the heat very efficiently. Almost any kind of fuel can be used, such as waste wood, corn cobs, coal, kerosene, and recently some have been successfully burning waste crank case oil. The heater should be well weighted down with concrete if its own weight is not sufficient, as it is rather disheartening to have it upset with the temperature about 20 below zero.

For winter hog production, experiments carried on last winter at the Iowa Experiment Station showed that heated water in automatic hog waterers paid good dividends by helping the porkers make quicker and cheaper gains. Pigs having access to heated waterers gained 5 per cent more in the same period, the amount of feed per 100 lbs. of grain reduced 10 per cent and the cost of production reduced 63 cents per 100 pounds or 10 per cent.—I. W. D.

Grew Ton Litters Four Years Straight

GROWING ton litters for four consecutive years is the unusual record established on two Pennsylvania farms, according to L. C. Madison, swine extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College.

In Union County, D. H. Strickler produced 2344 pounds of pork in 180 days in 1924 with 11 pigs sired by a purebred Chester White boar. The next year he grew two ton litters sired by a purebred Poland China sire. One group of 10 pigs weighed 2280 pounds and the other, also of 10 pigs, scaled at 2456 pounds. In 1926, eight pigs of the same breeding weighed 2132.5 pounds. This year Strickler fed eight pigs of Poland China siring again and they weighed 2034.5 pounds.

S. B. and L. T. Conner, Clarion County farmers, hold the other four-year record. This year nine grade Chester Whites weighed 2046.6 pounds. During the past three years they grew litters sired by a purebred Duroc-Jersey. Ten pigs in 1924 scaled 2480 pounds, 10 the next year weighed 2206 pounds, and last year 8 pigs made 2248 pounds.

TIGHT BINDING

DAIRY

HOLSTEINS Two registered Holstein bulls ready for service. One's dam has 30 lb. record; other's dam a big cow testing record. Must be seen to be appreciated. Prices on application. Herd passed recent Tuberculin test. L.K. Rothenberger, Worcester, Pa.

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

Guernsey Registered Bull Two years old for sale. Price Reasonable. E. A. VanAlten. Red Rock Farm, Troy, Pa.

BULLS Registered Ayrshire Bulls and Bull calves for sale. W. I. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

H GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—We have a splendid lot of fall pigs, either sex, sired by Elimination Rival, that are good and stretchy. Prices reasonable. Also several high class gilts all priced to sell. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARM, Dagsboro, Del.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fine lot of Sept. pigs by Son of Giant Sunbeam, the 1250-lb boar. $15 each, $28 pair or $39 per trio, registered free. A. M. KENNEL, R. D. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

400 CHESTER WHITE, Duroc and Berkshire Pigs. 6 weeks old, $4.00; 8 weeks old, $5.00. Ready to ship in Sept., Oct. & Nov. High-grade & purebred pigs, $6.00 each. Oaks Dairy Farm, Wyalusing, Pa.

Chester Whites Big Type Chester Whites: From my prize winning herd. Service Boars and open Gilts. Also pigs at 10 weeks of age for sale. H. H. WERKING, Woodsboro, Md.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS—Few choice bred gilts and boars, also pigs. Registered free. F. W. FOGELSANGER, Chambersburg, Pa.

PIGS Big Type Poland China Pigs—Either sex, prices reasonable. OAK SPRING FARM, CRYSTAL SPRING, PA.

POLAND CHINAS Registered, Purebred, Big type Pigs. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, Womelsdorf, Pa.

BERKSHIRES Two excellent Boars, 7 months old. W. F. McSparran, Furniss, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

165 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

BIG SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Choice spring Boars. Also nice Gilts bred for March and April. BOYD HAMMAN, SHILOH, OHIO.

DOGS

COONHOUNDS, Combination Hunters, Foxhounds, Champion Rabbit Hounds. Catalogue, photos free trial. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Illinois.

Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. Kaskaskennels, AW-55, Herrick, Ill.

Coon Hound One finished coonhound prepaid to you on trial. FRED HARMON, Box 264-D, CALHOUN, GA.

MY BLUETICK COON AND O'POSSUM HOUND for sale. Can't be beat. Shipped on trial. Guaranteed satisfaction. Coy Hicks, Sedalia, Ky. B-124.

Coon, Skunk, Fox, wolf, rabbit hounds. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. OCO KENNELS, OCONEE, ILL.

COONHOUND One redbone four year old coonhound, deposit $15.00 anywhere, I pay express. Bob Sanderson, 28-CD, Mayfield, Ky.

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

GOATS

GOATS Wonderful winter milkers soon fresh, Saanens, Spanish, Alpines, Toggenburgs. Fine bucks, valuable does. Reasonably priced. Goldsboro, Mahaton, Pa.

FOXES

REGISTERED Alaskan blue and silver foxes. We start, advise, help you. Booklet free. Breeder-agents wanted. Six bank references. Cleary Bros. Fox Farms, Seattle, Wash.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

CALF CANNOT STAND.—I have a nine-week-old calf which is so weak he cannot get up. When he was five days old I began feeding calf meal, using half milk and gradually substituting water. When he was six weeks old I turned him out to pasture. He seems to have lost the strength in his legs.—J. M. P., Williamsburg, Md. It would be desirable for you to feed more milk for a time, altho calf meal may be fed to advantage. Allow the calf plenty of variety in order to stimulate the appetite. Provide plenty of good bedding and turn the calf several times daily. Attempt to get the calf to its feet every few days. Give one tablespoonful of cod liver oil daily. Keep the bowels moving normally. The oil will help to bring this about, but it is primarily intended to furnish the anti-rachitic vitamin. The calf will probably recover if care is used in the diet and in the handling of the calf.

ABORTION.—A cow which I bought in the spring lost her calf last week. How does contagious abortion act? I am wondering if that might be what is wrong.—Mrs. M. L., Brogueville, Pa. Abortion may be defined as the expulsion of an immature fetus. This may occur at any time during pregnancy but is probably more noticeable when it occurs about the sixth to seventh month of pregnancy. There may be symptoms of uneasiness, springing of the udder or a vaginal discharge. In many cases these symptoms are absent and the first indication is the appearance of the fetus. It is advisable to destroy the fetus and membranes and isolate the cow for a period of sixty days or less, depending upon the discharges that may be present. You would be interested in securing from the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg the pamphlet on Contagious Abortion. This will be sent to you free by writing Dr. T. E. Munce, State Veterinarian, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

SWEENEY.—I have a horse about eight years old, weight about 1600 pounds. He is lame on left front leg. I think he is sweeneyed. Can sweeney be cured?—E. S., Murrysville, Pa. "Sweeney" is a term applied to a condition characterized by a decrease in muscle tissue. It improves when the horse is put at light work which calls these muscles into play. Massage the affected area daily. Apply a good liniment to the part. It is possible that the sweeney comes as the result of a foot or leg injury. The foot and leg should be examined carefully to determine whether the cause lies in the foot, leg or shoulder.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER **261 S. Third St., Philadelphia**

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 25 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

"HEADQUARTERS"—Red Cubans, Blue Boones, Devils. Pure bred pit game fowls. Cocks, stags, hens, pullets, eggs in season. Write for prices. R. H. White, 6320 Enright Ave., University City, Mo.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS for sale. Of the world famous Goldbank strain. Hundreds buy this blood each season. There's a reason. Reasonable prices on request. George Zieppy, Box 226, Charleroi, Pa.

SELECTED S. C. White Leghorn Pullets—April and May hatched. Raised on free range, from "heavy laying" strain, $1.50 each. C. L. Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Slate and Narragansett. Your wants—please. Edwin A. Souder, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS—Two ducks and one drake (young) $8.50. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hanover, Pa.

100 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets—Hollywood strain, some laying, $1.00 each. 4 mo. old pullets, $1.25 each. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

INCUBATORS

FOR SALE—2400-egg Candee, excellent condition, good as new, $250.00. 3,000-egg Candee, guaranteed good condition, $100.00. Lancaster County Hatchery, Box 563, Lancaster, Pa.

TOBACCO

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1, 10, $1.75; Cigars 50 for $1.95; pay when received, money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs.—$1.00; 10—$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs.—75c; 10—$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1. Cigars, twists. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-5, Paducah, Ky.

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

HONEY

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer. 5 lb pail, either clover or buckwheat, $1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

FURS

SKUNKS, Muskrats, Raccoon, Mink and all other kinds of raw furs wanted. Write for free price list. Charles A. Kauns, 280 Bridge St., Montgomery, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

SALESMEN—Calling on implement jobbers, dealers and general stores in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and New York to handle a well known make of Binder Twine as a side line. This is a direct mill proposition, quality and price right for volume sales. Give full information and references in first letter. Address Box 116, Penna. Farmer.

ACTIVE MAN to book orders, hire sub agents, and superintend this territory for long established firm. No investment or sales experience necessary. Money making opportunity for right party. Pay weekly. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.

SALESMEN to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income. Experience unnecessary. Cobb Co., Franklin, Mass.

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F-21, Winona, Minn.

EARN $5 day gathering evergreens, roots, herbs. Booklet free. Botanical 8, New Haven, Conn.

FARM LANDS

BLACK LOAM TRACTOR FARM, 104 acres, valuable equipment. On Maryland's fertile Eastern Shore with mild winters and long growing seasons; condensery, cannery and shipping point nearby. 87 acres level black loam for bumper crops, 25-cow pasturage, ample woodlot, good mixed orchard; pleasant 13-room house, barn, other bldgs. If settled now team, extra horse, tractor, 9 cows, 4 hogs, 100 laying poultry, full line machinery and tools, hay, corn, fodder, rye, wheat, etc. included at low price $7000, only $1500 cash needed. Allen B. Crate, Strout Agency, 203 N. Division St., Salisbury, Md.

125 ACRES—18 acres in fruit for $6150; barn cost $5600. An excellent seven-room house worth $4000 to replace; pleasant surroundings. 1½ miles village; 80 acres fertile crop land, stream-watered pasture for 20 head, lot wood and timber, 16 acres 14-year apples, acre other fruit, acre berries; painted basement barn 55x80 like new, spring water piped to bldgs.; garage and milk house, large poultry house. Non-resident makes real bargain at $6150, part cash, including hay, straw, fodder and crops for quick sale. E. M. Baxter, Strout Agency, 1520 Third Ave., Elmwood, York, Pa.

115 ACRES—Only mile depot, for $1750; 200,000 ft. timber estimated, and buildings alone insured for more than price, only reason for sale, non-resident owner; on good road, ½ mile school, 10 min. walk fishing river; 70 acres machine-worked fields, abundance fruit for home and market, spring water and stream, good 7-room house, barn 30x75, running water inside, garage, hog house, etc. Great opportunity at $1750, only $600 needed. Details pg. 89 big illus. catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEND NAME, address on postcard. Free introductory copy. Salesology Magazine; contains 1000 money making opportunities offered by big reliable firms; no obligation. Salesology Magazine, Desk B-262, 500 No. Dearborn, Chicago.

MILK BOTTLE CAPS—5000 caps, two colors, heavily paraffined, specially printed, your name, grade milk, address. Delivered $2.65. American Milk Cap Co., 5595 Pacific, Detroit, Mich.

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 1 SPRUCE STAVE SILO, complete with roof, hoops and doors—12x24—$217.80. Other sizes priced accordingly. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 813 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

LARGE PAPER SHELL PECANS—5 pounds, $3.75; 10 pounds, $6.95. Express or postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE bevel siding, $25.00 per thousand. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

Bargain Offer

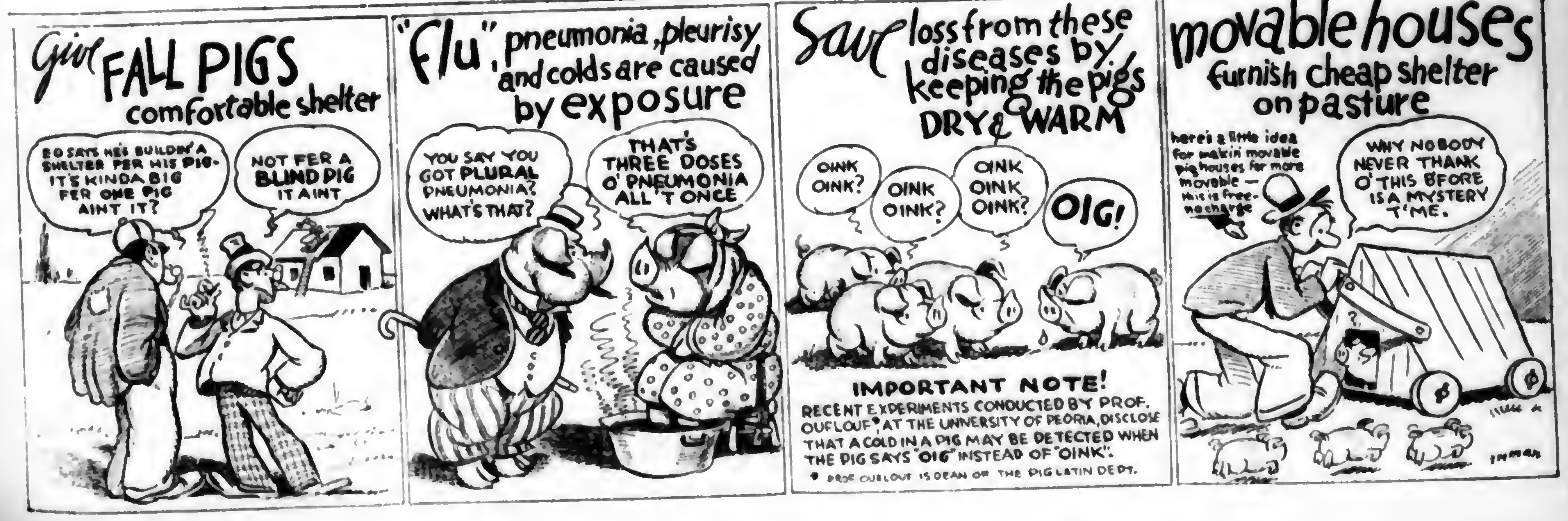
Club 5-X

Pennsylvania Farmer .....1 year
Poultry Item ....1 year
Farm Mechanics ....1 year
Household Magazine .....1 year

All Four Only $1.00

Pennsylvania Farmer
261 S. 3rd. St., Phila., Pa.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


Give FALL PIGS comfortable shelter
SO SAYS HE'S BUILDIN' A SHELTER FER HIS PIG—IT'S KINDA BIG FER ONE PIG AINT IT?
NOT FER A BLIND PIG IT AINT
"Flu", pneumonia, pleurisy and colds are caused by exposure
YOU SAY YOU GOT PLURAL PNEUMONIA? WHAT'S THAT?
THAT'S THREE DOSES O' PNEUMONIA ALL T'ONCE
Save loss from these diseases by keeping the pigs DRY & WARM
OINK OINK?
OINK OINK?
OINK OINK OINK?
OIG!
IMPORTANT NOTE!
RECENT EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY PROF. OUFLOUF* AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PEORIA, DISCLOSE THAT A COLD IN A PIG MAY BE DETECTED WHEN THE PIG SAYS "OIG" INSTEAD OF "OINK".
* PROF. OUFLOUF IS DEAN OF THE PIG LATIN DEPT.
movable houses furnish cheap shelter on pasture
here's a little idea for makin movable pig houses for more movable—this is free—no charge
WHY NOBODY NEVER THANK O' THIS B'FORE IS A MYSTERY T'ME.
INMAN

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

On Our New

SUPER-STRENGTH

GLASS CLOTH

ORIGINATED 1916 PATENTED

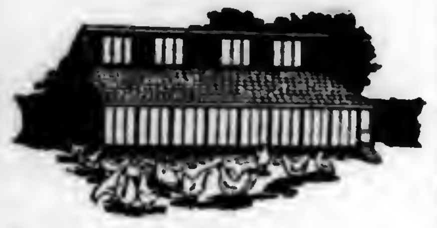
STRENGTH!

To show you the tremendous strength of the new GLASS CLOTH, here are nine people, total weight 1062 lbs., standing on a frame of the new material. No increase in cost. Extra value for your money. Longer life and greater satisfaction.

$1037 in Winter Eggs

Mrs. A. W. Potts writes, "I am a widow. The money I get from my chickens is a good part of my income so imagine my delight when Glass Cloth brought me three times more eggs last winter than I got before. I put the $5.00 roll into one big window across the south side of my hen house. Every day I got a big pail of eggs. My record shows I got $1037 for eggs in the cold months."

Now It Is Easy to Get Lots of Winter Eggs



Hens are big money makers in winter if you put them behind GLASS CLOTH windows. This amazing material lets in the sun's ultra-violet rays. Ordinary glass shuts them out. Science says hens will not lay without these rays. GLASS CLOTH scatters the light over the whole hen house. The hens pep up, scratch and exercise. Egg paralysis disappears. The egg glands start working. The hens lay like it was spring. It is common for 400 hens to lay $1000 worth of eggs during the winter. Profit like that is not to be overlooked. It costs only $5.00 for enough GLASS CLOTH for windows for a big poultry house. The profits are amazing. Never has GLASS CLOTH failed to increase egg yields. Ultra-Violet rays are nature's own egg producers. GLASS CLOTH simply makes it easy to give hens a big supply of these rays.

FRED TURNER
Originator of Glass Cloth

Half a Million Poultry Raisers Now Use Glass Cloth

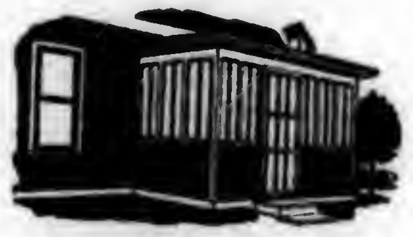
500,000 people now use GLASS CLOTH. Its popularity has spread over the entire United States because it brings such enormous profits. People tell us how they get $100 to over $1000 in winter eggs after putting up a $5.00 roll of this remarkable material. All over the country poultry raisers are actually taking out glass windows to put up GLASS CLOTH. It pays them. GLASS CLOTH will make profits for you just as it has for everyone else. Try it this winter.

"Paid for Itself in 3 Days"

"My Glass Cloth paid for itself in about three days in extra eggs it has given me. Before I used Glass Cloth my 61 hens used to lay about 2 or three eggs a day during the winter. Now they have laid high as 40 eggs in one day. With eggs selling at 50c a dozen last winter I figure I got enough EXTRA eggs in 3 days to pay for the Glass Cloth, which cost $4.00. My Poultry house was cozy and warm during the coldest part of the winter. My birds have enjoyed perfect health and I attribute it largely to the Glass Cloth." Mrs. H. W. Nieman.

Ultra-Violet Rays

It has been only a few years that science has known the powers of ultra-violet rays. To poultry they are as necessary as food and water for producing eggs. They cannot pass through ordinary glass, so when your hens are cooped up for the winter behind glass windows the hens get NO ultra-violet light. Egg paralysis sets in; Eggs do not form. Put up GLASS CLOTH and you can just see your hens pep up. In a few days they start laying and soon will lay like it was summer. Nature intended hens to have these rays. Shut them out and you lose money. Let them in and you reap a harvest.



Porch Enclosures, Storm Doors and Windows

Storm doors and windows of GLASS CLOTH give ideal protection from storm, wind and cold. Repays its cost in saving of fuel and doctor bills. Makes whole house more comfortable. Just tack GLASS CLOTH over your screen doors and windows, or onto home made frames. Cheap and very satisfactory. Holds in heat. Shuts out draughts.

Enclosing a porch with GLASS CLOTH adds a valuable room to the house. Makes a fine play room for the children because of the healthful ultra-violet light. House plants show added life and beauty when given a sunbath here.

Because of its low cost there are many uses for GLASS CLOTH. Keep a few extra yards on hand. Repair outbuilding windows, etc. Used in hog houses, makes stronger, healthier, faster growing fall pigs due to ultra-violet rays.

Turner Bros. Dept. 6310
BLADEN, NEBR. WELLINGTON, OHIO

3⅔¢ PER SQ.FT.

This year GLASS CLOTH is greatly improved. A new, super-strength material is being used. "Tough as boot leather." No increase in price. No ordinary accident will tear it. Lasts longer.

To introduce this new material to you we make the following low price, Special Trial Offer:

$5.00 buys a big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide. 135 sq. ft. Will cover a scratch shed 9x15 ft. This amounts to only 3⅔c per sq. ft.

Order a roll today. Use it on your poultry house to get winter eggs. Use it for storm doors and windows. Ideal for repairing outbuilding windows.

If, after 10-day's use, you do not find it better than glass or any glass substitute you may return it and we will refund your money.

Samples and catalog showing how to use it on request. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," free.

Genuine GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros. Patented. No other material has the same weather resisting formula. To protect you against imitations we place the name "GLASS CLOTH" on every yard. Look for it when buying.

Do not let another winter go by without getting the profits GLASS CLOTH will bring you. Place your order today.

GLASS CLOTH is sold by thousands of dealers. If your dealer does not have it, order from us direct.

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I enclose $........ for which send me........ rolls of GLASS CLOTH, prepaid parcel post, at the advertised trial offer price. If not satisfied after ten days' use I may return it and you will refund my money.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880
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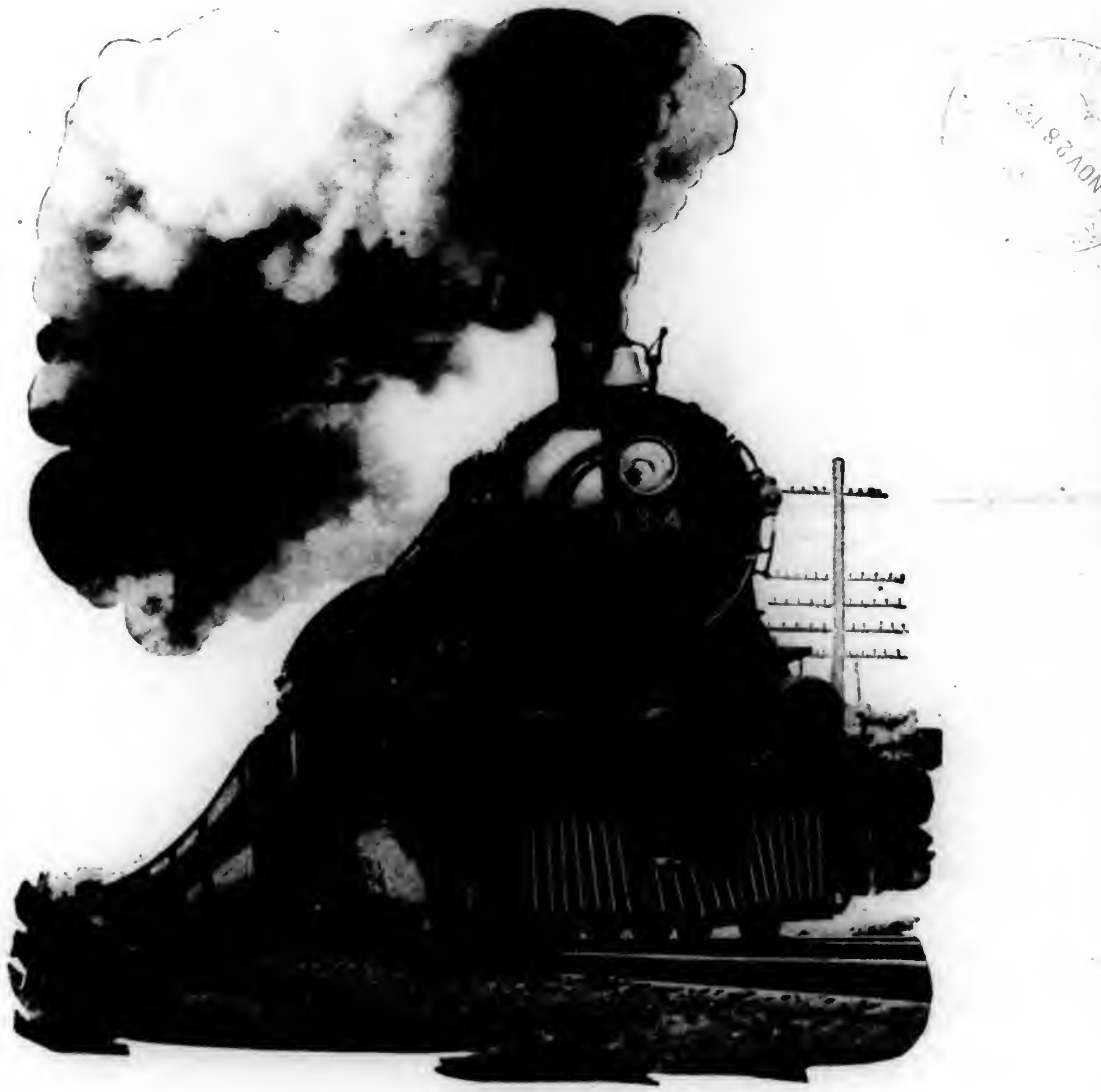


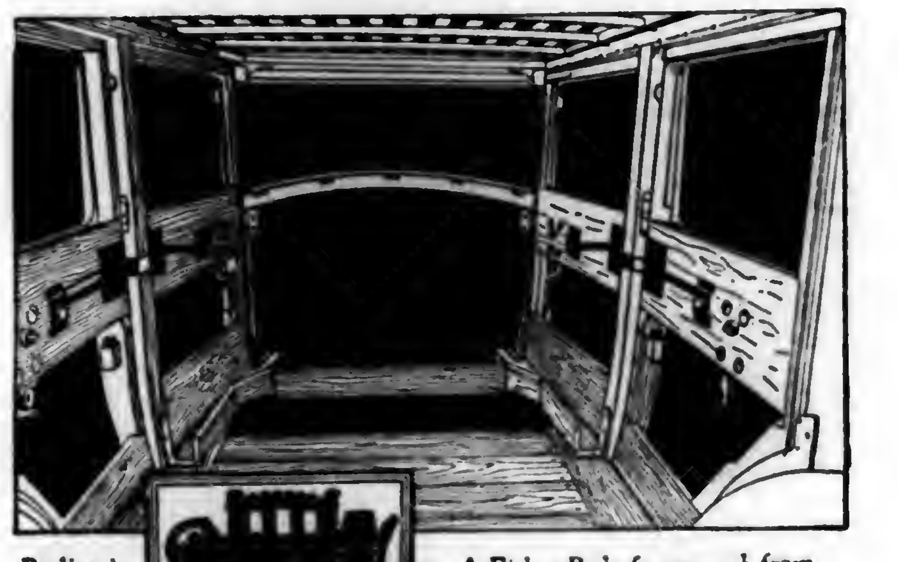
The College Feed Conference Board studies and approves dairy feed formulas for manufacturers. Page 3.

Strength plus Resiliency

THE framework of all Fisher Bodies—like the framework of all quality bodies without exception—is made of wood, powerfully braced with malleable iron and steel braces.—*To supply Fisher with sufficient lumber for body manufacture, approximately 160 acres of timber land, equal to a quarter-section*—most of it hardwood—are cleared every working day.—The framework consists of a strong foundation and a super-structure. Wood is necessary, because it is the only material which combines the necessary *resiliency* with the necessary *strength*. Resiliency is necessary, because an automobile body is subjected to road shocks, strains and stresses. Wood, and wood only, will stand up satisfactorily. Wood, and only wood, will deaden the noise and absorb the shocks. There are no stronger bodies built than those which Fisher builds—and none which stand up better or longer.

Composite Construction—All Fisher Bodies are of composite wood and steel construction, which affords flexibility, durability and greater strength. The wood reinforces the steel and the steel reinforces the wood.

Lumber—The lumber for Fisher Bodies is carefully selected and seasoned, and subjected to many close inspections, both before and after being cut for building into a body.



A Fisher Body framework from the interior. Note the sturdy construction, in which the finest of hardwoods are used.

Body by FISHER

LEADCLAD FARM FENCE

Send for this catalog of better farm fence and roofing.

BILL PERKINS is fencing again. Kind of mad, too, Bill is. Says the tarnation fence they make nowadays don't last anytime. It's a cinch Bill don't know Leadclad. A heavy coating of PURE LEAD makes Leadclad last years longer than ordinary fence. It'd save Bill a lot of time and money if he'd fence with Leadclad.

We're glad to send the Leadclad catalogue to folks interested in more lasting fences, as well as samples and prices.

LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
1202 Plainfield Avenue Moundsville, W. Va.
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8 SPLENDID LIGHTING FIXTURES *Wired, Ready for Installation, Special Price, the lot* $10

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR 8 ROOM HOUSE: living room, dining room, porches or hall bedrooms, kitchen and bath room; all fixtures completely wired and assembled (lamps not included); we furnish tape, wood screws, fasteners and solderless connections—all you need is a screwdriver. Fixtures pass Underwriters' requirements—every one tested. Artistic design; beautifully finished in velvet bronze polychrome, bedroom and kitchen fixtures lustrous white. Only direct sale from factory to user makes this remarkably low price possible. Send today for illustrated catalog of complete line. We save you 1/3 to 1/2 on lighting fixtures.

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DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER TO YOU!

Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"Never saw anything work like it did. We are ordering from our Wholesaler in our next order. It is not necessary to say that we are pushing K-R-O." Huey's Pharmacy, Sardinia, Ohio.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) $2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. Sold on money-back guarantee. The K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

Successful Trapping Requires Care with Sets

HERE is a splendid set for the red fox: Find a place where the fox is likely to travel, and pour out a bucket of ashes over a space about two feet square and smooth them over evenly. Then put a handful of roasted meat skins on them. The fox is likely to get them the first night, but if not, bait until he does. Put fresh bait and ashes out every night for four or five nights, if the fox gets it every night. On the sixth night set your traps. Better sift the ashes for this set.

Take two No. 2 traps and with a hatchet cut holes so that the traps will fit into them snugly, in the ashes. Place your traps and cover smoothly with ashes until they are completely concealed. Put small pieces of cotton waste under the pans to prevent ashes from keeping the traps from springing. Carry away all loose dirt which you have dug up, on a newspaper or piece of burlap, or else cover it up thoroughly with ashes.

Rough, broken, rocky sections, with some high ridge lines and swampy or marshy land between them furnish good sets for red foxes and other foxes.

Minks Caught in Bait and Blind Sets

Here is an excellent bait set for either raccoon or mink: Find a place near a stream or pond margin that is suitable for a bait set, then take some mud and build up a crawfish house, making it look just like a crawfish made it. Put one or two small fish in the hole, so they will not show too plainly. Set your trap in the most likely approach to the hole, and very near it, and cover lightly with mud-soaked leaves. Where low, swampy land has been drained into a nearby creek through tiles, these tile outlets furnish a large number of good mink sets. Minks are caught in both blind and baited sets, but the first mentioned is far more successful. If you prefer a baited set for mink, use any kind of small fresh fish as bait. Small perch are good.

Wherever you find opossums you are also likely to find skunks. They use in about the same kind of country—a rather dry, upland region, but not far from a running stream, lake or pond. The opossum rustles its food in creek bottoms and low, swampy places, but it prefers to have its den out in the hills, or in some other dry locality, for it dens in the ground, under the upturned roots of fallen trees, or in hollow logs lying on the ground, rather than in standing timber

Wild Grapes Attract Skunks

The most successful sets for opossums and skunks are in trails and runways leading to persimmon trees. Wild grapes are also a great attraction for these animals, and they will travel long distances to get the fruit, which grows plentifully almost all over the southern and central states, in swamps and creek bottoms. Persimmon trees are often found in sandy valleys and glades in low, swampy places, and especially in old abandoned fields alongside or near creeks and river bottoms. Wherever there are wild berry patches you will also very likely see signs of opossums, 'coons and skunks, and there will be many good sets in such localities, especially in their trails leading back into the swamps, or into the uplands in the case of the opossum. The 'coon is a more or less water-loving animal. He leaves his imprint in the muddy margins of the creeks and rivers in his hunt for crawfish and frogs. But sometimes he leaves the low ground and forages out into the uplands, for he ranges far from his den tree.

When making land sets for any kind of animal, carry with you a large piece of burlap to stand on while at work. All debris, chips, loose dirt, etc., should be taken away and thrown into running water if possible.—I. H. Motes.

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylyania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey New York Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

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Working for More Intelligent Feeding

The College Feed Conference Board—What It Is and How It Operates

By E. S. SAVAGE

THE College Feed Conference Board was organized to bring about more intelligent feeding of dairy cows, so dairymen can make a better income from milk production. It is a practical bit of extension work by the agricultural colleges represented on the board, which today number nineteen. A roster of members reads like a Who's Who in Dairy Feeding in the United States and shows that the state colleges of all the leading dairy states are taking part in the work.

The board studies and approves dairy feed formulas for manufacturers who ask its cooperation, and who are willing to comply with the board's regulations which are based on college research and the results of sound experiment. It is a purely voluntary service, and open to any feed manufacturer who requests it and adapts his feeds to the specifications laid down.

Certain Standards Set up by Board

These specifications I am listing in detail as they define the standards which the board has set up after considerable experience in checking feed mixtures which make milk economically.

They are as follows:

1. All feed formulas must be public and be printed on the bag or on a tag, accompanying each bag. In case of bulk shipments formula should accompany shipment.

The following list of ingredients is approved for use in College Feed Conference Board formulas:

1. Corn meal
2. Corn feed meal
3. Hominy (white or yellow)
4. Corn bran
5. Corn gluten feed
6. Corn gluten meal
7. Corn germ meal
8. Corn distillers' dried grains
9. Ground oats
10. Ground barley
11. Ground malt
12. Malt sprouts
13. Brewers' dried grains
14. Malt grains
15. Ground wheat
16. Pure wheat bran
17. Pure wheat middlings
18. Standard wheat bran (with mill run of screenings)
19. Standard wheat middlings (with mill run of screenings)
20. Flour middlings
21. Red dog flour
22. Wheat mixed feed
23. Ground buckwheat
24. Buckwheat middlings
25. Cottonseed meal with protein percentage stated
26. Linseed meal, O. P. with protein percentage stated
27. Soy bean oil meal
28. Peanut oil meal
29. Cocoanut oil meal
30. Dried beet pulp
31. Alfalfa meal
32. Molasses (cane)
33. Molasses (beet)
34. Skimmed milk powder
35. Dried buttermilk
36. Blood flour
37. Tankage
38. Fish meal
39. Steam bone meal
40. Raw bone meal
41. Bone black
42. Ground limestone
43. Salt

3. The range of dairy feeds with respect to total protein content shall be 12, 16, 20, 24 and 32 per cent.

4. The minimum number of plant sources for concentrates represented in formulas for dairy feeds shall be four.

5. The maximum amount of cottonseed meal in formulas for dairy feed shall be 25 per cent, except in the 32 per cent mixture where it may be 40 per cent.

6. The maximum amount of gluten feed shall be 40 per cent. The maximum amount of gluten meal shall be 25 per cent, except in the 32 per cent mixture where it shall be 40 per cent. The maximum amount of both gluten meal and gluten feed combined shall be 40 per cent.

7. The maximum amount of ingredients from a single plant source shall be 75 per cent.

8. Any ingredient shall not be considered as a plant source to conform to specification 4 unless it is present in 5 per cent or more.

Specify Per Cent of Minerals

9. The minimum pounds of T. D. N. in 1 ton of 12 per cent dairy feeds shall be 1375; in 16 per cent, 1400; in 20 per cent, 1440; in 24 per cent, 1440; in 32 per cent, 1450.

10. It is recommended that the weight per bushel of dairy feeds be about 32 pounds except the 32 per cent mixture.

11. The College Feed Conference Board recommends that the minerals in dairy feeds, except the 32 per cent mixture, be 1 per cent steam bone meal or 1 per cent raw bone meal, 1 per cent ground limestone and 1 per cent salt. The steam bone meal or the raw bone meal must be specially prepared for feeding purposes. (to page 19)

Something Will Be Done About Taxes

THE three great farm organizations of Kansas have mapped out and agreed on a tax-reform program. And that is well. It means something will be done.

In ten years taxes levied on the farmers of the United States have grown from 308 million dollars to 845 millions. They have almost tripled, the National Industrial Conference Board reports.

It has been discovered that Illinois farmers are paying 40 per cent more taxes on the actual cash value of their land than is being paid by Chicago real estate.

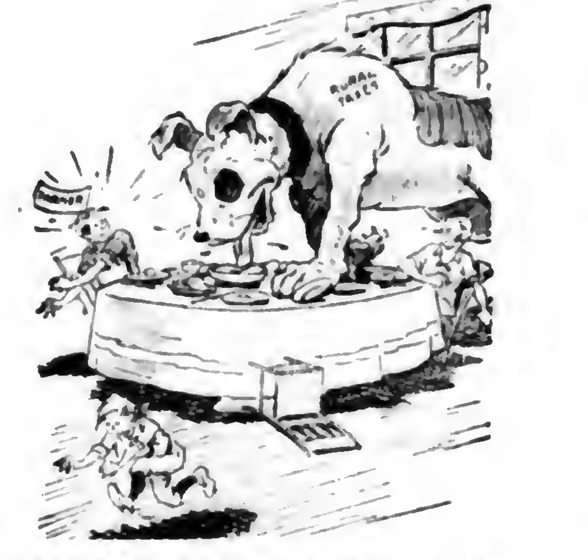
And 600 bookkeeping farmers in another state find that taxes are taking one dollar in five of their earnings.

Which makes it very plain that one practical way to relieve the farmer is to reduce his taxes—relieve him from carrying more than his share of the tax burden, relieve him from a part of the load which should be borne by others much better able to bear it and in duty bound to.

Property Taxes Are Unusually High

One big reason why taxes are unduly high and oppress the farmer and the town home-owner, is that real estate and the general property tax still are the principal source of revenue for county, city and state governments. Yet in all probability, intangible personal property, stocks, bonds, bank deposits, notes, etc., now exceed real estate in value and it is increasingly difficult to reach the increased wealth by taxation.

The economists of the National Industrial Conference Board are of this opinion, and these economists say the farmer has suffered particularly from this development. "There can be little doubt," they add, "that the burden of taxation is heavier upon agriculture than upon the rest of the nation's taxpayers combined.



Eating them out of house and home

And sharing this injustice with him is the home-owner in town.

It is partly because personal property do not pay its honest share of taxation that state and local taxes which were $36.27 per capita in 1921, had reached $119.92 per person gainfully employed in 1926, and that the brunt of this increase was loaded on to the general property taxpayer. Wealth which escapes the notice of the assessor has not been paying its share for years, a share which also has greatly increased in the meantime. And the result is that real property has been doubly hard hit and a readjustment of the entire system of taxation has finally become imperative.

It is to relieve farm and city property from the burden of such unjust taxation that the Farmers' Union of Kansas, the Farm Bureau Federation of Kansas and the State Grange acting in concert, have outlined this tax-reform program:

Enactment of a state income tax.
A gross production tax on minerals.
A limited sales tax on luxuries.

Home Rule in Taxation Is Provided

This will afford a broader and more equitable basis of taxation than the present injurious and outgrown general property tax, and is as much in the interest of the overtaxed town man who owns his home as it is to the farmer.

It virtually provides for home rule in taxation for cities, towns and counties. Also it will eliminate varying assessment valuation in counties, which the Illinois Agricultural Association says is costing the farmers of that state from 1½ to 2 million dollars a year.

Another good effect of such a tax-reform system will be to center attention on the expenditures of local governments, and that is all to the good for every community.

Such a tax revision put in effect would reduce the tax burdens of the farmers and home-owners of any state, as it should. It would result in far more equitable levies. It would make farm taxation bearable where at present it is unbearable and unfair and not longer to be borne.

Arthur Capper

TIGHT BINDING

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

When we are good to others we are best to ourselves.—Franklin.

Comments on the Week's News

THE year 1927 must be near the top of the list in the matter of catastrophies, with six weeks to go. The latest at this date is the explosion of a natural gas reservoir in Pittsburgh, killing more than two score of people and doing damage to the extent of several millions of dollars. People used to consider such casualties as we have had as acts of Providence. Now, we are beginning to realize that they are frequently the result of man's shortsightedness.

◆ ◆ ◆

Richard Pattee, whom many of the dairymen of this section will remember as the dapper and efficient presiding officer of the national dairy meetings, died at his home in New Hampshire on November 6th. Mr. Pattee was one of the organizers of the New England Milk Producers' Association, and also gave valuable assistance in promoting dairy organizations outside his own territory. His illness extended over more than a year.

◆ ◆ ◆

A march on Erie will be made by local delegates to Pennsylvania State Grange to convene in that city December 13-15, inclusive. The headquarters will be at the Lawrence Hotel, while the sessions will be held in the Carney Auditorium. The meetings of the State Grange have become big, annual affairs since each subordinate Grange is entitled to two delegates. This is not the year for the biennial election, altho a master will be chosen for the unexpired term.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Bureau of Plant Industry, in the State Department of Agriculture, has examined 16,039 colonies of bees in Pennsylvania and found that about two per cent were diseased with American foul-brood. It also found that fifteen per cent were not housed according to law. The law of 1923 makes it unlawful to keep bees in hives which are not readily accessible for examination. This makes it necessary to provide modern structures with movable frames so that every comb may be easily removed and examined. The inspectors found that many of the violators were not aware of the law's requirements in this respect.

◆ ◆ ◆

To one standing on the side lines three weeks before Congress meets it looks as if we would have an avalanche of bills and a barrage of words dealing with the subject of flood control. If it takes as long to arrive at a definite program as it has in the matters of Muscle Shoals and the Boulder Dam, there will be plenty of time in which a regular Noah's flood might occur. Other unsettled and long-drawn subjects are the merchant marine and the U. S. Shipping Board. When to these big unsettled questions is added the flood of new bills which will be introduced there ought to be plenty of chance for pre-election political maneuvering.

◆ ◆ ◆

A chicken thief was sentenced to life imprisonment in New York the other day. It was his fourth conviction before the courts, and the Baumes law makes it obligatory upon judges to sentence fourth offenders for life. We wonder how long people will stand for so drastic a statute. It was urged at the passage of the law that severity would lower the number of criminals; that it was necessary to strike terror by extreme measures. But even laws to protect society should be based upon justice. A criminal may commit one, two, or three major crimes and get off lightly, or go scott free, while the fourth conviction for petty thievery brings life imprisonment.

◆ ◆ ◆

New Jersey voters at the late election approved the proposed state highway development plans, and the bonds to carry it into effect. Already possessing one of the best road systems in the country, this move will place New Jersey in the foremost ranks of the good-roads states.

The National Grange's Program

THE sessions of the National Grange were opened last week in Cleveland. While a report of the proceedings is not yet available, a reading of Master Taber's address gives an outline of the possible actions.

Mr. Taber stated that agricultural people consume twenty to thirty per cent of the nation's manufactured goods and are responsible for a large share of the national prosperity. For this reason alone, agriculture is worthy of the respect and attention of all classes. "Equality for agriculture," he said, "cannot become legislation alone. No amount of governmental assistance, of education, of experimentation, or of research, will do for agriculture all that needs to be done." Here he emphasized the necessity for full cooperation thru organization if justice and equality are to be achieved.

The National Master then referred to the Grange's plan in the so-called farm relief efforts. It is claimed to be a straightforward, honest attempt to bring tariff benefits to the articles of which there is an exportable surplus. The export debenture plan is somewhat after the plan of the late David Lubin, then called an export bounty plan. The Grange will bring all its influence to interest Congress in this matter.

The speaker decried the growing disrespect for law, and the inclination of citizens to choose for themselves what laws they would respect and which they would disobey.

Better Than Expected

AN INVENTORY of the crops of the nation shows better than most farmers looked for three months ago. The changed weather conditions at the close of August are responsible for increasing the corn crop by 147,000,000 bushels. The wheat yield will be 30,000,000 bushels more than was expected earlier, and the hay crop reached 100,000,000 tons for the first time in history. Pasture has been unusually good to date, and this helps to conserve the feed supply. Prices have held their own in almost every line in spite of a considerable lessening of employment in the big centers.

There is a noticeable effect of the adoption of labor-saving machinery in industry in the increase in unemployment. The production of manufactured goods is keeping up in spite of the fact that the number of people out of work has been increasing. Observers are of the opinion that by next year more farm labor will be available than has been the case for a number of years. But labor-saving machinery is also being adopted on the farms. What will happen if all industry is run without the aid of manual labor?

Pennsylvania's Potato Crop

THE November crop report estimates Pennsylvania's potato crop at 25,056,000 bushels, which is slightly less than the five-year average. The yield per acre for the state is given as 116. Since hundreds of farmers get 200 bushels, and scores make the 400-Club, it is evident that a great many produce much less than 116 bushels per acre. Only three states are ahead of Pennsylvania in the total yield of potatoes, altho 16 produce a higher average yield per acre, Maine standing at the head with an acre yield of 228 bushels as an average for the state. The states which exceed Pennsylvania in total yield are: Minnesota with 32,522,000 bushels; Maine, 32,148,000 bushels, and New York with 28,620,000 bushels. In spite of the big crops produced by Pennsylvania and New York, neither state produces nearly enough to supply their home markets.

The 1927 yield of potatoes for the United States is estimated at 400,305,000 bushels, approximately 44,000,000 greater than the 1926 crop.

Editorial Sidelights

OUR cover picture this week seems to us to typify the spirit of the age in which we live, the spirit of progress, of going somewhere. It typifies, too, the agency that is responsible for most of our material progress, transportation. Can you name anything, luxury or necessity, that was not brought to you or made possible by the railroads or other means of transportation?

One of the railroad advertisements speaks of a fine passenger train as a moving hotel. And isn't it? A week ago we boarded a train in Philadelphia at 11 P. M. and retired for the night. Shortly before seven we were awakened in the vicinity of Pittsburgh and had a breakfast similar to that served in any hotel.

At noon, although we hadn't earned it, we had another meal. The train was speeding across the flat central counties of Ohio as we ate our potatoes, beets, spinach, stewed onions and cauliflower. It was, obviously, a vegetable dinner. The menu also offered fish and two or three kinds of meat, besides a wide assortment of salads, desserts and drinks.

Arriving in Columbus before 3:00 P. M. we attended a great meeting of Ohio's 4-H Club boys and girls at the State University. In the evening we saw the 1927 group of Master Farmers of Ohio. They received the Master Farmer Awards before a brilliant gathering. It was an impressive and inspiring meeting. Pennsylvanians shall witness a similar Master Farmer ceremony in Harrisburg during the week of the next State Farm Products Show.

Then back to another Pullman berth for the return trip to eastern Pennsylvania. About 1000 miles in less than two days! And these were not the railroads' extra fast crack trains. What would George Washington have said? Probably just what we would say if we could picture airplane travel 150 years hence!

ADVOCATE FARM BOARD

Business Men Oppose Raise of Prices—Jardine Asks Protection of Farm Radio—New Building Begun.

Washington, D. C

THE Business Men's Commission opposes the McNary-Haugen bill and other proposals designed to raise the prices of farm products relative to the prices of other commodities. The creation of a Federal Farm Board to promote the organization and to control stabilization of corporations engaged in the buying and selling of farm products as a means of stabilizing prices is advocated.

A System of Land Credits

Western reclamation boomers are preparing to ask Congress to provide a system of land credits whereby the new settlers on western irrigation projects can buy the land on time and also secure advances from the government to erect buildings and make other real estate improvements. They maintain that this will be necessary to induce settlers to locate on the many reclamation project farms that are unoccupied.

Interfere with Farm Radio Programs

In a letter to the Federal Radio Commission, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has requested that the commission refuse to grant wave lengths or increased power to any stations which might interfere with farm programs.

"The Department of Agriculture understands," says Secretary Jardine, "that there are several cases before the commission in which commercial and private organizations are soliciting the commission to increase the strength of their station and lengthen the period of sending, a situation which, if complied with by the commission, might result in seriously interfering with the cooperative public radio program of the department and the colleges."

Pennsylvania Leads States

One hundred and seventeen commercial and agricultural college radio stations are now broadcasting radio programs prepared by the Radio Service of the Department of Agriculture. Pennsylvania leads the states in number of stations broadcasting the department's programs, with nine stations regularly subscribing to Radio Service releases. Michigan has five and Ohio three stations.

Would Enrol All Aliens

Amendments to the immigration laws proposed by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis would provide for the enrolment of all aliens. Aliens who have been deported and who hereafter enter the country unlawfully would be subject to penalties in addition to deportation and fines would be imposed on transportation companies for bringing stowaways who are discovered at United States ports of arrival, unless it can be proved that a competent search of the vessel had been made at point of departure. All alien narcotic peddlers would be deported.

Work on Building to Start

Work on the Department of Agriculture's new administration building will begin early in December. The structure will connect the two white marble wings already on the site. This new building will be 160 feet wide, 170 feet long, five stories high, with a three-story colonade front.

Graduates Return to Farm Work

In answer to the criticism that graduates of agricultural colleges do not return to the farms, the Division of Agricultural Education, Department of Agriculture, has found by an extensive survey, that the percentage of graduates in the agricultural courses, who are either farming or in a business relating to farming or in professional agriculture, such as teaching, research or extension, is 78 per cent. In other words, more than three-fourths of these graduates engage in occupations for which their technical training in agriculture and the related sciences definitely prepared them. It was also found that of 100 graduates in the agricultural courses of the land grant colleges 28 engage in farming, while 24 choose teaching as a profession.

Holds Optimistic Trend

An optimistic view of the farm real estate situation is held by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. He says he thinks this is the time for farmers to buy farms and, if they already own them to hold the farms. Agriculture is improving and will continue to improve in coming years. He does not give the same advice to speculators who buy farms to sell again.—E. E. R.

DATA BEING SECURED

Farm Census Now in Progress—Sixty Per Cent of Cattle T. B. Tested—Orchards Inspected Show Less Disease.

Harrisburg, Pa.

OFFICIALS of the State Department of Agriculture expect to profit considerably from experience of three years ago in the farm census now in progress all over the state. The reports for this census, which is being handled by assessors, call for additional information over that of three years ago which likely will furnish much on which there has been speculation rather than facts. State authorities are in contact with county commissioners in every part of the state and it is expected to handle a couple of thousand complete reports. The first census was made three years ago. This time every farm is to be covered, data being taken on stock, equipment, etc., as well as crops.

Unite on Seed Inspection

State and federal officials have succeeded in working out a plan whereby data will be interchanged on seed selling stunts. The state authorities have been causing some arrests and through federal aid have traced some of the mixtures to other states.

Cattle Work Jumps

According to some late figures of the Bureau of Animal Industry not far from sixty per cent of the cattle of the state have been tested for tuberculosis and the end of the year may show a surprising total. Nineteen counties have been completed, although all are not in the same classification as to accrediting. Payments for cattle run around $250,000 a month, including state and federal indemnities.

"Yellows" Being Stamped Out

Complete reports of the work of the Department of Agriculture on inspection for peach "yellows" show much activity in the southern peach growing counties this year, about 802,000 trees having been inspected. Franklin County has a very fine showing considering the number of trees in its orchards. Less than one-fourth of one per cent of trees were found infected in the 1927 inspection.

Explain Patrol Work

One of the plans of the State Department of Agriculture for the winter calls for explanations of the road patrol system in combating the borer and the beetle. There was less trouble this year than known before, considering the huge number of vehicles stopped. It is believed that a great measure of public cooperation will be obtained by work at winter meetings. There was more interest than looked for in the exhibits of borers and beetles at county fairs and specimens are in demand.

More Wells Drilled

According to a report coming here more wells have been drilled on farms this year than hitherto recorded. Firms engaged in the business have found no lack of orders and from all accounts excellent wells have been struck.—T. C.

HOLD PRUNING SCHOOL

Fruit Growers Will Be Instructed During Two-Day Session—New Phase of Vocational Work Instituted.

Trenton, N. J.

THE New Jersey Experiment Station is conducting a pruning school for the fruit growers of Burlington and Camden Counties, December 1-2nd. Instructions will consist of lectures and orchard practice and will be in charge of Prof. A. J. Farley and A. L. Pierstorf, of the Agricultural College. The school is free to anyone who is interested in better fruit.

County Agents Get Training

The county agents of South Jersey met with the Horticultural Division of the Agricultural College recently for a day's intensive training in the newer methods of pruning mature fruit trees.

White Potatoes Hit by Blight

Late blight has struck the white potato crop in Camden and Gloucester Counties and is causing considerable loss to the growers. The disease has been prevalent in the fields the past fall and it has now made its appearance in the cellars where the potatoes are stored. Seed potato stocks of Cumberland and Salem Counties are clear of the disease as the growers had sprayed the crop while growing.

School Exhibits Won Prizes

Warren County banks and business houses contributed the prizes for the school exhibits in the second annual farm products show, held in Hackettstown, November 16th. The show continued for two days and was featured with entertainment by the Allamuchy Township schools, and illustrated lectures and addresses by officials from the Agricultural College.

Special Instruction Given

The public schools of Alloway, Salem County, are providing special instruction for the boys while the girls are taking their work in dressmaking and allied branches. The boys are being taught the elementary phases of belt lacing, knot tying and rope splicing. This is a new phase of vocational work for the rural schools to adopt.

Initiated Large Class

Salem County Pomona Grange has initiated a large class in the fifth degree in anticipation of the coming session of the New Jersey State Grange in Atlantic City on December 7, 8 and 9th.

Doctor Lipman Will Speak

Dr. J. G. Lipman, dean of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, will address an open Grange meeting at Three Bridges, Hunterdon County, on November 26th.—A. K.

MUCH CELERY STORED

Light Apple Crop Provides Space in Storage Houses—Flood Creates Milk Shortage—Cattle Prices High.

Ithaca, N. Y.

DUE to the light apple crop storage houses offer much space which is being rapidly filled with celery in crates. Recent rains have produced excellent stalks. The harvesting of cabbage is being rushed with yields above the average. Heads are hard and too big to please the dealers.

Meet Milk Emergency

With more than 3000 cows lost in the New England floods the milk shortage may become a very real one before the end of this month. Transportation in the Vermont area has closed other avenues for milk delivery. Boston has appointed a milk commission to provide a proper supply of milk for that city, its members having been former members of the federal milk commission during the war. Emergency information is being sent to all Farm Bureaus of this state by the State College, setting forth methods of getting all possible milk for New York City's use. Leaders believe the outlook good for a single universal eastern milk producers' organization in the coming months.

Cattle Bring Good Prices

The Liverpool auction sale of 130 head of purebred Holstein cattle brought an average price of more than $200 a head for all ages of animals.—M. G. F.

County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—The weather has been unusually good for the farmer the past month. The late corn has finished out good and solid and is going into the cribs in fine shape. Wheat is fine. Also rye and barley. Fall pasture good. Some cloverseed being made not yielding much but we have had none for several years. Apples are all away with about 40 per cent of a crop. Prices very satisfactory. Hogs are plentiful and low in price for the price of feed, 10c live weight. Some new corn selling locally at $1; eggs scarce at 52c; butter, 55c.—A. R., Nov. 15.

Bradford County, Pa.—Roads are improving since our snow has melted. They were pretty slippery. Some were filled with snow so that mail drivers had to drive thru the fields. The recent thaw was enthusiastically welcomed as there were many potatoes yet to be dug. Potatoes on the general farm are very poor as a rule on account of the rot. Many farmers have given up digging and bought their supply instead. Considerable fall plowing done. Considerable interest was shown in the late Poultry and Farm Products Show and Cattle Beauty Contest held in Towanda. The cabbage market seems dull. Selling slowly at $8@$10 ton in the field; potatoes $1 in the field; buckwheat, $1.65.—G. E. E., Nov. 12.

Cameron County, Pa.—We are having an unusually warm fall in this county and also had a week of snow of about 6 or 8 inches. Bears are very numerous here this fall and deer are plentiful as usual. This year apples were very scarce in this section. Also acorns and berries making a hungry fall for bears and squirrels. The grain crop was very poor in this county, no buckwheat and oats to amount to anything. Buckwheat flour quite high in price. Potatoes pretty good crop.—Q. E. T., Nov. 17.

Cumberland County, Pa.—Have had several heavy frosts, followed by snow and rain, but for the past several days have had fine weather. Farmers are busy husking corn which is a good crop. Potatoes are about all marketed at $1 per bushel at the barns, or $1.25 per bushel delivered. A number of car load lots of certified seed have already been shipped into the valley but not enough to fill the demand and growers are saving some home-grown seed for next year's planting. The apple crop is short but not high in price. Celery and cabbage plentiful. Wheat, except late seeding, is looking fine. Owing to the high price of cattle some farmers have decided not to buy more cows. Prices: wheat, $1.25; corn, $1; hay, $18; apples, 75c basket; butter, 55c; eggs, 70c.—A. L. B., Nov. 14.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—Potatoes not all dug and some cabbage to cut yet. We had hard rains that lasted four days the third week in October, causing much damage on the low lands. November brought snow and freezing weather with thousands of bushels of potatoes in the ground and fields of cabbage uncut. The pleasant weather since has enabled the farmers to gather their crops. Beef cattle low in price. Potatoes are $1.50 bu.; butter, 53c; eggs, 75c; poultry, 28@35c.—E. A. K., Nov. 14.

Lancaster County, Pa.—The extreme late autumn permitted the corn, which was very late planted, to mature before cutting and the results are a good corn crop in general. The wheat also has been favored by the excellent weather and looks fine. Local prices are: eggs, 58c; butter, 45c; wheat, $1.25; bran, $1.95 cwt; gluten, $2.30 cwt.; hay, $12.—R. C. R., Nov. 12.

Lawrence County, Pa.—The weather has been exceptionally fine so far this month excepting a snow flurry of short duration. Apples, potatoes and garden vegetables were early housed for the winter and continued warm weather has caused rot with early-stored apples. Stock still outside in daytime. Pasture abundant yet. Corn crop short and is mostly harvested. Game is plentiful. Great scarcity of all kinds of nuts this year. Prices at present are as follows: No. 1 wheat, $1.30; oats, 50c, ear corn, 58c; rye, 95c; clover hay, $17; timothy, $15; spring chickens, 50c, dressed; country butter, 50@55c; fresh eggs scarce, 60@65c.—M. L. V., Nov. 14.

TIGHT BINDING

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OR

The new-day harmony

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The Fada Special

6 tube—3 radio frequency stages—detector—2 audio amplification stages. Shielded. Equalized amplification.

$95 (For battery, or A. C. operation direct from light socket.)

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER — PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

I HAVE just been reading the advance sheet synopsis of an article which is to appear in "Plain Talk," (a magazine which I do not read and for which I have no use) which suggests "killing off," figuratively, of course, the unsuccessful farmers. He would have the successful ones take over the land of those who can't make it go and run it all under up-to-date methods. The author says this method of bringing farm relief would be much better for all concerned than would the "deadening narcotic of government subsidies." He proposes that one-tenth of the present farmers, the best ones, be educated so that they may be the farm managers for all, and the other nine-tenths be reduced to the ranks of laborers and mechanics for doing the manual work.

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Of course, there is no use in getting excited over the ravings of any particular quack farm doctor. There are so many of them that one would be excited all the time if one took the tribe seriously. This particular writer points to the successful development of commerce and industry thru centralization of capital under centralized management. But in sneering at farm subsidies he does not mention the tariff, the land grants to railroads, nor the close immigration laws passed in the interest of labor. The gist of his argument for the plan is that it would so cheapen the cost of production that the consuming public would be able to live more cheaply.

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I WISH to ask the author a question or two: Are food and clothing material the only essential products of the farm? From whence came most of the able leaders in business, law, medicine and government? If the old-time farm home and rural community are to be abolished, how will the world be supplied with leaders? If agriculture is to be commercialized in the same way as industry will it furnish the right environment for the making of big men and women?

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OF COURSE, there is room for improvements in farm methods and operation as there is in every other line of busines. But there are few industries in which improvement has been greater in the last quarter of a century. According to a table just published, I find that for every 100 men employed in the different industries twenty-five years ago, the following numbers produce the same amount now. Food and food products, 75; iron and steel, 81; lumber, 101; paper and printing, 61; metals and metal products, 44; electric light and power, 19. Thus it may be seen that farmers are not as "slow" as some think them.

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BUT I am departing from the original purpose of this department. My aim was to keep a little nook where I could gossip about me and mine, and say things which are not sufficiently dignified for the editorial pages. Everyone has to talk about himself more or less. That is, the male sex does. That is one of the chief benefits of having friends,—people who will listen to you. But I find that most of my friends are long-distance friends now. When one moves out of his boyhood neighborhood in middle life, and engages in business which occupies most of his time, he does not have the opportunity of making new friends. Of course, he makes acquaintances, but there is a vast difference. I sometimes feel this keenly, and long for the close friendships of former years.

But there is the family, and the family includes two sturdy little boys. We are fast friends. If association with youth keeps one young, as they say it does, Ponce de Leon overlooked the best bet when he was searching for a fountain of perpetual youth. His mind would have been kept youthful and alert if he had had to answer the questions of a couple of live boys.

I sometimes wonder what kind of questions we of my generation asked when we were children. We did not ask anything about automobiles, airplanes, radios, gas engines, electric lights, motors, tractors, mechanical toys, trolley cars and many other things good for a hundred questions each. That leaves the commonplace things which modern children seem to know all about intuitively.

The Cheerful Plowman

Saving on Meat

MY FATHER lived for many years through sunny days and days of tears, yet never, he would oft repeat, did he pay cash for pork to eat, and never in those many years did he pay cash for flesh of steers! With his own sturdy hand and arm right on his own sequestered farm he slew his hogs and cured his pork, enough for every knife and fork. Right on his farm he killed his beef to save himself expense and grief!

I'm like my dad in many ways and find his early system pays; I had to sort of learn the trick for father lugged a heavy stick, but now I'm glad as I can be that he whacked common sense in me! I buy as little meat, I feel, as any farmer, live or real; it somehow goes against the grain, it hurts my liver, gives me pain, to pay out shiny honest pelf for labor I should do myself! I cannot to this day be sweet and pay out ready cash for meat! I cannot, cannot on my life, pay other folks to wield a knife that I can wield with my own hand right here at home on my own land!

I always, always will prepare my pork and beef for daily fare; I always will while I am sane lay by my food by might and main; I always will while I know how slay my own pig and moolly cow! The sooner farmers realize that father's methods still are wise the sooner will they fill the bank with dollars piled up rank on rank!—J. E. Tufft.

TIGHT BINDING

Tools you need

The business of farming requires many tools and in order to prevent loss of time with broken machinery, general repairing and new construction work, there are many special tools that you should own, as they will pay for themselves many times over in an emergency. We suggest a few below. If you do not have them stop the next time you are near your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store and ask about them.

COMBINATION VISES that can be used for machinery repairs, for holding boards while planing, for fitting pipe, and countless other uses.

HANDY GRINDERS to sharpen your butchering and kitchen knives, to grind down a bolt or smooth a rough metallic surface. They are inexpensive but useful nearly every day.

A SET OF SOCKET WRENCHES will save you much time and injured fingers and outside labor costs on everyday repairs on the automobile, tractor and farm machinery.

A BLOW TORCH for heating a soldering iron, making lead pipe joints, and doing many other jobs where heat is needed.

A HANDY BLOWER FORGE. If you like to do your own blacksmithing get a small portable one with a good blower that you can carry around anywhere.

BOLT CLIPPERS save time and temper, and prevent barked fingers.

Spend a few hours in a "Farm Service" store and see these and countless other things. There are labor savers, time savers and money savers. You are always welcome to "see before you buy."

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

IN A BIG wind we had the other day a good many trees went down, and those which did not fall lost a lot of branches, and it always brings a sense of loss to us when our beautiful trees are swept away or maimed and disfigured by the loss of big limbs. Some of these trees we have set out with our own hands. We have watched them, kept them trimmed and otherwise worked for their lives; and then to see them carried down to destruction does seem a bit hard.

But one thing I have noticed lately more than ever, and that is that the trees which go down first, and which lose their branches have had an enemy eating at their hearts. If you look at the large branches of one of your trees that has been broken off in a gale, nine times out of ten you will see that there was a rotten spot in them, and that, too, at just the most vital point. Either some worm or other enemy has been working at it, and it kept on until it so weakened the tree that it had not power to withstand the tempest which wrought its ruin. The sound trees, the trees that have not been thus assailed, stand firm, resisting the heaviest tempest that comes.

Destroyed by an Ant

This morning I was reading of a stately tree which stood on the island of St. Helena. It looked beautiful. There were still leaves on its branches. But when some one just leaned against its trunk it collapsed and came down with a crash. What had happened to this tree? It had been honeycombed by white ants. The bark was intact but inside the wood had been completely destroyed.

Only a little thing like an ant, and yet it killed that lovely tree.

But this loss is as nothing by the side of some we see in men. I knew a boy that was given the proceeds from a lot of chickens if he would care for them. This was one way of hiring him to do what as a boy he ought to have been glad to do through love. But he grew to love the money, and the more he loved the money the colder became his love for the old folks. The day came when he rooted his father and mother out of the old home place, and finally selfishness spoiled his life. The worm at heart! How we do need to guard against it! For once it gets a hold upon us it will be a miracle if we ever shake off its fangs; and the time will come when we will go down like trees laid low by storms.

We Know Our Own Foes Best

And there are other foes than selfishness which are all the time trying to undermine character. You know those which trouble you most. I recognize those against which I must fight most strenuously. The difficulty is that we do not think such little things will ever do us any serious harm.

At the threshold is the place to put up our strongest barriers. It is a thousand times easier to keep evil out of our hearts than it is to root it out if it once gets a hold upon us.

But if we open our eyes and recognize these enemies and do battle with them before they get a strangle hold upon us, we shall keep our beauty and retain our strength. Then we shall grow old beautifully and fill the place for which we were intended by the Creator.

For beginnings are always important.

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

The Boss—Robert, I hope you try to save half what you earn.

Office Boy—I don't get that much, sir.

Wherever you go you hear only *good* *of* LARRO.

Larro
THE READY RATION
FOR DAIRY COWS
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HAVE you ever wondered why Larro is so highly praised—by dairymen—by feed dealers—by agricultural college men—even by competitive feed manufacturers? Wherever you go men never fail to speak highly of Larro.

In fifteen years this remarkable ration has won a volume of good will that few products ever enjoy. Backed by years of experimentation at Larro Research Farm, it stands approved by the court of last resort—the court of public opinion. It has become the standard by which dairy feed is judged.

Such high regard for a product does not just happen by accident—there are sound reasons back of it. It is because the formula has proved the most economical—because each ingredient is the best possible quality for its purpose—because it is always exactly the same—because Larro Dairy Feed is always good.

And most important of all, because hundreds of thousands of dairy farmers have found that they can feed it, and, after the feed bill is paid, have more profit than from feeding any other ration.

Get a trial order from your Larro dealer. Ask him about the generous guarantee that enables you to test Larro without risking a cent of money. See by your own experience with your own cows the big difference between ordinary feed and the one big profit maker.

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1768

More Eggs from Any Mash —even Pratts—

Experts call Pratts the best mash for layers. Yet we advise Regulating.

Mixing with the mash, 2 lbs. per 100, is simply an easy way to supply hens with Regulator. It doesn't take the place of feed. Feed can't take the place of it.

For this fine natural tonic acts directly on digestion, blood and egg-making organs.

Hens cackle and sing the whole day. They're industrious, red-combed, vigorous. We've proved on our own farm that Regulated hens get more heat, energy and egg ingredients out of the same feed.

A laying hen quickly wears out the minerals in her body. Regulating replaces minerals in abundance. Calcium, phosphates, iron, iodine, sulphur. In the easiest, simplest form. Things needed for eggs and health that experiment stations everywhere urge you to feed.

Regulating *pays!* Mix Regulator with the next batch of laying mash.

Pratts, Poultry Regulator

55 years of success and fair dealing behind the Pratt guarantee. See your dealer for a money-back trial of any Pratt remedy.

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Every Ospraymo Power Sprayer and Traction Machine is strong—built to last and for hard usage, easy to keep in order. Equipped with the reliable Ospraymo automatic system of agitation, throttle valve, a pressure regulator and gauge.

Stiff brushes on the revolving paddles clean the suction strainer on every turn—prevents pipes and nozzles from clogging—insures your work against delay in orchard, grove or field.

There is an Ospraymo for every need
High pressure guaranteed

Insist on an Ospraymo when you buy, and put an end to your spraying problems. Send for our illustrated catalog. We help you select a sprayer suited to your needs. Find out about the best. Address

Ospraymo Traction in action. Two bushels of potatoes grow where one grew before.

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THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

Subscription Bargain
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Pennsylvania Farmer.....1 year
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HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS
READING PLANT FOOD
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Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries — the best money crop. Shipping season November 1st to May 1st.
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143 W. Market St., Salisbury, Md.

GARDEN AND TRUCK

GILBERT S. WATTS, Editor
Logan Spring Farm

Farm Crops Are Now in Storage

WE HAVE been fall plowing and hope to be able to acomplish much more of this work before frost locks us out of the soil.

Why fall plow? Every gardening book gives a long list of reasons all of which are sound. Whatever those reasons all may be it gives a fellow a mighty satisfactory feeling to know that he has plenty of well-plowed acres awaiting only the harrow when springtime planting days arrive. The horses are hard now and will likely see a good many hours' exercise ahead of the plow in the next week or so. Meanwhile, the tractor eats nothing and rests awaiting those rush days beginning next April. Then it will work its 10, 15, 20 or more hours daily.

As one watches the furrow turn with winter only around the corner a savage satisfaction takes hold of him as he sees cut worms, wire worms, snails and other pests dislodged from their refuges. Weed seeds are exposed to alternate freezing and thawing. Some will not survive. The seed coats of others will be opened up so that they are likely to germinate more quickly in the spring and great numbers may be killed by the harrow before crops are planted.

• • •

On thousands of farms crops of all sorts are now in storage. Some may be lost through unavoidable circumstances. More will be lost through neglect, oversight and mismanagement.

Temperatures may rise too high or fall too low. In most cases temperature control can be worked out to at least some extent by variation in protection and ventilation.

Moisture conditions may go wrong. Perhaps additional ventilation should be given on bright days to reduce humidity. Less likely will it become necessary to sprinkle the floors of the storage room or to run water into the bottom of the celery trench.

Rats and mice rank high among causes of storage losses. Traps and poison are both cheap.

A few certain things happen often. Cabbage may be stored in too big a pile and through heating is likely to rot very soon. Or it stands in ventilated barrels or crates and shrivels and dries surprisingly. Beets, carrots and especially parsnips left in crates or baskets in the cellar or storage pit dry into veritable rubber-balls. Celery in the trench may be kept too warm, blight runs through like fire, soft rots set in and where a delicacy for Christmas dinner ought to be man finds mush.

• • •

As I sometimes do before sending material along for publication I read the foregoing to my wife in order to test the effect. At the close of the ordeal she remarked, "Those things happen from putting off until tomorrow what ought to be done today." Perhaps her thoughts were running close to home. However that may be, close attention today, everyday, will go far toward eliminating serious storage losses.

Set N. J. Farm Show Date

THE date for the annual Farm Products Show, Trenton, has been set for January 10-13 inclusive. Several hundred dollars have been provided for prize money for the best white and sweet potatoes, apples and corn. A champion prize of $25 for the best sweet potato exhibit tops the list. The state corn show will be a feature of the exhibit.—W.H.B.

Mr. Reist Accepts New Position

HENRY N. REIST, county agricultural agent of Warren County since 1915, succeeds Howard G. Niesley as agricultural economics extension specialist at the Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Niesley was recently chosen assistant director of agricultural extension work in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Reist is a native of Lancaster County. He was graduated from Penn State in 1913 and taught agriculture in a Minnesota high school for two years before going into county agent work. In 1923 he earned a higher degree in agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin.

LIME AND plaster and fertilizing manure must be made to stimulate the sleeping energies of soils. Clover and other improving crops must restore to exhausted soils the vegetable matter so indispensable to fertility! Farmers must be invoked to push their inquiries to the extent of their capacity, and their experiments as far as prudent economy will permit it, and to make no other use of the good old way than to adhere to it until a better is pointed out.—From address delivered before the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society by Hon. Andrew Stevenson of Harrisburg, in 1851.

They Get Ready for Next Year's Crop

JOHN R. MOORE and Son, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, are rapidly increasing their potato acreage. This year they dug and stored over 6000 bushels from fifteen acres, and propose to increase the acreage and yield next year. The illustration shows them plowing down a heavy growth of soy beans with a three-plow gang. The tractor, which is being tried out, is doing it easily, while a smaller tractor in use formerly would not do the job satisfactorily with only two plows.

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Editor
Glenview Farm

Cramming Geese Not Profitable

Can you give me the method of stuffing ducks and geese for market and the length of time this will require?—J. N. M., Franklin County, Pa.

Geese to be crammed for market are put in small pens and fed five times per day by hand for a period of three weeks. One method is to feed soaked whole corn, propping open the bill with the thumb and finger of the left hand and doing the stuffing with the right. Another method is to make a stiff dough of two parts corn meal and one part middlings and sifted ground oats. This is made into rolls an inch thick and two inches long and boiled like dumplings, and the geese are crammed with these. As a rule, however, hand feeding is hardly profitable in this country on account of the labor cost. In Europe the work is done by old men or women who can no longer work in the fields and whose time is not valuable. Ordinary markets are satisfied with a goose that has been shut in a small pen and fed corn with some green feed such as apples or cabbage for a few weeks. Sometimes fatteners boil the corn. I always found that geese fatten better for the holidays than for Thanksgiving.—R. L. S-H.

Better to Keep Only Few Guinea Roosters

I NOTE in the November 5 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer that Mrs. B. J. L. asks "How many guinea hens can be successfully kept with one rooster?" Your editor replies that in the wild state they mate in pairs. Also "It is customary to mate one guinea rooster with not over three or four hens." He also says that if too many hens are mated to one rooster the eggs may not be fertile.

The above answer is very indefinite and I am presuming that the editor really has no data at hand on this subject. I used to hear people say that guineas should be kept in pairs. Some years ago we had a flock of forty guinea hens and only three roosters. This flock laid many eggs. We set some of them. Just took them from the egg basket, and we had no trouble with infertile eggs. The guineas flocked together well and when a nest was found usually five or six hens laid eggs in the same nest.

If many guinea roosters are kept they are quarrelsome and spend most of their energy fighting one another or else the chickens. When only a few are kept they are not so much trouble and I feel sure that it is safe to mate a single male to twelve or fifteen hens. If only a few males are kept the hens will run in larger flocks and more hens will lay in the same nest. The nests are more easily found as the male bird will linger around the nest while the hens are on the nest.

Surplus roosters should be disposed of as soon as they can be distinguished from the hens. They will bring a better price when young. —A. J. Legg.

Feed Buttermilk for Cannibalism

Some tell me a dark cod liver oil is no good. Lighter oils cost from 25c to 65c more. We have 1000 birds and feed dry mash How would you advise feeding the oil? Can you give any prevention for cannibalism? About 80 per cent of our losses from all causes are due to this cause. Very little is a result of prolapsis.—G. E. E., Bradford County, Pa.

Light oils are generally considered better than the colored oils, as the latter contain impurities that detract from their value The best way to buy is to make sure that the oil you get has been tested for its vitamin content. You may add oil to the mash at the rate of one per cent, if the quantity will be consumed in a week, mixing the oil with a small quantity of the mash and adding this oily mash to the bulk, in order to facilitate incorporating the oil evenly.

Cannibalism is generally started by too close confinement or crowding, or by lack of sufficient animal protein in the ration. I have had success in controlling cannibalism by feeding heavily with condensed buttermilk, smearing it on the sides of the hoppers just as it comes out of the barrel.—R. L. S.-H.

Nest Box Notes

EGGS are mighty scarce articles at present, that is, the new laid kind. Some dealers are tempted to palm off storage eggs on their customers as the strictly fresh kind. This is a pretty poor trick. Aside from being dishonest, it is liable to react against the dealer, as a customer who is used to high class fresh eggs is not going to be fooled by the other kind. My private customers claim that they can distinguish between a strictly fresh hennery egg and a strictly fresh barnyard egg, to the latter's detriment. It is true that an egg produced on a modern poultry plant where wholesome mash and grain are fed will be of better quality than eggs laid by the flock running at large with the privilege of the barnyard and other choice locations. Most customers are willing to pay a small premium for the better article, once they realize the difference. It is good business for the poultryman to point out this difference.

• • •

Anyone who has plenty of cornstalks and a fodder cutter can make very good poultry house litter by running the former through the latter. Cut stalks do not break up as soon as straw or hay, but the material should be changed frequently for sanitary reasons.

• • •

Males selected for next season's breeders should be the best and most vigorous birds in the flock. They should be kept by themselves until the season begins, and be well taken care of. Mash and green feed should be given as well as grain. The male is often said to be half the flock, and he should receive the care his importance justifies. I have always found it advisable to pick out more males than are required. Some may die.

• • •

I set about 2500 plants of Penn State Ballhead cabbage the middle of July primarily as a source of winter green feed. Before setting, the ground had chicken litter disced in, and after the plants had started to grow they got a good side-dressing of fertilizer. We cut this cabbage early in November at the first freezing weather and had about 75 barrels of nice heads as hard as a rock. I expect to use the waste leaves remaining in the field until cold weather spoils them, after which there will be trimmings from the heads in storage. By making use of this waste material I can sell a good part of the heads and have all the green feed that is needed beside. In addition to the cabbage, we have pumpkins and waste apples for succulence.

• • •

While some green feed is essential in the ration, it is possible to overfeed. When this is done, the green feed takes the place of mash and grain in the birds' diet, with the result that they are likely to get thin and avoid the nests. About three to five pounds per day to a hundred birds is a sufficient quantity.

Hubby—Dear, will you give me a little salt for this egg?

Wifey—Salt? Why, Jack, I boiled it in salt water.

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Her Hens Lay All Winter

Mrs. Smith tells how it's done

"My neighbors couldn't understand why I got eggs all winter and they didn't," writes Mrs. Nannie Smith, Perryville, Mo. Her explanation will interest all poultry raisers. She says: "I was only getting 2 or 3 eggs a day from 36 hens. After using Don Sung, I got as high as 26 a day. Several of my neighbors have started using Don Sung since I showed them my eggs. In addition to laying well, my hens have been in good health ever since. My pullets had Don Sung and laid good all fall—better at their age than any pullets I ever had."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Mrs. Smith used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 137 Postal Station Bldg, Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs you nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

Become Auto Expert

EARN $50 TO $125 WEEKLY

McSweeny Schools quickly train men to become auto and tractor repair experts. Only 8 weeks required. Most successful and practical shop methods used. Graduates go into business for themselves or accept big pay jobs. Get big auto book FREE, and special low tuition offer, including Railroad Fare and Board, and Free General Electrical Training. McSWEENY Auto, Tractor and Electrical Schools, Dept. 32-S-21, Cincinnati, Ohio—Cleveland, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS BARRED ROCKS R. I. REDS

White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from heavy laying stock, the kind that make the big broilers. Send for prices.
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90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

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Poultry, Eggs, Potatoes, etc. Write for information
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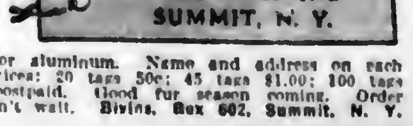

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TIGHT BINDING

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Safe for Keeping—Safe for Eating

Let Our New Leaflets Help You in Preserving a Year-Round Meat Supply

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The U. S. D. A. recommends a steam pressure cooker for meat canning

Vote for Cleanliness and Veto Colds

BETWEEN the last rose of summer and the first sneeze of winter, lies the season when men and women vote on the question: "How many colds am I going to have this year?"

Dr. W. W. Peter, internationally known health educator, and associate secretary of the American Public Health Association says it is carelessness, as much as any other factor, which causes the large number of colds from which the public suffers. Out of every hundred persons there are always from ten to fifteen who have a cold. Most persons indulge in from one to three colds a year.

"Colds are communicable from person to person, as are typhoid fever, diphtheria, and a host of other diseases. Ordinarily they do not make the victim sick enough to stay at home, so he goes about his daily business mingling freely with others and spreading the disease. A severe cold, confining the patient to his bed, may be harder on him but it is better for his friends and neighbors."

One of the first rules for escaping colds, Dr. Peter points out, is to avoid infection by being scrupulously clean.

Avoid Colds by Simple Rules

Wash your hands before eating or handling food.

If you must shake hands with persons who have colds, be sure to wash your hands afterwards.

Keep away from common drinking cups, roller towels, pipes, pencils and other objects contaminated with fresh secretions.

The dishes from which you eat may carry the infection from some other member of the household. The homemaker should recognize it as one of her major responsibilities, if one of the family has a cold, to see that his dishes are washed in hot soapy water and well scalded. All dishes should be so treated, as a matter of every-day sanitation, but it is particularly important with an infection which is carried through nose and mouth secretions.

In advising frequent washing of the hands to avoid infection, we mean thorough cleansing with soap and warm water, and not a perfunctory wetting of the fingers.

Behind all these precautions should be the defense of good health, built by sound habits of eating, exercise, rest and fresh air. In "catching" a communicable disease, two factors are involved. One is the invading power of the bacteria, the other is the resistance of the invaded person.

"If you take cold, in spite of all precautions, be your own policeman," Dr. Peter urges. "Protect others by keeping away from them, especially during the early stages of the attack. Be careful, be clean, be considerate."

Magic of Color Lightens Gray Days

IT IS high time to brighten up the interior of the house now for winter will soon be with us.

I have painted the insides of my cupboards a fresh straw yellow and I cannot describe the warming happiness I feel whenever I open a door on gray days. The oil stove not used in winter has been transformed into a very good table for house plants. First, I moved it to a bright south window in the dining room. I covered the top thickly with newspapers and laid a discarded table leaf on top of them.

Plants Bloom on Oil Stove

It formed a fine plant stand and I now have a red leaf begonia and two pink flowering begonias decorating that window. You will find there also a tiny leaved plant with drooping habits. Some call it "angel's tears."

In the living room I have quaint brown pots filled with graceful bouquets of bitter sweet and ground pine. I have for a change some dried grasses and wild flowers.

On dull days get out your colorful dishes and serve the dinner in unusual fashion. Let a bit of color add zest to the winter appetites.—Arena A. Kern, Pa.

New England Clam Chowder

A REAL treasure was hidden away in a drawer in the old kitchen cupboard—a recipe book, a bit yellowed with years and frayed at the corners with generations of thumbing. The most thumb-marked page in the entire book bore the secret—and we're passing it along to you. It was penned in fine handwriting and bore the enticing name of New England Clam Chowder.

Cut fine one-eighth pound of salt pork. Fry this with one medium-size onion, sliced. Add one and one-half cups potatoes cut in small cubes. Let brown a few minutes and then add one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one-eighth teaspoon celery seed, a pinch of thyme and one cup of water. Simmer until the potatoes are almost tender. Add one cup of chopped clams (these are available today in a small can) and one tablespoon of flour smoothed with two cups of milk. Stir until slightly thickened. Add three-fourths cup of clam liquor last, so that there will be no danger of curdling the milk. Serve with plain or pilot crackers. This will serve four persons.

Thanksgiving

By JANE CARPENTER

"MOTHER, why do they call it 'Thanksgiving'?" asked five-year-old Billy who with his brother Bob stood watching Mother make pumpkin pies.

Mrs. Horton felt very much tempted to send her boys to their playthings, promising a Thanksgiving story in the evening—she had so much to do—but she resisted.

"Many years ago," she began, "when our country was very young, the people often did not have enough to eat."

"That was the Pilgrims, wasn't it, Mother?" broke in nine-year-old Bob.

"Why didn't they go to the store and buy something?" asked Billy.

"Weren't any stores, were there, Mother?"

"Only one storehouse, and that was about empty," said Mother. "So in the spring the Governor appointed a fast day. The people were not to eat all that day but were to go to church and pray that the seeds which they planted would yield a good harvest. Their prayers were answered; they had a wonderful harvest. So then the Governor appointed a day of Thanksgiving. On that day, the people went to church and thanked God for his goodness and then they had a great feast."

"They invited the Indians, too, Mother, didn't they?" said Bob.

"Yes, the Indians had been very kind to them. In those hungry days they had shown them how to fish through the ice and, later, how to use the fish as a fertilizer for their corn and how to girdle the trees to let the sunlight in on their crops. So the Pilgrims invited the Indians to feast with them and to help them thank God for the harvest."

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"And after the flowers came seeds, just like the ones you planted," added Mother. "That was the harvest."

"And did the Pilgrims eat the seeds?" asked Billy. I wouldn't like to eat seeds."

"But you do eat seeds," said Bob. "Cereals and beans and corn are seeds, aren't they, Mother?"

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As I said before, Mother was very busy. It didn't seem as if she could take time to stop and explain. Her housekeeper-urge said; "Put it off." A pedagogical warning said, "The situation will not recur." Her mother-wisdom decided the matter: "I cannot use ten minutes to better advantage."

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* * *

Making the best of things makes them a lot better.

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles

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IT'S a brute for wear—this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus! Powerful. Extra husky.

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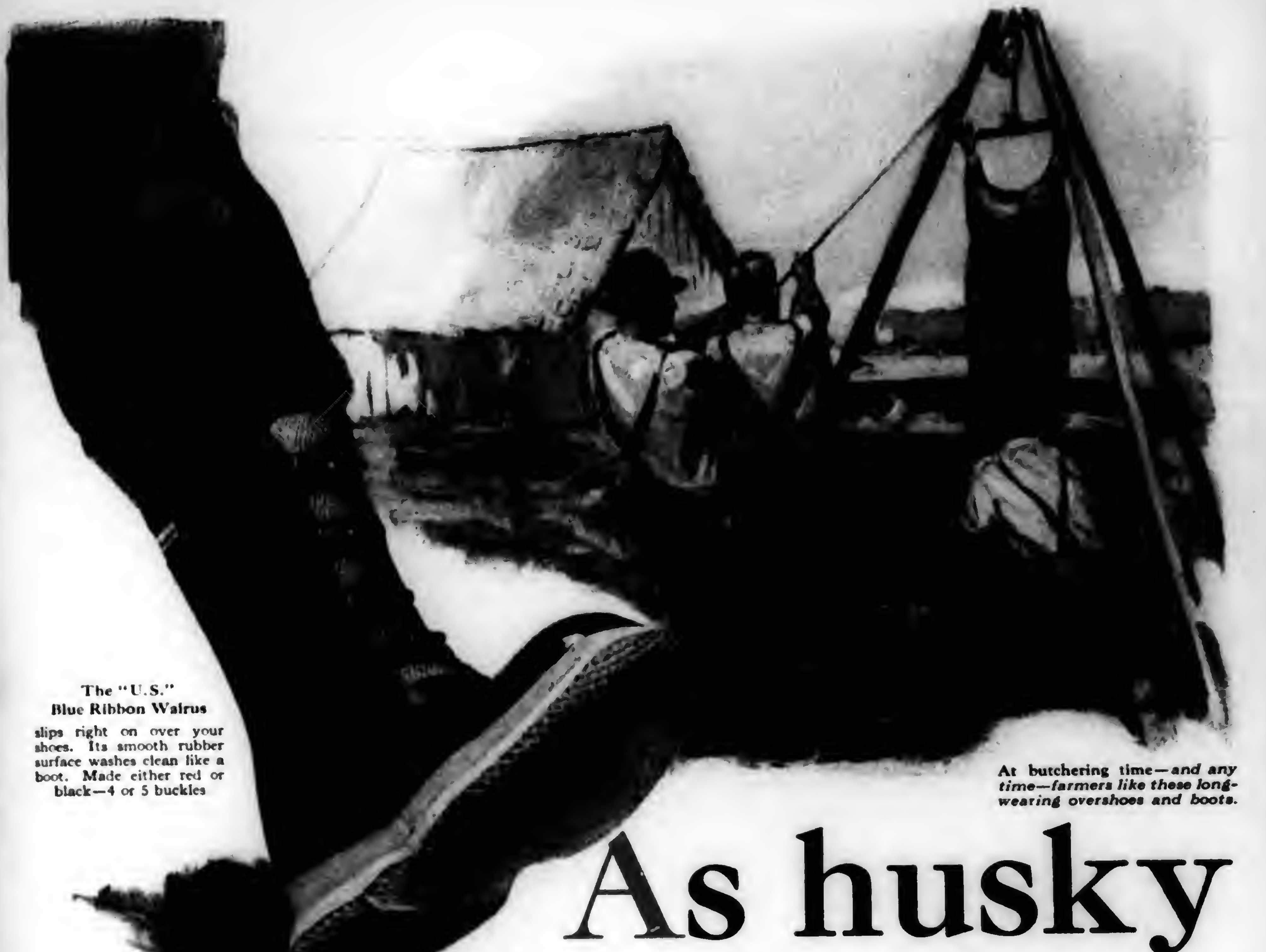
TIGHT BINDING INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE



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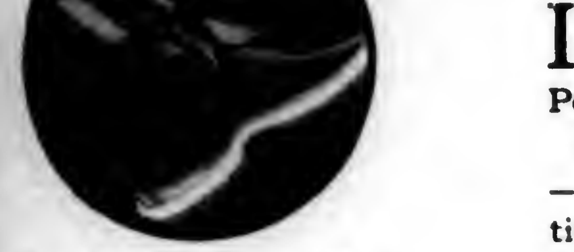
slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles

At butchering time—*and any time—farmers like these long-wearing overshoes and boots.*

As husky as it looks

75 years of experience is back of this overshoe



Stretches five times its length!

If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would crack or break

IT'S a brute for wear—this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus! Powerful. Extra husky.

Look at the thick oversize sole—it's as tough as the tread of a tire. And the upper—it's made of the finest grade rubber—*rubber so live, so strong you can stretch a strip of it 5 times its own length.*

And to give extra strength, anchored in the walls—at every vital point—are from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcement. Only "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes have so many!

Seventy-five years' experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. Every pair is built by master workmen—and built *right.* They fit better, look better, and wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference!

United States Rubber Company

Trade Mark

"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots

have sturdy gray soles. Uppers either red or black—knee to hip lengths. Look for the "U.S." trade mark

"U.S." *Blue Ribbon*

BOOTS · WALRUS ·

ARCTICS · RUBBERS

ATWATER KENT RADIO

Let's go to the city tonight

WE ALL need a change. Let's go to the city tonight. We'll listen to the dinner music at a big hotel: then a concert for a while. A violinist who makes a fortune every time he appears will play for us. A male quartet will sing the songs of long ago.

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But he knows that Atwater Kent Radio will give you *everything* and will never fail you. He knows you will be *satisfied*—as more than a million Atwater Kent owners have been satisfied.

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TIGHT BINDING

ATWATER KENT RADIO

1928 prices, effective NOW

RECEIVING SETS	
Model 35	$49
Model 30	65
Model 33	75
RADIO SPEAKERS	
Model E	34
Model H	15

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A. Atwater Kent, President
4769 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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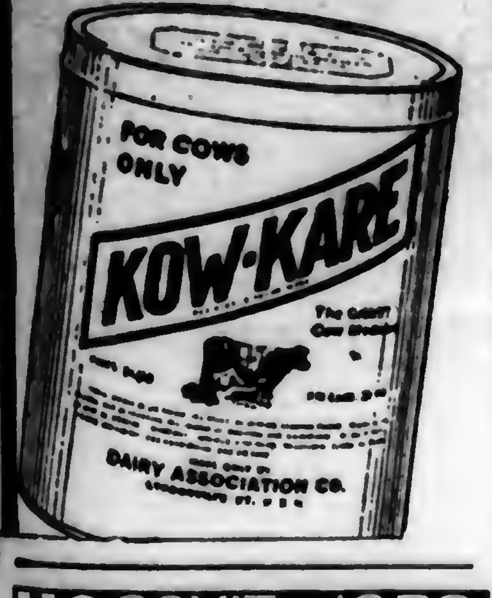
Lyndonville, Vermont



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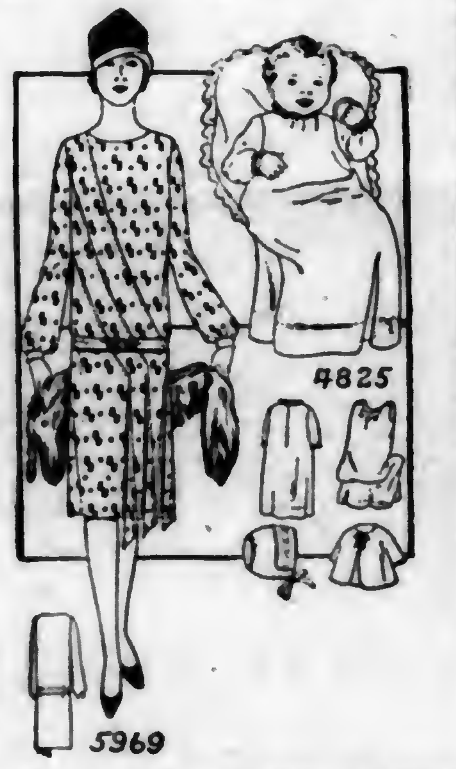

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Columbia, S. C.
Houston, Texas
Louisville, Ky.
New Orleans, La.
Omaha, Nebr.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
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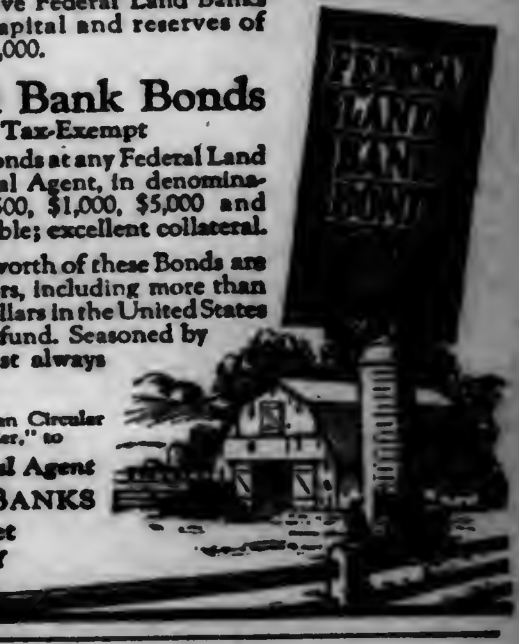

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NEY

Your Cows Will Give Richer Milk

WATER Bowls and other Sanitary Barn Equipment makes for healthy, happy cows. And healthy, happy cows give richer milk. Milk that brings you more money.

The cost of modern dairy barn equipment—Ney equipment is very small compared to the added milk-profits. It is a common experience of progressive farmers to pay for their equipment out of a few month's profits.

Save time and labor by installing Ney Dairy Barn Equipment now. Sold by reputable dealers everywhere. Write us today for your copy of the Ney Catalog No.-31-and name of dealer ready to serve you.

THE NEY MFG. CO. · Canton, Ohio
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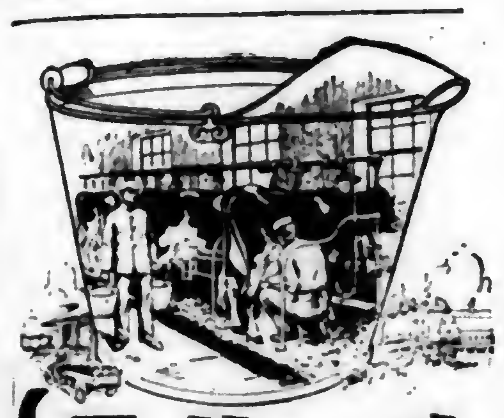

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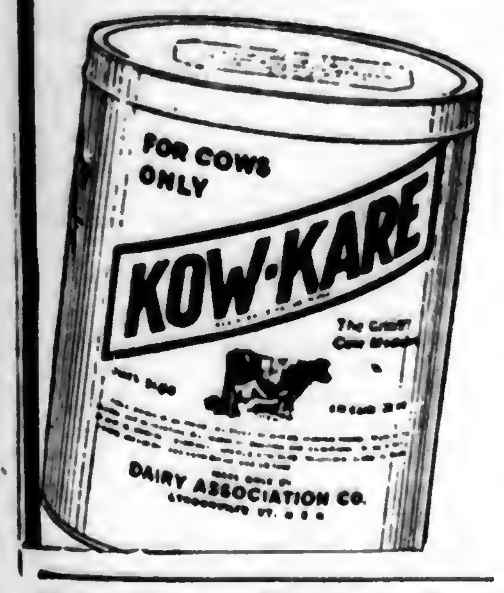

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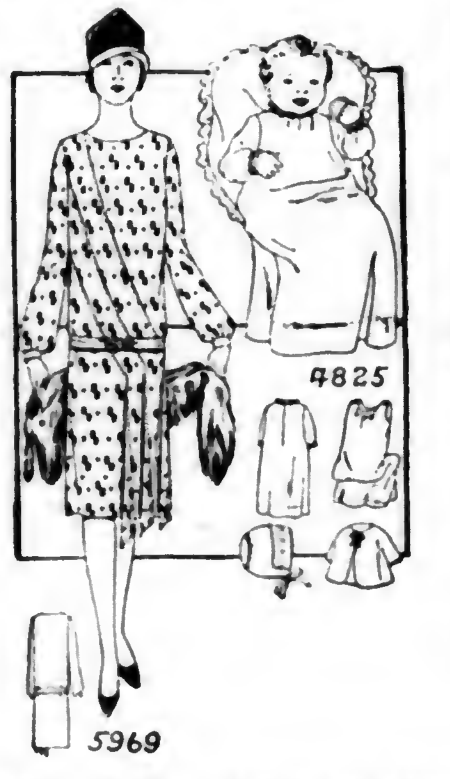

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TIGHT BINDING INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Peter Isn't Anxious

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—When you read this letter I'll probably be busy correcting your contest papers for the Treasure Hunt. I'll announce the prize winners as soon as I possibly can for I don't want to keep you in suspense.

Here we are around to Thanksgiving already. Our turkey, Peter, doesn't seem to be quite as anxious as we do for the day to dawn, does he? Even though Peter may not be eagerly looking forward to Thursday I do believe he is truly thankful for the care bestowed on him, the shelter provided for him and the food given to him, don't you? You and I have so many things to be thankful for that it would be impossible for us to write a list of them. I'm afraid if we tried to do so we would be kept busy until this time next year.

When I mentioned the word "list" I remembered that several Forum friends have asked for a Word List Contest. This is just the time to have one. I'll give you the word THANKSGIVING. Take this and see how many different and shorter words you can find. For instance, you can find "tan" and "ant" and ever so many more. It will be lots of fun.

Just as soon as you complete your list send your contest paper to The Forum Editor, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Be sure to tell me how old you are for there will be a prize for the Forum friend over twelve finding the greatest number of words and likewise one for the Forum friend under twelve finding the greatest number. All contest papers must be mailed so as to reach me by December 3rd. I wish you luck.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Editor:—Hello! May I come into your "Riddle Corner?" Here are some riddles:

1. When is beef the highest?
2. What goes up and down and touches neither earth or sky?
3. What goes around the house and peeps in every hole?
4. Red on the outside and black on the inside four corners around about.—Sarah Gongaware, thirteen (X), Allen County, Ind.

Dear Forum Friends:—I received my membership pin. It is very nice. My sister and I were on a visit to Johnstown for about three weeks. We saw where the people were buried after the flood. It is pretty long around the cemetery. There are other people buried there, too.

We have three kittens. We call them Spike, Barny and Blackjack. I take music lessons every Monday at 2:00 o'clock.—Faye A. Lamberson, (X), Fulton County, Pa.

Are you kept very busy at school these days?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

MY BROTHER, JOHN
Mary Burkholder, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I like to go to the movies, but I do not get to go very often so my friends and I have a little show of our own. There are three of us, all professional actresses, we think, and we call ourselves "The Merry Triplets." Our theatre is down in a small cellar. The stone steps into the cellar are the seats for the audience which includes our mothers and sisters. In front of the steps is a rather long passageway into the cellar. This is our stage. The cellar behind the passageway is our dressing room and is separated by a curtain. After awhile, when we get rich, we are going to buy a real pretty curtain, but now we use plain burlap.

Now, I want you to pretend you are sitting in the audience and have paid your three cents admission. Back in the dressing room we hustle to get into our costumes which consist of some old fashioned dresses found in the attic.

Then, in our costumes, we go out on the stage. Fay Kirkpatrick, first; Elizabeth, my sister, next, and myself last. We sing our opening song which we made up ourselves, but would take up too much room in my letter.

Our orchestra plays a few selections next, as well as can be done on mother's old kettle, pie tin and a banjo which my sister made of strings of wire stretched tight across a board.

We have a few dialogues. We act jokes out which we find in the paper.

We sing and dance to some of the new songs we hear over the radio. We do not pay much attention to the tune as long as we know the words.

After that comes our stunts which are many and interesting.

We then have our closing song, which we also composed. It is sung to the tune of "Good Night Ladies."

I wish sometime you would come to our show.—Margaret Andrew, (X), New Castle County, Del.

You really must have some very interesting performances. I enjoyed your letter and I'm sure your Forum cousins will, too. Are you arranging to have something special for Thanksgiving day?

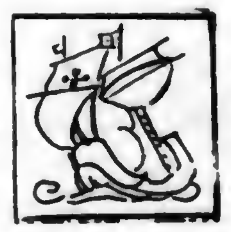
THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Friends:—We have two horses and a colt. I like the horses. Last year I went to the consolidated school of Eastbrook. I have a pet cat. It is black and white. It is very wild.—Joe Cwynar, (X), Lawrence County, Pa.

MIRIAM MARTIN,
Washington County, Md.

Do You Like to Quilt?

HERE is another illustration of a block for the Colonial History Quilt pictured in our November 5 issue. This is but one of the twenty blocks included in the pattern. The Colonial History Quilt makes a very charming and practical Xmas gift, or, you may want to make one for yourself. You'll find no difficulty in making the quilt for complete instructions are given. There are twenty blocks furnished, each eight inches square, and they are printed on hot-iron transfer patterns by means of which you can stamp them on squares of white muslin. After the design is embroidered in outline stitch, the twenty blocks are set together. The twenty transfer patterns in one package, with instructions for making, will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents. Address orders to Editorial Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Dear Forum Editor:—We have received Pennsylvania Farmer for quite a number of years. I like to read the Forum page. We have 3 horses, 4 cows, 21 pigs and about 200 chickens. We have about 12 acres of corn and have about one-half of it cut.

During vacation I helped mother but now I have to go to school. I am sending a recipe for butterscotch cookies.

BUTTERSCOTCH COOKIES

2 cups of brown sugar
½ cup of butter
2 eggs
6 tablespoons of sweet milk
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon of soda
2 cups of flour
2 cups of oat flakes

Mix together and let stand one hour, then roll out and bake.—Alice Rhea, twelve, Indiana County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—This is my first letter to the Forum page. My brother has a cat named Fussy. She has baby kittens. We have four other cats that are half grown. There is a black one, a gray one and two tabby ones. I like the gray one best because he is mine and more friendly. We have a dog named Lassie. My daddy has 30 acres of potatoes. I helped him sort them. He has six acres of tomatoes, two acres of peppers and four acres of sweet corn.—Eleanor Prudence Ewing, ten, Cumberland County, N. J.

I'm sure you were a great help to daddy when you sorted the potatoes.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Editor:—I go to the Hellam High School. I have about four miles to go to school and I come home every evening. We have five cows and about 300 chickens. We also have three mules.—Sadie A. Paup, (X), York County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County, Robert Mika. **Armstrong County**, Joe Frantz. **Beaver County**, Catharine Byrl Dresper (X). **Blair County**, Sarah C. Gibson. **Bradford County**, Roberta Snyder (X). **Bucks County**, Sarah Patterson. **Butler County**, Delsie Wetzel. **Chester County**, Lillian Drennen (X). **Clearfield County**, Helen Sigety, Evalyn Bacha. **Clinton County**, Ruth Baudabaugh (X). **Crawford County**, Virginia Miller (X). **Cumberland County**, Dorothy Watson. **Elk County**, Veronica Gavazzi. **Fayette County**, Reed Franks. **Jefferson County**, Rotha Dull (X), Harold Caldwell (X). **Juniata County**, Alenna Rhine (X). **Huntingdon County**, Myrtle Lane. **Indiana County**, Catherine J. Engle. **Lancaster County**, Vernice Kaylor, Melvin Stoltzfus, Ralph Faust. **Lebanon** County, Katie Light (X). **Lehigh County**, Harold Weaver. **Luzerne County**, Harriet Marcy (X). **Montgomery County**, Pearl Astheimer (X). **Montour County**,

DOLLY, OUR JERSEY COW
Elizabeth Smith, (X), Warren Co., N. J.

Mary Murray (X). **Perry County**, Frank Crow. **Pike County**, Adaline R. Gumble. **Schuylkill County**, Myra Klingerman (X), Helen Neugard, Izola Mae Riegle. **Washington County**, Helen Mermon (X), Ruth E. Black. **Westmoreland County**, Margaret E. Long, Sophia Chesla, (No name), Export.

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County, Katherine McAllister. **Monmouth County**, Hattie A. Kramer. **Salem County**, Hazel D. Volkmar (X).

NEW YORK

Delaware County, Clark Leal

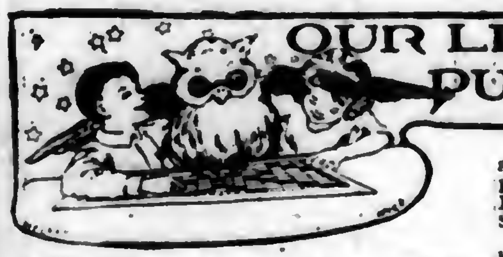
DELAWARE

New Castle County, Laura Mae Sapp.

WEST VIRGINIA

Morgan County, Ada Hartman (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER



DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—It seems everybody is interested in the price of things. You know what your mother is saving up her egg money for and how dad tries to have his crops yield at just the right time for a good sale. Often the weather has to do with the ups and downs of the market price of things. But in the city, at least, and probably in the country, too, there is one particular product that goes up during stormy seasons. You can find out what this is if you will read the little story below and notice what letters are left out. I see a word spelled "techer" along toward the end of the story, and that must mean "teacher," so one of the letters you will find is "A," the letter omitted from the word "teacher." When you have found these letters place them in the order that they should appear in the story and you will know something that it is a good idea to have on hand when rain and snow begin to fall. Let me have the name of this product on a postcard or in a letter by December 3rd. Please tell me your name, post office address, the name of your county, when your birthday comes and how old you are. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

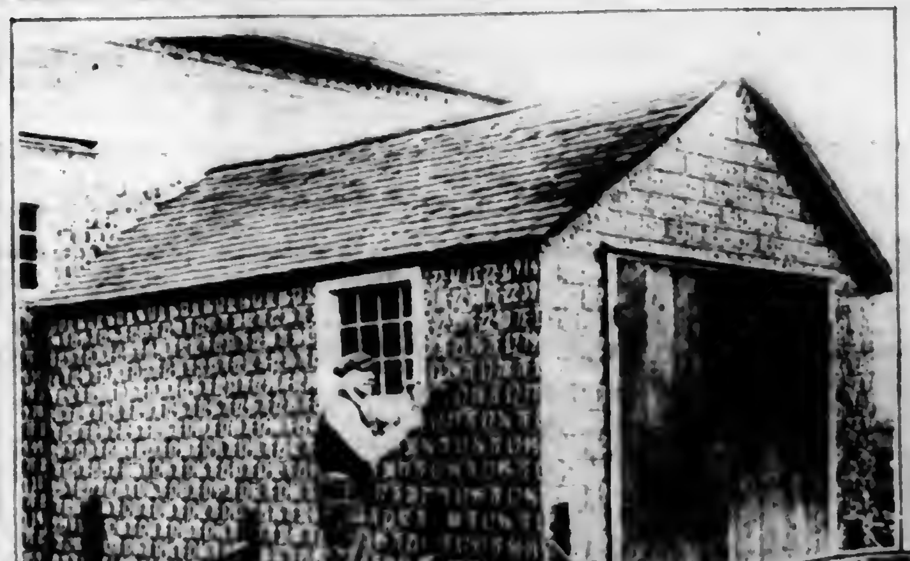
The answer to the puzzle in the November 5 issue (the word-ladder) is: FOOT, BOOT, BOAT, BEAT, BEAD, HEAD.

The prize winners are: Ellsworth Adams, age 9, Marlinton, W. Va.; Mary Jane Dorschel, age 9, Spartansburg, Pa.; Bernadine Frankhouser, age 9, Allentown, Pa.; Mary Fretz, age 12, Ottsville, Pa.; Marcella Martschink, age 12, Vineland, N. J.; J. Isabell Swabb, age 12, Spring Mills, Pa.; Catharine C. Thomas, age 10, Hatboro, Pa.; Frank F. Ulsh, age 10, McVeytown, Pa.; Orville Whitemore, age 8, Callicoon N. Y.; Edwin Wilson, age 9, New Sheffield, Pa.

GOING UP!

Johnnie was very hungry when he came down to breakfast. He ate his frit and drank his glass of ilk and finished his bread and butter to the last crum. Mother said: "Come, Johnny, get eady for school. You had better wear your ovrshoes, for the ane is muddy this morning." Johnnie hurried along and reached schoo in time. His techer told him that she was glad he had studied his lesons so well.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



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(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—A New York farmer has found a unique method of utilizing unused license tags.
2.—The Governing Board of the Pan-American Union in session.
3.—Here is an ancient telephone, claimed by the inventor, W. W. Schock, to be the first one ever put into use.
4.—A Thanksgiving parade—of turkeys on their way to market.
5.—President Coolidge and his Cabinet as it is now constituted photographed on the White House grounds.
6.—Homes in Cromwell, Conn., were completely isolated when the Connecticut River overflowed during the recent flood.
7.—Major General John A. Hull, Judge Advocate General of the Army, who is being considered for the appointment of Governor-General of the Philippines to succeed the late General Leonard Wood.
8.—John Hull, son of Major General Hull (see No. 7), and his "first mate" sailing his ship near Lincoln Memorial.
9.—Judge John Barton Payne, president of the American Red Cross, putting a Red Cross button on Mrs. Coolidge at the beginning of the annual membership drive.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

Continued from last week

By A. E. DEWAR

AS I CAME nearer, I could see that these men were not unlike some of those in the army of Regulators. They wore no uniform, and for a mark of identification, only wore a sprig of oak in their hats. Each had a pistol in his belt, and a rifle across the saddle in front of him.

Both watched me intently as I approached, and I, for encouragement, waved my arm and shouted something indistinct. In a minute, I was within twenty yards of them, and then, altho their position did not change, I noticed something curious about it. They still looked toward me, but with the air of men suddenly frozen in a pose.

Then with a clatter both rifles dropped to the ground, and four arms rose slowly in the air. Still with hands in the air, the sentries began the business of dismounting.

"Hold the hosses' heads for the gentlemen," came a voice from the woods to the left. "You, Tom, keep a bead on the big fellow. Alec, watch the other one. Two of you keep your eyes peeled down the road."

I held the horses' heads, and the men dismounted. Jennings was by their side in an instant and took the pistols out of their belts.

"Get agoing," he directed, and they started off down the road at an unwilling trot.

"We'll take these shooting irons along," commented Jennings." None of 'ems much good, but they beat muskets. Put that pistol in your belt and hang on to this rifle. It's the best. Now get your legs over that sorrel and we'll travel."

WITH that we were plunging down the road. We looked for another outpost, but none appeared. The six miles to camp went past us like the wind. In a few minutes, we were galloping into the midst of the Regulators' camp and men were jumping up from camp fires and rolling out of blankets to run toward us.

"Tryon's a coming," yelled Jennings. "Get your guns and tree yourselves."

A man on horseback came pelting up.

"Hunter wants you," he cried. "Come on."

We followed him. A group of men were talking around a fire. I recognized Hunter, Husband and Dr. Caldwell. They looked up as we approached.

"They're on the march now," Jennings reported. "Get ready to start shooting."

The men looked at Caldwell. He was frankly worried.

"I saw His Excellency last night," he declared. "I thought he was going to wait and try negotiations. Well, I can but try again."

"When he sees our number he'll think better of it," said Hunter hopefully.

Caldwell shook his head. "Maybe. I doubt it. I'd better start. Will any come with me to speak for you? You left my congregation Mr. Hunter, because I was not enough of a Regulator for you. Perhaps someone else would state your case better."

"We'll meet him between the lines," Hunter promised. "Tell him that. We demand only that the fees we have been robbed of be paid back and that rascals like Fanning be punished."

Another man spoke up. "I'll go," he said. "A good stiff talk now may bring him to reason."

"Not too stiff," cautioned Caldwell. "That's one, Thompson. Anybody else. Mateer? That's enough then. The three of us will try it. Don't be drawn into a fight."

THEY mounted and rode off. Apprehensive looks followed them.

"They won't come back," said one. "Better get ready to fight now."

The group moved off toward the front. They were arguing among themselves. I took it for a bad sign.

Jennings and I took our horses well to the rear and tied them.

"Not much use," said he. "The first fellow that gets scared will take them. But we can't fight from horseback. Come on, let's get back where we can do some damage. If I just had a little more powder now—wasted too much sky larking yesterday."

"Where's that wagon?" I asked. "There ought to be a fair amount for everybody that's armed."

We set out to hunt for the powder supply. Nobody had seen the wagon and everyone talked as if he were short of ammunition. Up to the front, men were stringing out in a long line at right angles to the road. I noted that the unarmed men were in line, too, and marveled at their unconcerned air.

"Guess when the governor sees how may of us there be, he'll turn right around and start back," said one of these.

"Spread out so he can see us all," advised another. "I reckon he'll think better of it."

We ran across Krafft shortly. At mention of the powder, he broke out into a string of curses.

"Nobody knows where it is," he declared. "Some fool has sent it on the wrong road. We've got two or three hundred good shots here, and with enough ammunition, we could make it hot for the militia after these fools run. But nobody's got enough powder for more than a few rounds."

Jennings pointed.

"There's one that has more," he declared. A tall, lean fellow with tremendously big hands was leaning on his rifle nearby. Three powder horns were hung over his shoulders. A man approached and asked for the loan of some powder. He shook his head.

"I reckon to shoot all this up myself," he declared. "Ought to bring your own powder and ball to a shooting match."

"I know him," Krafft whispered. "Pugh, a gunsmith and a crack shot. A few more like him and we'd have no trouble."

We were standing where the Regulators had their main line. Up a hundred yards or more to the front where an old field made an open space in the timber a number of men—perhaps two hundred—were moving about. Now we saw some of them turning towards us. From beyond them, a bugle sounded.

"Here they come," cried Jennings, "now we'll see."

Followed by Krafft and me, he ran to an oak on a knoll to the right and swung himself into its branches. We stayed below to strain our eyes to the east and keep our ears a stretch for his comments.

They were coming all right, Jennings said. He could see the head of the column. Halted now, by cracky. No, they were spreading out to right and left. Guns in the center. Six of them,—no, ten. Quite a lot of men, too.

"Watch our fellers a comin' back," he exclaimed suddenly.

We looked. The Regulators in front of the line were dropping back, by groups. There was no firing. As they came back to us, we could see the militia beyond.

They were not very impressive looking. Few had uniforms. Yet they were in military formation and they had arms. The small field pieces in the center loked formidable, though they were not yet in position to fire.

The line came on steadily. About one hundred yards from us, it halted. The troops on the right and left grounded arms and stood fast. In the center, the guns were turned about and aimed at the Regulators' ranks. A moment's silence followed.

FROM the Regulators' lines came a hoot. Cat-calls and jeers followed. The long line broke forth into a crackle of invective.

"What you waitin' for?" "Come out to lick us, did ye? Wall, start in." "Look at the soldier boys. What's Tryon?"

Krafft nudged me. He pointed to a man on horseback who rode up and down behind the lines on the left bank of the militia.

"Fanning," he said. The whisper ran down the line. Riflemen began falling back and moving to our right. Jennings, Krafft and I followed them. Pugh came, too.

Two men on horseback came forward from the ranks of the militia. Half way between the ranks they stopped and one, holding up a paper, began to read something. Calls of derision drowned his words.

"Reading the riot act," Krafft informed me. "The governor is going to do this legal."

The magistrate, for such I suppose he was, rode back. As the lines closed in behind him, another came out. As he came nearer, I saw it was Dr. Caldwell. He rode with his head down, and to the questions of the Regulators only shook his head. He came within a yard of us as he rode toward the rear. I called to him.

"He won't negotiate," said the doctor calmly. "You bad all best go home. I look for him to open fire in a few mintes."

"Take care of Carnes," I called. He nodded and rode on.

"What's happened to Thompson and Mateer?" asked a man near me. The question passed down the line, a second later from the rear of the militia, came a single pistol shot. While we wondered, a man came running up from the center.

"Fire, fire," he cried. "Tryon's pistoled Thompson."

There was an uproar at that. Two or three muskets went off with a crash. Men cursed Tryon and his sheriffs. Threats were free, but even yet men hung back from action. Meanwhile the movement of the better armed men to our right continued. They were massing in a bit of timber opposite Fanning's flank. It struck me that it would have been well for the governor if he had kept Fanning off the field.

AN OLD man with a short red beard who stood to one side and took no part in the confusion nodded to me.

"Wantin' to fight, son?" he asked.

I said no, although I added that I did not like the killing of Thompson. It might have been a false report, I admitted. Rumors like that ran up and down the line constantly.

"Tryon gave us an hour to clear out," commented the old man. "You'll see him send out a white flag shortly to tell us that time's up. Then he'll start to shooting."

I was silent

"If you don't want to be shot at, clear out," the old man went on. "Same as I'm going to do. I did enough fighting when I was young. Served in the army for years. I thought maybe we could settle this without a fight, but guess not So I'm going home—" he looked about with a chuckle— "and plenty are going with me."

Indeed there was a steady dribble of men from the line back through the woods. The unarmed men who had come in hope of successful negotiations, the riff-raff who came to riot and to drink, the wind-bags who fought best around the campfire—these were all drifting to the rear.

"Coming?" asked the old fellow.

"Not just yet," I answered. He looked at me, smiled a little to himself and went on.

A man to my right was leveling his piece across a low branch. I followed his gaze and saw a soldier with a white flag coming out from Tryon's lines.

"Don't shoot," I cried. "It's a white flag."

"What of it?" he growled. "If Tryon shot Thompson, we can pepper his white flags."

His gun spoke. Down the line a crackling fire responded. The man with the flag retired at the double. Apparently he was unhurt.

Krafft's voice was at my ear.

"Husband's gone," he commented. "When the firing started, he got to his horse and took out."

I said his religion was against fighting, but without much heart in the excuse. After all he had helped to bring the men here, and he should have known that affairs had reached a pitch where a mass meeting would not do the business.

AT THE same time I was miserable about myself. Should I stay, or should I run with Husband and the rest? I hated the brutality of Regulators like those I had found whipping the prisoners the night before; I still disliked the mode of life at the frontier. The thought of the peaceful existence at Philadelphia, its luxuries, its reading, its sports, came to me often in occasional tides of homesickness. Yet to desert the Regulators was in reality to strike a blow for Tryon, Fanning and their kind—birds of prey that fattened on the poor of the back country. I had not the excuse of the gentlemen from the seaboard who filled Tryon's ranks. I knew conditions in the west and I knew the reality of the Regulators' wrongs. Yet if I sided with the Regulators, I put myself finally on the side of outlaws, separated myself for years and perhaps forever from the life I loved, and condemned myself to a life on the farthest frontier where the King's justice did not hold. Hard living would be my portion and rough men my associates. Could this be borne?

I took an irresolute step toward the rear. In that instant there came, in a sudden moment of silence, a big voice down the wind from the ranks of the militia.

"Fire, d—— you, fire—on them or on me."

I could see single puffs of smoke appear along the line of the militia in answer to Tryon's appeal. Then one platoon was engulfed behind a cloud of powder smoke. I heard a noise as of hail in the leaves overhead and with a sort of astonishment realized that these were bullets. Other platoons took up the volley fire. The whole front was a mass of smoke. Then from the center came a heavier roar and dirt began to spray up some yards in front of our line.

In one of those curious moments of silence that somehow come over in the midst of tumult, I heard someone in the ranks of the militia say:

"I told the gunner he aimed too low. Higher, man, higher."

There was some firing from our side, but it was irregular. The bulk of it came from our right flank where I stood. In the center the replying fire was dropping off. I could see a few men stretched out on the grass and shooting into the murk ahead. Behind them a herding mass fought to the rear. It seemed as if two-thirds of the Regulators were leaving the field.

Another roar came from the field pieces. Branches of trees began to shatter on the heads of the fleeing crowd. They began to go faster, and men on the flanks ran from side to side, like frightened rabbits seeking cover.

ONE came past me, his face red, eyes staring, mouth open and arms flung wide. Acting on a sudden impulse, I tripped him and prodded him with my rifle barrel as he lay on the ground.

"Back into line, you cur," I cried. "Fight, confound you."

He paid no more attention than if he had fallen over a root, but scrambled to his feet and ran on. I felt my heart choking me. Anger and shame filled me. The governor had said he would make us run and that was what was happening. Were men like Fanning to stay in office because pacifists and cowards ran?

I dropped behind a tree and sighted along at the head of one group of militiamen I could glimpse through the drifting smoke. I pulled the trigger, but as flame leaped from the muzzle, the smoke closed in again, so that I could not see what execution I had done.

"Aim a little high," cautioned a calm voice to my right. "It's a little farther than it looks."

It was Krafft. A second later, he got to his feet and stared eagerly through the smoke. Then his cry brought a dozen men running.

"They're breaking. Fanning is running. Come on. Chase them."

I found myself stumbling forward through the smoke, coughing and blinded. Then as if I had stepped between curtains, I came into the clear air. The wind was blowing sharply from the east, so that the powder smoke was being carried away from in front of Tryon's line. I could see clearly, and for a moment stared in disbelief.

Where was that line? To my front, where the left flank of the militia had been, there were only a few men down on the ground, and clutter of equipment. Farther back, out of the old field, and among the trees, figures showed and an occasional puff of smoke showed action was still being kept up.

To the center, a few men were still working the guns. Even as I watched, however, buckskin-clad figures came out of the smoke on our side, crouched and fired. The defenders of the guns ran, save the two who lay still. Our men were running toward the guns. A whole line of riflemen came gliding through the smoky wraiths, stopping every few yards to fire and reload. I went forward with them.

At the moment I felt nothing but a tremendous exhilaration. We were fighting and winning. The militia were in retreat and their guns were captured. In spite of Krafft's predictions, in spite of Carnes' prophecies, in spite of Husband's defection and the desertion of over half the army, the Regulators held the field.

"Powder—" asked a grimy-faced man next to me. "Mine's all gone."

Mine was low, too. I had not realized how often I had been firing. The rifle barrel was hot. But I poured him out enough for a couple of charges.

Another came runing over to me with the same request. Him I refused, and I saw him running back over the field, turning over dead bodies, and hunting among the litter that wounded men had cast off.

The wind strengthened. Across the open space of the old field, it caught up the lessened volume of powder smoke and swept the field clear for a moment. By this time I was among the trees on the farther side. I looked back.

For a moment I could not believe my eyes. Only a mere handful of Regulators were in sight. Men with rifles were slowly falling back across the field. From their air of sullen regret, I guessed that only lack of ammunition was taking them from the scene of action.

TO MY left, a dozen Regulators were swarming uncertainly about the guns. They were trying to turn the muzzles toward the militia, but handled them awkwardly. I could see men gesticulating as if they were arguing as to how to load the pieces.

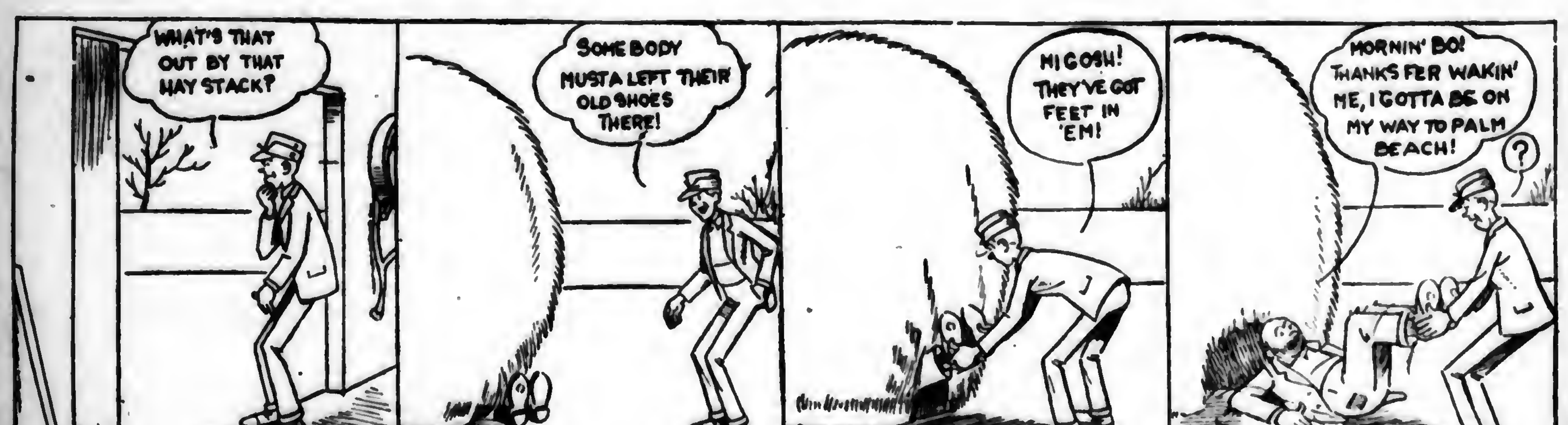
From ahead a bugle sounded. Through the woods ahead I could see the solid mass of hundreds of men. The militia were coming back. The wind that dispersed the cloud of smoke had revealed to them too clearly our weakness.

I fired once and then took to my heels. Across the open space, a score of other men ran with me. The group by the guns held out longer, but by the time we had rallied at the wood's edge and turned again, they were following us and leaving the guns to the militia men who once more swarmed among them.

In a few minutes, the field pieces were roaring again and balls were plunging through the woods to my left. To either flank, the lines of the militia were reforming. Again the platoon volleys began to ripple along the front. They began a slow advance.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *A Bird of Passage* : : : : : : : : : : : : : : By Leet


WHAT'S THAT OUT BY THAT HAY STACK?
SOMEBODY MUSTA LEFT THEIR OLD SHOES THERE!
HI GOSH! THEY'VE GOT FEET IN 'EM!
MORNIN' BO! THANKS FER WAKIN' ME, I GOTTA BE ON MY WAY TO PALM BEACH!
?
LEET

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PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ANISE, N J, bu, 75c@$1. BEETS, nearby, 100 bchs, $2@3.50; do, ⅝ bskt, 35@60c. BROCCOLI, N J, bu, $1@1.75. CABBAGE, old, N Y, 100-lb sacks, 75@85c; nearby, ⅝ bskt, 25@40c; Savoy, nearby, ⅝ bskt, 15@25c. CARROTS, nearby, 100 bchs, $1@3; fancy, $3.50; nearby, ⅝ bskt, 40@65c. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, $1.50@2; poor, ripe, 75c@$1; N Y, washed, bch, 25@60c; Penna, wired, bch, 10@20c; poor, 3c. CELERY HEARTS, 100 bchs, $5@7. ESCAROLE, nearby, bu, 25@50c. KALE, Md, bu, 50@65c; nearby, ⅝ bskt, 30@40c; bu, 50c. LETTUCE, Iceberg, Calif, crate, $3.50@4.75; mostly $4@4.50. MUSHROOMS, 3-lb bskt, 40c@$1.15. PARSLEY, nearby, bu, 75c@$1.50. PARSNIPS, nearby, ⅝ bskt, 50@90c. PEPPERS, nearby, ⅝ bskt, 25@60c; hmpr mostly 75c. POTATOES, bulk, Maine Green Mountains, 150-lb sacks, $3.25; do, 120-lb sacks, $2.60; N Y, 150-lb sacks, ordinary, $2.50; Penna, 150-lb sacks, $2.75@2.85; do, 120-lb sacks, depot, $2.10@2.50; do, 120-lb sacks, truck, $2.40@2.50; poor, $2@2.25; bulk, cwt, $1.70@2.10; Del, red skins, 100@105-lb sacks, $1.35@1.60; N J, red skins, 100@105-lb sack, $1.35@1.60; N J, ⅝ bskt, red skins, 50@60c. PUMPKINS, ⅝ bskt, 35@60c; few, 75c. SPINACH, Md, bu, 90c@$1.25; nearby, ⅝ bskt, 35@50c; bu, 60@90c. SQUASH, nearby, ⅝ bskt, Hubbard, 50@65c. SWEET POTATOES, East Shore, bbl, mostly $1.50; poor, $1.25; Md, hmpr, 85c@$1.25; Va, hmpr, 75c@$1; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 75c@$1.15; No 2s, 25@50c. TURNIPS, nearby, ⅝ bskt, white, 15@35c; few, 40c; yellow, 40@60c; Aberdeens, 25@30c.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, Va, Delicious, $9; Jonathans, $4@7.50; various unclassified, $2.50@4; bushels, Penna, Jonathans, $2.25; Black Twigs, $1.60; Staymans, fancy, $2@2.25; Romes, fancy, $2@2.25, few $2.50; Delicious, fancy, $2@2.75; poor, $1.50@1.60; ⅝ bskt, Staymans, No 1s, 90c@$1.25; No 2s, 40@65c; Romes, No 1s, $1@1.25; No 2s, 50@60c; Paragons, No 1s, 85c@$1; No 2s, 40@60c; Winesaps, No 1s, 75c@$1.10; Winter Banana, $1. CRANBERRIES, ½-bbl crate, $6@8.75; ¼-bbl crate, $4@4.50; N J, 32-qt crate, $3.50@4.50. PEARS, bu, N Y, Seckels, No 1s, $2@3; fancy, oil paper packed, $3.25@3.75; No 2s, $1.75@2; Anjous, No 1s, $2.50@2.75; poor, $1.75@2; No 2s, $1.25@2.25; Sheldons, No 1s, $2.50; Bosc, $2.50; Bartletts, $1.50; Kieffers, $1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, Kieffers, 35@75c.

Live Poultry—Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 27@28c; fair to good, 25@26c; mixed, fancy, 25@27c; fair to good, 22@23c; Leghorns, 18@23c; spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 27@28c; mixed, 24@25c; Leghorns, 22@24c; roosters, 18@19c; turkeys, 40@45c; geese, 21@24c; ducks, White Pekins, 24@26c; mixed colors, 20@22c; Muscovys, 20@21c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, fancy, nearby, 53@56c; exceptional lots higher; fair to good, 45@50c; western, fancy, 47@50c; fair to good, 40@45c; old toms, 38@40c; ducks, 25@30c; geese, 23@28c; roasting chickens, 29@35c; broilers, 34@39c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 57c; firsts, 48@49c; seconds, 31@33c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $13.50@15; fair to good, $12@13.50; common, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7@7.75; fair to good, $6@7; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $14.50@16; common, $10.50@12; Tennessee, choice, $14@15; fair to good, $10.50@12; common, $6@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8.25; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2@3; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@7; lambs, spring, extra, $14.25@14.75; mediums, $12@12.50; common, $9@11.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weights, $10@10.25; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9.25@9.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18; No 2, $16@17; No 3, $15@16; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $16.50@17; No 2: $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $19@20; wheat straw, $13@14.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.37 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.35 bid; lower grades selling at the usual trade discounts.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 59¼@60¼c; some heavyweight stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 52½@55c; extras, 92 score, 51½c; 91 score, 49½c; 90 score, 45c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40½c; 86 score, 40c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 28½c; longhorns, round lots, 27@27½c; jobbing, small lots, 29@30c; single daisies, fresh, 27@27½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 55@62c; fresh eggs, 66@70c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2.50; springers, 75c@$1.50 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea; squabs, 25@50c ea; turkeys, 70@75c lb; rabbits, 80c@$1.50 ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 25@30c ¼ pk; beans, lima, soaked, 15c pt; beets, 5@10c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 5@18c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 10@40c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms 30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@10c bch; potatoes, 25@30c ½ pk, $1.25@1.50 bu; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; parsley, 1@3c bch; parsnips, 10@15c qt; peppers, 3@5c ea; radishes, 5c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 30@50c ½ pk; cranberries, 25@30c qt; grapes, Concord and Niagara, 25@30c 3-lb bskt; pears, 15@20c qt; quinces, 25@30c ¼ pk.

MONDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Receipts, 800; heavyweight, 250@350 lbs, medium, good and choice, $10.25@11; mediumweight, 200@250 lbs, medium, good and choice, $10.25@11; lightweight, 160@200 lbs, medium, good and choice, $10@10.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8@10.

Cattle—Receipts, 2100; calves, receipts, $1.25.

Steers—1300@1500 lbs, choice, $14.50@15.50; good, $13@14.50; 1100@1300 lbs, good, $13@14.50; 950@1100 lbs, good, $12.25@14.25; 950 lbs up, medium, $10.50@13; common, $8@10.50.

Heifers—850 lbs up, choice, $10.25@11.50; good, $9@10.25; medium, $7.50@9.

Cows—Choice, $7.75@9; good, $6.50@7.75; common and medium, $4.50@6.50; low cutter and cutter, $3@4.50.

Bulls—(Yearlings excluded) good and choice, beef, $7.50@8.75; cutter, common and medium, $5.50@7.50.

Vealers—(Milk fed) good and choice, $14.50@16.50; medium, $12@14.50; cull and common, $6@12.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 55@68c.

Poultry—Hens, 18@20c; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.25@1.40 bu; cabbage, 3@10c hd; lettuce, 8@15c hd; celery, 3@25c stalk; spinach, 10c ¼ pk; horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 8@10c box; beets, 2@5c ea; boiled, 10c plate; carrots, 5c bch, 10c box; endive, 5@10c hd; lima beans, 30c qt; tomatoes, 10@20c box, 5@10c ea; pumpkins, 10@25c ea; turnips, 8@10c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@35c ¼ pk, $1.50@$3 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.30; corn, 90c; oats, 55c; rye, $1; bran, $35 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 50@51c; do, choice, 48@49c; do, good, 46@47c; do, prints, 51@53c; do, blocks, 50@52c; do, ladles, 37@38c; Md and Penna, rolls, 34@36c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 34@35c; store-packed, 33c; dairy prints, 34@36c; process butter, 41@42c.

Eggs—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 46@50c; few higher.

Poultry—Chickens, old, 4½ lbs and over, 26c; old, 4@4½ lbs, 24@25c; old, 3@3½ lbs, 18@20c; Leghorns and other light stock, 18@20c; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@17c; old roosters, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 3 lbs and over, 26@28c; colored, smaller, 25@26c; Leghorns, as to size, 22@25c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 43@45c; old, 35@40c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 22@25c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 22@23c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; all kinds, smaller, 16@20c. Geese, nearby, 24@26c; western and southern, 20@22c. Guineas, young, 2 lbs and over, each, 90c; young, smaller, 60@75c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 20@30c. Rabbits, Md and Va, doz, $2@5.50; southern, doz, $1.50@3.50.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, doz bchs, 20@25c. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk, bbl, Danish seed, $1@1.25; home-grown, bu bskt, 50c. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 90c@$1; 100-lb sack, $1@1.25; home grown, doz bchs, 20@25c. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, best, $1.50@2; poor, $1. LETTUCE, Calif, Iceberg, crate best, $4.50@5; few, $5.50; poor, $4; Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, 40@50c; 3-lb bskt, 20@25c; home grown, leaf, box 2 doz, 50c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1@1.25; poor, 50c. ONIONS, 100-lb sack No 1 Ohio and Indiana, yellows, $1@1.25; Michigan yellows, $1.30; poor, $1.15; home grown, doz bchs, 15@20c. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade Mich Rurals, $2.75@2.90; Wisconsin whites, $2.75@2.90; Minnesota whites, $2.50@2.75; Penna whites, $2.75@3.25. SPINACH, Va and Md, bu bskt, 75@90c; home grown, bu bskt, winter, 75c@$1. SWEET POTATOES, Va, bbl, No 1 yellows, $2; N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.75@2; Md, bu hmpr, 90c@$1; best, $1.25@1.40. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, best, 90c@$1; poor, 65c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Ohio, Baldwins, $1.35@2; Penna, Baldwins and Northern Spys, $1.50@2. GRAPES, N Y, Concords, 12-qt bskt, 80@90c.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Selling slow, 25@40c lower than Friday; early bulk, 180@250 lbs, $9@9.40; 160@180 lbs, $8.50@9; packing sows, $8@8.25.

Calves—Fully steady; few good and choice veals, $12.50@16.

Sheep—Steady to strong; bulk good and choice lambs, $12.50@14; choice lightweight ewes quotable $6.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15@15.50; No 2 timothy, $13@14; No 3 timothy, $12@13; No 1 light clover mixed, $15@15.50; No 2 light clover mixed, $13@14; No 1 clover mixed, $16@17; No 2 clover mixed, $12@14; No 1 clover, $16.50@17; No 2 clover, $13.50@14.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $16.50@17.

Oats—No 2 white, 57@57½c; No 3 white 54½@56c; No 4 white, 53@54c.

Shelled Corn—No 2 yellow, 97½@98½c; No 3, 95½@96½c; No 4, 92½@93½c; No 5, 89½@90½c; No 6, 86½@88½c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm—creamery, higher than extras, 51@51½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 50½c; creamery firsts, 88@91 score, 42@49½c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 34½@35c; do, No 2, 33½c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 50@57c; do, firsts, 42@49c; do, seconds and poorer, 28@40c; in storage, extra fancy, 35½@37c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 66@68c; nearby and average extras, 50@65c; nearby pullets, 40@45c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 67@68c.

Cheese—Steady; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 28@29c; do, average run, 27½c.

Live Poultry—Firm; chickens, by freight, 21@24c; by express, 21@30c; broilers, by express, 27@37c; fowls, by freight, 22@27c; by express, 16@28c; turkeys, by freight, 45c; by express, 45@50c.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; chickens, fresh, 22@40c; fowls, fresh, 18@32c; do, frozen, 17@31c; old roosters, 15@22c; turkeys, fresh, young westerns, 40@51c; do, southwestern, 40@49c; do, northwestern, 35@52c; do, southern, 40@66c; do, frozen, 35@44c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@15.75; state bulls, $4@7.75; cows, $3@7.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $8@17; lightweight culls, $9@10; grassers and fed calves, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@7; culls, $2.25@3.50; lambs, state, medium to prime, $11@13.60; choice to prime southerns, $13@14; culls, $8@9.50.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $9.50@10; pigs, $9.50@10.25; heavy hogs, $10.25@10.50; roughs, $7.50@8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all for December shipment: City bran, $38; middlings, $39, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $49.50, nominal; western feed, bran, $37, in 100-lb sacks; standard middlings, $38; flour middlings, $44; red dog, $48.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $41, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $50.40 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed; No 1, $22@23; No 2, $19@21; No 3 and poorer, $16@19. Straw, large bales, rye, $22@24.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.50⅝; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.44⅛; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.40⅝; No 2 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.58¼; No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, $1.34⅝. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.05⅛; No 3 yellow, $1.04⅝. OATS, No 2 white, 61½c; No 3 white, 59@59½c; No 4 white, 58@58½c; ordinary white, clipped, 61@61½c; fancy white, clipped, 65@66½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.14⅜. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, 94⅜c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Top, $9.25; numerous sales 250@300-lb averages at that price; bulk good to choice 230@300 lbs, $8.90@9.25; 190@220 lbs, $8.60@9; 150@190 lbs, $8@9.25; bulk packing sows, $7.75@8; few best lightweights, $8.10@8.15; most pigs, $7.25@7.75; selected lots, $8.

Cattle—Choice fed steers and yearlings, 25c higher; $18.50 being paid for yearlings and mediumweights; lower grade fed steers mostly 50c lower; common and medium cows and common to good light heifers 25c lower; cutter cows 15@25c off; bulls, 10@15c higher; vealers, 50c lower; choice heavies very scarce; bulk, $12.50@16; heavy grass cows up to $10; both light and heavy grass heifers up to $11; choice light fed heifers absent; cutter cows, $5@5.10 at close; heavy sausage bulls up to $7.75.

Sheep—Week's top fat natives and fed westerns, $14.10; fat range lambs, $14; fed clipped lambs, $12.50; slaughter yearling wethers, $11.50; fat ewes, $7; feeding lambs, $14. Bulk prices: Fat wooled lambs, $13.25@14; clipped lambs, $11.50@12.50; wooled culls, $10.25@11; slaughter yearlings, $10@11.50; fat ewes, $6.25@6.75; feeding lambs, $13@13.75.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, November 19, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $16.40; domestic, $18.30 asked; December, domestic, $18.40 asked; December, imported, $16.90; February, domestic, $18.40; March, domestic, $18.40 asked. Alsike, cash, $16.70; December, $16.80; January, $17; February, $17.20. Timothyseed, cash, $2.15; December, $2.20; March, $2.30.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, November 21, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$38.00
Spring bran	37.00@37.50
Soft winter wheat bran	38.50@38.70
Hard winter wheat bran	37.50@37.70
Standard middlings	38.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	39.20@44.50
Flour middlings	42.00@45.50
Red dog flour	45.00@46.50
White hominy	42.00@43.20
Yellow hominy	38.45@42.20
Gluten feed	41.30
36 per cent cottonseed meal	46.00@46.75
41 per cent cottonseed meal	49.25@49.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal	51.50@51.75
34 per cent linseed meal	51.30

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .50½	$ .49½	$ .49¼	$ .51½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.53½	.52½	.50	.62
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia)	2.37½	2.52½	2.52½	3.25
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	13.87½	13.37½	12.75	9.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	16.50	16.50	16.50	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.37	1.38½	1.35½	1.42½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.59¾	.59¾	.59¼	.55¾

Prices Are Generally Unsettled

Review of the Week Ending November 19

POTATOES—The potato markets were dull and weaker with liberal supplies and a limited demand. Prices in general declined from 5c to 10c per hundred pounds during the week. Shipping point markets were dull and several days there were too few sales to establish quotations. Buyers were purchasing for immediate needs only and lacked confidence in the situation.

BUTTER—The butter markets improved during the week and the market was generally firm. Supplies of fancy grades were comparatively light and prices advanced one-half cent. Many buyers were preparing to meet the holiday demand and this stimulated trading. Storage holdings are considerably heavier than at this time last year and the future trend of the market is uncertain.

EGGS—The New York egg market was generally steady during the week. Fancy brown eggs were rather scarce and prices were higher for the best grades. Fancy white eggs from the Pacific Coast were in rather liberal supply and somewhat lower in price. The decline of these western white eggs affected the market for nearby stock and some dealers were asking lower prices.

POULTRY—The warm weather during the early part of the week was unfavorable and the live poultry market was irregular and weak. At the close the colder weather influenced the market and conditions improved. Fowls met a fair demand while chickens sold readily with the medium and small sizes wanted. Pullets were firm and broilers were scarce and in demand. Receipts of dressed poultry were heavy and at the close of the week the market was in good condition, although the receipts were irregular in quality.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was unsettled and showed a weaker tendency. Beef steers, however, were stronger and prices advanced. Vealers were lower in price while heavy calves were about steady. Stockers and feeders were weak and lower. Fat lambs were slightly stronger but feeding lambs were weak.

HAY—The hay markets were slightly weaker with liberal receipts. Cooler weather stimulated the demand but the offerings were more than ample for trade needs. Timothy was dull in the eastern markets and top prices were somewhat lower than last week. The average prices of the best grades of timothy are from $4 to $5 per ton below those prevailing last year at the same time.

GRAIN—Wheat prices held steady during the week. Foreign markets were stronger and there was a fair demand for milling wheat. Corn futures advanced sharply and cash prices were higher at some markets. Receipts were moderate and the demand was more active. Oats were firm with a good demand while rye prices advanced sharply.

APPLES—During the past week receipts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey apples were moderate in New York and Philadelphia. Trading was generally fair and prices held steady. Considerable quantities of drop apples were offered in Philadelphia. The best Romes and Staymans sold mostly at $2 to $2.25 per bushel while fancy Delicious brought $2.50 to $2.75. Fancy Pennsylvania Smokehouse topped the market bringing as high as $3.00 per bushel.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

AROUND Thanksgiving and Christmas more farmers ship poultry to market than at any other season of the year. Many of these farmers do not ship at any other time and are entirely unfamiliar with market practices. There are commission merchants that make it a practice to send out letters to growers promising high prices for turkeys and other poultry, and in a great many cases their prices are higher than market conditions warrant. They state that "we have exceptional outlets that pay a premium for fancy stock." Often they ask for a trial shipment and when it arrives they will return around five cents a pound over the regular market price. The grower is pleased and sends a larger shipment but something is usually wrong with it and the check is usually unsatisfactory. Short weight, poor condition or a portion of the shipment lost are a few of the alibis for the poor returns.

I know one "shady" poultry dealer that promises top quotations. He writes in this way, "We have investigated conditions carefully and find that most states have fewer turkeys than last year. Storage holdings are lighter and the market should be very good. Of course, the market will be affected by weather conditions, receipts and quality but we believe that the following prices will prevail. If the market should be higher than the following prices your interests will be taken care of."

This was followed with a list of high prices. The fact that this dealer used the expression "we believe" made the prices merely a matter of opinion and not a basis for settlement. There are many variations of this letter but there is usually a catch in it.

I do not want to give the impression that all poultry dealers are crooked or that any letter soliciting trade is an indication that the man that sent it is a gyp. Reliable houses must solicit trade but they do not promise the impossible and their letters are more conservative. The postal authorities have put many of these gyp dealers out of business for fraudulent use of the mails but it is easy to see that it is hard to get evidence that will convict them. While their letters are misleading as the one that I have quoted, still they are truthful.

Packing Method May Cause Loss

The fact that so many of the growers that ship at this season of the year are not familiar with shipping practices results in considerable loss. Sometimes poultry is placed in makeshift crates that break and injure the birds. The method of dressing poultry makes a difference in the sales price. Often poultry has been packed in barrels before the animal heat has been completely driven out and the birds heat in transit and are unfit for consumption when they arrive on the market. For this reason there is dissatisfaction since the grower receives poor returns and does not realize that the dealer has a legitimate claim.

It is not always the dealer in a distant market that takes the growers' profits. The country buyer that does not pay cash thrives in some sections and he is hard to catch for he keeps on the move. The farmer should investigate before he ships to a dealer to make sure of his reliability. The honest firm does not make extravagant claims and it has usually been established at one location for a number of years. Your bank should be able to give you the financial rating of practically any firm. If you follow the market reports as published in the farm and daily papers you can get a fair idea of what your poultry should bring. A neighbor can often recommend a reliable dealer. Your county agent and the State Department of Agriculture can also furnish the names of responsible commission men. It is well worth the effort to locate a good dealer for it is disappointing to be cheated out of your profits.

Working for Intelligent Feeding

(Continued from page 3)

Spent bone black of high grade may be accepted at the discretion of the approving committee.

12. The College Feed Conference Board recommends that the mineral content of the 32 per cent feed be 1 per cent steam bone meal and 2 per cent ground limestone. The tags on 32 per cent feeds shall carry the recommendation that cattle be supplied with salt.

Composed of Five Groups

The board is divided into five groups, which represent geographical districts with the same feeding problems. Each group has a chairman and these chairmen form the executive committee of the board. The membership by districts of the eastern states is as follows:

District I.—New Hampshire, J. M. Fuller, Durham; Vermont, E. H. Loveland, College of Agriculture, Burlington; Massachusetts, C. J. Fawcett, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; Connecticut, A. R. Merrill, Storrs, chairman; Rhode Island, J. E. Ladd, R. I. College of Agriculture, Kingston.

District II.—New York, E. S. Savage, Ithaca, chairman; Pennsylvania, A. A. Borland, State College; New Jersey, J. W. Bartlett, New Brunswick.

District III.—Delaware, T. A. Baker, Newark; Maryland, Devoe Meade, College Park; Virginia, C. W. Holdaway, Blackburg, chairman; West Virginia, H. O. Henderson, Morgantown; North Carolina, R. H. Ruffner, State College Station, Raleigh.

A manufacturer who desires to have a formula approved sends that formula either to the chairman of a district or to the chairman of the executive committee, A. R. Merrill, of Connecticut. If the feed mixed according to that formula is to be sold only in one district then the formula is considered only by the men in that district. If the feed is to be sold nationally then the formula is passed upon by the executive committee.

In either case the comittee concerned studies the formula and approves it or sends it back to the manufacturer with suggested changes. Finally when it is approved the manufacturer is allowed to say that the formula of that particular brand of feed has the approval of the College Feed Conference Board.

Must Sign Agreement

When using the approved formulas of the College Feed Conference Board the manufacturer is required to sign and abide by the terms of this agreement:

We, the .... Company in availing ourselves of the service of the College Feed Conference Board agree to abide by the following general rules, and to file a written agreement to that effect with each of the colleges in the member states of the College Feed Conference Board in which we offer our feeds for sale.

1 That where the name of the College Feed Conference Board is used in print, as for example on the feed tag, in circulars, or in advertising of any kind whatsoever, the following statement shall appear:

"Approved by the College Feed Conference Board for the following districts and member states: District 1, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island; District 2, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey; District 3, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina; District 4, Ohio, Wisconsin; District 5, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma. The College Feed Conference Board approves formulas for feed manufacturers, but accepts no responsibility in supervising the mixing or sale of such feeds, nor does it guarantee the composition of feeds so manufactured."

Does Not Claim Superiority

2. It is understood that in recommending formulas for home mixing or for feed manufacturers, that no claim is made that such formulas are superior to those of other high grade home mixed or ready mixed feeds. The College Feed Conference Board intends each such mixture to be fed with special classes of groups of roughages, and in every case recommends that the farmer base his selection of a ration on the nature and variety of the ingredients, the content and cost of feed nutrients, and the results obtained.

3. That no attempt will be made on the part of cooperating manufacturers to advertise or claim a personal endorsement by any member college or individual connected with the College Feed Conference Board.

CHRISTMAS IS NEAR! Our new Catalog has saddles, chaps, boots, ropes, spurs and 100 things for boys, girls and grown-ups. It is sent free. Chas. P. Shipley Saddlery and Merc Co., 1706 Genesee, Kansas City, Mo.

Kerosene Light 10 DAYS TRIAL FREE
BEATS GAS OR ELECTRICITY

TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

Agents Wanted

Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 50 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal oil.) No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

Ten Nights Free Trial

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. $1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 330 Aladdin Bldg., Philadelphia
LARGEST KEROSENE (coal oil) MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD

Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

101,238 Dairymen

and Poultrymen Have Helped us to Make BB (Bull Brand) Feeds Fit Their Needs Better

BB (Bull Brand) Feeds were developed from formulas which have been *properly balanced* and compounded by recognized Feed Authorities. These formulas conformed to the standards established by Agricultural Colleges and Departments of Agriculture. They were tested, checked, and rechecked in actual feeding trials at the Maritime Research Farms and many other thoroughbred farms.

All test records demonstrated that Bull Brand Feeds gave production and health results which would satisfy the most exacting practical feeder. We could have said to ourselves, "BB (Bull Brand) Feeds fit the Feeder's Needs as Well as Their Needs Can be Met" . . . and stopped there.

Made To Meet The Needs of Thousands

But we wanted to make BB (Bull Brand) Feeds better fit the Feeders' needs in every way. So we sent missionaries out to study Feeders' needs. Our missionaries have interviewed 101,238 Dairymen and Poultrymen during the past 7 years. We analyzed the suggestions they received from Feeders. Those that seemed practical were perfected . . . tested . . . and if found good . . . were adopted. This accounts for our making BB(Bull Brand) Feeds of different protein contents to meet various local situations.

That is one of the reasons why tens of thousands of Dairymen and Poultrymen . . . in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic States . . . are getting maximum results from their cows and poultry with BB (Bull Brand) Feeds . . . and why hundreds of practical feeders are being won to BB (Bull Brand) Feeds each day.

Try BB Feeds Under Our New Money-Back Guarantee

Try BB (Bull Brand) Sweetened or Dry Dairy Ration and BB(Bull Brand) Poultry Feeds under our money-back guarantee. Get 300 pounds of our dairy ration or a 30-day supply of our poultry feeds from your local BB (Bull Brand) Dealer. Feed it according to the directions that are in each sack. Check the production. Compare the results. Then if BB (Bull Brand) Feeds have not produced greater results per dollar of feed cost . . . bring the empty sacks and the unused feed back to our dealer and he will refund every cent of the money that you paid to him.

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC., BUFFALO, NEW YORK
Makers of Properly Balanced & "Always-Uniform" Dairy, Poultry & Stock Feeds

SWEETENED
100 LBS. NET
BULL BRAND
B B
DAIRY RATION
SWEETENED
MARITIME MILLING CO. INC.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
BULL BRAND
SCRATCH FEED

Experienced Poultry men are the most enthusiastic users

and boosters of BB (Bull Brand) Scratch and Laying Mash.

BULL BB BRAND

M-111

$20 For Your OLD Separator

Write today for full details of our startling offer. No matter what make of separator you now own, we'll give you $20 allowance in exchange for

The New Sharples

The greatest Sharples separator in 46 years of business! Wonderful improvements make this new Tubular model easily the most serviceable of all cream separators. Hip high supply can. Self-balancing, suspended Tubular bowl—*No Discs!* Easy to clean; so easy to turn. Highest skimming efficiency—larger cream checks.

30 Days Trial

Now direct from factory on 30 days' trial—your word decides. AND at new lowest prices.

Free Catalog *WRITE NOW!*

Stop losing cream with a worn out separator. Wonderful opportunity now to get the best of all separators on a liberal trade-in offer direct from factory. Find out about the amazing new Sharples. Catalog and full details sent free and without obligation. Write now. Sharples Separator Co., 6558 Sharples Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

REDUCE PUFFED ANKLES

Absorbine reduces strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, poll evil, fistula, boils, swellings. Stops lameness and allays pain. Heals sores, cuts, bruises, boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair. Horse can be worked while treated. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 5-S free.

Grateful user writes: "Have tried everything. After 3 applications of Absorbine, found swelling gone. Thank you for the wonderful results obtained. I will recommend Absorbine to my neighbors".

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

HOLSTEINS *Everywhere!*

Holsteins predominate in thirty states and comprise nearly 50 per cent of all dairy cattle in the U. S. Wide distribution makes selection easy; wide demand assures a ready market. *Write for literature*

The Extension Service

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Association of America

230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

The One-Profit WITTE Log and Tree Saw

LOW PRICE EASY TERMS

COMPLETE OUTFITS—everything you need for working in the box. Saws 15 to 40 cords a day! Changes to tree saw in 3 minutes.

FREE Ready good name for NEW CATALOGUE, new Lower Prices and offers, 3 Hours Shipping Service.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

6648 Witte Building KANSAS CITY, MO.

6648 Empire Building PITTSBURGH, PA.

As Low As $10

Buy your saws direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed—backed by $10,000 bond.

HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD **SAW**

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saved on all concrete jobs. Write today for FREE CATALOG showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments etc. Full of suprising bargains.

Guaranteed

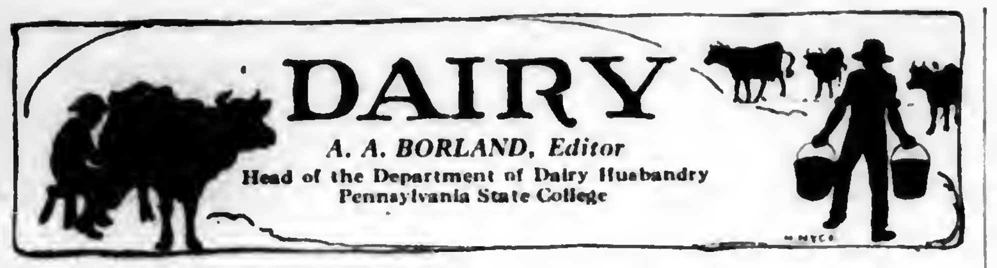
HERTZLER & ZOOK CO. Box 26 Belleville, Pa.

OTTAWA LOG SAW ONLY $39

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE

Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 40 cords a day.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND, Editor

Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry

Pennsylvania State College

Centre County C. T. A. Reports

THE Centre County C. T. A. finished its fourth year August 1, 1927, with 18 whole-year members, in addition to four members who were in the association only part of the year. There were 285 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The result for the association for the four years is as follows:

Year	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
1924	6257	243.7
1925	7280	265.3
1926	7903	289.0
1927	8050	293.7

Total average number of cows in the association	202.67
Avge. per cow: Lbs. of milk	8050
Pounds butterfat	293.7
Percentage of butterfat	3.6
Value of product	209.76
Cost of pasture	11.42
Cost of roughage	21.88
Cost of grain	42.71
Total cost of feed	76.01
Value of product above feed cost	133.75
Returns for $1.00 expended for feed	2.76
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	.94
Feed cost per lb. butterfat	.26

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat: Group 1, above 500 lbs. butterfat, 1 cow; group 2, between 400 and 500 lbs., 20; group 3, between 300 and 400 lbs., 57. Total number of cows producing over 300 lbs. of butterfat, 78.

R. C. Blaney, county agent; Harold Brungart, tester in charge; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Eight herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge. no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
Ward C. Krape, Bellefonte	11.00	R. H.	11,838	410.3
A. C. Hartle & Bro., Bellefonte	9.42	R. H.	11,439	384.6
N. I. Wilson, Warriors Mark	10.00	R. & G. S.	7934	344.4
Allen Burrell, Millheim	8.17	R. H.	10,235	339.6
Peck Bros., Nittany	8.92	R. H.	9736	332.4
Peters Bros., Port Matilda	7.50	R. & S. H.	8790	328.1
Boone Bros., Bellefonte	14.25	R. & S. H.	9176	314.9
J. Victor Brungart, Smullton	9.92	R. & G. J.	6362	309.7

From the Week's News

ONE-HUNDRED and seventeen representative commercial and agricultural college radio stations are now broadcasting radio programs prepared by the Radio Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

• • •

NEW JERSEY has 2650 acres of vegetable farm land which is being irrigated.

• • •

TO DATE a total of 1,798,080 imported parasites of the corn borer representing twelve different species have been liberated in the United States.

• • •

THE INTERNATIONAL Livestock Exposition, which opens at Chicago, November 26, will this year be made available to the country's radio audience through a linking up of leading broadcasting stations in the Mississippi Valley and eastward.

• • •

CENTRE, Washington and Susquehanna junior farmers are feeding 69 lambs to show at the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg in January.

• • •

PENN STATE will be represented at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago by 56 head of prize stock. Nine head of fat cattle, 25 head of swine and 22 head of sheep will be exhibited by the college.

• • •

APPROXIMATELY three hundred thousand black walnut trees are cut each year. Walnut trees for decades have been planted faster than they have been cut. It is estimated that over a million walnut trees are planted each year, some by man, but the majority through natural causes—principally the activities of squirrels in burying nuts.

• • •

SEVERAL HUNDRED more animals will be on display at the International Livestock Show at Chicago this year than ever before, the largest increases being in the swine and draft horse departments and in the junior feeding contest.

• • •

PENNSYLVANIA and at least 25 other states are engaged at the present time in accredited hatchery work which is an effort to produce more uniform and vigorous baby chicks.

• • •

CATTLE IN Pennsylvania which have been tested for tuberculosis up to November 1 number 714,331, 56 per cent of all in the state.

Record Herd Names

FOUR Pennsylvania breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle have recently reserved prefix names for their exclusive use and have registered these names with The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

John S. W. Wehr, of Mifflinburg, will use "Rosechen" as the trade name for his herd. "Lochabar" is the name selected by Watson L. Barclay, of Williamsport; "Grassy Lane" by Henry Rockey, of Bellefonte; "Indian Creek," Solon E. Adam, of Macungie.

The purpose of prefix names used by breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle is to facilitate the naming and to identify the various herds. Nearly 7000 breeders in the United States now use these registered names regularly.

Do You Know—

THAT a dog is personal property under the Dog Law and its value can be recovered if illegally killed?

THAT without the Dog Law, there would be no check upon the careless and irresponsible dog owner, nor would he be liable for any damage caused by his dog?

THAT thousands of sheep and thousands of fowls are killed and injured annually in Pennsylvania by the uncontrolled dog?

THAT the present Dog Law provides the only means through which a person can be reimbursed for damages caused by dogs?

THAT thousands of dollars are paid annually to owners of livestock and poultry in connection with damages caused by dogs?

THAT without the Dog Law the number of stray, unowned, uncontrolled dogs would rapidly increase, with a subsequent increase in the loss to private property; a decrease in the wild life of the state and the danger of an increase in the spread of rabies?

Money In Accurately Sawed Lumber—

New line designed for Tractor or Light Steam Power. For sawing lumber, ties, etc. Very rapid and accurate. Larger Mills for heavy logs. Head Block or Log Beam Carriage. Write today for Bulletin 626 describing these remarkable and money making sawmills. We also build Engines from 10 up to 80 H. P. and six types of Boilers—a type for every purpose.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited

Box 646, YORK, PA.

UNADILLA SILOS are Strong

. . . . they are made of sound, close-jointed, tight-jointed and seasoned wood. They are anchored firmly to the ground. They are so constructed that they weather-high-winds.

Send for catalog Today and see how easy it is to get a real cash discount. Time payments taken if desired.

Tubs, Tanks, Vats

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY

Box P Unadilla, N.Y.

NATIONAL (TRADE MARK) CARBIDE

Farm Lighting

HELPS YOU IN YOUR DAILY TASKS

INSIST ON

THE RED DRUM

the Carbide that Saves You Money

ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO

NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORPORATION

DEPT 1B, 342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?

For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this $13.50 burner complete — including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only $6.00.

Fits Any Stove or Range

Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit

vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY

1134 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois

Save 1/3 to 1/2

New FREE book quotes Reduced Factory Prices, 5-Year Guarantee Bond on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, 200 styles and sizes. Beautiful porcelain enamel ranges and combination gas and coal ranges. Mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves. Cash or easy terms. 24-hr. shipments. 30-day free trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business. 600,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

Kalamazoo Stove Co. Manufacturers 141 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ranges $49.95 up

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

GET A Leola Self-Feeder on Trial

WE WILL ship you a feeder at no cost to you, freight prepaid. Give it a thirty-day trial and if not entirely satisfied, we will pay the return freight. We do not ask you to pay one cent until you have tried a "LEOLA" Hog Feeder.

"Healthy, Heavy Hogs"

WHAT STATE COLLEGE FOUND

Two lots of fifteen hogs each were fed for ninety days on a ration of cornmeal, buckwheat, middlings and tankage, self-fed to one group and hand-fed to the other. Here was the result:

	Self-Fed	Hand Fed
Gain per day	1.2 lbs	.88 lbs
Cost per cwt. gain	$5.24	$7.17
Profit above feed cost	$7.41	$3.18

This test shows what a Self-Feeder will do for you.

H. M. STAUFFER & SON,

Box A-6, LEOLA, PENNSYLVANIA

AGENTS WANTED—write for our attractive offer.

DAIRY

HOLSTEINS Two registered Holstein bulls ready for service. One's dam has a 30 lb. record; other's dam a big cow-testing record. Must be seen to be appreciated. Prices on application. Herd passed recent Tuberculin test. L.K. Rothenberger, Worcester, Pa.

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

18 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

BULLS Registered Ayrshire Bulls and Bull Calves for sale. W. I. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

Guernsey Registered Bull—Two years old, for sale. Price Reasonable. E. A. VanAtta. Red Rock Farm, Troy, Pa.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—We have a splendid lot of fall pigs, either sex, sired by Elimination Rival, that are good and stretchy. Price reasonable. Also several high class gilts, all priced to sell. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARM, Dagsboro, Del.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

Chester Whites Big Type Chester Whites: From my prize winning herd. Service Boars and open Gilts. Also pigs at 10 weeks of age for sale. H. H. WERKING, Woodsboro, Md.

DUROCS Big Type Registered Durocs. Priced right. Shipped on approval. Visit us or write your wants. G. C. Saafley, Hummelstown, Pa.

165 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. I. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

BERKSHIRES Two excellent Boars, 7 months old. W. F. McSparran, Furniss, Pa.

PIGS Big Type Poland China Pigs—Either sex, prices reasonable. OAK SPRING FARM, CRYSTAL SPRING, PA.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS—Few choice bred gilts and boars, also pigs. Registered free. F. W. FOGELSANGER, Chambersburg, Pa.

DOGS

COONHOUNDS, Combination Hunters, Foxhounds, Champion Rabbit Hounds. Catalogue, photos free, trial. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Illinois.

Hunting Hounds HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Catalog. Kaskaskennels, AW-85, Herrick, Ill.

Coon, Skunk, Fox, wolf, rabbit hounds. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. OCO KENNELS, OCONEE, ILL.

COLLIE AND WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES WANTED—Will buy litters. GEORGIE GORDON, Rt. No. 1, Chatham, N. J.

Coonhound My 4 year old coonhound Speedy for sale. If unsatisfactory express on me. JIM WILSON, S-103, Springfield, Tenn.

FOXES

REGISTERED Alaskan blue and silver foxes. We start, advise, help you. Booklet free. Breeder-agents wanted. Six bank references. Cleary Bros. Fox Farms, Seattle, Wash.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley

Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COWS NOT DOING WELL.—I have two cows, both good Jerseys, and one of them is due to freshen the last of February. This cow is falling off in milk in the right front teat, in fact it is nearly dry. What is the cause? The other cow, due to freshen in May, seems to be stiffened up in the back and has scabs on rump. Both cows have been T. B. tested. They are on pasture and are fed a 24 per cent dairy feed morning and evening. What would you advise?—E. S. Murrysville, Pa. It is possible that the quarter has been injured and interferes with normal secretion. Try bathing with warm water and massaging the part twice daily. Apply zinc oxide ointment to the sores on the second cow. Allow all of your stock free access to a mixture of four parts steamed bone meal and one part salt.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

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Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions, 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 25 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 960 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

"HEADQUARTERS"—Red Cubans, Blue Boones, Devils. Pure bred pit game fowls. Cocks, stags, hens, pullets, eggs in season. Write for prices. R. H. White, 6320 Enright Ave., University City, Mo.

100 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets—Hollywood strain, some laying, $1.00 each. 4 mo. old pullets, $1.25 each. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

ROUEN DUCKS for sale. Price right. Samuel A. Bittle, R. D. 1, Littlestown, Pa.

TURKEYS

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Toms, $10-$12. Hens, $7-$8. Yearling Toms, $15. Also White Chinese Geese. C. C. Coleman, Rushville, Susquehanna County, Pa.

TURKEYS—Early Hatched Purebred Bourbon R. Turkeys. Large Toulouse Geese. Reasonable prices if ordered soon. Mrs. Elva Corman, R.1, Beech Creek, Pa.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Slate and Narragansett. Your wants—please. Edwin A. Souder, Sellersville, Pa.

INCUBATORS

FOR SALE—5400-egg Candee, excellent condition, good as new, $250.00. 3,000-egg Candee, guaranteed good condition, $100.00. Lancaster County Hatchery, Box 563, Lancaster, Pa.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1, 10, $1.75. Cigars 50 for $1.85; pay when received, money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1. Cigars, twists. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-3, Paducah, Ky.

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

HONEY

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer, 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, $1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEND NAME, address on postcard. Free introductory copy, Salesology Magazine; contains 1000 money making opportunities offered by big reliable firms; no obligation. Salesology Magazine, Desk B-282, 500 No. Dearborn, Chicago.

MILK BOTTLE CAPS—5000 caps, two colors, heavily paraffined, specially printed, your name, grade milk, address. Delivered $2.65. American Milk Cap Co., 3595 Pacific, Detroit, Mich.

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

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VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

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ORCHARD FARM—$3200 income, 10 cows, harvested crops, corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, beans, firewood, etc.; 4 horses, hens, lot new machinery, harness, vehicles, tools; 117 acres with 1250 fruit trees; 105 acres tillable, stream, faces state road So. Penn., handy city markets; good 8-room house, fine big basement barn, other bldgs. Splendid producer and bargain at $6750 complete; part cash. Picture and details pg. 14 illus. fall bargain catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

205 ACRES—55 wheat, good crops, timber, pasture, spring water. Barn, house, outbuildings. State road, 4 miles southwest Honey Brook. Land good, never rented. In poor health. S. E. Schrack, Honey Brook, Pa.

GROW with Southern Georgia. Good lands. Low prices still available. Write Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

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WANTED—Ginseng—Raw Furs—Especially skunk, muskrats, $1.75; weasels, $1.50. Free bait, guide, etc. to shippers. Sterne Fur Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

RAW FURS WANTED—Any kind. Best average price in state. Try a shipment. Get acquainted. Trappers write. R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.

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ACTIVE MAN to book orders, hire sub-agents, and superintend this territory for long established firm. No investment or sales experience necessary. Money making opportunity for right party. Pay weekly. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.

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AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Farmers, with equipment, to farm on share basis in Somerset and Cambria Counties. Write Box 476, Windber, Pa.

EARN $5 day gathering evergreens, roots, herbs. Booklet free. Botanical 8, New Haven, Conn.

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MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

GOATS

GOATS—Wonderful winter milkers soon fresh. Saanans, Spanish, Alpines, Toggenburgs. Fine bucks, valuable does. Reasonably priced. Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

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HOW TO GET ONE FREE

Call on a few of your neighbors and secure two yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at 50 cents each. Send us the names and addresses together with $1.00, the amount collected, and we will send you one of these knives by prepaid parcel post.

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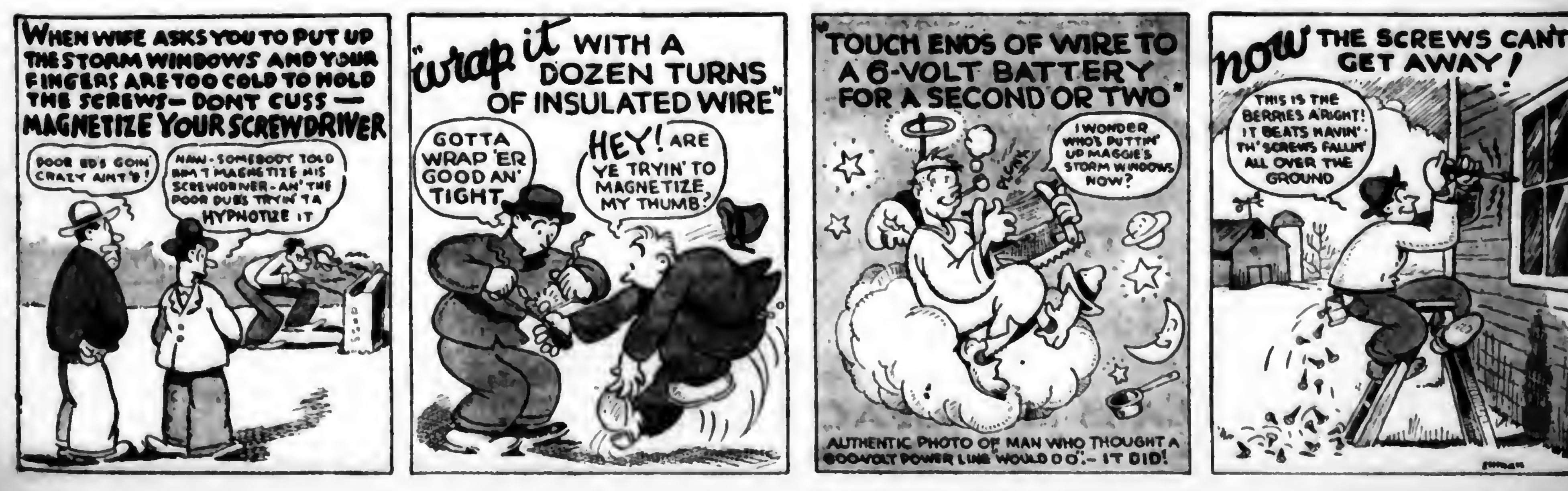
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


WHEN WIFE ASKS YOU TO PUT UP THE STORM WINDOWS AND YOUR FINGERS ARE TOO COLD TO HOLD THE SCREWS—DONT CUSS—MAGNETIZE YOUR SCREWDRIVER
POOR ED'S GOIN' CRAZY AIN'T 'E?
NAW—SOMEBODY TOLD 'IM T' MAGNETIZE HIS SCREWDRIVER—AN' THE POOR DUB'S TRYIN' TA HYPNOTIZE IT
"WRAP IT WITH A DOZEN TURNS OF INSULATED WIRE"
GOTTA WRAP 'ER GOOD AN' TIGHT
HEY! ARE YE TRYIN' TO MAGNETIZE MY THUMB?
"TOUCH ENDS OF WIRE TO A 6-VOLT BATTERY FOR A SECOND OR TWO"
I WONDER WHO'S PUTTIN' UP MAGGIE'S STORM WINDOWS NOW?
AUTHENTIC PHOTO OF MAN WHO THOUGHT A 600-VOLT POWER LINE WOULD DO.—IT DID!
NOW THE SCREWS CAN'T GET AWAY!
THIS IS THE BERRIES A'RIGHT! IT BEATS HAVIN' TH' SCREWS FALLIN' ALL OVER THE GROUND

The Sun's Vital, Health-Producing Ultra-Violet Rays Pass Through

FLEX-O-GLASS

PAT. PEND.-T. M. REG.

Weatherproof

[⅛ Cost of Glass AND BETTER]

The Greatest Scientific Discovery Ever Offered Poultrymen and Farmers

When Flex-O-Glass was first introduced, leading authorities on poultry husbandry and plant culture wondered whether or not the strong claims made for this amazing material were true. They tested Flex-O-Glass thoroughly—they found it fully as wonderful as claimed, and they recommended it to you. Read what their scientific tests revealed.

The large chick was raised under FLEX-O-GLASS. The small chick was raised under glass. Both chicks from the same hatch and were fed the same.

FLEX-O-GLASS Is Recommended by World's Greatest Authorities

The American Medical Ass'n Found Flex-O-Glass Wonderful

The American Medical Association tested Flex-O-Glass for 65 days, found it was not affected by months of exposure to wind, snow, sleet and all kinds of weather, and advised 2,500 doctors to recommend it for sun room and poultry houses. They put 11 chicks under glass and 16 under Flex-O-Glass. After six weeks half those under glass died. All but three under Flex-O-Glass were alive and each weighed one-third more than those under glass. This means you can raise twice as many chicks with a third more weight per chick at no more cost. You are safe in accepting the recommendation of the American Medical Association. Order genuine Flex-O-Glass for your whole farm. Now.

The British Illuminating Society Test Was Amazing

The British Illuminating Society divided a flock of hens for 10 weeks and fed both groups the same. The group that received Ultra-Violet rays laid 497 eggs. The other group laid only 124 eggs. This proves the Ultra-Violet rays alone, which Flex-O-Glass admits from the sun, brought 373 eggs. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

Kansas State Experiment Station States:

"Some excellent results have been reported by practical poultrymen who have used glass substitutes, which will allow the passage of the health giving portion of sunshine to a considerably greater extent than glass." So writes THIS great authority in acknowledgment of the merits of Flex-O-Glass.

Famous Chemist Says—

Dr. Morse, for 45 years Consulting Chemist of Connecticut, says: "Congratulations are due you. Your statements I heartily corroborate. FLEX-O-GLASS makes hens lay, because the Ultra-Violet rays which penetrate it make hens healthful, chemically active, and increase oxygenating power of the blood."

Wonderful for Children

"Enclosed please find a picture of our children taking a sun bath. Showing one most important way we are using the FLEX-O-GLASS besides using for our little chicks." Mrs. O. T. THOMPSON, Poskin, Wisconsin.

You Can't Go Wrong on Flex-O-Glass

The tremendous success of Flex-O-Glass and the universal endorsement the farm and poultry world has accorded it, has led other manufacturers to claim the same lasting qualities for their products. Hence, to protect you, we want to remind you that Flex-O-Glass is made by an exclusive secret process on which there is a U. S. Patent pending, and that this process results in a glass substitute of a far more durable nature. Flex-O-Glass IS waterproof and unbreakable. It DOES withstand wind, rain, sleet and snow. It STAYS bright, fresh and new looking many seasons. Be sure to use only genuine Flex-O-Glass.

If you are not yet one of our hundreds of thousands of satisfied customers, realize the value of FLEX-O-GLASS now. Order today, before you lose our address. Prepare for zero weather now. Use our guarantee coupon from this page and get your money back if not satisfied in every way.

(Progressive Dealers Wanted)

Build this Egg-Producing Scratch Shed Easily and Cheaply.

Costs Only a square foot 3½c

Make Your Hens Lay to the Limit ---All Winter Long!

Hens lay more in June because they exercise in the warm sunlight full of energizing Ultra-Violet rays. Build a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed quickly and give your hens these same benefits through the cold months. You'll gather eggs all winter while prices are highest. Don't feed hens for nothing. This scratch shed is easily and cheaply made on to your poultry house. No matter how cold outside, in it your hens will stay healthy, scratch and exercise vigorously in the soft sunlight full of egg-producing Ultra-Violet rays that cannot pass through glass. Thousands of enthusiastic users and leading poultrymen have found a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed a wonderful investment. 15 yards covers scratch shed 9x15 feet for 100 hens.

If you don't want to build a scratch shed for your hens, just take the glass out of your poultry house window sash and nail the Flex-O-Glass on. The house will keep warmer because Flex-O-Glass keeps the sun heat in; the Ultra-Violet rays that the Flex-O-Glass admits will keep the hens active, stimulate their egg glands—they'll stay healthy and lay all winter. Actually makes room much lighter than plain glass does. Take advantage of our Special Offer now.

PORCHES and SCREEN DOORS Easily Enclosed with FLEX-O-GLASS

Don't let your porch be a cold, bleak, useless snow trap this winter. Tack a few yards of Flex-O-Glass over the screening or on 1x2 inch wood strips easily. Save fuel, avoid drafts and enjoy a warm, sunlight room flooded with an abundance of Ultra-Violet rays. Use for work, reading, rest or health room. Also makes a healthful children's playhouse, as the Ultra-Violet rays overcome child's aching legs (rickets). Also overcome many other diseases in adults as well as in children. The American Medical Association recommends Flex-O-Glass for health rooms. Take their advice. Make YOUR porch into a health room or children's playhouse Now.

Use on Brooder House

Put chicks in a Flex-O-Glass brooder house. The Ultra-Violet rays will keep them free from rickets. You'll get broilers for the market and laying pullets a third earlier. Use 15 yards of Flex-O-Glass for 300 chicks. Read in left column how American Medical Association proved the Value of Flex-O-Glass to anyone raising chicks.

Makes HOG HOUSES LIGHTER

Hog Houses must be light. Flex-O-Glass windows make interior much lighter than glass because sunshine is diffused and sent to every inside corner. Little pigs grow much faster, ready for market earlier—when given Ultra-Violet rays through Flex-O-Glass.

HOTBEDS

Plants grow faster under Flex-O-Glass and they don't die when transplanted. Flex-O-Glass doesn't chill like glass does and it holds heat longer. Sashes are lighter and easier to handle, too. Use Flex-O-Glass on your hotbed, cold frames and greenhouses.

Just Tack Over Broken Windows

Quicker, cheaper, better than glass for garage, barn, factory and school house windows. Poultry and animals do better behind Flex-O-Glass; men work better in rooms with Flex-O-Glass windows—children do better in school rooms windowed with Flex-O-Glass. Remember! No mill work needed. Just cut with shears and tack on. Stays bright and fresh many seasons.

EASY TO INSTALL

You don't need any special mill work, no elaborate frames, no special tools to make a Flex-O-Glass scratch shed or to replace your glass poultry house windows with this wonderful Ultra-Violet ray admitting material. It's very easy to Flex-O-Glass every window on your farm. Just cut Flex-O-Glass to size and nail on. Wind can't tear it off. Rain, snow and sleet do not affect it.

There Is Only One FLEX-O-GLASS

All glass substitutes are not Flex-O-Glass. The genuine is made on special cloth base having a scientifically calculated mesh that admits the most Ultra-Violet rays from the sunlight and at the same time is doubly strong and durable to resist wind, rain, ice and snow for many seasons. It keeps heat in and cold out. There is only one Flex-O-Glass and every yard is marked for your protection. Users find Flex-O-Glass stays bright and new much longer. Get the genuine and avoid dissatisfaction. Used all over the world.

Unbreakable

Users All Over the World Prove What Scientists Discovered

Thousands of people have voluntarily taken the trouble to write us telling of the exceptional durability of Flex-O-Glass. They tell of instances where Flex-O-Glass has withstood heavy snows, hard sleet storms and driving rains, and that Flex-O-Glass stood up under abuse that ruined other materials. They also write enthusiastically of the amazing health giving properties of Flex-O-Glass—how this wonder material keeps hens active and shelling out eggs all winter—no matter how cold the weather. Genuine Flex-O-Glass is marked on every yard for your protection. Be sure to get the genuine.

415 per cent increased EGG PRODUCTION

"I bought FLEX-O-GLASS about Oct. 1st 1926, and therefore began a tale. Not until January had I any accurate figures on production, so I waited until the end of the month to write you. My FLEX-O-GLASS is still O.K. and my egg production shows an increase of 415 per cent over last year. (One hen laid 27 eggs in January.)"—A. A. SHISLER, Macon, Ill.

Wouldn't Be Without Flex-O-Glass

"Enclosed find photo of one of my chicken pens using your FLEX-O-GLASS for scratch pen. I like it very much—can't keep hens outside. They prefer to be in even on sunny days. It is so easy to put on, and closes a large space in a short time. Makes a neat job. Wouldn't be without it. Makes my scratch pen so cozy."—CHAS. S. GRAUL, Reading, Penna.

Flex-O-Glass Is Guaranteed Most Durable and Best

Order your supply from us today. Use it 15 days. If then not absolutely satisfied FLEX-O-GLASS is far better and more durable than any other material, or if it doesn't give more warm, healthful light than glass or other materials which claim to do what FLEX-O-GLASS does, just send it back and we will cheerfully refund your money without question. This guarantee is secured by $1,000 deposited in the Pioneer Bank, Chicago.

Prices—All Postage Paid

Per yd. 36 in. wide; 1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. at 40c ($2.00); 10 yds. at 35c ($3.50); 25 yds. at 32c, ($8.00); 100 yds. or more at 30c per yard, $30.00.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

We will send you 15 square yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 36 inches wide, 45 ft. long, postage paid to your door, for $5. This will cover a scratch shed 9 x 15 feet—size for 100 hens—or use for enclosing porches, storm doors, hotbeds, cold frames, brooder, poultry and hog house windows, etc. Order your supply today. You take no risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Valuable poultry information and instructions Free with every order. Tear out coupon and mail with check, money order or currency NOW. Your order will be filled the day received. Send $9.50 for 30 yards if you wish larger trial roll.

QUICK DELIVERY!
Mail this COUPON now!

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 662
1451 N. Cicero Ave, CHICAGO, ILL.

Find enclosed $............ for which send me.........yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using it for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question

Name.......................................

Town.......................................

R. F. D.....................State..........

FLEX-O-GLASS MANUFACTURING CO.
1451 NORTH CICERO AVENUE Dept. 662 CHICAGO, ILL.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

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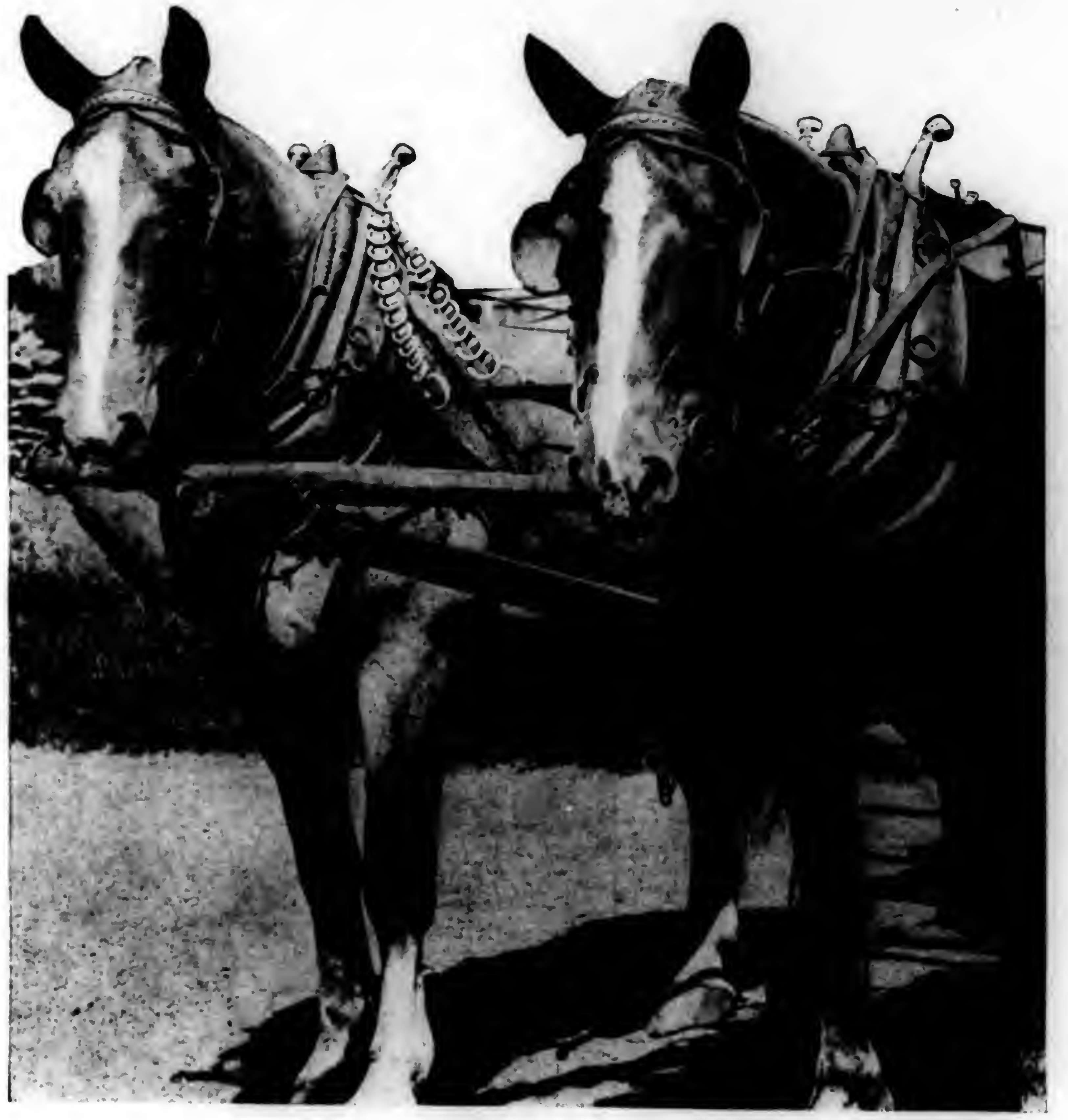

Partners

Mr. Tomhave views western farming conditions on his trip to the Pacific Coast. Page 3.

Your
Farm Service Hardware Store
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.
as advertised in
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
Gifts of Utility Hardware

They are Wonderful
CHRISTMAS
GIFT STORES

You will find an amazing variety of fine Christmas Gifts at one of the "tag" stores near you. They are all useful gifts too, and of fine quality—the kind that you will be proud to give, and just as proud to receive.

You can get beautiful chests of silverware, or just a dozen knives and forks to fill in somebody's set. You will find family gifts there, such as a new kitchen range, parlor furnace or power washing machine. There are big assortments of fine kitchen utensils, electrical goods, carving sets and woodworking and mechanical tools of all kinds.

The youngsters will be delighted with the games, sleds, skates and skiis. There are also the always wanted sporting goods for the older boys and girls, such as good guns, tennis sets, baseball and football outfits, bicycles and such things. You will find radio sets and radio equipment there, too. No matter for whom you want to buy a present, you can find something in one of these "tag" stores that will please the person you give it to at a price you want to pay.

Find a "tag" store and go in and look around—you are always welcome.

Your
Farm Service
HARDWARE
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There is one near you—look for the "tag"

More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey New York Delaware and Maryland.

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Vol. 96—No. 23 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY DECEMBER 3, 1927 Whole No. 1594

The West As Viewed from a Car Window

We Traveled Through Rich Farm Land Into the Scenic Rockies

By W. H. TOMHAVE

FEW people realize the distance that must be traveled in taking a trip by rail or auto from the Corn Belt States to the Pacific Coast and back home. By traveling over the so-called northern route and returning over the southern route the traveler covers nearly 6000 miles or more than six times the distance between Chicago and New York. The time required to travel this distance is considerably greater than six times the time required to travel from Chicago to New York. This is due to the fact that there are more high mountains to cross and also because train schedules are arranged to allow for more loss of time for the trans-continental trains.

Western Agriculture at First Hand

I just returned from one of the western trips covering a period of nearly four weeks. The trip was planned so as to make it possible to attend two of the most important livestock expositions held annually in the United States and also to study first hand livestock and agricultural conditions of the western part of the United States.

By leaving Chicago on one of the morning trains over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which now operates through trains to the Pacific Coast in connection with the Northern Pacific and also the Great Northern, it is possible to get a first hand view of the agriculture through the northern half of Illinois.

Altho the harvester-thresher combine is growing in popularity in the East, there will always be a place for the compact one-man binder outfit

Crop conditions in the Middle West are a decided improvement this year as compared with 1926. Except for the cold, wet spring the entire season has been more favorable even though the early prospects for a corn crop were anything but favorable. The late fall and hot weather during September matured the corn crop which is the backbone of the agriculture in Illinois. Hay was produced in abundance and as a result the farmers have an unusual amount of feed.

The problem of most of the farmers through northern Illinois is where to get the livestock to consume the hay and corn crop. The region near Chicago is devoted very largely to dairying which provides the necessary outlet for the surplus hay and corn produced in that region.

Market Crops Through Livestock

After leaving the dairy belt, hogs, beef cattle and sheep are required to utilize the farm feed crops. At one time there were plenty of beef breeding herds and farm flocks through this section but many of these were sold during the period of livestock and agricultural depression. Hogs are still produced in considerable numbers. Most of these farmers contemplate purchasing feeder cattle and lambs to market their crops.

Most of the land in northern Illinois is slightly rolling but very productive if properly handled. As the traveler passes through the section on the western border of the state the land becomes rougher and there is more waste land than in the central part.

At Savanna, Ill., a distance of about 150 miles from Chicago, we got our first glimpse of the Mississippi River. During normal seasons it flows peacefully within its banks and gives no indication of its power of destruction of land, buildings and personal property (to page 29)

Statistics Have Made Insurance Safe

By STEWART ANDERSON

LIFE insurance is profitable to us. It protects our family, and it strengthens us in our business undertakings. Legal reserve life insurance companies are prompt in their payments, having devised a system by which death claims, and policy loans, and endowment payments are made with extraordinary speed.

In any well-managed life insurance head office, perhaps ninety per cent of the death claims that are received in the morning mail are paid before business closes for the day. There are no costs attached to these payments—no fees of any kind; there is no waiting for action of a committee that meets only once or twice a month—nothing of that kind. More than ninety per cent of the checks go out the same day, and a full one hundred per cent would go out the same day were it not that sometimes there is a mistake or an omission in the papers which must be corrected or supplied before the money can be paid.

All Payments Made Promptly

The same is true of policy loans. And a policyholder usually receives his check for his matured endowment policy on the very day that the money is due.

Legal reserve life insurance companies are and must be sound and safe and there is no guesswork in the premium deposits you are required to make.

Suppose a thousand men came together and formed a little organization, for the purpose of making sure that each one of them should receive a thousand dollars fifty years from today, and their plan was for each of them to deposit one thousand dollars immediately, with a trustee. They would then be sure, of course, that each would receive his thousand dollars fifty years from today.

But it was found that some of them didn't have the thousand dollars, but could pay it in installments. And so the mathematicians figured out how much each man must pay each year in order to pay in his thousand dollars in installments. That, of course, is simple arithmetic.

Then someone suggested that this money would earn interest, and therefore that no one of them need pay in a full thousand dollars. And they agreed that the deposits would earn not less than three per cent. So they said, "Let us assume that the money will earn three per cent, and let the mathematicians figure out how much less each installment must be because of this interest."

So now we find that our thousand men have agreed to pay their thousand dollars each in installments, and that these installments take into account the interest which the fund will each year earn.

But that was not enough, because human experience showed that among the thousand some would probably die this year, some next year, some the year after, and so on. This being the case, and it having been agreed that if any of them would die his widow should receive his thousand dollars, some provision must be made to pay in the difference between what the man who died would have deposited, with his interest, and the full thousand dollars. And here comes in the great fundamental principle of safety in life insurance. Long years ago from statistics of cities and of great life insurance companies, the mathematicians, called "Actuaries," made up Tables of Mortality. These tables showed from actual experience how many men out of say a thousand who today are at age 25 will die next year, and the next, and the next, and so on all the way along.

And now we come back to our thousand men and their thousand-dollar payment. We have figured out their deposits for them, taking account of interest, and we must now take account of the fact that many of them will die within the next fifty years and that somehow there must be a contribution to make up the difference between what a dead man had paid and what his widow would receive.

It Is a Matter of Mathematics

Through these mortality tables the life insurance mathematicians have been able to figure out just how much each man's deposit must be increased to make sure that each living man will at the end of say fifty years receive his thousand dollars, and that the beneficiary of each dead man will receive, as soon as he dies, the thousand dollars. Those who live pay the difference. And it is entirely fair, because no one of them knows whether or not he will die today or tomorrow, his wife receiving the thousand dollars, or whether he will live five years, ten years, or the full fifty years.

From this you see that life insurance is a matter of mathematics applied to (to page 26)

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 96, No. 23 Phila., Pa., December 3, 1927 Whole No. 1594

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

He who makes the world brighter, more joyous, has not lived in vain.

Comments on the Week's News

THE East has its share of stupid, and possibly vicious, officials and politicians, but those in this class are pretty much alike. We have no outstanding freak such as Chicago has. For the possession of a man having the most unique methods in playing the fool we very generously extend the palm to the Windy City.

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So far, Congress has overlooked the regulation of cosmetics. But this will be called to its attention at the next session. It is just being realized that our women are in danger of having their natural complexions ruined by applying injurious substances to their faces in their efforts to improve upon the natural "peach bloom" which Nature supplied. We have long had good and effective laws for the insurance of purity in the things intended for the inside of the body, but so far there has been a criminal neglect of the outside applications.

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What has become of most of the questions farmers used to discuss in Granges, farmers' clubs, institutes, etc.? Have all been satisfactorily solved? Or have they been shelved by the crowding out of the opportunities for discussion? It seems to us that in the passing of the custom of holding rural community meetings, gotten up and conducted by the rural people themselves, a decided loss was sustained,—a loss which cannot be made up by the importation of outside speakers on academic farm topics, good as such meetings are in their place.

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The slight difference of eleven billion dollars in the calculations of the physical value of the railroads of the nation between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroad executives is raising something of a smoke. Since railroad rates are based upon the value of the property,—a fair return upon the value of the property being the acknowledged basis of computation,—the matter of eleven billion dollars is an important item. The attorney for the commission has estimated that if the claims of the railroads are accepted it will give grounds for a potential increase of eighteen per cent in rates.

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Most eastern farmers will be pleased to learn from the Department of Agriculture's report that the feed grain supplies this year will be slightly larger than in 1926. The corn crop of the nation is estimated as being 100,000,000 bushels above that of last year. Barley, grain sorghums and oats are also in greater supply. In addition to this, the hay crop was large, which taken in connection with the decreasing city demand, promises lower prices than last year.

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Those who are fortunate enough to have even a fair crop of apples this year will, no doubt, make out well. Fruit growers in general have been pulling a heavily laden sled on bare ground for several years, and those who make a profit this year are deserving of it. An orchardist told us the other day that his crop of 6000 bushels this year would make him twice as much profit as his 12,000-bushel crop did last year.

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The strike on the part of the hens this fall is causing some poultrymen to wonder whether or not the intensive systems of feeding and management may be too intensive. Moulting and wholesale epidemics are the main causes given for the slump in egg production. Some go so far as to say that over feeding caused by furnishing artificial lights is to blame However, there must be further investigation before radical changes are made in present systems.

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It is announced that President Coolidge is opposed to a revision of the tariff laws in the interest of the farmers. This is a preliminary reply to the report of the Business Men's Agricultural Commission which, among other things, recommends a revision in the interest of agriculture. The President does not believe that there is any chance of helping the farmer by lowering tariff duties.

Would Outlaw War

SENATOR CAPPER will introduce into Congress when it meets in December a joint resolution providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, and calling for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration or conciliation. The indications are that this resolution will be in line with a number of projects intended to make the declaring of war by any nation more difficult and unpopular.

Surely, the people of this nation, and of all nations, will approve of all such efforts. They are tired of being drawn into war thru the blunderings of the few. Of course, there will be opposition to any such move as there always has been. Those whose business is war, and those who profit financially by war, will oppose and try to defeat, as they defeated the purpose of the late Geneva disarmament conference. But if the common people will stand by their convictions in this matter, nations may be brought to a method of settling differences after the manner required by individuals.

The Panic-Stricken Politicians

AS IS usual, and natural, the political leaders of the Republican party are scurrying hither and thither to find a candidate who can surely keep the party in power; the Democrats are likewise busy hunting for a man and a platform which will be more appealing to the people than the Republicans can offer. The whole line of political activities recently borders on the ridiculous. The plays are being made in such an open manner that the common people may readily see the tricks in the dealing. Big business and big politics are the only acknowledged issues at stake. No vital national policies are being considered. Is it possible that we have none, or is it because our would-be statemen do not recognize them? It looks as if our national policies were to be made after the tailor-shop plan,—cut to fit the man selected.

The Howl for Tax Reduction

THE fact that the present federal tax law is producing large amounts, most of it collected upon profits and big incomes, is not sufficient reason for drastic reduction. A great deal of emphasis is placed upon the "large surplus," estimated to be around $300,000,000. But is it a surplus in the true sense? The current expenses are not the only obligations of the government. This nation is in debt to the tune of several billions of dollars, why not collect the money while the collecting is good and reduce the indebtedness as fast as possible? The spokesmen for this class of taxpayers are also demanding a let-up in federal appropriations to states and a return to the principle of states' rights in public improvements. The interests of this nation have grown into a unit. All major interests are national in character, and it would be a decidedly backward step to try to recreate forty-eight little independent countries. Federal appropriations, and large ones, for roads, transportation, conservation, education, etc., are necessary to national welfare.

Editorial Sidelights

AFTER reading Mr. Anderson's article on insurance we thought it might be well to check up on ourselves. Pennsylvania Farmer believes in insurance or it wouldn't publish such articles. But some reader may ask, "Does Pennsylvania Farmer practice what it preaches?"

So we went to the man who handles the paper's business affairs and asked, "How many kinds of insurance does Pennsylvania Farmer carry?" This is what he said:

"Well, there is payroll insurance. If our messenger is held up and robbed on the way from the bank to the office on payday we don't have to stand the loss. Then there is public liability insurance. It protects us against people who might slip on our sidewalk and sue us for damages. Or if our sign should drop on somebody's head the insurance company would take care of any damage suits that might follow.

"You remember when our big electric motor burned out,—the one that runs the press? An insurance company paid the repair bill. We have a policy covering all our electrical equipment.

"Another policy protects all the hundreds of checks we pay out every year. If some crook should raise one of our checks the insurance would cover the loss. Or if a forger should get some of our funds unlawfully the insurance company would repay us.

"Then, of course, there is employe liability insurance, covering everyone who works for Pennsylvania Farmer. When someone is hurt in our plant the insurance takes care of hospital and doctor's bills, lost wages, etc.

"And the company automobile is covered to the limit. It is insured against fire and against theft. If it should accidentally hit someone the insurance company would take care of the damage claims and hospital bills. Or if it should smash some other car, or be smashed, our policy would protect us from financial loss.

"Fire insurance on our property? Certainly. We wouldn't be without it for a day. We may have some other policies but that is all I can think of now."

PROTECT MARKETS

Contest Appointment—Would Make Tax Cut—Introduces Policy for Settling International Disputes.

Washington, D. C

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has let it be known that he will oppose any attempt to solve the farm problem by lowering the tariff duties. He feels that it would be more beneficial to promote a movement designed to adjust production to meet the requirements of the home market, as the main market for American agricultural products is now and will be in future in the United States, and he would preserve the home market for the American farmers by a protective tariff that would equalize the difference in production costs at home and in competing countries.

Prepare to Contest Appointment

The farm bloc of the Senate is preparing to contest the confirmation of Eugene Meyer, who was appointed chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board by President Coolidge several months ago. They say he is unfriendly to agriculture and the farmers do not want him. His administration of the War Finance Corportion is cited as an objection to his holding the office.

Barge Lines Successful

Operation of barge lines on the Mississippi River by the Inland Waterways Corporation has been so successful that the government is being asked by the Missouri River interests to provide funds for the establishment of a demonstration barge line on the Missouri as far up as Kansas City.

Increase Sale of Products

Sales of manufactured and agricultural products have been materially increased through the efforts of the Department of Commerce, according to Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The actual orders obtained and specific losses avoided by the Department of Commerce have amounted to more than $500,000,000 during the last fiscal year.

Approve Tax Cut

A program calling for a tax cut of $235,000,000 in federal taxes has been approved by the House Ways and Means Committee. The reduction of the tax rate on corporation incomes from 13½ to 11½ per cent was decided upon by the committee. The sales tax on automobiles was cut from 3 to 1½ per cent. The movement for the repeal of the federal inheritance tax was turned down

Want Farm Loan Act Amended

An effort will be made in Congress this winter, according to Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, to secure an amendment to the federal farm loan act, providing for extending the long-time amortized loan plan to cooperatives for the purchase or construction of warehouses, milk plants and other buildings necessary for the operation of the cooperatives.

Capper Announces Resolution

Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, announces that he will introduce a joint resolution in the Senate providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy and calling for settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

Admit More Aliens

During the past fiscal year there were 284,493 aliens admitted into this country in excess of departures, as compared with 268,351 for the preceding year. Practically one-half of the immigrants admitted during the past year came from countries in the Western Hemisphere, the quota restrictions not applying to these countries. Canada and Mexico furnished the greatest number of immigrants, 81,506 coming from Canada and 67,721 from Mexico. Europe sent 168,368, the largest contributors being Germany, 48,513; the Irish Free State 28,054; Great Britain, 23,669; the Scandinavian countries, 16,860, and Italy, 17,297.

Work Is Gratifying

The development of the farm labor work of the United States Employment Service according to Secretary of Labor Davis, is producing gratifying results. This division is charged with the responsibility of recruiting and distributing men for the seasonal farm labor. The value of the crops harvested by labor directed to it through this service aggregates several billions of dollars. This was accomplished at a per capita cost of a little less than 15 cents for each worker placed.—E. E. R.

WANT RURAL DOCTORS

Weed Control Is Topic—Plan Peach Yellows Campaign—Make Fewer Arrests—More Clean Streams.

Harrisburg, Pa.

EFFORTS of the Grange to interest young doctors in rural practice are finding sympathy at the State Capitol and it is the plan of officials connected not only with the Department of Agriculture, but of others, to discuss the problem with the older men of the professions so that practical steps can be taken when the classes graduate next summer. One of the chief difficulties of recent years has been that so many physicians become impressed with the advantages of city practice upon completion of their interne periods in hospitals and do not go back to home communities. However, with completion of hard roads and expansion of hospitals it is pointed out here that chances for doctors are still good in the country.

Plan Weed Drive

One of the big topics to be presented at the numerous meetings scheduled for the Farm Products Show Week in this city next January will be weed control. Much additional data has been obtained and will be made a feature in the programs.

Plan for 1928

State agents are working on a plan of campaign which it is hoped will bring peach yellows to the minimum point next year. This year's inspection covered an area where yellows means loss of dollars and next year there will be re-inspection and new territory will be covered. This latter will be area which has had some scouting and where yellows is rare. A summary of seven years' work is to be presented to Governor Fisher and all hands will prepare for the big drive next year.

Fewer Dog Arrests

According to a table issued by the dog licensing branch of the Department of Agriculture the enforcement of the dog law with a record total of licenses has been accomplished with over 2600 fewer arrests than last year. There was a total of 5670 and counties having over 300 were Fayette, Washington, Luzerne and Allegheny. One of the oddities is that Westmoreland with 21,417 dogs licensed had but 95 arrests. It is the third largest county in the list of dogs licensed.

Gain in Crops

While Pennsylvania's production of corn and wheat fell off noticeably this year potatoes went ahead of estimates with a total of over 25,000,000 and hay also showed a jump. Pennsylvania's oats gained and it still is away up in buckwheat production.

More Streams Clear

State Sanitary Water Board authorities are out with announcement of addition of over 1000 miles of streams in northern rural counties added to the waters declared free from pollution and to be kept so. This is the result of important follow-up work during the fall, spring inspection having been made.—T. C.

ASK HONEST PACK LAW

Hold Get-together—Fur Is Poor Quality—Granges Hold Conference—Exhibit Farm Products.

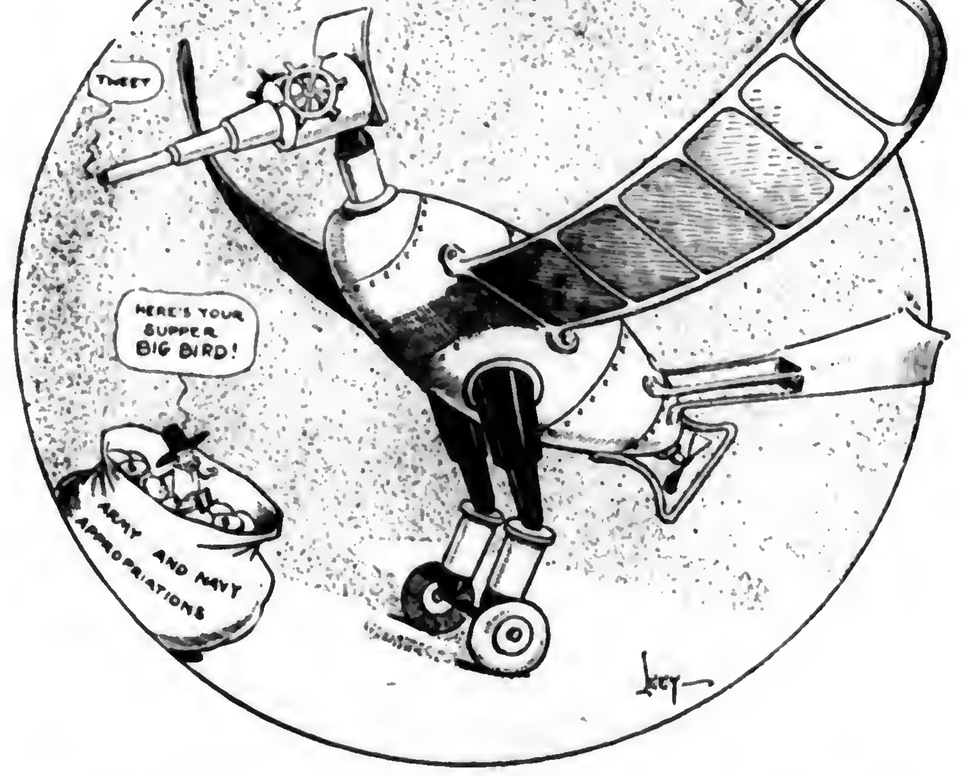
Trenton, N. J.

FRUIT and vegetable growers met in Farm Bureau headquarters in Trenton on November 22 to consider the feasibility of asking the legislature to enact an honest pack law for New Jersey products. This move was started at the Agricultural Legislative Conference called by the Farm Bureau and the State Grange early last month. The fruit growers have suffered heavy losses this past season by the packing of inferior and green fruit in packages that have been heavily topped to represent fancy fruit.

Represent New Jersey at Chicago

Dr. Jacob Lipman, Director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, and Dr. L. J. Baker, director of extension, New Brunswick, represented New Jersey at the recent session of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities in Chicago. Dr. Lipman, as a member of the executive committee of the association, took an active part in the drafting of important resolutions that have a direct bearing on New Jersey agricultural conditions.

HOW THE DOVE OF PEACE LOOKS TO SOME OF US



Short Course Enrollment Normal

Enrollment in the Short courses of Agriculture, New Brunswick, is about equal to that of 1926. There is a decided movement from the city to the country in the attendance at the courses, particularly those in vegetable growing and poultry husbandry.

Farmer-Banker Get-together

A farmer-banker conference and dinner of the leading farmers and bankers of Monmouth County was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, Asbury Park, on November 18th. This is a part of a long-time agricultural and banker cooperative movement that is under way in Monmouth County. County Agent Douglas has taken an active part in this program.

Weather Spoils Fall Fur Catch

Warm weather has interfered with the early fall trapping in southern New Jersey and low prices have resulted for pelts because the fur has not been of a seasonable quality. Indications point to a light catch of muskrats this year due to an open season late last spring and the muskrats were killed very close.—A. K.

Grange Lecturers Confer

The annual conference of New Jersey Grange lecturers will be held in the Hotel Morton at Atlantic City on December 5, just preceding the annual conclave of the New Jersey State Grange. One of the features of the evening gathering at the lecturers' conference will be the presentation of the 1927 lecturers' prize. The New Jersey State Grange's newest project, that of life insurance, is making good progress, and the further use of Grange-owned facilities for insurance of members will have an important place at both the lecturers' conference and the annual meeting.

Cape May Holds Show

The annual Cape May County Corn and Potato Show will be held at Cape May Court House on December 17th. The exhibit will be staged jointly by the County Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with its annual meeting, and the vocational school system. The best exhibits will be sent to Trenton for Agricultural Week in mid-January. Those who win first awards in the corn and potato show will be entitled to a free trip to Trenton during that week.—W. H. B.

GIVE CHILD TRAINING

Are Directing Religious Education in Rural Schools—Give Average Expense for Library Books.

Ithaca, N. Y.

RECOGNIZING the fact that many adult difficulties have their start in childhood the State College of Home Economics has, through the Home Bureau, been directing parental attention to the pre-school child by holding three-day child study institutes.

Religious Education Given

Following the holding of nearly a score of daily vacation bible schools in Tompkins County last summer this county has employed two full-time trained workers to direct religious education in the schools of the county throughout the year. Rural schools have had several classes with 100 per cent attendance in all but one instance.

Give Per Capita Expense for Books

Cayuga County is spending 21 cents per capita for books for its libraries; Chemung, which has the leading county library of the state, spends 27 cents for books; Tioga, 14 cents; Tompkins, 4 cents. The average per capita expenditure for libraries, taking all the counties of the state, is 38 cents.—M. G. F.

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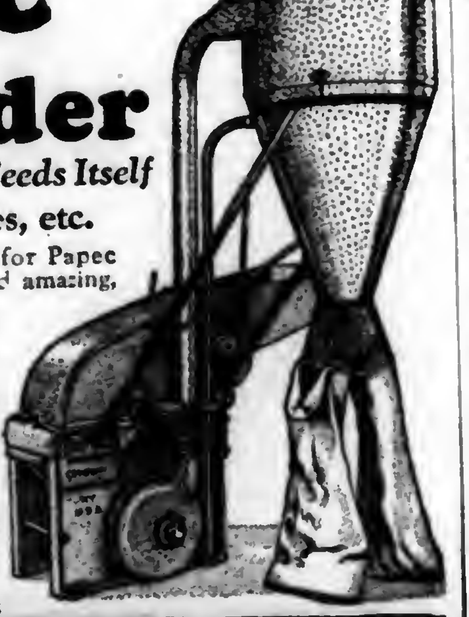

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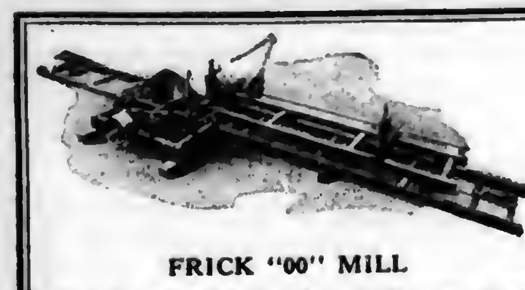

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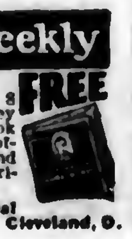

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

IT HAS been my experience not to realize how bad or imperfect a thing or method was until after I had something better. I believe that is true with most people. We manage to get along, maybe for a long time, with that which is unhandy, laborious and expensive, but we adjust ourselves to conditions and struggle on with more or less grumbling, but with regular farmer patience. Then suddenly we find the bad has been replaced with the good, and only then do we realize how we were handicapped. But once the change for the better is made we would not go back to the old for anything.

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IT IS this trait in human nature that almost insures the maintenance of the many, many improvements that have come into our lives within the last generation. This experience also gives us hope and vision for still further achievements, altho we may not see just now what more can be added. I made another trip last week up into my old home neighborhood. I have not yet become accustomed to the improvements there, especially the modern, cement roads. I told them the other day that if I were to move back there I would not do a thing for a week but ride forth and back over those roads,—the roads over which I traveled for years when they were nothing but rough dirt roads, dusty, muddy, rough and most tiresome.

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I WAS in a home the other day where the inmates, and their fathers before them, had carried the water from a spring ten rods away. Recently, they installed an automatic water system and the family is delighted with it. They do not see how they ever stood it to carry all the water necessary to a home.

Now, if we could (or would) make equal improvement in our personal lives,—our habits, thoughts, customs, etc.,—what a pleasant time we might have as we go through life!

BUT we seem to be making more progress in improving the things of life than we do in life itself. I met a man while I was away last week who has done remarkably well in getting the things which make life easier and more comfortable. But he is just as dour and pessimistic, just as full of fault-finding and cynicism, as he was before. He, himself, has not changed for the better one iota. He still sees thru a glass darkly. I do not know whether he has stomach dyspepsia or not, but he surely has mental dyspepsia. He will not be able to enjoy his added improvements until he changes the color of his spectacles. Here is a good place to hang a tale.

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ONCE upon a time my grandfather had some trouble with his eyes. They seemed to be irritated and the light hurt them. One fine, clear day in summer he decided he would hitch to his buggy and drive six miles to town and consult a friend who was a jeweler and an oculist. The friend made an eye-wash and gave him a pair of dark-colored glasses. Grandfather put the glasses on and they chatted pleasantly for perhaps an hour.

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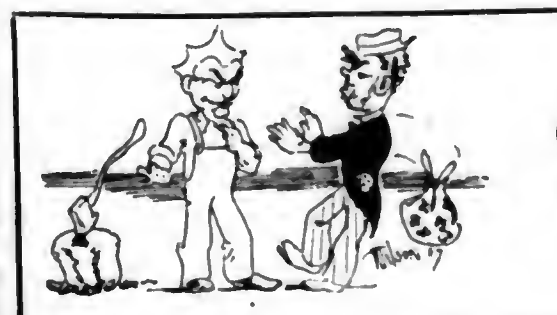
FINALLY Grandfather decided it was time he should start home. He stepped out onto the street and was surprised and alarmed to see how changed the weather was. A severe storm was imminent. The sky was dark and threatening. Without doubt, a violent wind and rain storm was about to break. Grandfather hurriedly drove to a livery stable and put his rig in the dry, and went back to continue his visit. He then took off the glasses to apply some of the lotion. What was his surprise to see the sun still shining and the sky almost cloudless! His colored glasses had misrepresented the conditions.

I find a lot of people who need to take off their spectacles, or at least change the color of the glass.



The Cheerful Plowman

The Tramp and the Axe

THE axe has always been the bane of every tramp since days of Cain; the chopping block has been the dread of tramps since man first sought his bread! We've had our share of tramps this fall, tramps long and short, and big, and small! "I need a feed!" each says to me, "I'm faltering in wind and knee! My goodness, stranger, how it hurts to have one's ribs poke through his shirts! My shoulder blades are sharp as boards, my collar bones like knives or swords! My stomach is so blessed slack I feel it flap against my back! My backbone is a row of points, I'm just a sack of sharpened joints! Six pounds of beefsteak would be fine! Have mercy on this frame of mine!"

Ah, then with cruel and stern decree I get the axe beside the tree! "You see," I say, "this pile of ash: this axe is built to split and smash!" "Ah, no!" he gasps, "that heavy axe would make me perish in my tracks! Just let me eat six pounds of steak, just let me munch a pan of cake, just let me cast my eagle eye upon a portly cherry pie, just let me pile within my waist three April chickens fried to taste! These items all attended to then we shall see what we can do!"

"First prove yourself," I always say, "first show me that you mean to stay and finish up when you are fed; here, take this axe, you're far from dead!" No use! The average tramp, I find, considers me severe, unkind, and empty still he goes his way and cusses me for half a day! This tale is old, I know that well, as old as any tale I tell, but old or not it's true as steel and should be told at times, I feel! The tramp declines to prove himself before he tests the pantry shelf, the tramp declines to prove his steel before he gets his roof and meal; his story then, I'm sure, applies to many men of every size!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

OVER in one corner of our farm we have a number of small springs, no one of which furnishes a great deal of water, but all of which are what we call "durable" springs. That is, they do not fail when the weather is dry. Needing more water than any one of these springs would supply, we thought out the plan of bringing the streams from them all to a central point, thus increasing the volume of water so that we might have enough for everyday use. This we did, piping the water from the several springs to a common reservoir. But there was one spring that seemed so small that we left it out.

"No use to bring that in," somebody said. "The water it would furnish would not amount to much."

But to make assurance doubly sure, we did lay a pipe to this weakest spring and it proved in time of drought to be just the one to keep the reservoir up to requirements. Then we were glad that we did not leave out the little spring.

No spring is so small that it cannot help to water the cattle.

Are You Critical, Too?

It seems to some folks that this is a pretty dry time for truth, justice and right living. Most of us can see plenty of things to find fault with in the administration of public affairs. There is no lack of opportunity to criticize the folks we know best for something they do or do not do that does not agree with our way of thinking; and we do it, too. Watch yourself today and see how many times you are tempted to say harsh and critical things about the men who have been elected to do the public business and the neighbors with whom you have dealings of one kind or another. If you are like the most of us, it will be very easy to catch yourself at this discouraging habit.

And are we apt to say, "Why don't these folks straighten up and do right? Can't they be honest and true and fair in their transaction of the peoples' business?" Or if it be some neighbor, we may be even more harsh. "It is a shame and a disgrace for Sam to act as he does! Seems as if he grows more foolish every day!"

But listen! This old world never will get righted up until you and I straighten up ourselves. But we are so apt to excuse ourselves and say, "What am I that I should set out to reform society?"

It is the story of the little spring told over again in more striking language. No man of us but has some influence one way or the other. It will, it must be for the right or for the wrong. Some way our acts day by day will count. It is so with Sam; it is so with me; it is so with you.

Remember the Weakest Spring!

And the thing that is most sorely needed at the present time is that the springs shall be brought together; that every man shall be a good man, casting his influence on the right side of every question that concerns the public welfare. We could not do without the smallest spring. No more can we make this a really good world without the help of the humblest citizen.

"But where can I help?"

We can all help right in our own homes. Not a man of us can say that he is as good a man as he might be and ought to be. And we can help in the neighborhood, by being good and kind and cheerful in the midst of all trying circumstances. And we surely can help when it comes to conducting the affairs of the town, county, state and nation. How? By using the rights that have been given us by a good and generous government. Finally, we can help by throwing every bit of influence we can on the side of good schools, good churches and good organizations generally.

Let's bring all the springs together and use them for good!

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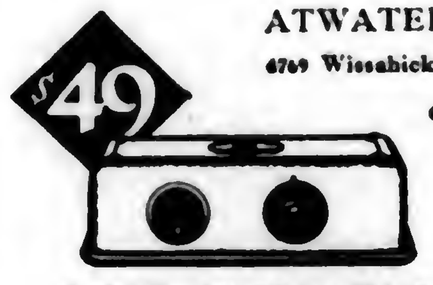

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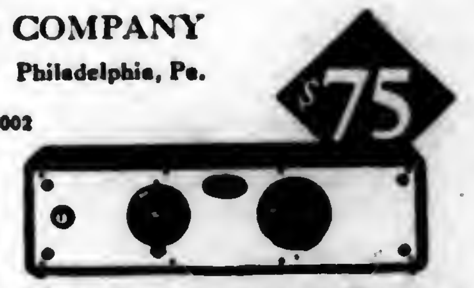

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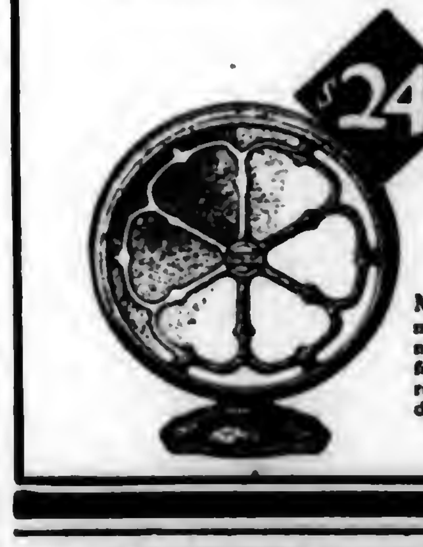

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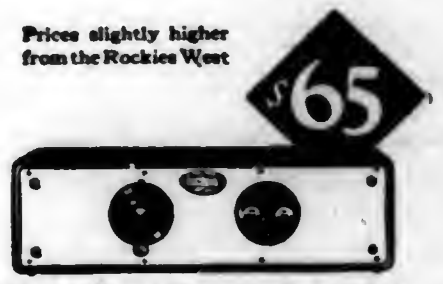

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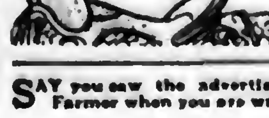

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GARDEN AND TRUCK

GILBERT S. WATTS, Editor
Logan Spring Farm

The Carrots and Parsnips Are Harvested

WE HAVE been digging and burying late carrots and parsnips. Formerly we ran a plow alongside the row leaving the carrots standing in the unplowed land close to the edge of the furrow. This year we changed the hitch on our single-blade potato digger so that it ran very deeply and found the job went much faster. Also the tops were snapped from the carrots as fast as they were pulled instead of stopping to cut them off as we once did. Each man put his carrots into the handled basket on his arm and in turn emptied into barrels placed at convenient intervals.

On the last day of May I drilled an acre and a half of the carrots we have just been digging using Danvers Half Long from two seed houses. Two weeks later the remainder of the same piece was drilled in exactly the same manner and with the seed remaining in the same bags as used before. This was done in order that the hand labor of thinning and weeding might not all come at the same time. At digging time the earlier planting yielded above 500 bushels per acre while the planting made only two weeks later fell under 300 bushels.

I could hardly believe that such a difference in yield could result from so small a delay in planting when soil, seed, fertilization and culture were otherwise the same. The stand was perfect in each case and I can reach no other conclusion than that those extra two weeks with long hours of June sunshine and warm temperatures were worth more in crop-making ability than a month in the fall. I will admit this soil was not as rich as some and that the difference might be less another year. However, I am quite sure that the latest planting dates as given in the tables of many seed catalogs and books are entirely too late for the heavier soils and shorter seasons in many of the inland and upland sections of the northern states. Perhaps those tables have been worked out somewhat on the basis of conditions existing in the warmer sandy soils and tempered climates of the nearby gardening sections around Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the Great Lakes cities.

Green Manure Will Build Land

Cover Crops Are Sown at End of Harvest

THANKS to much more favorable late summer and fall weather than in 1926 we now have an unusually large acreage of green manure crops for fall and spring plowing. When manure is so scarce and expensive it looks mighty good to have many green acres of sweet clover, oats, rye, timothy or almost anything else to provide organic matter.

Early in July the first green manure was sown. Timothy, red clover, alsike clover and a very little sweet clover in mixture were broadcasted before the last cultivation in two acres of early sweet corn, the last cultivation being given with a fine-tooth cultivator. The composition of that mixture gives away my partial intention to cut that patch for hay next June. However, favorable rains have brought on such an abundant and luxurious growth this fall that I am afraid I will be unable to resist the temptation to turn down this sod and plant some truck crop. The sweet corn was cut down with a mowing machine the day the last ear was picked, adding just that much more organic matter. Cut green as they were and lying for several months under the dense growth of timothy and clovers the corn stalks are now so far decomposed that I am sure no borer could survive. If the late summer had been droughty this plan would not have worked so well. Also, I believe I would have used sweet clover alone if I had been sure the crop would be plowed down.

Oats Proves Its Value

The next green manure to be started was oats following early cabbage and other crops coming off during July and the first half of August. As usual this old standby has produced a vast amount of top growth and had made so dense a root development that the furrow rolls over like a heavy old sod. The photograph taken a month ago shows the oats when two-thirds grown.

Experience proves that this system—a well-fertilized early truck crop every year followed by oats—WILL BUILD land.

Six years ago an acre plot at one side was so poor that it was left out of the main field when early sweet corn was planted and was drilled in oats to be cut for grain. The stuff scarcely reached the cutter bar. The plot was then limed and sown to sweet clover in late August. The clover made a fair growth and was plowed down in July of the next year. Then oats was sown and in turn it was plowed under in December. That all took two years and the plot was visibly improved. The last four years it has produced profitable crops of peas, spinach, cauliflower, beans, in each case followed by oats in the late fall. No manure has been used at any time and I am sure the land is so much better that good celery could be grown there next year if given reasonable fertilization.

I once met a grower who was enthusiastic over thickly-sown timothy as a green manure. I imagined fertile soil was required to make it a success and never tried timothy until this year when an acre of early cucumbers was broadcasted with a half bushel of seed about the time the cucumber crop began to fail. An irrigation was given to help cover and germinate the seed. The resulting growth is certainly dense, roots and tops forming an almost solid mat. Whether or not this is better than the oats I can only guess. Perhaps sweet clover would have been even more desirable although I doubt this in the present case where the ground is to be plowed in early spring. In any event it is certain that the timothy has mopped up all soluble nitrates which might have leached away over winter and that there is a wealth of finely divided plant material to loosen up the soil and for next year's crops to feed upon.

Every gardener appreciates the value of that old reliable, rye, which can be sown later in the season or under more adverse conditions than almost any other crop and still make something worth while to plow down. No comment is required. Rye has its place.

One of the most interesting green manures on the place is sweet clover sown broadcast 20 pounds per acre in tomatoes before the last cultivation. Sweet clover being slow at the start no damage was done to the tomatoes. Although the field was repeatedly picked after the young clover plants were above ground they stood the tramping remarkably well. Practically all of the plants have reached a height of six inches and many have twice this amount of growth. This block of land is to be planted in late beans, late sweet corn, fall lettuce, etc., next year so that the sweet clover will have time to reach its optimum development before plowing down.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Worms Destroy Turnips

I had trouble this summer with wormy turnips. I sowed some seed the first week in May, the later part of June and again the first week in August. None were fit for market. Can anything be done to prevent this damage?—H. P. B.

In reply to your inquiry requesting information on the control of turnip worms, I have practically quit growing turnips on account of this pest.

The only treatment with which I am familiar is to apply a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 ounce of powder dissolved in 10 gallons of water. This should be poured along the row within a few days after the plants break ground, repeating at 10-day intervals. Apply if possible when the soil is not too wet and in such amounts that the solution will soak down a couple of inches. I doubt if this can be done on a commercial scale without excessive cost.

The turnip worm or maggot hatches from an egg which a fly, somewhat similiar to a house fly, lays at the base of the plants. It is the same pest which attacks the roots of cabbage and radishes. Liming will not help control this maggot but is valuable in lessening the danger of serious attacks of club root, a soil-borne disease.—G. S. Watts.

Potato Club Shows Increased Yield

RESULTS of the Fulton County Potato Club sponsored by the Pomona Grange of Fulton County show an average yield of 239 bushels of potatoes per acre from disease-free seed and 187 bushels from home seed, an increase of 52 bushels.

Harold King, Waterfall, had the top yield, 325 bushels an acre, from disease-free stock and 268 bushels per acre from home seed. The round-up was held at the Harrisonville Grange Hall.

Opinions of Yesterday

AS THE quantity of land in the United States is much less that will make good butter than that which will grow sheep and wool, there is less competition in the production of the former than in the latter, and the farmer should always choose that branch of business in which there is likely to be the least competition, other things being equal.—Hon. A. B. Dickinson, of New York, delivered before the Tioga County Agricultral Society, Monday evening, May 1, 1854.

EVERY FARMER should take at least one good paper devoted to agriculture. The most intelligent farmer can find much to interest, and many things which instruct, and will enable him to improve his crops and give a much richer reward for his labors. As farmers, we must read and think for ourselves.—Hon. A. B. Dickinson, of New York, delivered before the Tioga County Agricultural Society, Monday evening, May 1, 1854.

A MODEL FARMER is one who cares a good deal more for the quality than he does for the quantity of his land.—from a speech made by R. E. Wright, before the Lehigh County Agricultural Society in 1866.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XXVIII.—Hood River Apples—A Vanishing Industry

By S. W. FLETCHER

Spraying a Hood River apple orchard from the ground with stationary ou fit

HOW far have the mighty fallen! There was a time when Hood River was a name to conjure with; when Hood River apples and Hood River methods of culture were held up as the ideal toward which the rest of the pomological world might strive, but hardly expect to attain. The last time I was here, twenty years ago, Hood River was at the very pinnacle of its fame. Hood River apples brought $3.50 a box, f. o. b. shipping point. Hood River cultural methods were pictured in the popular magazines in glowing terms.

All is changed. Thereby hangs a sorrowful tale, and a moral so plain that he who runs may read. The once famous apple orchards are passing out rapidly. Those that are left look sick. The whole valley has an unkempt, dejected, down-at-the-heel appearance. I say this with regret and sympathy, not with competitive exultation. I was shocked at the change wrought in twenty years, but I am equally certain that Hood River will come back; perhaps not in apples, possibly in pears or strawberries, but certainly in some phase of fruit growing. It has been dealt a staggering blow, but the fight is only just begun. No fruit district has a more intelligent and energetic body of growers. They will carry on.

Three factors have contributed to the downfall of Hood River apple growing aside from the prevailing low prices of recent years, which all districts have shared alike — too close planting, winter injury and pereanial canker. The orchards were planted twenty-four to twenty-six feet apart. As the trees became older, they shaded each other, and the proportion of "C" grade, mainly poorly colored fruit, increased very rapidly.

The chief difficulty, however, is winter injury. In 1919 the temperature dropped to thirty degrees below zero, and to twenty-six degrees below zero last December when the trees were not yet fully dormant. The most destructive form of winter injury is the killing of the bark in the crotches and at the crown, much as tender varieties like the King are sometimes affected in Pennsylvania.

Orchards Are Dying Out

Whole orchards have gone out. I saw many painful gaps along valley roads that were lined with thrifty young orchards twenty years ago. The orchards that are left look ragged. Spitzenberg has suffered worse than Yellow Newtown. This variety and the Delicious are their most dependable sorts; even these, however, are not wholly reliable. Top-working them on a hardier stock, such as the Arkansas Black, has been recommended. It may be significant that the years of most severe winter injury have followed years of heaviest production. Recently the valley has been planting pears heavily, yet these have been winter injured also, especially the younger trees. The Hood River Experiment Station is seeking a hardy stock for the pear canker. It attacks the injured bark and spreads rapidly. So far as is now known there is no practical method of controlling it; even cutting out the diseased wood does not suffice. Spraying with Bordeaux may help slightly. Between winter as well as for the apple.

Following winter injury comes an insidious disease, the perennial injury and perennial canker the apple orchards of Hood River are disappearing. It is a most discouraging situation.

Orchards Look Unkempt

The orchards look unkempt as compared with twenty years ago, partly because of the radical change in soil management. Then all the orchards were clean tilled; now they are in permanent sod, mainly sweet clover, with some vetch and grass. The clover, grass and weeds grow waist high, reaching up into the branches. This herbage is not cut, but is tramped down in spraying and may be dragged down before harvest. Undoubtedly this is much better for the trees than the clean tillage of 1907, but it does not add to the appearance of the orchards.

Hood River Valley is twenty miles long and two to three miles wide. The elevation varies from 1700 feet in the upper valley to 100 feet in the lower valley, at the Columbia River. Ninety per cent of the farm income of the valley is from fruit. There is a difference in season of ten to fourteen days between the two ends of the valley. The rainfall is about thirty-six inches, but none of it comes between May and October, so that it is necessary to irrigate several times during the summer. Majestic, snow crowned Mount Hood looms on the southern horizon. It may not cool the fevered brow of the harassed fruit grower, or put any money into his pocket, but it is an asset beyond price.

Use Stationary Spray Outfits

The cultural practices, other than soil management, have changed little since my last visit. Some orchards are thicker in tops than we would consider desirable in Pennsylvania. No beneficial results are secured with fertilizers other than nitrogen, and only two to four pounds of a nitrogen carrying fertilizer are used per tree. There is no smudging of apples, but it is sometimes used for pears. At high elevations in the upper valley, two sprays are considered sufficient, graduating down to six sprays at the Columbia River.

Stationary spray outfits are finding favor. I saw one that covers twenty-five acres of hill orchard which was made of a second-hand automobile motor, a pump from a spray rig and a thousand-gallon tank. Three-quarter-inch pipe was used for the header and one-half-inch pipe for the laterals, which run every fourth row. This outfit cost $1500, or only a few hundred more than the price of a power sprayer

(Continued on page 27)

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Mapes Manures have always produced outstanding results because they have always been formulated on the basis of crop yield and quality. Two fertilizers of the same analysis may give widely different results because of the difference in the plant food materials from which they are compounded. Mapes Manures are first made right, then priced as low as possible. The little additional cost is returned many times over in bigger crops of better quality.

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Here's a tip on Roup control that thousands follow.

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Often that simple act nips an epidemic of roup in the bud.

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55 years of success and fair dealing behind the Pratt guarantee. See your dealer for a money-back trial of any Pratt remedy.

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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Editor
Glenview Farm

Are Birds Off Color?

Are Columbian Wyandottes supposed to have any dark feathers in their wings? Mine were hatched about the middle of June and most of them have the dark feathers in the wings. I purchased the eggs which I supposed were from good blooded hens and thought perhaps they would shed those feathers but I do not know how old they are when they get new feathers. I would like to sell the cockerels for breeders but do not want to if they are not marked right. Most of them have deep yellow legs but a few have a pinkish hue. Please give me description of a good Columbian Wayndotte.—Mrs. C. B., Bradford County, Pa.

Columbian Wyandottes should have the dark feathers in the wing such as yours have. It may be that the off-colored shanks are due to a slight lack of vitality in the birds that have them.

There are three principal breeds among the general purpose fowls: Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes. With the Leghorns these make up the majority of the purebred birds on our farms. However, there are many minor breeds of more or less prominence which are bred for one reason or another, and the breed you have is one of them. While you may find some demand for birds, there is a far greater demand for well-bred birds of the breeds mentioned, and to get into business on a large scale, one of them would be better. I would suggest that you get a copy of the Standard of Perfection, which will give you a description of the ideal bird. You will need this book if you continue in the breeding game.—R. L. S.-H.

Dried Bread in Ration Is Fattening

As I can get stale bread at a reasonable price, is it a profitable feed? Would it be good for little chicks? Would you feed it wet or dry and how much at a feed?—Mrs. H. L., Erie County, Pa.

Dried bread in the poultry ration is rather fattening, and could be fed with meal and sour milk for finishing off-market poultry, in the form of a wet mash. It could be used also as a fattening mash as above for the noon feeding of Leghorns when laying heavily. I don't think that I would care to use it for baby chicks.

Stale bread has one serious objection: it often is moldy and in that condition would cause digestive trouble in a flock. This danger can be obviated somewhat by drying the bread in a hot oven which will kill the mold spores. This dried bread then could be run through the feed mill and added to the laying mash in slight proportion. Unless the bread is very cheap you may find that the trouble attached to feeding it will offset the low price. If you are feeding a small flock, on the other hand, you may find it profitable to use the bread, as very often things can be done on the side that are not profitable on a large scale.—R. L. S.-H.

Add Alfalfa Meal to Take the Place of Green Feed

This year I have been disappointed in the number of cabbage I was able to obtain for my chickens (340 fair heads for 150 laying hens). Should I try and purchase more and how many or could I use alfalfa meal? I am told such can be purchased to the same advantage at a reasonable price.—C.

Green feed is generally fed to fowls at the rate of three to five pounds per hundred birds per day. At that rate, if your cabbage heads weigh several pounds each, they should last your flock about as long as they are likely to keep. If you are able to secure a good grade of alfalfa meal this can be added to the mash at the rate of three per cent by weight, and in this proportion make a fair substitute for fresh green feed. The trouble with alfalfa meal is that it is not always possible to buy the best grade, the leaf meal. Much of the alfalfa meal on the market is largely ground stems, and contains too much fiber to be suitable in a poultry ration. If you feed the cabbage as indicated it should last nearly all winter, after which you can feed the alfalfa leaf meal supplemented by what occasional green stuff you are able to obtain until the new growth appears in the spring.—R. L. S.-H.

Sugar Beets Are Not Harmful to Birds

Kindly let me know whether sugar beets are good for laying hens. By mistake I planted sugar beets instead of mangels.—S. E., Pike County, Pa.

I know of no reason why you should not feed the sugar beets to your flock as green feed, or rather, succulence. The only precaution with these, as with other sources of vegetable material, is to feed not over five pounds per 100 birds per day. From three to five pounds is about right.—R. L. S.-H.

Nest Box Notes

EVERY once in a while I hear someone state emphatically that he, or rather she, will not eat a Leghorn, words and tone implying that the Leghorn is some close relative of the crow or buzzard. The truth of the matter is that a well-fattened Leghorn is a very good table fowl, and yields to the larger breeds only on the score of size. It is true, however, that Leghorns are larger than they used to be, as a well-grown pullet is supposed to weigh four pounds when ready to lay. Very often a fowl weighing from three to five pounds makes a better table bird for a small family than one that is heavier, unless the housewife is planning to serve chicken hash for the remainder of the week. As a rule, once a customer has had a nicely fattened Leghorn on the table, she will want others if the size is suitable to her needs.

* * *

A good many customers buy by the eye or by the notion, rather than according to quality. They are like the little girl who came into my apple cellar this afternoon, looking for an apple to eat. I gave her a nice mellow Grimes Golden off the top of the basket, which was about the best flavored kind I had. She took it and looked it over carefully, then put it back. It developed that she wanted a red apple.

* * *

I recently listened to a talk on poultry by one of the best-known poultrymen in the state. In the course of his remarks he brought out the fact that quality, rather than quantity, is often the factor that determines profit. In illustration, he told of a man who had been successful with a small flock and made up his mind to increase. So he added half as much again house room and equipment and doubled his flock. The net result was that he got about as many eggs from the large flock as he had been getting from the small flock, while his feed bill was twice the size. He had crowded his birds and had been unable to give them the good care that the small flock had received, so he took a loss instead of making a profit.

* * *

This is the time of year to put lights on the birds. We run ours in the morning from four o'clock on. The purpose of lights is not to fool the birds into thinking it is summer, but to enable them to eat more feed by increasing the hours of light. When lights are used it is necessary to feed more grain as well as to see that mash and water are provided.

* * *

Lights have the greatest effect on Leghorn pullets and young birds of similar breeds. On heavy breeds and older birds the effect is less marked.

White Leghorns Lead in Ohio

WITH a record of 335 eggs in 365 days, a White Leghorn hen belonging to Mrs. Gladys Dakan, of Franklin County, Ohio, has taken the lead in the first year's record of performance trapnesting being carried on in the state of Ohio under the official supervision of the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association.

The record hen of Mrs. Dakan is nameless, except for No. 149 on its leg band. Its ancestry is unknown, since it is one of a lot of chicks hatched out by a class in incubation at Ohio State University, where Mrs. Dakan's husband, Professor E. L. Dakan, is head of the poultry department.

This record hen violates most all of the established rules for high producing hens. She is quite wild, oversize, with a long neck, and looks more like a half-grown turkey than a prize laying hen. She weighs five and a half pounds and her eggs are unusually large, weighing 28 ounces or more on an average dozen. She has a ravenous appetite, but also is usually among the first on the roost at night.

At the beginning of the trapnesting, Mrs. Dakan noted that this hen was very coarse and the hen had a narrow escape from being discarded from the flock.

The hen, as well as Mrs. Dakan's entire flock of 250 that as pullets entered the record of performance trapnesting a year ago, has received the standard Ohio ration all through the period, no different from that fed many hundreds of other Ohio poultry flocks. The flock was fed liberal quantities of milk through the year, however. The flock is housed in an Ohio type poultry house. The average production of the entire flock will show that half or more produced better than 200 eggs average for the year.

Mercer County Poultry Exhibit Larger Than N. J. State Show

THE annual show of the Mercer County, N. J., Poultry Association was held at Hightstown, November 15 and 16, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Mercer County Board of Agriculture and the Pomona Grange. Five hundred and ninety birds of various breeds were entered in all, a total said to be larger than that of the state show held recently in Atlantic City. While a large number of exhibition birds were entered, the show was featured by the entries in the utility classes, especially in S. C. W. Leghorns. Black Giants were also well represented, as this breed is very popular in the Hightstown section and vicinity. The members of the Blue Ribbon Poultry Club, an organization at Ewing of the Boys' and Girls' Poultry Clubs also entered birds of several varieties and a high order of excellence.

Corn, Potatoes and Apples Shown

At the same time a corn, potato and apple show was held by the county Board members, while the State Bureau of Markets had two exhibits on grading and packing. During the evening of November 15, Mr. Elmer Wene, of Vineland, gave a talk on poultry, while the next afternoon Dr. Beaudette, state poultry pathologist, addressed an open meeting of the Grange on poultry diseases, imparting some absolutely new information on roup which is of greatest interest to poultrymen everywhere. I hope to write an article on Dr. Beaudette's discoveries in the very near future and I am sure that no one who has ever had roup in his flock will want to miss it.

Cash prizes and ribbons were awarded to the winners in the farm products show, while the usual cash prizes in the poultry show were added to by very generous contributions in money, settings and merchandise donated by interested individuals, merchants and dealers who lent their support in this matter of special prizes. A list of winners follows.

Barred Rock Exhibition
A. A. Trotter, 2nd cock, 5th hen, 1st hen, 1st and 2nd pullet. Chas. Kinlock, 3rd and 4th cock, 1st and 5th cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pullet. Whites Hatchery, 3rd, 4th and 5th pullets. L. May Bruce, 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerels. Harold Schaible, 2nd, 3rd and 5th hen.

White Wyandotte Exhibition
Coventry Farms, 1st cock, 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd hens, 4th pullet. Ellis Smith, 1st, 3rd and 4th cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullets.

Columbian Wyandotte Exhibition
Freda Bamman, 4th and 5th pullets. K. Bamman, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets.

R. C. R. I. Red Exhibition
James J. Meighan, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th cockerels and pullets.

S. C. R. I. Red Exhibition
Paul E. Vranch, 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st hen, 1st and 2nd pullets. Mrs. Jennie Graves, 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th cocks; 3rd and 4th cockerels; 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th hens; 3rd, 4th and 5th pullets. Elmer B. Dill, 5th cockerel.

Jersey Black Giant Exhibition
Charles Heal, 5th cock; 2nd and 4th cockerel; 2nd and 5th hens; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th pullets. William Taylor, 2nd cock. William Tantum, 4th cock; 3rd cockerel. Harned and Hughes, 1st, 3rd cocks; 1st, 5th cockerels; 1st, 3rd hens; 4th pullet. V. Jadowski, 4th hen.

S. C. W. Leghorn Exhibition
William Tharp, 1st cock.

Dark Brahmas, Buff Brahmas and Mottled Houdans
H. Lewis Schanck, all awards.

Buff Leghorns, S. C. Black Leghorns, S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns
Irving S. Bennett, all awards.

Barred Rock Utility
Butler Poultry Farm, 1st, 3rd, 4th cockerels. Harold Schaible, 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet. Elmer B. Dill, 1st, 2nd hens. Freda Bamman, 2nd pullet. K. Bamman, 3rd, 4th, 5th pullets.

White Wyandotte Utility
Frank J. Powell, 2nd cock. Coventry Farm, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st, 3rd hen, 4th pullet. Irwin Baldwin, 2nd cockerel, 2nd hen, 1st pullet. Lauderdale Bros., 4th 5th cockerel, 2nd, 3rd pullets. A. Van Cleve, 3rd cockerel.

S. C. R. I. Red Utility
Elmer B. Dill, 1st cock, 4th pullet. Mrs. Jennie Groves, 3rd cock, 1st, 4th cockerel, 1st, 2nd hens. Wm. Tharp, 2nd cockerel, 3rd pullet. Geo. Hoble, 3rd cockerel, 2nd, 3rd pullet. Margaret Kendall, 5th pullet.

R. C. R. I. Red Utility
Wm. Tharp, 1st cock, 2nd cockerel. Geo. Hoble, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd pullets.

S. C. W. Leghorn Utility
Paul Illan, 3rd cock, 5th cockerel, 5th hen. Mrs. Jennie Groves, 2nd, 4th, 5th cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel. Kwality Farm, 1st cock, 3rd cockerel, 4th hen. Butler Poultry Farm, 1st pullet. Irving S. Bennett, 4th cockerel, 4th pullet. R. L. Scharring-Hausen, 2nd cockerel, 4th pullet. Wilburta Poultry Farm, 2nd, 3rd hens. M. Hartgung, 2nd, 3rd pullet. Wm. Tharp, 5th pullet.

S. C. Black Minorca, Utility
Coventry Farm, 1st, 2nd cock, 1st, end cockerel, 1st, 2nd hens, 1st 3rd pullet. Louis Clark, 3rd, 4th, 5th cockerel.

Barred Rock Exhibition
L. May Bruce, 1st old pen, 1st young pen. Harold Schaible, 2nd young pen.

White Wyandotte Exhibition
Ellis Smith, 1st young pen

Columbian Wyandotte Exhibition
Frank Stamp, 1st young pen

Partridge Rocks Exhibition
John Urbanek, 1st young pen.

S. C. R. I. Red Exhibition
Paul Vranch, 2nd young pen. John Urbanek, 1st young pen. Mrs. Ernest Groves 3rd young pen.

S. C. Black Minorca
Louis Clark, 1st young pen.

Dark Brahma and Buff Brahma Pens
H. Lewis Schanck, all awards.

Black Jersey Giant Pens
Charles Heal, 1st old pen. William Tantum, 2nd old pen. Harned and Hughes, 3rd old pen. Wm. Taylor, 2nd young pen. V. Jadowski, 1st young pen.

Barred Rock Utility
Butler Poultry Farm, 1st young pen.

Columbian Rock Utility
Fred Stamp, 1st young pen.

White Wyandotte Utility
Lauderdale Bros., 1st young pen. G. Van Cleve, 2nd young pen. Irwin Baldwin, 3rd young pen. Charles Hancock, 4th young pen.

S. C. R. I. Red Utility
Wm. Tharp, 1st young pen. Margaret Kendall, 2nd old pen, 3rd young pen. Elmer Dill, 1st old pen, 2nd young pen. E. J. Voelbel, 4th young pen.

S. C. W. Leghorn Utility
Kwality Farm, 1st old pen, 5th young pen. M. Harting, 1st young pen. Irving S. Bennett, 3rd old pen. Butler Poultry Farm, 2nd old pen. Wm. Tharp, 4th old pen.

Dark Brahma Utility
Junior Groves, 1st old pen.

Columbian Wyandotte Utility
M. W. Hunt, 1st young and old pens.

Neat Letterhead Good Business

WHY do not more farmers use neat legible letterheads? Every day we receive inquiries asking for important information, where both the name of the subscriber and of the post office are merely scribbled and can hardly be deciphered. By using a post office guide we usually can be pretty sure of the post office; but we cannot work out the subscriber's name. All we can do in such a case is to address the envelope in long hand and scribble that name about the way the subscriber does and trust that the rural mail carrier can make it out. In a few cases we have given it up in despair and simply clipped the name and address off and pasted it on the envelope. This question of poorly written names and addresses is especially annoying where bulletins or similar material is to be sent out, as this sort of mail is not returned to sender when delivery cannot be made.

Legibility an Asset

All this trouble is avoided by the use of a good letterhead with the name of the farmer, and preferably of the farm, also, the post office with rural route and box, and usually a few words descriptive of the special crops or livestock raised on the farm. What a relief these are when they come in, and how much more promptly such letters can be taken care of, especially when goods are to be shipped. Mail order firms have thousands of shipments every year which cannot be delivered because of insufficient or carelessly written addresses. If one has an unusual name and cannot write very legibly, then better print the surname, at least. If a letterhead is used, don't use Old English or some other indistinct type but use good sized plain everyday type that any one can read at a glance.—I. W. Dickerson.

PAN-A-CE-A
puts hens
in laying trim

Put your hen in laying trim —then you have a laying hen

YOU WANT music in your poultry yard—song, scratch, cackle.

You want an industrious hen—a hen that will get off her roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

A fat, lazy hen may be all right for pot-pie, but for egg-laying—never!

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily, and see the change come over your flock.

See the combs and wattles turn red.

See them begin to cheer up and hop around. See the claws begin to dig in.

That's when you get eggs.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
200 hens the 25-lb. pail
500 hens the 100-lb. drum
For 25 hens there is a smaller package

REMEMBER—*When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.*

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

"Checks Ravages of Worm Pest"

"I use your Tobacco Powder," writes L. Dykers, Paterson, N. J., "for the elimination of round worms in my poultry flocks. This checks the ravages of the pest and does not in any way interfere with egg production or the appetites."

POULTOBAC Pulverized Tobacco Powder

Made from selected tobacco. Pulverized to assure results. Guaranteed 1.50% nicotine analysis. Mix 2 lbs. of PoulTobac in 100 lbs. of feed or mash. Also valuable for dusting. Folder free. Send $1.00 for 10-lb. Trial Bag, Postpaid. $1.50 West of the Mississippi. 100-lb bag, freight paid, $5 East of Mississippi; $6 West of Mississippi.

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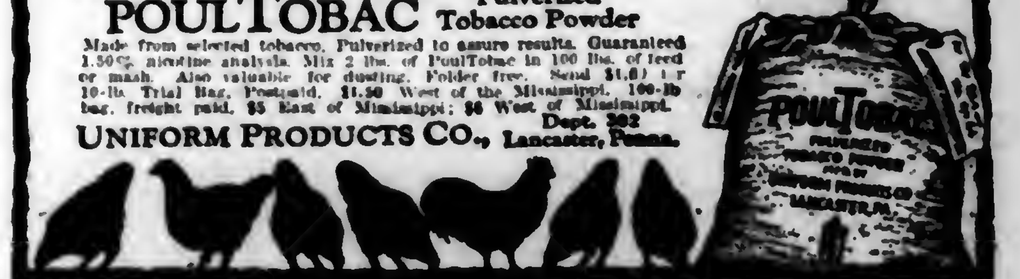

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

A letter from Miss Dama Wright, Vernonia, Ore., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"Late in October, our fifteen hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung, and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day they laid thirteen eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the **Burrell-Dugger Co., 323 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.** Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded so it costs you nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

BABY CHICKS BARRED ROCKS R. I. REDS
White Wyandottes and White Leghorns from heavy laying stock, the kind that make the big broilers. Send for prices.
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90 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS, CHICKS, DOGS, pigeons, hares, parrots, cavies, white mice. Free catalogue. BERGEY'S POULTRY FARM, Telford, Pa.

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Let me show you how to get more milk per cow, more income, and make the whole cost back in a few weeks' time. You'll get cleaner, richer milk—constantly. Thousands of farmers have been doing it for years, so I know this method works. And I'm ready to prove it with an

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Any Farmer Can Afford It!

Because it pays for itself in a few weeks. You'll not only have more milk—better milk—with this method, you'll have better COWS—cleaner and healthier.

I'll Send You the Facts—Free

Isn't it worth a postal card to find out how to get increased milk income—permanently? Write me personally, and I'll answer promptly. Just say "How can I get more and better milk?" Absolutely no obligation. Write me TODAY! *Andy Olson*

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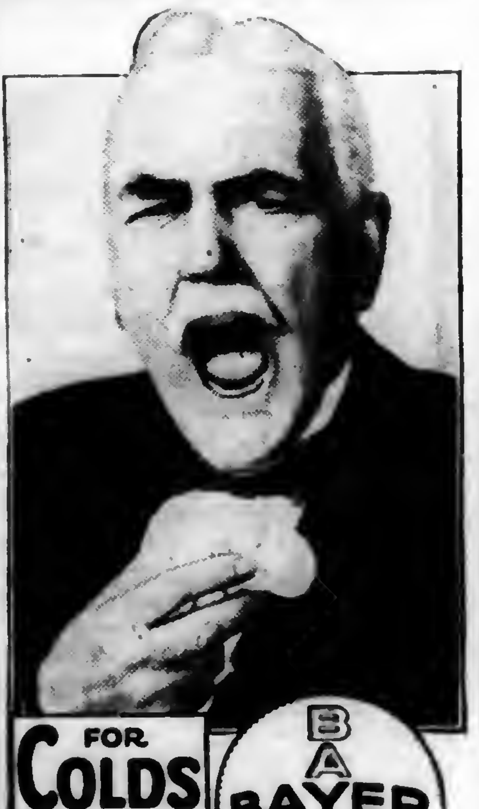

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DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND, Editor
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Perry County C. T. A. Lowers Cost

THE Perry County Cow Testing Association finished its third year September 1, 1927, with 14 whole-year members and two part-year members. There were 216 cows in the association all or part of the year. The tester was engaged for sixteen days during the month by the association and worked at home the remaining part of the month.

Cost of producing butterfat in the association has decreased 2c per pound in the three years. This amounts to an 11 per cent decrease in cost. The returns per $1.00 expended for feed shows an increase of 32 per cent during the same period. This is accountable for by better feeding and herd management and the price of milk. This leads us to believe that the dairy business is on a sound, economical basis.

Considerable progress has been made during the three years the association has been operating. Several members have had very gratifying increases in butterfat production over the previous years. Harry Kraft's herd shows an increase of 56.3 pounds, H. L. Ulsh's herd 39.3, G. G. Beaver's herd shows an increase of 39.7 pounds in three years. Tressler's Orphan Home has increased their fat production 26.7 pounds in three years. Harry K. Stephens increased his butterfat production 20.6 as well as having the highest herd in the association in milk production.

The following is a summary of the results of the association for three years:

Year	Avge. no. cows	Pounds milk	Pounds butterfat
1925 . . .	249.07	7582	269.8
1926	236.34	7940	280.1
1927	151	8578	313.2

The results from the whole-year members are as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association . .	151.00
Avge. per cow: Lbs. of milk	8578
Pounds of butterfat	313.2
Percentage of butterfat . . .	3.7
Value of product	253.50
Cost of pasture	13.29
Cost of roughage	48.91
Cost of grain	44.71
Total cost of feed	106.93
Value of product above feed cost	146.57
Returns per $1 expended for feed	2.37
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	1.25
Feed cost per pound of fat .	.34

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat: Group 1, above 400 lbs. butterfat, 14; group 2, between 300-400 lbs. fat, 58. Total number of cows producing over 300 lbs. of butterfat, 72.

L. F. Rothrock, county agent; J. Leslie Gabel, cow tester in charge; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Eight herds with an average production of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Avge. no. of cows	Breed	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
H. K. Kraft, Newport	7.00	R. & G. G.	7002	394.1
H. K. Stevens, Newport	8.12	R. & G. H. R. & G.G.	11,202	376.2
E. D. Deckard, Newport	6.25	R. J. G. H., G. G.	6781	352.1
Mrs. Lottie Bernheisel, Loysville	12.33	R. & G. H.	9626	334.9
Tressler's Orphan Home	28.83	R. & G. H. R. & G. J.	9207	331.4
Orville Rumbaugh, Millerstown	17.42	R. & G. H.	8908	315.7
H. L. Ulsh, Newport	6.50	R. & G. H.	7869	309.0
N. H. Gabel, Newport	9.33	R. & G. H.	8370	306.6

Dairymen Show Cattle

Towanda Is Scene of Dairy Cow Beauty Contest

THE Second Annual Dairy Cow Beauty Contest of Bradford County, Pa., was staged in Towanda on Thursday, November 10th. This event, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, was the occasion of a great gathering of town and country folk on the streets of Towanda.

Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey beauties were vying for the high honors. Traffic on the street for two blocks was re-routed and the entire space given up to the contest. The beauties were first posed in groups according to breed and were placed, with the most beautiful at the top and the ranking ones following down the line. Then came the hardest work of the contest, that of picking the most beautiful ten from the breed winners and placing them in order of merit. The interest in this work was intense and many individual beauties had their group of men and women champions. When the smoke of the fray was over and the beauties finally lined up the ranking was as follows:

1. "Countess Sylvia Rag Apple," Holstein, owned by J. G. Kerick, Towanda, Pa.
2. "Sally of Chestnut Grove Farm," Guernsey, owned by G. H. Munro, Sylvania, Pa.
3. "Wesauking Hengerveld Burks," Holstein, owned by R. B. Arnold, Milan, Pa.
4. "Sheshequin Changeling Daisy," Holstein, owned by C. S. Chaffee, Ulster, Pa.
5. "Maywing of Edgewood Farm," Guernsey, owned by G. H. Munro, Sylvania, Pa.
6. "Catherine," grade Jersey, owned by McManus Bros., Mountain Lake, Pa.
7. "Florence Weigend Segis DeKol," Holstein, owned by Fitzgerald Bros., Wysox, Pa.
8. "Lady of Sunnyhillside Farm," Guernsey, owned by Wilbur Wright, Canton, Pa.
9. "Munro's Mollie of Edgewood Farm," Guernsey, owned by G. H. Munro, Sylvania, Pa.
10. "Lady Molly Daisy," Jersey, owned by A. P. Chaffee, Hornbrook, Pa.

Prizes of $190 in cash were awarded by the Towanda Chamber of Commerce with $75 going to the champion beauty of the show. In addition to these prizes the Bradford County Holstein Breeders' Association awarded a cash prize of $5 to each of the eight Holstein beauties.

E. B. Fitts, dairy extension specialist of Pennsylvania State College, was judge of the contest. J. M. Vial, also of State College, was marshall of the parade.

At 2:00 P. M. the crowd assembled in the Court House for a general get-together meeting presided over by Mr. H. C. Gates, cashier of Canton, Pa., Farmers' National Bank and a breeder of Holstein cattle. Judge Fanning, of the county court, gave an address of welcome which was responded to by Mr. A. W. Wood, a breeder of Guernsey cattle. Talks were given by Mr. W. B. Flory, of the American Jersey Cattle Club; Mr. Louis M. Merriman, representing the American Guernsey Cattle Club; Mr. J. M. Vial, specialist in animal husbandry, Pennsylvania State College, and Mr. E. B. Fitts, specialist in dairy husbandry, also of State College.

Mr. D. K. Sloan, the genial, efficient agricultural representative of Bradford County, was generalissimo of the day's program and the success of this striking event was due in large measure to his excellent qualities of leadership.—E. B. F.

Pure Milk Is Better Than Purified Milk

CLIPPING about the flanks, udders and underline during the stable months removes irritations caused by clinging dirt and filth. When a cow is clipped there is no clinging place for dirt. The animal is thoroughly cleaned merely by wiping with a damp cloth. The pores of the skin are kept clean and open.

Now what took place when the cow was permitted to accumulate its filth on its flanks, udder and underline? The pores were clogged, the clinging dirt and filth irritated the cow. To offset this condition the cow required more feed which instead of going into making milk was in a large part diverted to combating these abnormal forces. When thoroughly clean and comfortable the cow is in a normal condition, therefore, the result is more milk, clean milk, and because it is clean, sweeter milk with a better flavor.

Dirt falling into the milk contains uncountable bacteria and these are the bacteria that cause the milk to sour, giving it an off flavor. Tests show that 85 per cent of dirt which falls into the milk goes into solution and can never be strained out. It stays in the milk, gives it an off flavor and causes it to sour more quickly than would be the case with clean milk.

Most of the dirt which finds its way into the milk bucket drops from the cow into the bucket, therefore, the best way is to keep it out in the first place.

This is easily done by clipping the cow and cleaning it thoroughly just before milking, by wiping with a damp cloth.

Pure milk is better than purified milk.

Organize Ninth Bull Asso.

BUTLER COUNTY has just organized its ninth cooperative bull association. There are only eight states in the country which have more bull associations within their respective boundaries than this Pennsylvania county. The Keystone State leads all others in this phase of dairy improvement work.

Grange Confers an Honor Upon Student

WALTER C. Gumbel, a senior at Penn State, whose home is at Ellwood City, Pa., was chosen college Grange editor of the National Grange monthly, the official news organ of the National Grange, and also was named chairman of the 1928 National College Grange Conference.

Mr. Gumbel is Master of the Penn State subordinate Grange. Last year he was Grange editor of the Penn State Farmer, monthly publication of the students in the School of Agriculture. As Master of the Penn State Grange, he has initiated several movements which have placed this organization in the lead among college Granges. It was he who suggested the Cleveland conference and he sponsored it so well that five states, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan and Maryland, were represented.

Separate Meetings

FOR the first time in many years the New Jersey State Grange and the State Horticultural Society are holding their meetings on different dates. Due to a misunderstanding over dates, the Horticultural Society is holding its meeting one week later than usual.

The Grange meets as usual on December 6, 7, 8, 9, while the Horticultural Society will meet on December 13, 14, 15th. Otherwise the details of both meetings will be the same as in previous seasons. —A. K.

THE · NEWEST · AID TO FARMERS

◆ ◆

A new-type farm electric plant that combines all the advantages of both automatic and battery charging systems.

DELCO-LIGHT

Read How Delco-Light Decreases Labor—Builds Up Profits. Jumps Egg Production up to 300% and More. Saves Pigs at Farrowing Time. Cuts Cost of Hired Help. Ends Fire Hazard.

• • • •

See Nearest Delco-Light Dealer for Full Particulars. And Mail Coupon for Free Book

Here is a plant unlike all others. With this new-type plant you can use up to 7 or 8 electric lamps and draw the necessary current right from the battery. Thus the engine runs infrequently. Less fuel is used. But throw on a heavier load. Instantly and automatically the engine starts—generates current to carry the heavier load—*plus a surplus supply to recharge the battery!* Thus only a small battery is needed. And even this small battery lasts longer.

"Electric light for yards and farm buildings. Power for farm machinery and home electric appliances. All for only $1.25 a month."
Robert McCue Mitchell, S.D.

Leaps to Success in 60 Days!

This new-type Delco-Light was introduced less than 60 days ago. Yet in this short time a whole nation has been won to it. Won to its new and revolutionary features. Won to its longer life and lower operating cost. And finally, won by its low first cost that puts it well within the reach of all who need it.

This combination Delco-Light is almost human in its action. An automatic throttle speeds or slows the engine to meet load demands. An automatic choke makes starting quick and certain—even in zero weather. Automatic Pilot Balls—found in no other farm electric plant—show at a glance the condition of your battery. Easy to tell about. But 15 years were devoted to scientific research before this scientific marvel was perfected. Even then General Motors withheld approval until 7 years of grueling field tests proved it worthy.

Worth 10 Times Its Cost

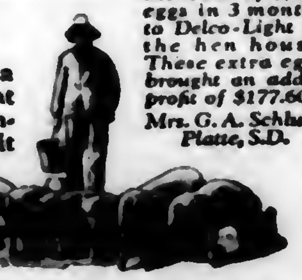
Talk to any farmer who owns a Delco-Light. He'll tell you that it brings new comfort and convenience to the farm. That it means a better, happier home. That it gives more time for important work. But that's not all. Delco-Light pays actual cash returns that far exceed its cost.

Note the pictures on this page. Note the extracts from letters underneath the pictures. We have hundreds of letters like these on file. Also hundreds of photographs. All tell the same story. Wherever Delco-Light is used on the farm, the home is happier, work is easier, health is better. And, on top of all, *the owner of that farm makes more money!*

Get the Facts

See the new combination Delco-Light that has forged ahead to leadership in less than 60 days! Write or phone or call on the nearest Delco-Light Dealer and ask for facts and figures. And remember—if this new plant doesn't fill your needs to the letter, there's a wide range of other Delco-Light models to choose from.

"We attribute an increase of 7,112 eggs in 3 months to Delco-Light in the hen house. These extra eggs brought an added profit of $177.60."
Mrs. G. A. Schlund Platte, S.D.



"Best investment we ever made. Light in the hog barn saves many pigs at farrowing time. Never spent a cent for repairs."
E. H. Sly, Platte, S.D.

FREE BOOKS MAIL COUPON

In the meantime, put your name and address on the coupon and mail to us. We'll send you the big, new Delco-Light Book—"A Day and a Night with Delco-Light", together with full information about the Combination Delco-Light described in this advertisement—absolutely free. Read what others say. Examine the evidence. Weigh the proof. Then see if you can find a single sound reason for trying to get along without Delco-Light.

Don't wait. Get the free Delco-Light Book and full information without delay. If you write promptly, we will include free, "The Miracle of More Eggs"—a valuable booklet on increasing egg production for large and small poultry raisers.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. M-307 · Dayton, Ohio

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Dept. M-307 Dayton, Ohio
Send Free Books and information about the new Combination Delco-Light as offered.
Name..
Address..

There is a Delco-Light Dealer in every community. The nearest wholesale distributors are listed below.

J. J. POCOCK,
810 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Al HATTENBACH, President,
Suburban Electrical Development Co.,
5624 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Better Prices for Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives that Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

Wells & Richardson Co., Inc. Burlington, Vermont.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Save with a Harder

The Early Buyer Gets the Extras

The 1928 Harder Silo will have many exclusive features which will make it more than ever, "The Bulwark of the Paying Dairy." There's a Harder to meet the needs of every dairyman, priced to fit his pocketbook.

We are making a special proposition to foresighted dairymen. If you will need a silo next season, it will pay you to place your order now.

Write today for full particulars of our Early Order Proposition.

The Harder Round Brooder House is built on the silo principle—extra-warm and strictly sanitary. Send for free Folder.

HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.

Turn Roughage into Money

Grinds Anything Raised on the Farm

HEAVY steel shaft running in S.K.F. ball bearings. Swinging hammers with eight cutting edges. Grinds material in mid air.

The Peerless Mill will cut your feed bill and increase your profits. Furnished complete with blower and dust collector.

Send for catalog

PEERLESS Hammer-Type Mill

A. M. DELLINGER
723 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

OUR HOME PAGE

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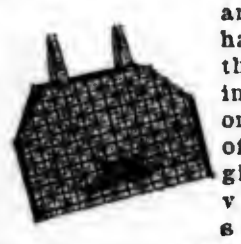

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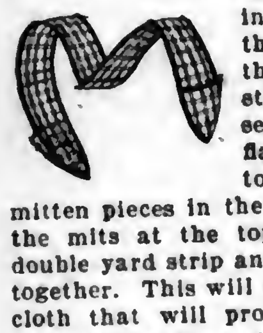

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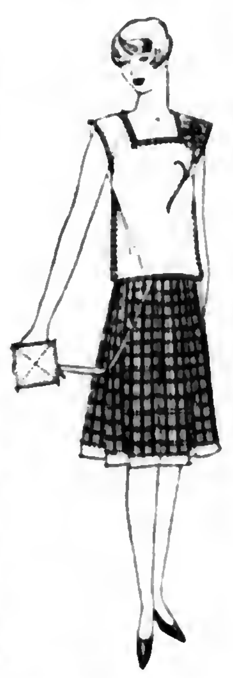

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1½ pounds of raisins
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Rub the currants thoroughly with one tablespoon of the flour to remove any possible dust and to break off stems. Wash them carefully by shaking a few at a time in a sieve under running water or in a large pan of water. Rub with a towel, spread out on a cloth in a warm place to dry.

Blanch and shred the almonds and dry in a warm oven, but do not toast them.

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NO EGGS? EAT CAKE ANYWAY

One cup brown sugar, one-third cup lard
Add one cup hot water and beat quite hard.
Two cups raisins without any seed;
Each of nutmeg and cinnamon, one teaspoon you'll need.
Add half a teaspoon of nicely ground clove.
Quickly stir it all up and set right on the stove.
Boil for three minutes, then hastily cool;
Add a teaspoon of soda—dissolved is the rule.
Use two and one-half cups of flour.
Beat, and pour in the pan.
Bake a full hour slowly, then serve to your man.—S. B. J., Ohio.

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Should Provide Amusement

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Cod liver oil does the work of the summer sun in keeping children like these well through the winter

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Built for Hardest Winter

Here's an arctic that's built for workers.

Uppers of heavy, tough cashmerette—to give double wear.

Lined with thick, warm fleece for northern weather.

Tough soles with an extra red rubber reinforcement where the hardest wear comes. Bumper-edged for rough going on frozen ruts.
Try and wear 'em out!

The Hood name across the sole shows the maker's pride in these arctics. Ask for them by name—Hood Red Treads. Other styles for all the family offer the same plus value. Look for the Hood Arrow—and save money.

Made by: Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
Distributed by: Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.
Branches in all Principal Cities

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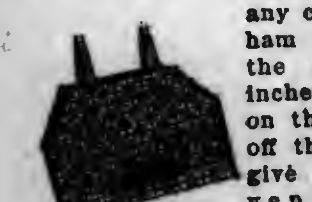

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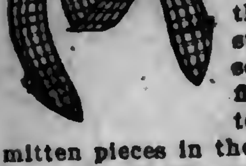

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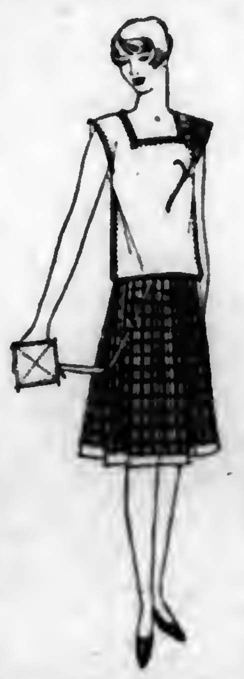

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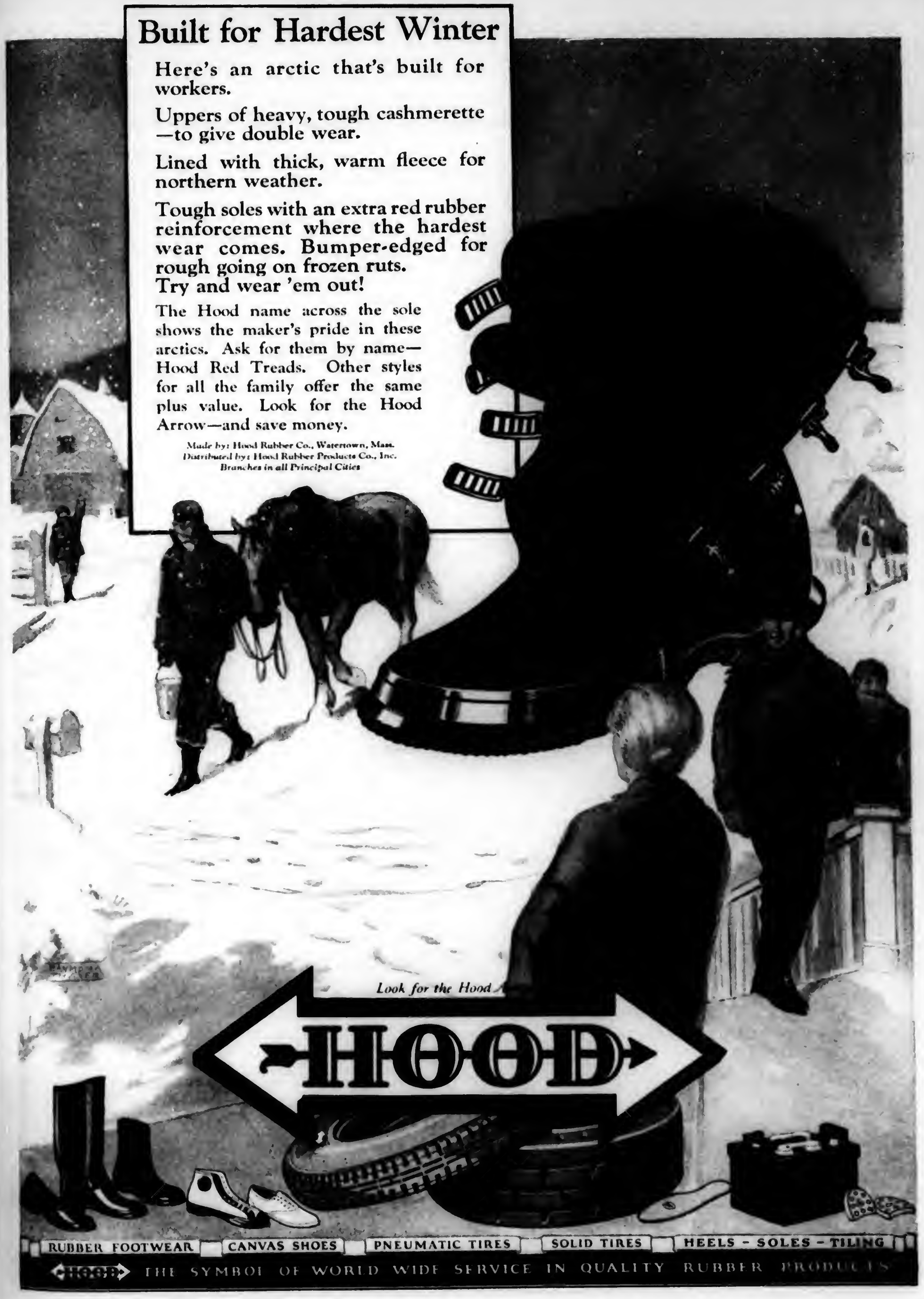

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Branches in all Principal Cities

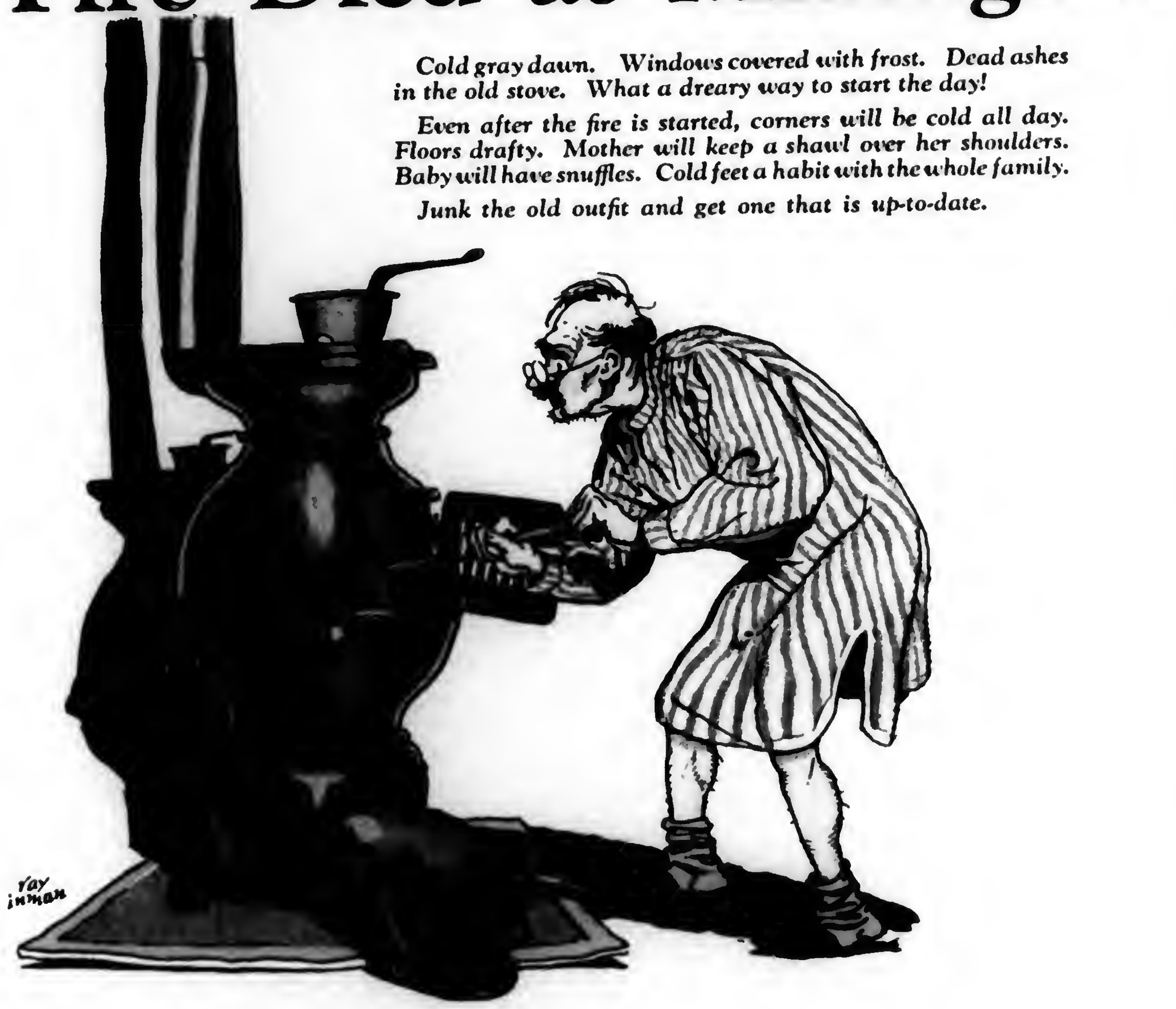
INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

The Fire Died at Midnight!

Cold gray dawn. Windows covered with frost. Dead ashes in the old stove. What a dreary way to start the day!

Even after the fire is started, corners will be cold all day. Floors drafty. Mother will keep a shawl over her shoulders. Baby will have snuffles. Cold feet a habit with the whole family.

Junk the old outfit and get one that is up-to-date.



YOUR family is entitled to modern heat in the house. There's no need to freeze at night and shiver in poorly distributed heat all day. A modern outfit will fill the house with mellow warmth, will glow with comfort all night, utilizing all possible value from the fuel instead of sending it roaring up the chimney.

When you buy a new outfit you want results and economy. Turn to a manufacturer who has worked out designs from years of study and experiment. Trust an institution where every man is proud of the company's reputation, from executive in the office to molder carrying splashing crucible of white-hot metal. Such are the advertisers in this paper. They make good equipment and their guarantee counts.

Steady warmth that circulates, leaving no cold corners, will keep the family vigorous and full of hustle, without the dragging handicap of colds. All this, yet economy that keeps your pocketbook cheerful.

Firepots carefully cast, with metal compounded so they will not warp, crack or burn out, doors accurately machined so they fit, solid character and sound design in every part. That's what you want to buy.

You Can Depend on the Heating Systems Advertised in This Paper

---

It pays to own a genuine Radiola

WHEN you buy a Radiola (and an RCA Loudspeaker) you know that you are getting the best in radio.

Back of every instrument bearing the RCA trademark are the resources, not only of the pioneer and leader in radio research—the Radio Corporation of America—but also the pioneers and leaders of the whole electrical industry—the General Electric and Westinghouse companies.

Three radio instruments designed by the engineers of these companies are specially adapted to give perfect radio reception and reproduction in communities away from the congested centers of population.

These are the new, compact, storage-battery operated Radiola 16, the popular dry-battery operated Radiola 20, and the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A.

Either of these fine receiving sets, when used with the wonderful new loudspeaker, will faithfully reproduce the programs from the great broadcasting stations—the best music, university extension courses, crop and weather bulletins, and the news of the world. And either of these sets can be adapted for operation from the electric light circuit by the addition of socket power devices.

RADIOLA 16—Storage battery receiver of great compactness. For selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality, it sets a new standard for receivers in its price class. The cabinet is finished in mahogany

Less accessories	$69.50
With Radiotrons	$82.75

RADIOLA 20—Dry-battery-operated receiver, with amazing sensitivity and many times as selective as the average antenna set. Ideal for distant reception. Can readily be adapted to socket operation. Ideal to use with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100 A.

Less accessories	$78.00
With Radiotrons	$89.50

RCA-Radiola

MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · THE · RADIOTRON

I call this living!

A PIPE and P. A.—what a wonderful combination for pleasure! I often read about "what ten books" a man would choose for companionship if he had to spend the rest of his days on a desert island. I'd want books, of course. But the thing I'd insist on would be a warehouse full of Prince Albert!

I would never be lonely anywhere with my pipe and plenty of P. A. In fact, I'd be lonely in a crowded city *without* them. You'll begin to understand "why" when you get that first fragrant whiff of Prince Albert as you tamp it into your pipe. You'll know for sure when you light up.

Cool as a referee. Sweet as a decision for *your* side. Mild as cambric tea. So mild that you can smoke pipe-load after pipe-load without a stung tongue or a parched throat. Yet P. A. has that rich, full tobacco-body that satisfies to the limit in every pull. A grand old smoke, Men.

I don't know what your present smoke-program is and I'm not going to ask questions. But I'm going to state in no uncertain terms that you don't know how good your pipe *can* taste until you load it to the brim with long-burning P. A. Millions of other contented jimmy-pipers will tell you the same thing. Why don't you find out for yourself?

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!

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PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

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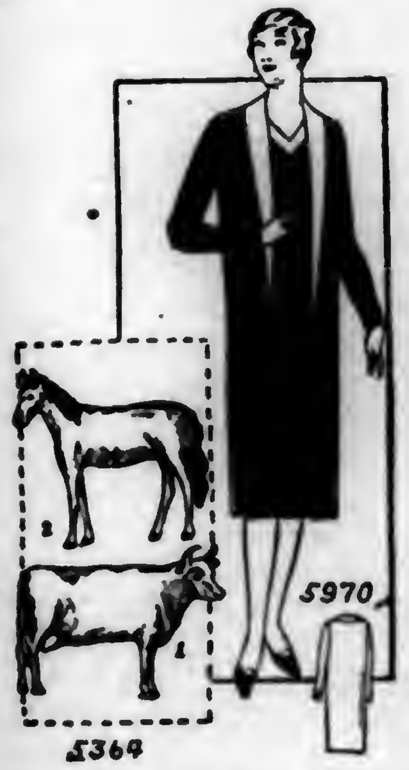
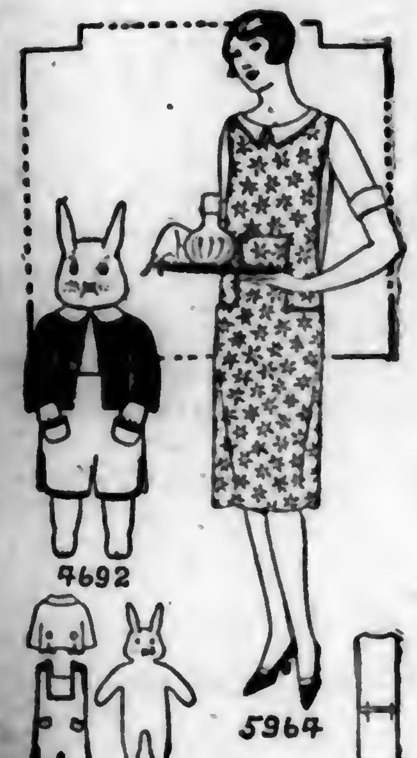


4692.—Pattern includes the doll and the garments. Three sizes: small 12, medium 16, large 20 inches in length. A 12-inch size requires ½ yard for the doll and ⅝ yard for the jacket and overalls. To make as illustrated will require ½ yard of 27-inch material for the jacket and ⅜ yard for the overalls. Pattern 10 cents.



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Send 10 cents in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

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885
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This Christmas GIVE and SAVE!

Enjoy the Economies Offered by Our Vast Buying Resources

THE spirit of Christmas is the spirit of *Giving!* The rest of the year 'round we plan and devise to conserve what we have and add perchance to our worldly stores. Then Christmas comes with its wholesome traditions and symbols—its glistening candles, its radiant mistletoe, its kindly faced, gift-laden Santa Claus. Into the universal heart of mankind comes the feeling that living for others is after all the most glorious experience that Life holds.

Your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store is anxious to help you celebrate Christmas-tide in fullest accord with the spirit of the season and with economies. You will find in our Store a wide assortment of quality merchandise admirably suited for the purpose. Toys and practical gifts for the children, wearing apparel and footwear of all kinds for the man, woman and youngster, useful and attractive accessories for the home itself.

And our Christmas prices are the same low prices enjoyed the year 'round. Your Christmas Dollar will go a long way here. The resultant savings will provide additional gifts for those whom you have not been able to include on your gift list before.

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Toilet Preparations
Sold Exclusively In Our Stores
DELIGHTFUL GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Face Powder in neat container.........49c
Talcum Powder in glass jar.........49c
Toilet Water in glass bottle.........98c
Set of three packed in handsome satin-lined box, $1.98
When ordering by mail, add 5c for each article to cover parcel postage—15c for the set.

Please send your address so that we can send our Store News Catalog to you from time to time.

J.C.PENNEY CO.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

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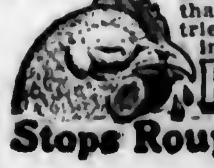

Keep Warm and Comfortable in The Old Reliable

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

Just the garment for rough-and-ready outdoor service—warm, strong and cut to fit snugly without binding. Will not rip, ravel or tear and can be washed without losing shape or warmth. Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

An ideal Christmas gift for the outdoor worker

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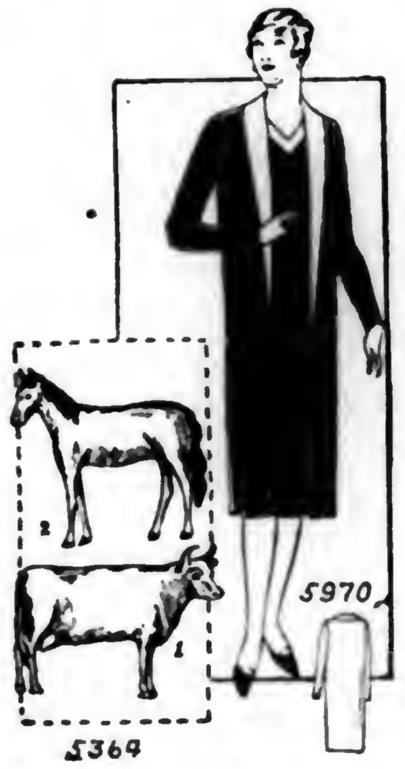

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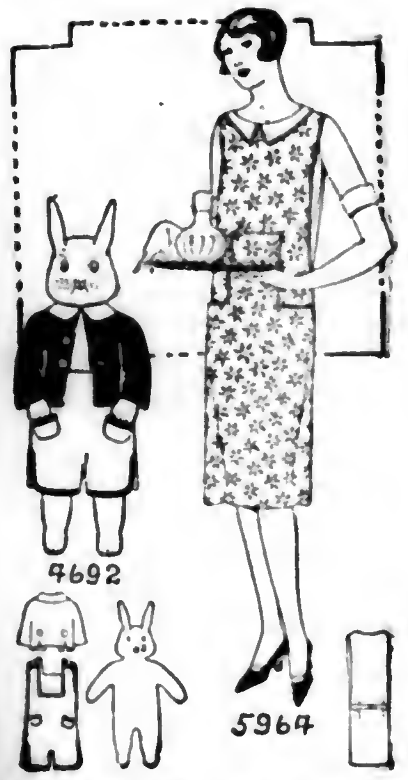

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885
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This Christmas
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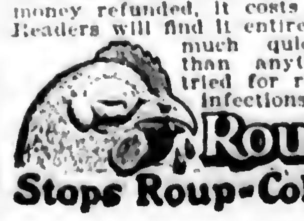

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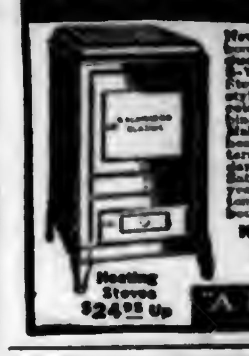

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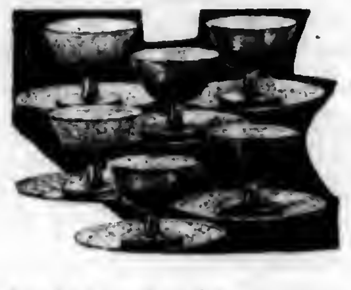
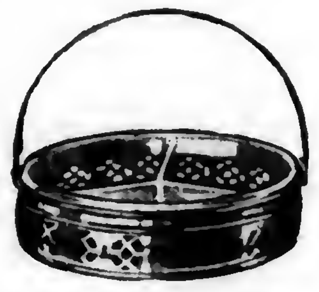
Let Us Do Your Christmas Shopping

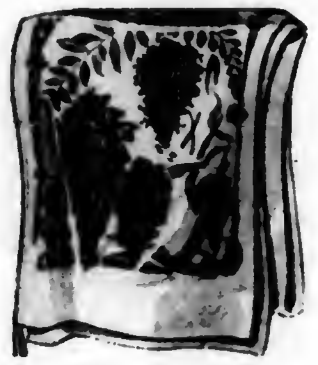
For the Housewife



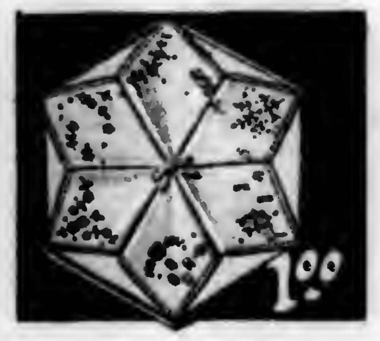
J660CX100—Sherbet or fruit will be doubly appetizing when served in this set of sparkling glass in crackled effect which can be had in green, canary or amber color. Six 5½-inch plates and six stemmed sherbets $1.00



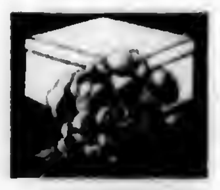
G158CX100—A gift that every practical housewife will appreciate. A dish for relish, salted nuts, etc., of three-partition heavy glass set in a good-looking pierced metal frame with handle. $1.00



A18CX195—The hand-blocked scarf is the favored one this season. This one of heavy silk crepe comes in tan, navy, cocoa, gray, Madonna blue, with contrasting prints, white with black or plain solid colors. About 64 inches long........ $1.95



L16CX100—This dainty gift box of Irish linen handkerchiefs is particularly "Christmassy looking." The handkerchiefs have embroidered corners and can be had in all white, white with colored embroidery, or assorted solid colors. $1.00



18CX39—A gardenia is a dainty gift remembrance. You can choose one to match any costume from this array of colors which includes Neapolitan blue, orange, red, maize, peach, pink, gooseberry or tan. Also white with yellow center...... 39c

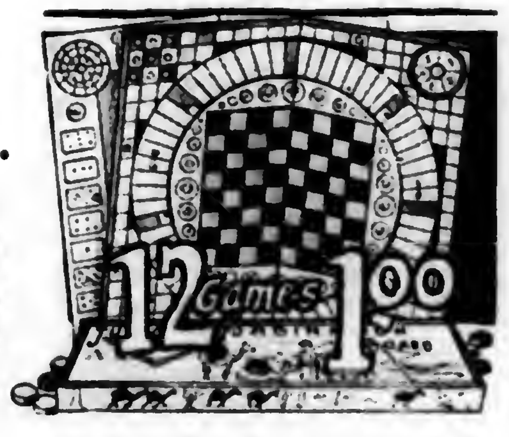
WE have tried to make your Christmas shopping easy this year. Instead of being jostled about in crowded stores, you may sit in your most comfortable chair and plan gifts for everyone.

On this page are illustrated a number of articles which we shall be glad to purchase for you through our Christmas Shopping Service.

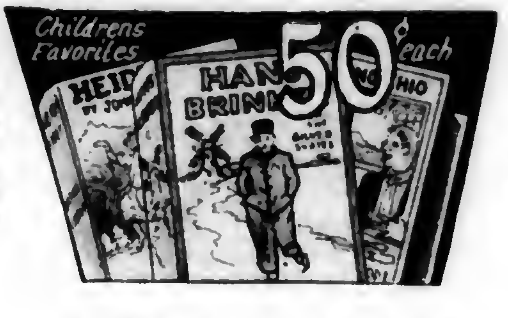
Here you will find a bill fold for father, a muffler for brother, handkerchiefs for uncle, linens and glassware for the house which mother or any other housewife will like, a printed scarf for sister, a cheerful flower for Aunt Mary's coat, games and books for the younger boys and girls—a variety of gifts to to please everyone on your list this year.

Send check or money order made out to *Pennsylvania Farmer* with list of articles wanted, stating number and giving color or other description necessary, to Gertrude S. Stewart, *Pennsylvania Farmer Shopping Service*, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Please write your name and address very carefully.

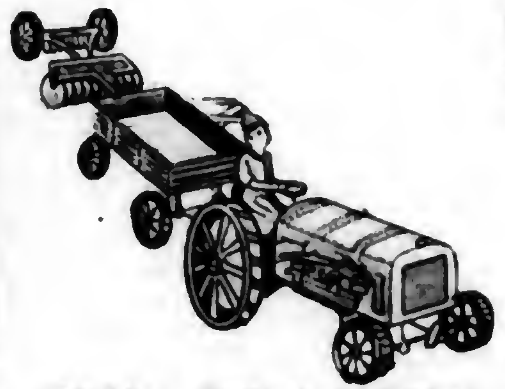
Gifts the Children Will Like



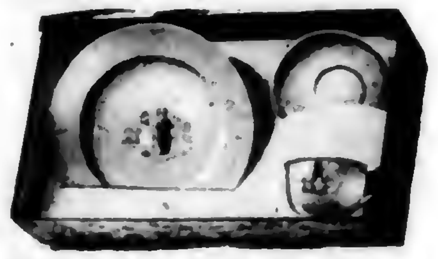
F180CX100—The whole family will enjoy this combination game board with which to while away long winter evenings. Twelve different games may be played with it, such as Indian checkers, fortune-telling, steeplechase, etc. A heavy, brightly colored folding board size 15x15 inches. $1.00



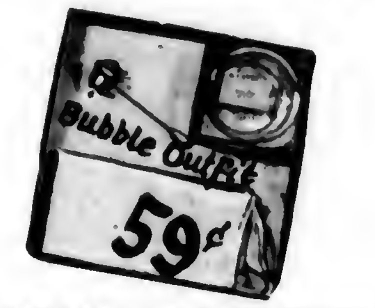
B10CX50—All the children's classics which boys and girls love. This series includes Pinocchio, C. Collodi; Heide, Johanna Spyri; Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll; Hans Brinker, Mary Mapes Dodge; Little Women, Louisa May Alcott; Aesop's Fables; Black Beauty, Anna Sewell; Budge and Toddie, Helen's Babies; Child's History of England, Charles Dickens; Little Lame Prince, Mulock; Tales from Shakespeare, Charles and Mary Lamb; Robinson Crusoe, Defoe; Treasure Island, Stevenson. Each, 50c.



180CX95—Here's a mechanical tractor set for the young farmer. Tractor with driver; wagon, rake and harrow. Heavy metal brightly colored enamel finish. Strong motor spring. 95c

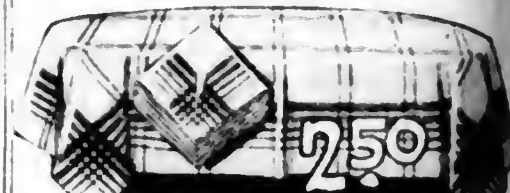


137CX148—Baby will eat his food with much enjoyment from this imported set brightly enameled in gay colors with a pretty decorated design. Dinner plate, cups and saucer. $1.48

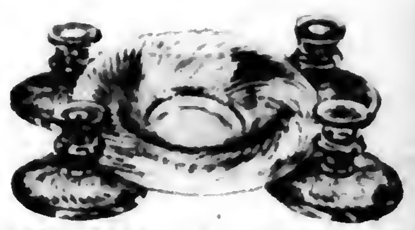


A180CX59—Lots of fun indoors on bad weather days with this Bubble Set. Includes a rubberized apron, glass dish, soap and bubble pipe. Will make the most glorious big round bubbles. 59c

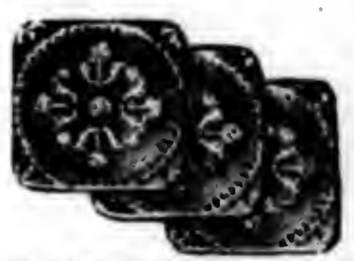
And the House



A48CX250—Every woman who is a lover of dainty linens (and what woman is not) will be delighted with this luncheon set of imported linen which comes in white grounds with neat colored plaids and border in pink, blue, gold or lavender. The cloth is 54 inches square and there are six napkins to match. The set is $2.50

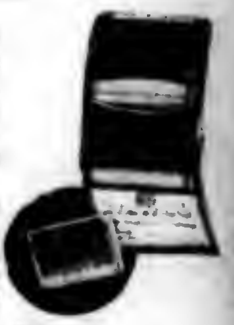


K660CX100—This very attractive console set will furnish a decorative note on table or buffet. Rich colored glass in twisted spiral effect in lovely tones of amber, green or blue. A shallow center piece with four matching candlesticks........ $1.00

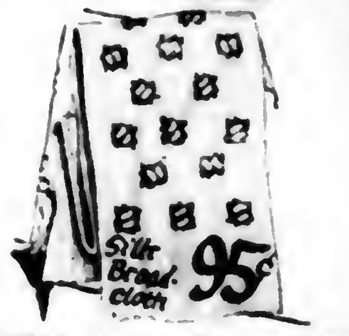


15SCX69—Here is a solution to the problem of marking the table with hot dishes. One can use these very good looking imported metal pads in Dutch silver effect which have a thick felt base. Any housewife, whether she is the recent bride or one of long standing, will appreciate these. .... 3 for 69c

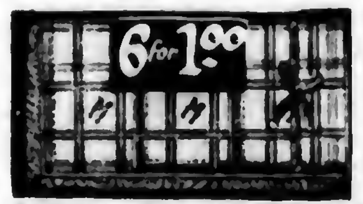
The Men's Corner



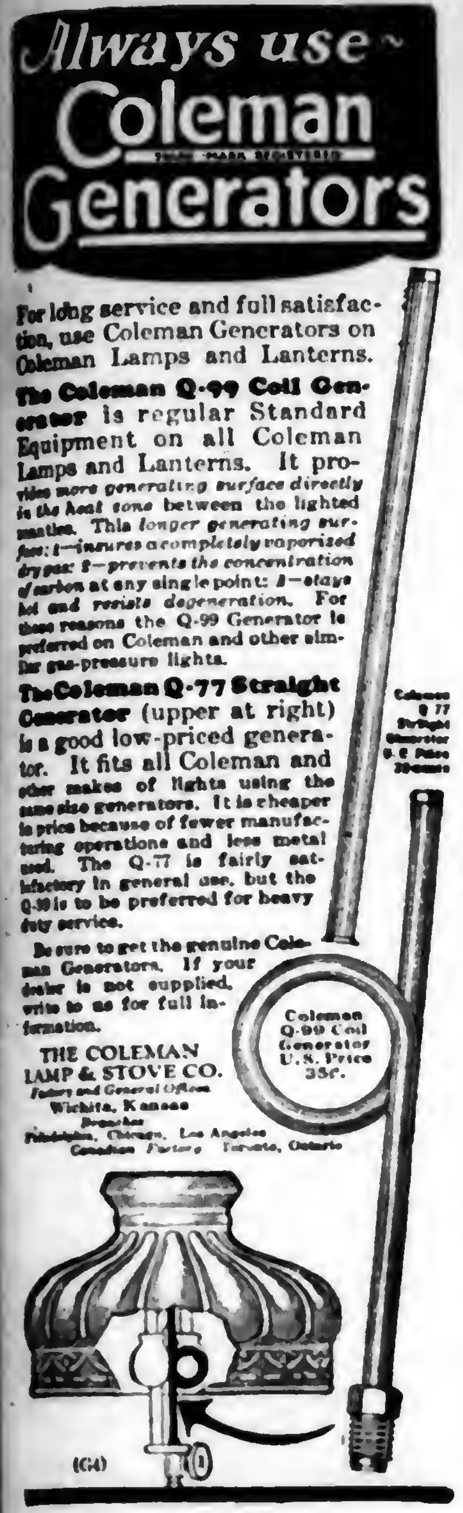
6CX100D—The man who is hard to please will surely like this bill fold of genuine black pin seal or Morocco leather. It has three sections with space for driver's license and long fold for bills. $1.00



518CX95—Although these scarfs were intended for the men, the women found them so good looking that they are wearing them, too. A good washable quality of silk broadcloth in white, gray or tan, with various colored patterns. 95c



516CX100—No man ever had too many handkerchiefs and "he" will be delighted with this addition to his store. A fine quality cambric with colored woven borders and embroidered initial in blue, tan or lavender. .... 6 for $1.00



Coleman Q-77 Straight Generator U.S. Price 30cents
Coleman Q-99 Coil Generator U.S. Price 35c.
(G4)

Always use Coleman Generators

Trade Mark Registered

For long service and full satisfaction, use Coleman Generators on Coleman Lamps and Lanterns.

The Coleman Q-99 Coil Generator is regular Standard Equipment on all Coleman Lamps and Lanterns. It provides *more generating surface directly in the heat zone* between the lighted mantles. This *longer generating surface: 1—insures a completely vaporized dry gas: 2—prevents the concentration of carbon* at any single point: *3—stays hot and resists degeneration.* For these reasons the Q-99 Generator is preferred on Coleman and other similar gas-pressure lights.

The Coleman Q-77 Straight Generator (upper at right) is a good low-priced generator. It fits all Coleman and other makes of lights using the same size generators. It is cheaper in price because of fewer manufacturing operations and less metal used. The Q-77 is fairly satisfactory in general use, but the Q-99 is to be preferred for heavy duty service.

Be sure to get the genuine Coleman Generators. If your dealer is not supplied, write to us for full information.

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POULTRY TRIBUNE
Box 15-G Mount Morris—Illinois

Mink Are Wary of the Trapper

MINK traveling up and down stream or near lakes and ponds are tireless investigators of everything that excites their curiosity or suggests a good dinner.

Every farm boy knows that rabbits are very apt to make their burrows beside a tuft of broom sedge or other straw or tall grass, or close to a scrubby growth of bushes, with some dead leaves upon them, but in a somewhat open section, for while the rabbit wants a snug hiding place in which to sleep, it prefers to be able to see in every direction, so as to be ready to run at the approach of a boy with his dog, or a fox, mink or wolf.

Such burrows, if near creeks, spring runs or other water, will be visited by every passing mink. Two steel traps carefully set at such a burrow will be almost sure to make a catch soon, provided the burrow is within 20 or 25 feet of water, or nearer. No bait is necessary for these traps.

Fasten Drag to Trap

A No. 1 trap is better than a larger size, as the mink is a tireless struggler, and if a large trap is used it will likely mutilate the mink's foot or leg, possibly beaking the bone, and the animal will be much more likely to twist or pull a foot off and escape.

For the same reason a suitable drag fastened to the end of your trap chain is better than to stake or fasten it to something solid. The best kind of a drag is a slender sapling just large enough so the mink can drag it slowly away. Fasten the trap chain to the butt end of the sapling. Select one which has a somewhat bunchy, sprangly top, with limbs reaching out in all directions around the crown. Cut the ends of all large limbs off a foot or a foot and a half from the trunk of the sapling on all sides, to make a clawy drag which you can follow next morning. A mink caught this close to water is apt to make a break at once for the water, plunge in and drown before it gets over its fright.

Minks are tireless investigators

If the weather is very cold, and the mink has come out of the water through a hole in the ice near by it will be pretty sure to make for the same hole, when the sprangly stub limbs on the sapling will catch upon the ice around the edges of the hole and hang there until the animal drowns.

This set is worthless during snowy weather, for when snow is on the ground mink seem to lose all interest in these rabbit burrows.

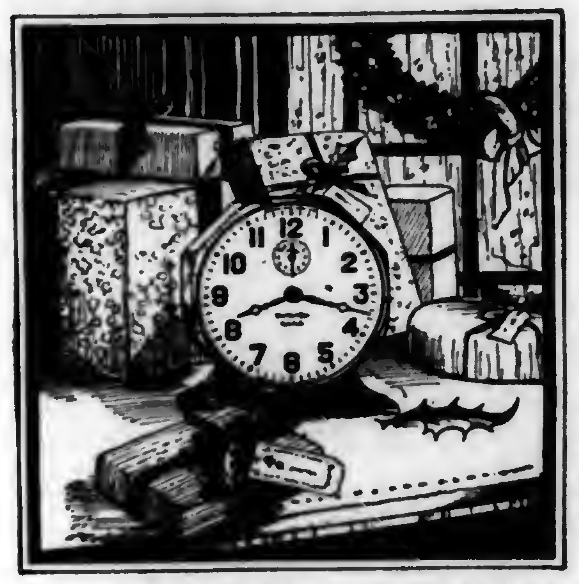
In good mink country traps should be visited soon after breakfast every morning. A half hour's delay may mean the loss of one or more valuable pelts, for mink are not like some other fur-bearers which soon quiet down and wait for the approach of the trapper. They keep up the struggle to escape as long as life remains.—I. H. Motes.

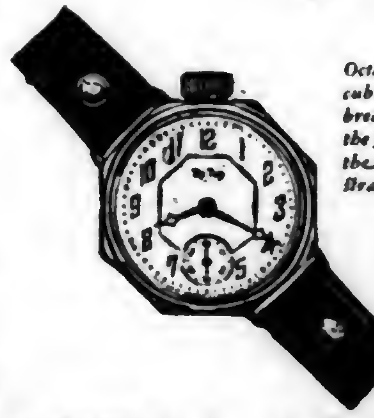
Bobbie—What is a niche in church?

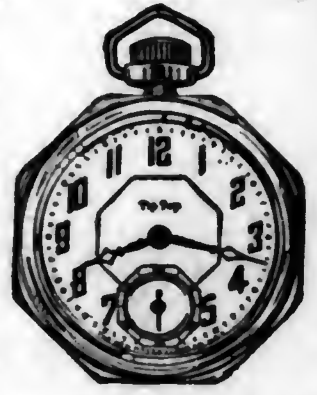
Brownie—Why it's just the same as an itch anywhere else only you can't scratch it as well.

Hard Old Lady (to tramp)—Why don't you work if you are hungry?

Tramp—I tried that, ma'am, and it only makes me hungrier.







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TIP-TOP Wrist-watch
Octagon dust-proof case, silver dial, cubist numerals, artistic bands. Non-breakable Krack-Proof Krystal. And the face looks straight at you because the watch is set at an angle on the strap. $3.50
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Octagon dust-proof case, silver dial, cubist numerals, artistic bands. Non-breakable Krack-Proof Krystal. $1.50. *Radium dial,* $2.25

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Friends:—I have read letters on our page of friends saying that they love to read. I agree with them and also with the author of this poem:

Play is a pastime,
Work is a satisfaction,
Food is an essential,
Sleep is a remedy,
A friend is a pleasure,
And a book is all five.

I try to read all the good books and magazines that I can get and find pleasure and profit in doing so. Even tho I go to high school I feel that a great deal of my education comes from the reading that I do outside of school. Often I have heard people remark that they don't like to read. I believe that is because they do not read the right kind of books. Here are some rules for selection of good books, magazines and newspapers that were suggested by T. De Witt Talmage in his essay on books:

1. Stand away from all books that give a false picture of human life.
2. There is always something suspicious about a bad book, in the index or style of illustration that you may see before you read it.
3. Stand away from books that corrupt the imagination and inflame the passions.
4. Cherish good books and newspapers. Beware of bad ones. One column may save your soul, one paragraph may ruin it.
5. Stick to Hawthorne, Hunt, Cooper, Shakespeare, Irving, Jack London, Louisa M. Alcott, Kipling and many other familiar authors.

I have also known boys and girls who would have given anything for a good book to read but they did not have anything. I only have a small collection of books. Forum friends, those of you who live in the country could overcome this by starting a book club. Ask all the young people of your community to join, each to furnish a book. A list can be made of the members, each numbered and the books passed from one to two, two to three, and so on, on given dates. This is a good remedy for the lack of books for reading. I hope that some friends will try this and I wish them success.—Irene Zimmerman, (X), Burlington County, N. J.

Your letter, Irene, is quite interesting. I hope the older Forum boys and girls will note the rules you quote on the selection of books.
THE FORUM EDITOR.

Answers to riddles submitted by Edna G. Huegel, Schuylkill County, Pa.
1. A wagon.
2. Because it can't chew.
3. A newspaper.
4. None; the crow takes them in.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have never written to you before but I always read the Forum page. It is very interesting to read the other boys' and girls' letters for I am a cripple and can't walk. I can't run and see the birds' nests but mother watches them and tells me all about them. I have a cat named Maggie and an Airedale named Judy. She had five little puppies but she didn't like one of them and would carry it out and drop it in the high grass.

I live on a farm. It is 2080 feet above sea level. Near my home is an old mill where Indians used to grind their corn.—Kenneth Rose, Clearfield County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I am in school now. I like school very much. We play games of all kinds. I play the organ when we sing. We just got a new stove Monday for the school house. It is a big one and it throws a lot of heat.

My teacher gave me two plants and they are growing nicely. One is Periwinkle and the other is a Joseph Coat. I will have to close now and get some of my school work done.—Harriet Marey, (X), Luzerne County, Pa.

JUST FOUR
Mary M. Doerr, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—We all know that in a little village or a large city there are people who are called "shut-ins." They never see the things we see nor have the good times we have. They are in-doors all the time. Some may be aged and feeble or some may be crippled and sickly. I often think what joy they get in reading letters of good cheer from another country. I would like to spend my spare time writing letters to these "shut-ins."—Bertha Rupert, (X), Clinton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a little dog about four months old. She is a curly dog and her name is Peggy. We have a big Shepherd dog, too, and his name is Roger. We have some cats. Their names are Betty and Blacky. We have more cats but I do not know their names. We have cows, horses, chickens, pigs, ducks, geese and guineas. My brothers milk cows. When we feed the pigs you should hear them holler.

I have a play house and I go out in it sometimes. I don't have any playmates around here but boys to play with. We have a great big yard to play in. Sometimes I hunt eggs with my brother. I am eleven years old and am in the seventh grade. I have to walk a half mile to school every morning and evening. My brothers are both in the sixth grade. I give my dog a bath every week.—Leona Buchert, Montgomery County, Pa.

Answers to riddle submitted by Sarah Gongaware, (X), Allen County, Ind.
1. When the cow jumps over the moon.
2. Pumphandles.
3. Sun.
4. Chimney.

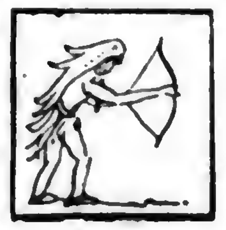
Dear Forum Friends:—I have been reading the letters from the Forum members and friends and I think they are very nice. I am sending a recipe for

COCOA COOKIES

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1-3 cup milk
½ cup cocoa
4 teaspoons baking powder
4 cups flour

Cream the sugar and the shortening together; add milk slowly, then the eggs well beaten and the cocoa. Sift the flour and baking powder together and add to make a stiff dough. Roll out one-fourth inch thick and cut. Bake in hot oven 12 or 15 minutes. Decorate with your favorite icing.—Marion Ford, Bucks County, Pa.

Each Block Tells a Story



THE quilt block illustrated is but one of the twenty included with our Colonial History Quilt Pattern. Quilting is fascinating and you'll find this historical pattern quite interesting. Each block is eight inches square, and comes on a hot-iron transfer pattern by which you can stamp the design on a square of white muslin. The character is then embroidered in outline stitch and the twenty set together as pictured on page sixteen of our November 5 issue.

The twenty transfer patterns in one package with full instructions for making will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of fifty cents. Send orders to Editorial Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I received my membership pin and thank you very much for it. As soon as I got it I was dancing all over with joy for I thought I wasn't going to receive one.

I'm sending you some riddles:
1. How many sides has a box?
2. What goes up and down at the same time?
3. What is full of holes and yet holds water?
4. Where do you get meat besides from animals?
5. What are sometimes red, yellow, green, brown and black?
6. What goes around and around the house and leaves a patch of white on every leaf?—Nina I. Cox, (X), Chester Co., Pa.

PLAYTIME
Gladys Frelz, Bucks County, Pa.

Week's Contributors

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Pauline Hagar. **Berks County**, Mary Strunk. **Bucks County**, Elsie Kasparitis (X). **Centre County**, Irene Limbert (X), Helen Beck (X), Thelma Beck (X), Helen Weaver, Gladys Poorman. **Chester County**, Miriam Broomhall, John Sholly, Pearl Griffith (X). **Clearfield County**, Helen Sigety. **Clinton County**, Ruth Raudabaugh. **Crawford County**, Mary Jane Dorschel. **Cumberland County**, Joseph Clippinger (X). **Erie County**, Irene Kosmoski. **Franklin County**, Mary M. Ewan. **Greene County**, Ferne E. Conner. **Juniata County**, Grace Varner (X). **Lancaster County**, Clarence

JESSIE E. TORBERT, (X), York County, Pa.

Zimmerman, Verna Mae Brandt, Naomi H. White, Mildred Good (X), Bertha Leaman (X), Kathleen Leaman (X), Kathleen S. Rutter. **Lawrence County**, Belle Stewart. **Lehigh County**, Pearl Buss (X). **Northampton County**, Ruth A. Nicholas. **Perry County**, Mary Freeland. **Somerset County** (no name or address given), Mildred Kaufman (X). **Susquehanna County**, Veronica Onofrey. **Tioga County**, Elsie Watkins, Edith Warriner (X), Melva Hess. **York County**, Beulah M. Ayres (X).

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic County, Mary Mellinger. **Burlington County**, James Niles Walton. **Gloucester County**, Marcella Martschink.

NEW YORK

Ulster County, Eleanor Smith, Elizabeth Walker (X).

MARYLAND

Baltimore County, Melvin C. Wisner. **Frederick County**, Evelyn Cramer.

INDIANA

Elkhart County, Ferne Leona Bender (X).

TENNESSEE

Johnson County, Maud May (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Here's a pretty state of things! The whole family of some of Our Little Folks decided to move to another part of the country and they had to take apart some of their furniture to get it packed just right. This week we are going to help them straighten out at least part of their belongings. In the list of words below you will find that every other letter is omitted, but, if you look at the very long list of letters at the very bottom of the puzzle, you will find the letters which have been left out. If you fill them in at the right spaces you will find the name of twelve things—all what you might call furniture, this time—which we can arrange in order for this family of ours. Let me have this list, either on a postcard or in a letter, by December 10th. Remember to tell me your name, your post office address, the name of your county, when your birthday comes and how old you are.

The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle in the November 12 issue (the jumbled verse) is:

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog a bone.
But when she got there the cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog had none.

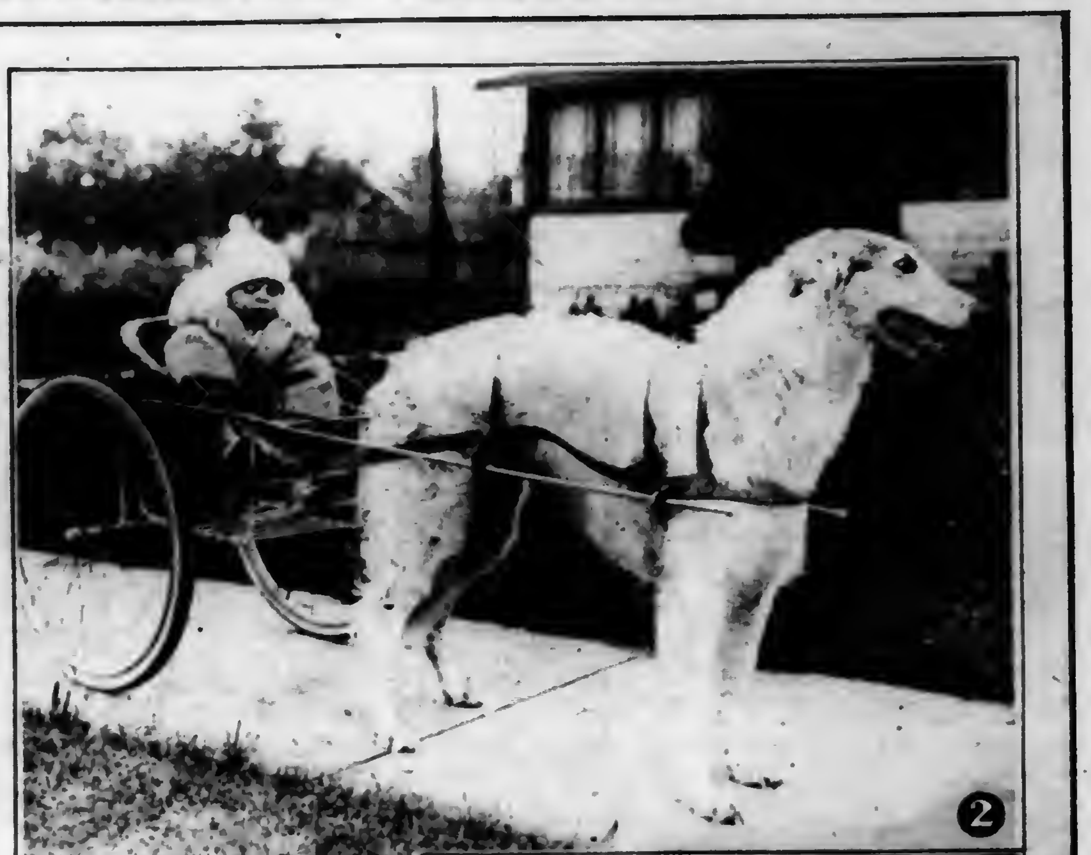
The prize winners are: Karl Emmett Andrews, age 9, Charleroi, Pa.; Ada M. Guest, age 12, Glen Moore, Pa.; Evelyn Irene Kilgore, age 8, Sandy Lake, Pa.; D. Lynn Matthews, age 8, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; Robert L. Neff, age 10, Ronks, Pa.; Minnie Irene Ober, age 7, Elizabethtown, Pa.; Sadie Schultz, age 8, Bally, Pa.; Dorothy Smouse, age 11, Bedford, Pa.; Elsie M. Steeley, age 10, Bedminster, Pa.; Kathleen Wise, age 7, Terre Hill, Pa.

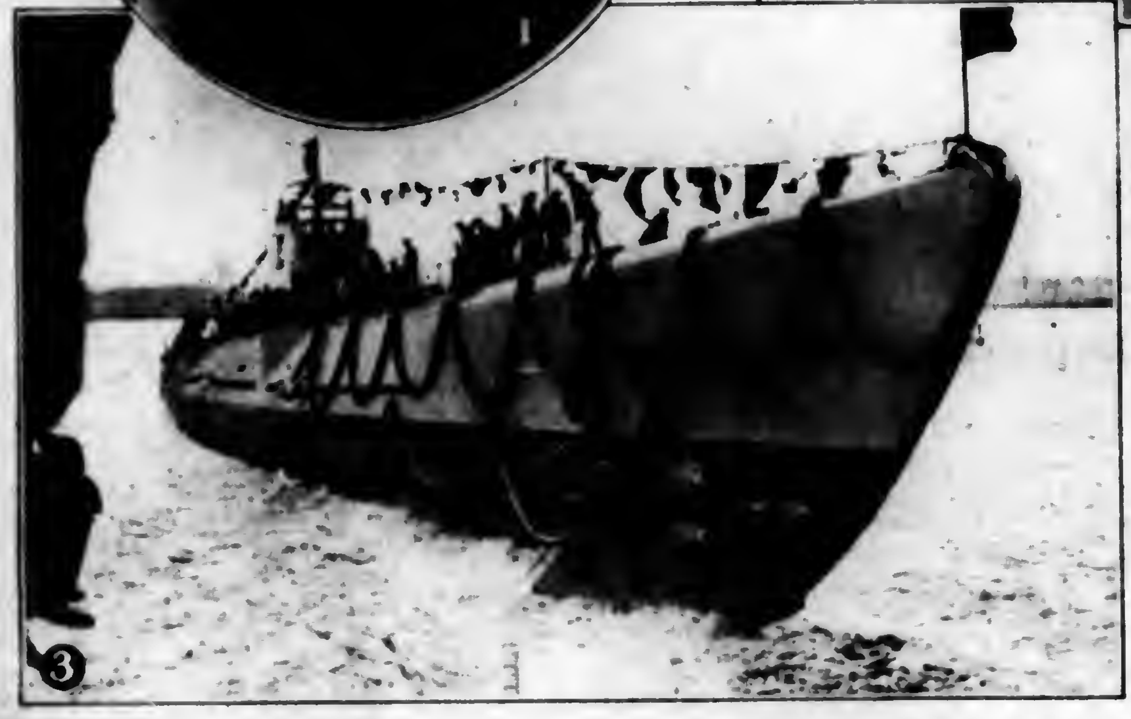
LITTLE FOLKS CAN MOVE THIS FURNITURE

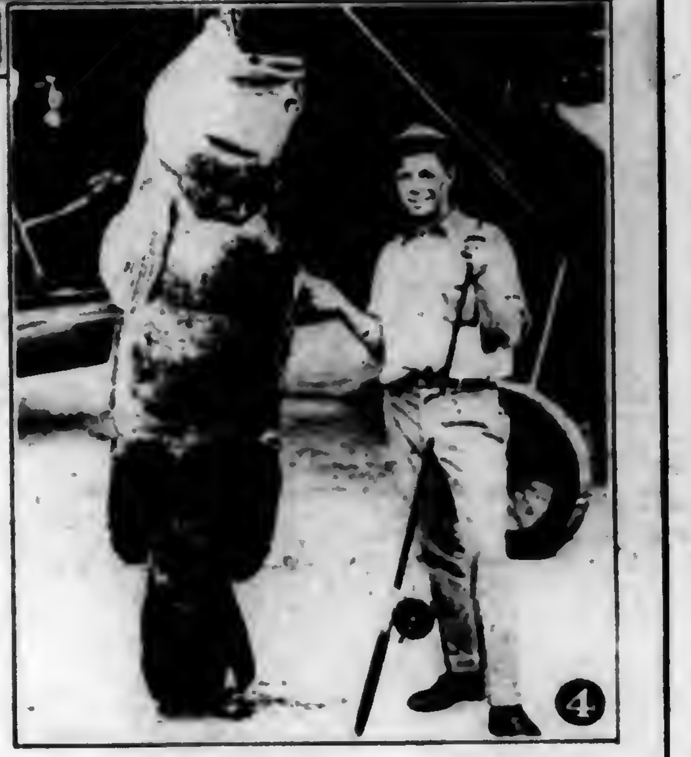
C—A—R
T—B—E
B—D
M—R—O—
B—O—C—S—
S—O—E
R—F—I—E—A—O—
C—R—E—
P—A—O
C—O—K
P—C—U—E
D—E—S—R

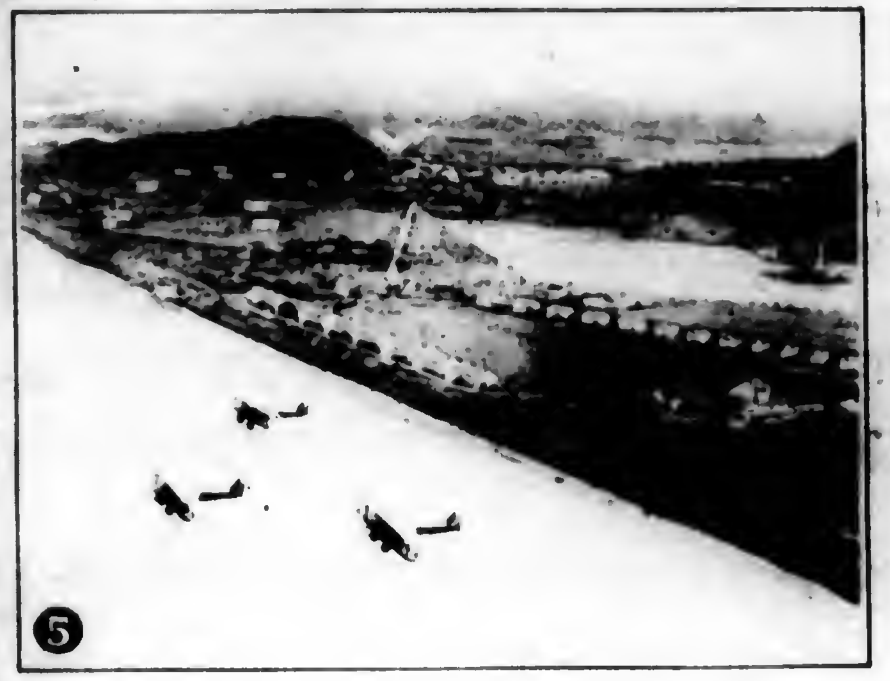
HI AL E IRR OKAE TV ERGRTR APT IN LC ITR RSE

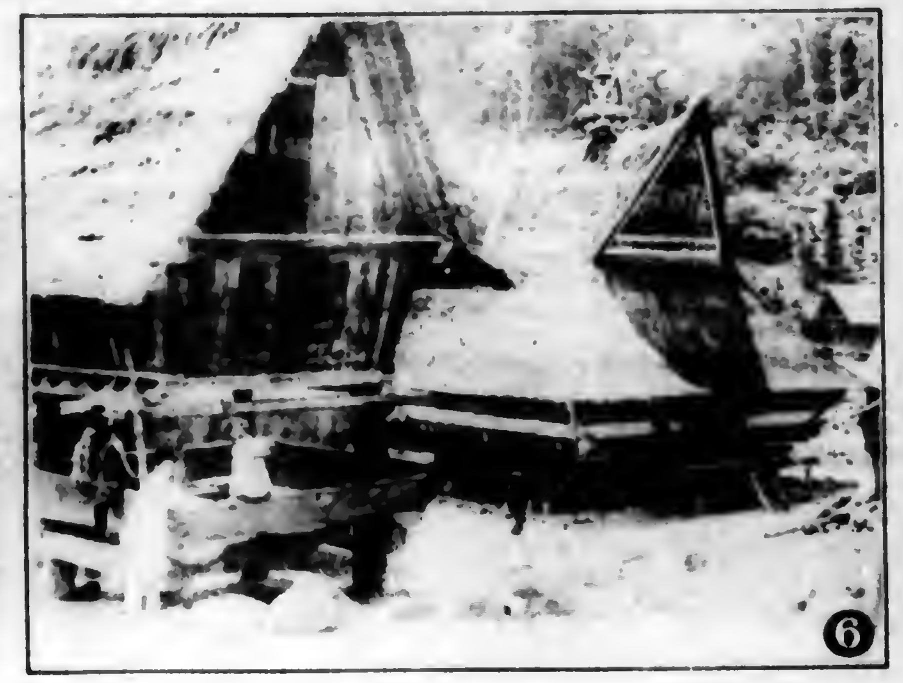
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES











(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Miss Alice Davis, daughter of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. Davis, who is to be presented to Washington society this season.
2.—Later he will want more speed, but now a Russian wolf hound is fast enough for nine-month-old Jackie Horrall.
3.—The U. S. S. V-4, at present the world's largest submarine, was launched at Portsmouth, N. H., on November 11th. This mine-laying undersea craft will carry eight officers and eighty men. Its equipment includes radio, apparatus for distilling fresh water, motor boats, a motion picture outfit and a branch post office.
4.—A 265-pound black bass, or jewfish, was the catch of Sergeant Noah E. Dillman of the U. S. Air Service, when he went fishing in the Panama Canal Zone recently.
5.—An aerial view of Fort Amador, Panama, made by an army flier.
6.—The Battak Building, the skyscraper of Pdang-Padjang, Sumatra. Its architecture is simple, yet beautiful. Many buildings of this kind were destroyed in the earthquake of 1926 which rocked the island of Sumatra in the East Indies.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

Continued from last week

By A. E. DEWAR

I LOOKED about and saw with panic that I was almost alone. To the right, a knot of men were still firing. An occasional shot came from farther down the line to left and center. I dropped back to better cover and worked around to join the group I had seen.

Pugh was doing most of the shooting. As I joined them, five men, powder horns empty, started for the rear. There were four others who still fired.

The gunsmith cast an anxious glance at the approaching militia.

"They'll sneak up from behind if we don't take care," he warned. "Let's find a better place."

We dropped back through the woods, Pugh peering keenly from right to left. Then his face brightened. He beckoned us on and broke into a trot.

It was a bit of open country he was leading us to and on the far side, distant some fifty yards from the woods, a jagged pile of rocks raised themselves. We raced for this, and were safely hidden behind boulders when the coat of the first militiaman showed up among the trees.

"Built like a fort," Pugh exulted. So it was. To attack us from the east or north, the militia would have to come across open ground. To the west there were scattering trees and to the south a pretty dense tangle of woods and brush. For a moment, we were secure enough.

"Chances are I'm the best shot here," Pugh suggested. "Load and let me shoot."

The three of us—one man had left us during the retreat—fell to work. Pugh kept up a steady fire, and from his exultant comments, I gathered that his shots were counting. Bullets were striking among the rocks, too, but for the moment did us no hurt.

Off to the north, we could still hear the crackle of rifle fire and the occasional boom of the big guns. Presently a dense smoke rose in that quarter and drifted south with the breeze. The rifle fire almost stopped.

"Set fire to the brush," Pugh commented. "They was scared to shoot it out with our fellers. Now we'll get more notice."

We did. Gradually the edge of the woods to east and north were lined with puffs of smoke. Bullets began coming closer. We dodged involuntarily as we loaded.

Blood spurted in my face as I rammed home a charge. The man next to me groaned and clapped a hand to his face. The bullet had gone through his jaws.

"Tie him up," ordered Pugh briskly. "You fellows get out of here. Things are getting too hot. I aim to do a little more shooting first."

I had been taking orders from him so long that I obeyed without question. The wounded man crept away first. The second man followed, both taking the passage south through the brush. On hands and knees I prepared to follow.

"Five more shots," I heard Pugh mutter as he shook his last powder horn. Then I was buried in the tangle.

Twenty yards ahead I raised my head in the shelter of a bush to look back. Pugh was out of sight on the other side of the rock outcrop. But nearer me, something moved. I saw a head and a rifle come up out of the grass and then a man in homespun started to crawl up the rocks.

"Pugh, watch out," I cried. "Look behind.

I saw the crawling man give a startled look back and then slide down into the grass again. A shot roared almost in my ear and I turned to face a man with a smoking pistol not ten yards away. As I dived for cover, something caught my right foot. I kicked loose in a panic of terror, took three quick steps and fell headlong. Then a terrific weight landed on my back and my senses went out in a moment of terror and pain.

WHEN I came to, I was lying flat on my back with the sun in my eyes. I groaned and rolled over. My head ached cruelly and felt as if the side of it were a great sore. For the moment I was too sick and faint to think where I was, and lay still with my eyes shut.

"Did they finish him?" someone asked.

"No, he'll live to be hanged," another answered.

I opened my eyes. I was in the middle of a group of sixteen or eighteen men, most of them tied two and two by their wrists. Pugh was standing over me. He stood between two men, his right wrist fastened to the left of one, and his left wrist to the right of the other.

"That was a good turn, lad," Pugh commended. "But a bad one for yourself. They'd got me anyhow, as you might have known."

The men around me talked in low tones. A strong guard with fixed bayonets was placed around us. Here and there on the field, men were picking up equipment. Several stretchers were going to and fro.

The fight was over. Pugh had made a last stand. The Regulators, with ammunition gone, had made a safe retreat for the most part. There was only this handful of prisoners. The loss of the militia had been fairly heavy—some said thirty were killed. Of the Regulators, it was harder to tell. The guards said ten bodies had been found.

A column came marching past us, headed west. I thought at first these men were sent out in pursuit. A man to my right scoffed at the suggestion.

"They daren't go far," he declared. "Just guard duty, for fear our men will come back and kill some more of them."

This man's face seemed familiar. I studied it a minute.

"You're Mateer," I exclaimed. "You went with Thompson and Caldwell. What happened?"

It seemed that Caldwell had left, after the governor had refused to consider negotiations. Then Thompson, a downright sort of man, told the governor to his face what he thought of him. That done, he turned to follow Caldwell.

Tryon was in a rage. "You stay here and in irons," he cried.

"I'm no prisoner," Thompson retorted and started to walk off. Tryon pulled a pistol and killed him. Mateer, although protesting that he was an ambassador under a white flag, submitted to being bound and turned over to the provost.

As Mateer finished, there was a commotion at the guard line. A squad of soldiers had come up. I saw a face I knew. Fanning was at their head.

"James Few," he called.

A prisoner a few paces from me got up and went forward. I did not see his face.

"I suppose you think you've got me now, Fanning," he said sourly. "Twice I thought I'd fixed you in the fight. Would have, too, if you hadn't run."

I saw a sergeant's arm swing. The man groaned, then sprang forward. Two soldiers gripped his arms.

"Hit him again if he don't keep still, sergeant," ordered Fanning savagely. The squad moved on.

Presently my head felt better and I got up. Nobody paid any attention to me. Even the guard had their eyes turned toward the wood to the west. I saw soldiers busy about one tree that stood out from the rest. Some brought ammunition boxes and piled them on the ground under a big branch. I looked at this, and was puzzled. Even when a rope was flung over the branch I was still slow to understand.

"What is it?" I asked Pugh.

"Few's going, I reckon. Fanning had it in for him."

I WATCHED fascinated. A knot of soldiers came marching up to the tree. A group of officers followed. The soldiers obscured the view for a minute. Then I saw a man, with his hands bound behind him, precariously balanced on a pile of boxes. A rope was about his neck.

"They're going to hang him?" I gasped, and went suddenly cold and sick. Pugh looked down at me and nodded. His face was hard, but lightened suddenly by a friendly concern.

"Look the other way, lad," he warned. "They'll be kicking the boxes out from under him in a minute.

I turned and stared at the ground. There was a long moment of silence, and then a long drawn "Ah" from the crowd. I put my hands on Pugh's arms and gripped him tight.

It was a moment before I looked up at him. His face was still toward the tree were poor Few was hanging.

"Why did you look?" I asked.

He smiled briefly. "Might as well get used to it, I reckon. Got to know how to act when my turn comes."

The horror of that sunk into me slowly. Would my turn come, too?

That night we lay on Tryon's campground by the Alamance with a ring of guards around us. Nobody bothered to give us anything to eat. Some of the prisoners plucked up courage to ask but the militia men on guard laughed at the request.

"Hardly enough for us," objected one bearded farmer. "I got nothing hardly but a lick of the spoon. When there's enough for the army and some over, then you outlaws may get a chance to eat."

WE DID get water and were permitted a fire. No one had blankets, however, and we sat around the coals all that chilly spring night. We were still tied two and two, for the most part. I was lucky in being an odd man and was not bound as yet.

Next morning the army formed to march. We prisoners were put in the center of the column. The baggage had come up by that time and fell in the rear. To our surprise we only made three or four miles on the day's march and went into camp near a mill.

As soon as the men were given permission to fall out, there was a rush of officers and men to the tent of the commander. We watched from a distance and saw what seemed to be a small mob working up to the bayonet of the sentry on guard. Officers appeared and seemed to be trying to calm the group.

It looked like mutiny to me, and I suggested this, hopefully, to Pugh. He looked and shook his head. Then, with his two fellow prisoners in tow, he worked over to the nearest sentry.

"Had anything to smoke lately, Ezra?" he asked in a whisper.

The guard looked up quickly, then glanced back to see if an officer was within hearing.

"Been out for two days," the guard commented sadly.

"Feel in my left pocket," Pugh suggested and turned himself about. The guard plunged his hand in, brought it out with a small sack gripped in the fingers. He opened the mouth of the sack, sniffed and looked almost happy for a minute.

"What's up over by the governor's tent?" Pugh asked.

The guard laughed. "Passel of fools trying to collect their rewards. I told 'em they wouldn't get any. Before the fight, orders give out that anybody that took a horse or mare from you fellows would get 20 shillings; there was ten shillings for every gun and five shillings for every saddle and bridle. They picked up a few yesterday, not many. Last night, though, half the camp broke the lines and went out stealing horses and saddles from farmers around here. So now you'll find a fellow claiming a reward for a horse and a farmer claiming he ought to be whipped for stealing it. I picked up one or two things myself, but I ain't after any reward. Too much of a toss up whether you get the shillings or a whipping."

"Watch out," Pugh warned suddenly. "Officer coming."

We turned away a step or two. The guard stiffened up and took on a wooden expression. Up strolled a very pleasant looking young man, evidently of the Governor's staff. He was one of the few in full uniform and looked very well in it indeed.

The sergeant of the guard came hurrying up.

"Tell your men," instructed the officer, "that I lost a cloak on the battlefield yesteday. It was a big Hussar cloak and I am willing to pay liberally for its return." He paused "Two pounds. If anyone has found it, send him to my tent."

He started to move on and then glanced back over his shoulder.

"Tell them, too," he added, "that it is doubtful if the cloak can be sold for more than a pound or two. Moreover, if it is found that a man has the cloak and refuses to turn it in, he shall be married to a black jack and whipped till he is so sore the very thought of a cloak on his back will pain him."

Pugh called to me to watch the guard shortly after this. He was very uneasy, scratched his head a good many times and shuffled about. After half an hour of this, he sidled over to the sergeant. We could not hear what was said but presently the guard left the ranks and came back with a package big enough to contain a cloak. He gave this to the sergeant and he, after summoning another non-commissioned officer to take his place, strode off with the bundle.

In fifteen minutes he was back. The guard brightened up and went forward to meet him. Money changed hands. The guard's jaw dropped.

"TEN shillings," he exclaimed. "He said two pounds."

"That's enough for you," warned the sergeant sharply, "back to your duty or I'll report you."

We heard a good deal that day, out of the corner of the guard's mouth about what thieves there were in Tryon's army and particularly among officers of all grades. This maybe made him more friendly to us, but indeed I found no great hostility toward us on the part of any of the militiamen. They regarded us with some dislike since we had been the cause of bringing them out on an unpleasant duty, but they seemed to know very little about the rights or wrongs of the case or to worry about them. These were the men only, of course, for the officers for the most part were too careful of their position to speak with us. Another reason, as I learned later, was that some of the officers in the militia were suspected of being moderately friendly toward the Regulators and needed to be on their guard toward us on that account, lest the governor's suspicions should be further aroused.

Along toward noon, there came the sound of firing from the battlefield, and the army got under arms hurriedly. A few companies marched out and came back again, after a few hours. From the gossip of the soldiers, we learned that a party of Regulators, arrived too late for the battle, had gone out on a sort of sightseeing trip to the field. They were fired on by sentries, returned the fire and fell back.

From all we could hear, a number of small parties still hung around the army. This was not altogether a good thing for us, since it made the soldiers timid about foraging and kept them on short rations, and us on next to nothing. Indeed, most of the soldiers' talk was not about the fighting or the Regulators, but about the poor rations and how soon they could start home.

Toward evening, more prisoners to the number of ten or twelve were brought in. No one I knew was among them, and from one I got encouraging news. He told me he had heard that my uncle and his men were in the neighborhood and were engaged in making life uncomfortable for the Governor's foraging parties. Of Carnes, Jennings and Kraft, he had not heard, and I began to be fairly confident that they had got safely away.

Next day we made a march of good length and came finally to a place I recognized. It was Husband's farm. Now, however, the cavalry and artillery were encamped in his wheat fields and the rest of the army spread over his clover and meadow. Fences were being torn to bits to make camp fires and the squawking and bawling from the barns told that his livestock was going to make a meal for the army. That night there was plenty and we ate heartily for the first time.

SOME of the officers stayed in Husband's house that night, I think. Next morning, I noticed a party of them riding over the fields. Wherever fences still stood, they ordered another bonfire made, and maneuvered the troops in leaving over the last patches of standing grain. As we went plodding down the lane, I looked back to see flames licking about the timbers of the house.

In the next few days, this process got to be familiar. James Hunter's farm was destroyed in the same way. Parties were sent on the flanks to lay waste the farms of other prominent Regulators. As we prisoners came trailing along in the wake of the column, we walked through a land made desolate—grain trampled flat, fences and buildings burned, stock run off and killed. With what labor these farms had been reclaimed from the wilderness in the last five or ten years! Now all was gone.

If I had joined in the fighting at Alamance on impulse, I became a Regulator in dead earnest as I made my pilgrimage with Tryon's prisoners. The destruction of the farms stirred me to a deep anger, and the indignities visited upon the prisoners did not cool that resentment. We were being dragged at the tail of the army as the old Romans used to drag their captives at the chariot wheels in the triumphs at Rome. Bedraggled and miserable, we were to show what happened to those who opposed the will of His Excellency.

AN INCIDENT while in camp near Hunter's did not make me love the Governor's party any the more. Toward evening, an officer came over to our camp fire and the sergeant drove us into a compact group to listen to him.

As he stepped up, I realized, with a tightening of the throat, that it was Fanning. Since I stood close to him, I looked to be instantly denounced as a traitor of extremest taint. Instead he looked at me casually and then passed on. I had no chance to use a mirror, of course, but this gave me an idea of how dirty my face was and how unkempt my appearance. For the first time I was grateful for the circumstances.

"To loyal men," Fanning began, "100 pounds in money and 1000 acres of land will be given to him who brings in Husband, or Hunter, or Howell. To you who stand in danger of your lives, who are proved rebels and whom only the clemency of His Excellency can save, we can offer a greater reward. To any man of you who will go out and bring in one of these men, a free pardon is offered. Before you go you must swear to return, whether you succeed or not; if you so swear and fail to return, then you join at once the ranks of outlaws. Keep that in mind and remember that as an outlaw, any man may kill you without fear of punishment and indeed, in this case, with hope of reward. You all have enemies, who would like to pay a debt and gain a fortune at the same time."

He paused and we looked foolishly at each other. After awhile, three men edged over toward Fanning. Two he sent back, but the other, after a long talk, went with him. Around the fire again, I began to blame the man who had gone for a coward and a traitor.

"Merrill is honest enough," Pugh said. "He will be back and Husband will not be with him. And likely, he will be hanged as soon as he returns."

I asked why he took the leave of absence, if it only insured his death.

"MY GUESS is this," said Pugh. "He wants a few days to get home, settle his affairs, and be prepared to die wth a quieter heart. A few days like that are worth some trouble to get. If it weren't for cheering up those scoundrels, I would offer to go out myself."

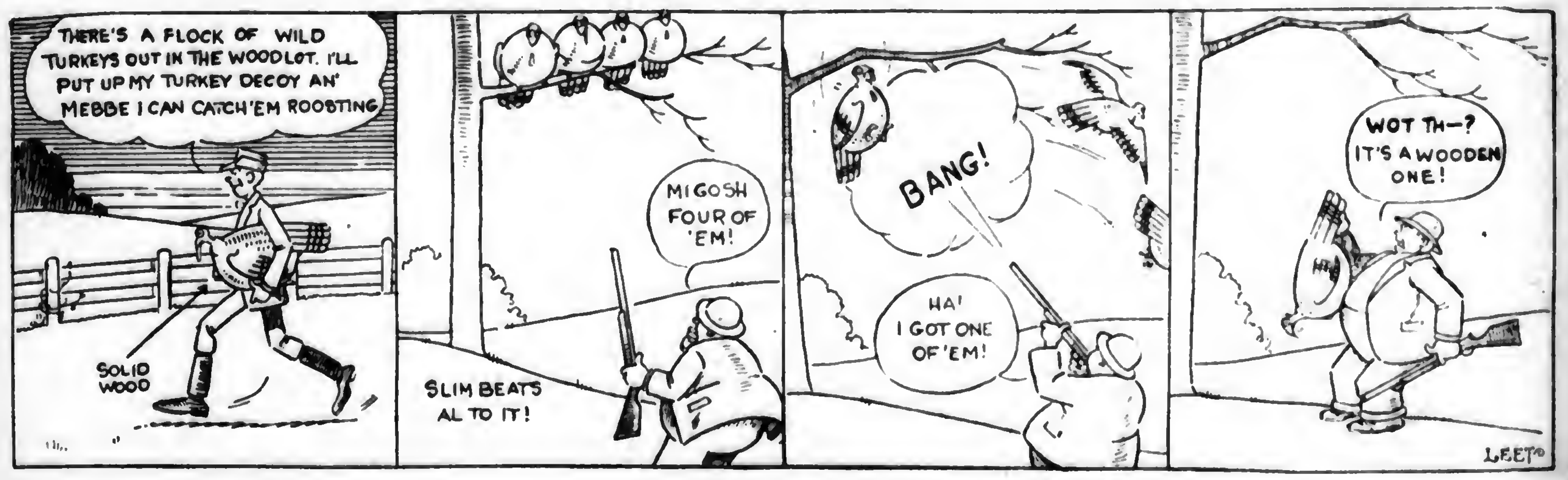
It struck me that the governor was taking a chance on men like Merrill ever coming back. Pugh took a different view. Fanning knew his men, he explained. Only these over whom he had some hold and who had been proved to be men of honor would be let go.

It was that night, I think that there descended the first of the rains that were to plague us for days. We woke along in the early morning to find the rain coming down steadily enough to wet us clear through and to subdue our fire to a mere flicker. The fuel caught but poorly and we hung about, puffing and fanning the blaze for an hour, until it began to flare up properly. For a few minutes, we got some small comfort out of it, although we were too many for the small fire and fought and jostled for a front place.

By that time the guards, marching in a sullen and wet ring around us, took envious note of our comparative comfort. Their fire had gone out at the first puff of rain and they had not been able to build it up. They consulted together briefly, and then ordered us away to a new, wet and fireless spot and took over our fire for their own use.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim's aim was good, but he picked the wrong turkey* : *By Leet*


THERE'S A FLOCK OF WILD TURKEYS OUT IN THE WOODLOT. I'LL PUT UP MY TURKEY DECOY AN' MEBBE I CAN CATCH'EM ROOSTING
SOLID WOOD
SLIM BEATS AL TO IT!
MIGOSH FOUR OF 'EM!
HA! I GOT ONE OF'EM!
BANG!
WOT TH—? IT'S A WOODEN ONE!
LEET

Poultrymen in Europe Use Colony System

This poultry farm of the colony type was visited by a group of American farmers last summer while in Denmark. G. B. F.

Housewife—We are going to get an electric washer, so we won't need you any more.

Laundress—All right, lady, but an electric washer don't give you no gossip

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DID YOU EVER HEAR THIS ONE?

Road Foreman (calling at house opposite)—Excuse me, madam, but have you been singing this morning?

Lady of the House—Yes, I have been singing a little, but why do you wish to know?

R. F. (with obvious embarrassment)—Well, you see, my men have knocked off twice already, thinking it was the dinner whistle, so I thought I had better ask you not to hang out quite so long on that top note.

A Family Problem

A boy and his sister were on their way to Sunday school. They were met by their teacher, who inquired about the size of their family.

The boy said: "I have as many brothers as I have sisters."

The girl said: "I have twice as many brothers as I have sisters."

From these facts the teacher could tell how many boys and girls there were in the family. Can you?

A big man entered a hotel, placed his umbrella in the stand and tied a card to it on which was written:

"This umbrella belongs to a champion prize fighter. Back in ten minutes."

When he returned the umbrella was gone. The card was still there. It read:

"Umbrella was taken by champion long distance runner, and I ain't coming back at all."

Pat Murphy was taking his first flight in an airplane. The pilot was taking him over New York City. When they were up about 3000 feet the plane suddenly went into a nose dive.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the pilot, shouting to Pat, "fifty per cent of the people down there thought we were falling."

"Sure," admitted Pat, "and fifty per cent of the people up here thought so, too."

A spinster encountered some boys in the old swimming hole, minus everything but nature's garb, and was horrified.

"Isn't it against the law to bathe without suits on, little boys?"

"Yes'm," announced freckled Johnny, "but Jimmy's father is a policeman, so you can come on in."

"How did you screw up your courage to propose to the rich Mrs. McTavish, Sandy?"

"Losh, mon, 'twas jist awful. I'd sworn I'd do it come Monday nicht, so I took her for a wee ride in a taxicab, and wi' one eye on the wee meter tickin' awa', I had her won at the end o' sixty cents."

One of the leading ministers in town met Mr. Morissey on the street and stopped to speak to him. "I was surprised, but very much pleased" said he, "to see you at prayer-meeting last night."

"Oh," said Morissey in a tone of relief, "so that's where I was!"

Mistress to Her Maid—Bridget, these eggs are as hard as ever; I told you I wanted them soft.

Bridget—And sure, I biled those eggs for five hours and they just won't get soft.

Old Complaint

"Doctor, I'd like a prescription."
"For what?"
"A fishing trip."

When you see HANES quality you'll marvel at its low prices

1 HANES Collarettes are cut to size. A 40 suit has a 40 collarette. Won't roll or gap open.

2 HANES Cuffs won't pull off. They snug the wrist. Reinforced on the end to prevent raveling.

3 HANES Elastic Shoulders give with every movement, because they're made with a service-doubling lap seam. Comfortable. Strong.

4 HANES Closed Crotch really stays closed. Crotch can't bind, for HANES is fitted by *trunk* measurement as well as chest.

5 HANES Elastic Ankles never bunch over the shoe-tops. No ugly pucker showing under socks.

HANES brings you all you could ask in underwear—at dollar-saving prices.

HANES is warm and soft, and smooth. It shields your body from the most penetrating blasts of winter. HANES material is elastic-knit. Lies flat—without the sign of a wrinkle. Can't bind or pull.

There is more wear in HANES too. Guaranteed—every thread, stitch and button. The seams will not rip. The buttons will not come off. And buttonholes won't pull out of shape. It is the attention to such details that makes HANES stand more washings and keep you comfortable longer.

You'll find HANES made in every weight. From sturdy extra-heavy to light weight. Men's union suits priced from $1 to $1.50. Shirts and drawers 75c and 85c a garment. Union suits for boys and children too, 75c to $1. Ask your regular dealer about HANES. If he cannot supply you, write to us today.

P. H. HANES KNITTING Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

TRADE MARK HANES

Statistics Have Made Insurance Safe

(continued from page 3)

installment payments, interest earned on them, and the number of deaths which it is known will occur in any year among a group of any size. The Mortality Tables show the deaths in any group of any age. This is a simple illustration, but the principles it displays are used in calculating the premium deposit for every kind of life insurance policy.

One other thing. Because the number of deaths in this group of our thousand men will increase each year for a number of years, it would be natural for the survivors to pay a little more each year. The difficulty about this is that as time passes on and we reach our older years we do not earn as much as when we are young. And so if the premium deposit grew and grew and grew, by the time our elder years were reached it might be so large that it would be hard for us to make the payments.

That is common experience in life—the time comes when our earnings fall off. And so, to cure that trouble, the rates fixed by the mathematicians for installment deposits, although the same amount each year, are a little larger in these earlier years than are necessary to cover the deaths, and a little less than will be needed in the older years, when our earnings would be smaller;—the deposits in the later years, with the excess payments of the early years, being exactly enough to meet all claims. Youth is made to bear some of the burdens of age.

Burden Is Distributed

Thus instead of having the installment deposits grow a little larger each year, they are the same amount each year. Such a premium deposit is called a "level premium"—it remains level. This is perfectly fair to old and young, for no man knows whether he will live to old age or go tomorrow. By this arrangement the burden of the families of those who die early is distributed over the whole group, in an equitable manner.

Add to this scientific basis the supervision of the Insurance Departments of the various states, and a statutory limitations in respect to kinds of investments, and you have life insurance an institution that is as solid as the everlasting hills. The reason why life insurance organizations have failed is that they were not scientifically sound—they were not "old line," legal reserve institutions.

You will have heard of two kinds of insurance—"Participating" and "Non-Participating." There are two chief groups of companies—mutual companies and stock companies. The stock companies' premium deposit is smaller than that of the mutual company. And it has stockholders, whose capital stock is one of the strong safeguards of the business.

The different elements that make up the amount of a premium deposit are set at a low figure—high enough for safety, of course, and to take into account the fair dividends which the stockholders have the right to expect, having invested their money in the capital stock, and very often having gone without dividends, in a new company, until the business was well established. And the policyholders receive no dividends—that is what is meant by "Non-Participating."

Safety Isn't Involved

By far the larger amount of life insurance in the United States, however, has been issued by mutual companies, which have no stockholders, and whose dividends are paid to the policyholders. The reason is that the great mutual companies are very old, while most of the stock companies are comparatively young. There are far more stock life insurance companies in the country today than there are mutual.

The question of safety isn't involved at all. A sound stock company is just as safe as a sound mutual company. It's just a difference in practice. The theory of mutual life insurance in those early days was that it was better for the policyholders to pay a little larger amount as an annual deposit than would be required, so that if any great disaster should come these increased receipts would make all safe. But if there was no such disaster or emergency, then the part of the premium deposit that had not been needed would be returned at the end of the year, or at the end of a period of years, to the policyholder. As a matter of fact, these overpayments were almost always a surplus and seldom needed.

In mutual life insurance this surplus is paid back to the policyholders in what are called "Dividends,"—and that is why a mutual company is called a "participating" company. Sometimes an agent will tell you that there will be a "Surplus Award" at the end of the year, or perhaps he will call it a "Dividend."

Return Dividends

The stock company believes that its deposit rate is adequate, and so does not charge an overpayment. On the other hand, if there are savings or profits from the rate which the company charges, the stockholders receive a part of this saving, in the form of dividends.

What are these savings and profits that make up the dividend paid by a mutual company? You will remember that our thousand men agreed that the mathematicians should assume that the interest rate on their deposit would be exactly three per cent—no more, or less. You will remember that the mathematicians were to use a mortality table which said that a fixed number of men would die this year, and next year, and so on,—no more, and no fewer.

They paid in their first year's deposit, which, of course, was far more than enough to cover the year's deaths. At the end of the year, however, it was found that instead of ten men having died and $10,000 having been paid to their widows, only five had died and $5000 had been paid. There was $5000 left from their deposits which wasn't needed after they had put over into next year's funds its portion of the total deposits. What shall they do with it?

The natural thing would be to return it to the depositors—give them a dividend. So, let us lay aside this $5000. And then, at the end of the year, it was found that their deposits had earned four and a half per cent interest. Interest at three per cent was all that was needed, to the exact penny, for their plan to work out. What shall they do with this excess interest? The natural thing would be to return it to the depositors. So, let us add that to the death savings.

Use Portion for Expenses

And then, what we didn't speak of, a portion of each installment was to be used to pay expenses of carrying on this business, and in order that they might be entirely safe they fixed the expense at a little larger amount than would probably be used. Through economical management they didn't use all of this expense portion. What shall they do with the unused part? It would be natural to return it to the depositors. And so we add that to the death savings and to the excess interest.

Perhaps during the year they had sold at a profit some security they had bought—they made a profit. So we add that profit to these other three items. And then we divide it among our depositors, to each according to the amount of his deposit. That is exactly the make-up of the dividend paid by a mutual life insurance company. It isn't like a commercial corporation. A commercial corporation does business for the sake of a profit, and from the profits dividends are paid. Mutual life insurance dividends are chiefly savings, excess interest, and sometimes, profit on the sale of securities.

You are entirely safe with either kind of company, and both the mutual plan and the stock plan have their good points.

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

Continued from page 9)

and saves practically half the cost of labor. A one-hundred-foot length of hose is used; it takes two men to handle this in the tall sweet clover.

The arsenical spray residue problem presses on these growers. The wiping machines used last year were only twenty-five per cent efficient. A local concern is making a machine for the hydrochloric acid wash. All parts in contact with the acid are made of wood; wooden paddles splash the material on the fruit for twenty seconds, then it passes through clear water and is dried with revolving brushes made of Russian hog hair. This machine has a capacity of 1200 boxes a day and will cost about $800. Heretofore most of the packing has been done in packing houses on the farm. Now the necessity for spray residue treatment may make it more feasible to haul to central packing houses

Average Orchards Not Profitable

There are about 7000 acres of apples in the valley, a loss of over 3000 acres since 1919. The mortality during the next two or three years will be heavy, especially in orchards twenty years or more old. The yield per acre is low, averaging about 255 packed boxes an acre, but sometimes runs to 500 boxes. Under present conditions, orchards that average less than 400 boxes are not likely to be profitable.

The cost of producing a packed box has been figured by local authorities as follows: if the average yield is 255 boxes an acre, $1.28 a box; if 300 boxes an acre, $1.16; if 500 boxes an acre, $.91. The average price received during the last five years was $1.29 a box for Yellow Newtown, $1.65 for Delicious, $1.22 for Spitzenberg and $1.47 for Arkansas Black.

Hood River Valley shipped 4000 cars of apples in 1926. Prices were way below the cost of production. This year the valley has forty-five per cent of a crop, or less than 2000 cars. About seventy-five per cent of the cars belong to the Hood River Apple Growers' Association, which also handles pears and other fruits. The association receives loyal support. Last year it sent a personal representative to English markets, which have long been the chief outlet for Hood River fruit.

Pear Conquers Apple

The best bet in Hood River fruit growing, if apples continue to decline, is the pear. There are over 3000 acres in the valley, and the old orchards have made money. Good bearing pear orchards are valued at $600 to $1000 an acre, while bearing apple orchards go begging at less than half these figures. The Anjou is in greatest favor, though only a moderate bearer. It can be matured on the trees and kept in storage until April, after California and Rogue River Anjous are gone. Hood River cannot compete with Rogue River, however, in the production of the Bosc. Another promising sort is the Comice. Easter is a good pollinator, which is quite essential here. It is not profitable to grow Bartlett for the cannery; Hood River will center its efforts on dessert sorts.

Another good lead is the strawberry for canning. There are 600 acres in the valley, and the acreage is increasing. The Clark, which is supposed to be a seedling of the old Wilson, has long been a favorite, but a heavier producer is needed. The cannery price was eight cents a pound last year. It sometimes runs as high as sixteen cents.

I left Hood River with profound admiration for the courageous way in which these growers are adjusting themselves to very trying and wholly unforeseen circumstances.

The moral of this story you have already guessed. It is this—not to be too cocky in the day of prosperity, for adversity may sneak up on you without warning. This, of course, is sheer plagiarism; Solomon enunciated this truth some thousand years ago, but in much more chaste language.—S. W. Fletcher.

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Plowing is one of its strongest suits. The FARMALL owner goes out to tackle that once-dreaded job with interest and good humor. He has learned that FARMALL and its plow will move handily and rapidly over the fields and leave well-turned furrows behind, in ideal shape for the operations and the crops to follow.

On belt work it is the same. We have dozens of positive letters from owners. D. M. Hastings of Atlanta, Ga., writes, "You deserve a pat on the back for the FARMALL. Please do not thank me for this as it is well deserved." He has used his FARMALL on every kind of work including many belt jobs.

Remember that the Harvester engineers devoted several years to working out this *all-purpose, all-crop, all-year design.* They tried out thoroughly *every* type of design. When FARMALL was *right for all drawbar, belt and power take-off work* they offered it to the farmer. The FARMALL is *the one all-purpose tractor that plants and cultivates, too.* It is the feature of power farming today.

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A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks."
Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."
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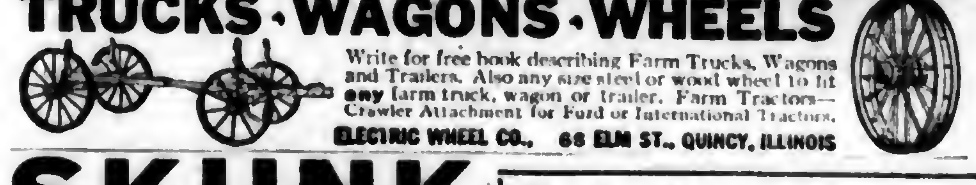

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Markets

November 28, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, dozen per bunches, 25@35c. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk, barrel, Danish seed, 75c@$1; home grown, bu bskt, 50c. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 85@90c; 100-lb sacks, $1; home grown, doz bchs, 25@35c. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate; best, $1.75@2; poor, $1.25. KALE, Va, bbl, $1.25@1.50. LETTUCE, Calif, Iceberg, crate, best, $4.50@5; few $5.50; poor, $3; Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, 60@75c, 3-lb bskt, 25@30c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1@1.25; poor, 75c. ONIONS, 100-lb sacks, No 1 Indiana and Michigan yellows best, $1.40@1.50; poorer, $1.25; carlots, Ohio, 100-lb sacks, No 1 yellows, $1.35. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade Michigan Rurals and Wisconsin whites, mostly $2.75; Minnesota whites, $2.25@2.65; Penna and N Y whites, $3@3.15; Maine Green Mountains, $3.25@3.50. SPINACH, bu bskt, Md, best, 65@75c; poor, 40c; Virginia, 75@90c; home grown, bu bskt, winter, 50@75c. SWEET POTATOES, N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.75@2; Del, bu hmpr, $1.25@1.50. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, best, 90c@$1.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, Penna, Rome Beauties and Baldwins, $1.75@2; W Va, Rome Beauties, $1.75@2; N Y, Baldwins, $1.75@2.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Active, on average weights 160 lbs up, 15@25c higher; pigs slow, steady; packing sows unchanged; bulk 160@250 lbs, $9.50@9.65; slaughter pigs mostly $8@8.25; packing sows, $7@8.

Calves—Fully steady; top veals, $16; heavy calves, $12.50 down.

Sheep—Active, strong; few best lambs, $14.25; ewes quotable, $6.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15@15.50; No 2 timothy, $13@14; No 3 timothy, $12@13; No 1 light clover mixed, $15@15.50; No 2 light clover mixed, $13@14; No 1 clover mixed, $16@17; No 2 clover mixed, $12@14; No 1 clover, $16.50@17; No 2 clover, $13.50@14.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $16.50@17.

Oats—No 2 white, 57@57½c; No3 white, 54½@56c; No 4 white, 53@54c.

Yellow Shelled Corn—No 2, 98½@99c; No 3, 96½@97½c; No 4, 93½@94½c; No 5 yellow, 90½@91½c; No 6 yellow, 87½@89½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $13.50@15; fair to good, $12@13.50; common, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $3.25@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7@7.75; fair to good, $6@7; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $10.50@13; Tennessee, choice, $14@15; fair to good, $10.50@12; common, $6.50@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8.25; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2.50@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@7; lambs, spring, extra, $14.75@15; medium, $12.50@13.50; common, $10@11.50.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weights, $9.50@9.75; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9@9.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18.50@19; No 2, $17@17.50; No 3, $15.50@16.50; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $17@17.50; No 2, $15.50@16. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $14@14.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.36½ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.34½ bid; lower grades selling at the usual trade discount.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 60@61c; some heavyweight stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 53½@56½c; extras, 92 score, 52½c; 91 score, 50c; 90 score, 45½c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40½c; 86 score, 40c.

Cheese—N Y, whole milk, flats, fresh, 28½c; longhorns, round lots, 27@27½c; jobbing, small lots, 29@30c; single daisies, fresh, 27@27½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery butter, 55@62c; fresh eggs, 66@70c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2.50 ea; springers, 75c@$1.50 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea; squabs, 25@50c ea; rabbits, 80c@$1.50; turkeys, 75@80c lb.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 30@35c ¼ pk; beets, 5@10c bch; Brussels sprouts, 25@30c qt; cabbage, 5@18c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 10@35c hd; celery, 5@15c bch; cucumbers, 8@15c ea; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, 5@10c hd; Iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions, 8@10c bch; potatoes, 25@30c ½ pk, $1.25@1.50 bu; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; parsley, 1@3c bch; peppers, 3@5c ea; radishes, 5c bch; parsnips, 10@15c qt; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; turnips, 10@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@45c ½ pk; quinces, 25@30c qt; pears, 15@20c qt; cranberries, 25@30c qt; grapes, Concord and Catawba, 25@40c 3-lb bskt.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending November 26, 1927: Beef steers slow, steady with early week's decline, compared with week ago, most sales 25c lower; top, $14.85; average weight, 1385 lbs; one load 1280-lb averages $14; top yearlings, $13; bulk of sales, $11@12.50. Bulls, she stock and all cutters holding about steady; bulk bulls, $7@8.25; cows, $6@7; cutters, $4.75@6. Stockers and feeders slow, steady to weak, most sales $9@10; liberal holdover for Monday's market. Calves firm, top vealers, $16.50; few selects held at $17. Hogs steady at week's decline, demand light.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 36 cars; 14 Canada, 12 Chicago, 3 Virginia, 2 St Paul, 2 Penna, 2 New York, 1 Tennessee, containing 1000 head, 27 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 1027 head; 50 calves, 902 hogs, 14 sheep. Receipts for week ending November 26, 1927: Cattle, 201 cars, 82 Canada, 51 Chicago, 34 St Paul, 13 Virginia, 6 Buffalo, 5 New York, 4 Penna, 2 Tennessee, 2 Indiana, 2 Texas, 1 West Virginia, 1 St Louis, 1 Iowa, containing 5959 head, 204 head trucked in. Total cattle, 6163 head, 225 calves, 2129 hogs, 330 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 192 cars; 54 Chicago, 38 Virginia, 35 St Paul, 21 St Louis, 12 W Va, 7 Canada, 6 Penna, 5 Buffalo, 3 Tennessee, 2 Kentucky, 2 New York, 2 Maryland, 2 Michigan, 1 Kansas City, 1 Iowa, 1 Indiana, containing 5245 head, 93 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 5338 head, 189 calves, 1406 hogs.

Steers:—	
Choice, 1300@1500 lbs	$14.25@15.50
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	12.75@14.50
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	12.75@14.50
Good, 950@1100 lbs	12.25@14.25
Medium, 950 lbs up	10.50@12.75
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@10.50
Cows:—	
Choice	7.75@9.00
Good	6.50@7.75
Common and medium	4.50@6.50
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	14.50@16.50
Medium	12.00@14.50
Cull and common	6.00@12.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	10.00@10.50
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	10.00@10.50
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	9.75@10.25
Rough stock	8.00@9.75

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.20; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $8@9.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $41.50@42.50; shorts, $42@43; hominy, $47@48; middlings, $47@48; linseed, $56@57; gluten, $47@48; ground oats, $46@47; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 52c; do, choice, 48@50c; do, good, 46@47c; do, prints, 52@54c; do, blocks, 51@53c; do, ladles, 37@38c; Md and Penna rolls, 34@36c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 34@35c; store packed, 33c; dairy prints, 34@36c; process butter, 41@42c.

Eggs—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 46@50c; few higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old, 4½ lbs and over, 25c; do, 4@4½ lbs, 23@24c; do, 3@3½ lbs, 16@18c; Leghorns and other light stock, 15@17c; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@17c; do, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 4 lbs and over, 25c; do, smaller, 23@24c; Leghorns, as to size, 20@23c. Turkeys, young, 5 lbs and over, 40@42c; old, 35@36c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 22@25c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; all kinds, smaller, 16@20c. Geese, nearby, 22@24c, western and southern, 20@22c. Guineas, young, 2 lbs and over, each, 85c; do, smaller, 60@75c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 20@30c. Dressed poultry, turkeys, young, 40@42c; do, old, 36@38c; ducks, 24@28c; geese, 25@30c; chickens, young, 24@26c; do, mixed old and young, 23@25c. Rabbits, Md and Va, doz $2.50@5, southern, doz, $2.50@4.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c, separator, 55@60c, eggs, 56@68c.

Poultry—Hens, 18@20c; dressed, 75c@$2 each.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.25@1.40 bu; cabbage, 3@10c hd, lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 3@25c hd; spinach, 10c ¼ pk, horseradish, 5@10c glass, onions, 8@10c box, beets, 2@5c ea, boiled 5@10c plate; carrots, 5c bch; endive, 5@10c hd, lima beans, 30c qt, tomatoes, 10@20c box, 5@10c ea; pumpkins, 10@25c ea, turnips, 8@10c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, $1.50@1 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.30; corn 90c; rye, $1, oats, 55c; bran, $35 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Steady to firm; creamery, higher than extras, 52@52½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 51½c, do, firsts, 88@91 score, 42½@50c, packing stock, current make, No 1, 34½@35c, do, No 2, 33½c.

Eggs—Unsettled; fresh gathered extra firsts, 48@50c, do, firsts, 41@46c; do, seconds and poorer, 28@40c; in storage, extra fancy, 35½@37c, do, extra firsts, 34@35c; do, seconds to firsts, 29@33c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 61@62c, nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 50@60c, nearby pullets, 40@45c, nearby hennery browns, extras, 62@65c.

Cheese—Firm; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 28@29c; do, average, 27½c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; no freight quotations, express, fowls, 18@25c, broilers, by express, 42@46c, fowls, by express, 15@25c; turkeys, by express, 20@28c.

Dressed Poultry—Quiet, chickens, fresh, 23@40c, fowls, fresh, 20@28c, do, frozen, 17@31c, old roosters, 15@22c, turkeys, fresh western, young, 38@50c, southwestern, 32@37c, southern, 35@52c; frozen, 37@41c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Irregular; steers, $9@13.30; state bulls, $4@8, cows, $5@7.

Calves—Steady, veals, common to prime, $8@16, lightweight culls, $9@10.50, grassers and buttermilks, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@7, culls, $2.25@4.50, lambs, state, medium to prime, $11@14.50, choice southerns, $13.50@14.75; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Irregular, light to medium weights, $9.50@9.75, pigs, $10@10.25; heavy hogs, $9.75@10, roughs, $8.50@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all for December shipment. City bran, $38.50, middlings, $39.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $48, nominal, western feed bran, $38.50, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $38.50, flour middlings, $44; red dog, $48, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail or lake-and-rail shipment, white hominy feed, $42.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $50.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $22@23, No 2, $19@21, No 3 and poorer, $16@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $23@24.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.51½, No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.46⅝, No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.41⅞, No 2 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.53⅞, No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, $1.35⅛. CORN, No 1 yellow, $1.05⅜, No 3 yellow, $1.01⅜. OATS, No 2 white, 61½c, No 3 white, 59@59½c, No 4 white, 58@58½c, ordinary white clipped, 61@61½c, fancy white clipped, 65@66½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.16⅜. BARLEY, malting c i f, domestic, 90c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Active, weights, 210 lbs down steady to strong, heavier hogs weak, 10c lower than best prices, top, $9.40, bulk desirable 210@300-lb, $9@9.35, 170@200 lbs, $8.60@9.10, 130@160 lbs, $7.65@8.65, most packing sows, $8@8.40, bulk, pigs $7.25@8.

Cattle—Good grade fed steers and yearlings, 50c@$1 lower; yearlings off, other kinds steady; stockers and feeders firm, she stock mostly steady, bulls strong, vealers 50c higher, extreme top weighty regular market steers, $18.65, most throwouts show steers, $17.25@18.25; medium stockers and feeders, $8.50@10.50; western-bred yearlings, $11.50, most cutter cows, $5@5.65, vealers, $12.50@13.50.

Sheep—Week's top, Fat native and fed western lambs, $14.25; fed clipped lambs, $12.25; fat yearling wethers, $11.50; fat ewes, $7; range feeding lambs, $14.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, November 26, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $16.40; cash, domestic, $17.80, December, domestic, $17.90; December, imported, $16.90; February, domestic, $18, March, domestic, $18. Alsike, cash, $16.50, December $16.55; January, $16.76; February, $16.90. Timothyseed, cash, $2.30; December, $2.05; March, $2.20.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, November 26, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed 47c; ½-blood combing, 46@48c, ⅜-blood combing, 47@48c; ¼-blood combing, 48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c, ⅜-blood combing, 47c; ¼-blood combing, 48c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 43@44c; ⅜-blood, 45@46c; ¼-blood, 46c.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, November 28, 1927. Quotations cover sold car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$ 38.50
Spring bran	37.50
Soft winter wheat bran	38.50@38.70
Hard winter wheat bran	38.00@38.50
Standard middlings	38.00@38.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	39.20@45.00
Flour middlings	42.20@47.10
Red dog flour	46.00@47.60
White hominy	42.50
Yellow hominy	39.50
Gluten feed	41.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal	45.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	49.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	51.75
31 per cent linseed meal	50.75@51.75

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .51½	$ .50½	$ .47½	$ .52¼
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.50½	.52½	.47½	.64½
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia)	2.27½	2.37½	2.10	3.37½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	13.87½	13.87½	12.75	8.62½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	17.25	16.50	16.50	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.36½	1.37	1.37	1.46
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.60½	.59¾	.60½	.54¼

Potato Market Continues Weak

Review of the Week Ending November 26

BUTTER — The butter markets were firm thruout the week with a moderate demand. Receipts of fancy fresh butter were rather light. Prices in the eastern markets advanced from 1c to 1½c per pound although prices in Boston continued unchanged throughout the week. Many large buyers are now handling storage butter almost exclusively and this cuts down the outlet for fresh receipts. Dealers have found it undesirable to change back and forth from storage to fresh butter.

EGGS—The New York market was unsettled and some lots did not sell readily. There was, however, a scarcity of really fancy stock and the average price of these better grades was higher. Storage eggs were about steady in price but the demand was somewhat lighter. Nearby white eggs were more plentiful and the market somewhat irregular. Medium sized eggs were dull but the best fancy white eggs held steady in price.

POULTRY—The live poultry market was very unsatisfactory in New York due to the exceptionally heavy supplies. Just previous to the holiday dealers had large supplies on hand and buyers had satisfied their needs. Fancy chickens sold fairly well but there was more interest in turkeys, ducks and geese. Dressed turkeys from Maryland and other nearby states sold at top prices, especially when they were of fancy quality. The bulk of the receipts, however, sold at lower prices. Chickens and fowl were weak.

POTATOES—Potato markets in all sections of the country continued dull and weak with moderate to liberal supplies and a slow demand. Shipping point markets were dull and several reported a weaker tendency. On several days New York reported as high as 265 cars on track and Chicago 246. Philadelphia had 130 cars on track and dealers were unable to clean up from day to day which resulted in accumulations and an unsatisfactory condition. The crop in Pennsylvania is now estimated at 25,056,000 bushels or about 13 per cent heavier than last year. While the quality appears to be somewhat superior to last year's crop it is not as high as normally.

HAY—Receipts of hay were moderate during the week and the market was quiet. Offerings of the best grades were light but medium and lower grades were more than ample for trade needs. Timothy hay was generally dull. Receipts at Philadelphia were comparatively large with the better grades coming mostly from Ohio. The top grades sold fairly well while poorer hay was draggy. Prices were barely steady at New York.

GRAIN—The grain markets were generally steady. More favorable conditions in Argentina tended to weaken the wheat market but this was largely offset by a fair export demand and a good demand for milling wheat in domestic markets. The corn market was firm with light receipts. Oats were in good demand and prices held steady. Rye was slightly weaker while barley prices advanced.

LIVESTOCK—Fed steers and yearlings advanced in Chicago and closed higher than last week. Choice steers brought the highest prices so far this season. Stockers and feeders were firm while bulls were stronger. Vealers closed about 50c higher. Fat lambs advanced while sheep and feeding lambs were steady.

FEEDS—Wheat feeds were stronger and prices advanced and cottonseed meal was higher. Linseed meal was irregular and gluten feed steady. Hominy feed was slightly stronger and alfalfa meal was fractionally higher.

APPLES—Supplies of nearby apples in Philadelphia and New York were moderate. The demand was fair with prices holding generally unchanged. The quality of the offerings in Philadelphia showed some improvement. The holiday did not seem to have any effect on the market. Most of the wind-fall apples from nearby farms have already been marketed.

County News and Comment

Carroll County, Md.—Weather has been very favorable for corn husking this fall with the exception of November 8 when it snowed and hailed. Killing frosts did not occur until November and we enjoyed ripe tomatoes from garden and sweet corn from truck patch first week of November. Farmers have been busy husking and storing corn. The corn crop matured better than was expected however, there is plenty of soft corn. Early-sown wheat is looking good and very late-sown wheat is making favorable growth. Some of the farmers have started their fall plowing. A fair amount of clover seed was made over the county. Labor has been a little more plentiful than usual this fall on the farms since local cement plant and railroad shops have been laying off men. Not much corn is being sold and only price I have heard for new corn was $4.50 per barrel out of field.—H. I. R., Nov. 19.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Members of the Farm Bureau, Potato Growers' Association, Fruit Growers' Association, Lebanon Chamber of Commerce, Pomona Grange, County Bankers' Association and the County Schools met and decided to hold the annual show during the week of December 5th. County Agent Berger and G. F. McLeod, extension specialist in entomology at State College, report but a slight infestation of second brood of the codling moth. Our Potato Growers' Association received a car load of seed potatoes from Petrusky, Mich. for distribution among growers. We have had no potato bugs, few grasshoppers, no Japanese beetles and no corn borers this year. Corn about all husked and away. Much fodder hauled. Corn caught in tropical storm and leveled. Stand of corn was thin. Ears were large and fairly mature. Because of the hot, wet fall all grain fields look good. Early-sown fields strongly established. All the farms of I. W. Long, deceased, were offered at public sale. One was withdrawn, the other five sold. Mr Long was the grower of the internationally-famous Long's Champion Yellow Dent seed corn. In Mr. Long's death the county lost one of its first-rank farmers. The time is at hand when all farm orders are getting busy and also for the smaller farm products shows to start. We were seriously grieved one beautiful Sunday morning, some time ago, to learn thru the ringing of the fire bell and the gong on the fire truck that our next-door neighbor's barn was afire. We extended aid and sympathy. Mr. Jesse Brubaker carried no insurance and lost most of his equipment and all but the corn crop.—R. I. W., Nov. 21.

McKean County, Pa.—The first part of November was real winter like, snow followed by real cold weather, after this much rainfall. October was fine and farmers got their fall work caught up in good shape for winter. Farmers report small grain yields and the quality of the oats threshed was not up to the average. Apple picking was a short job, Spy trees seemed to be about the only winter variety to bear and quality not very good. Fall apples were scarce, too, with a very good demand for sweet cider at 75c per gallon. Corn was a good crop and farmers having silos are well supplied with feed for their stock. Milk production is good for this time of year with a good market for same. A few auction sales have been held and the prices received were good, especially for cattle. Prices: potatoes, $1.50; eggs, 65c; apples, $2.50.—F. J. H., Nov. 21.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Are having very fine weather, warm and mostly clear for over a week. Had snow and freezing earlier. Farmers are still busy husking corn of which a large amount is soft, not in a good condition to crib. Oliver Township cow testing is about over. From eleven hundred head 31 were condemned. Farmers are receiving $3.08 for 4 per cent milk. Quite a lot of hogs are fattened. Worth 15c a pound dressed. Some plowing done for spring crops. Pasture is good yet. Market at this time: wheat, $1.25; oats, 45c, corn, old, $1.40; new 80c; potatoes, $1.25; apples, $1; butter, 55c; eggs, 60c.—J. H. B., Nov. 16.

Monroe County, Pa.—Heavy thunder showers, accompanied by winds, passed over the county on the 17th. Rural Life Days are being held this month by the county superintendent, John H. Kunkle. Red Cross roll call is making progress, 2500 members is the goal. Dairy meetings are being held by experts from State College and County Agent R. M. Decker. Game is plentiful. Two bears have been shot. Corn about finished husking. Winter grain is looking good and covers the ground well. Little fall plowing done. Trapping season is on. Turnip crop is large. Corn crop is larger than anticipated. Rye, $1; corn, $1.20; potatoes, $1.50; farmers' butter, 45c; pork, heavy, 16c; light, 18c; creamery butter, 55c, veal, 14c; poultry, 25c; onions, $1.40; lard, 18c; eggs, 60c.—G. S., Nov. 22.

Passaic County, N. J.—The weather for the past month has been about average for this time of year although killing frost held off remarkably well as we did not have any until about the last week in October. Fall plowing is well under way and cover crops which have been sowed, principally rye, look good. The markets are getting smaller and are not quite so dead as they were. Carrots are selling fairly with the price 2@3c a bunch and $1 per bu.; beets about the same or a little less; cabbage about $1 bbl.; celery about $1.25 doz. for hearts; apples are in fair demand with good stock selling for 75c per 16-qt. basket. The price of eggs is increasing and the hens of the commercial poultrymen are doing good for this time of year.—N. D., Nov. 19.

Potter County, Pa.—November was ushered in by an electric storm. On the morning of the fourth of November the ground was white with snow. Several inches of snow fell and we saw deer, wild geese and a robin. Snow gone and weather warm. Exhibit of farm products given at county seat in October. Farmers are plowing. Thirteen Potter County farmers belong to the 400 Bushel Club although this was not an ideal season for potatoes. Junior farmers enthusiastic and successful. Good supply of fall pigs reported, price $3. Butter, 50c; chickens, 20@22c, potatoes, $1@1.25; apples, $1.50.—M. C. S., Nov. 12.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

DID you ever stop to think what would happen if there were no cold storage warehouses? Every farmer and consumer in the country would be affected. The cold storage plays a large part in the marketing of farm products, since it is the reservoir into which produce flows in times of heaviest production and from which it is drawn in times of scarcity. It not only affects the farmer who stores his produce but also those who do not. Cold storages have been subject to much criticism and prejudice but it is doubtful if any one thing has done more to stabilize the price of farm products and has been of greater benefit to both producers and consumers.

Keeps Prices Level

Eggs are one of the most important products placed in storage. In times of peak production more eggs are available than could be consumed. If there were no storage at this time prices would be far below the cost of production and while this might seem to be a benefit to the consumer it would not since in the winter there would be hardly enough eggs to go around and the price would be beyond the reach of the average buyer. The cold storage helps keep the price at a level which is more nearly satisfactory for both producer and consumer. The same principle applies to butter, apples, celery and other fruits and vegetables. If all the apples were to be dumped on the market at the present time the results would be unsatisfactory and wasteful.

This morning I was talking to G. D. Liles, manager of the Quaker City Cold Storage. He told me that in the modern cold storage houses it is possible to maintain practically any temperature that is desired, and that the failure of products to come out of storage in good condition was due chiefly to their condition when they were first placed in storage. If overripe or diseased fruit is placed in storage the results are bound to be unsatisfactory.

Variety of Products in Storage

He said that running a cold storage profitably was not an easy job. Some years the apple crop will be short and they cannot count on any income from this source. Weather and crop conditions are so variable that it is difficult to plan how much space will be needed. One thing that is helping them is the increase in the practice of freezing fresh fruits and berries with sugar and holding them for jams and ice cream.

It is interesting to know the wide variety of products which are placed in cold storage at varying temperatures. Peanuts and other nuts are kept in cold storage to prevent insect injury and in some cases the cold temperature keeps them from becoming rancid. Candy manufacturers use the storage in many ways while manufacturers of electric storage batteries are numbered among their patrons. It has been found that automobile tires will not deteriorate as rapidly during the summer months if they are kept at special temperatures. Shellac is another product which is held at the desired consistency by the use of cold storage. Meats, poultry, fish and rice are a few more of the products which are kept in cold storage. Research work is being carried on to discover new ways of using the cold storage and new products which may be stored profitably.

The West Viewed From a Car Window

(Continued from page 3)

when it goes on a rampage because of too much rain in the region through which it flows or when it gets too much water from the streams that flow into it and carry nearly all the surplus water from the states between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains.

From Savanna to St. Paul, a distance of 275 miles, the railroad follows the river. There is very little of special interest from an agricultural standpoint. The scenery is beautiful with the river on the west side and the steep bluffs several hundred feet high to the East. During the early fall darkness sets in several hours before St. Paul, Minn., capital of the state, is reached.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, known as the twin cities, were ten miles apart when they were founded about the middle of the last century. Today they have only an imaginary boundary line as industries have been developed and now cover the entire area between the two cities. These two cities are the distributing centers for the Northwest. St. Paul with its wholesale houses, stockyards and packing center and Minneapolis with its grain elevators, flour mills and lumber.

Good Crop Brings Relief This Year

Minnesota and eastern North Dakota this year harvested the best crops in years. This will do much to bring some relief to the agricultural depression that has prevailed in these states for some years because of poor crops on account of long continued droughts and low prices for grain and livestock. Minnesota has been developed as a great dairy center, has more cooperative creameries than any other state. It has established a splendid reputation for the manufacture of high grade butter that finds a ready market in the large eastern cities. Eastern North Dakota is level and devoted largely to grain farming. In recent years a considerable acreage has been put in alfalfa which has stimulated dairying, sheep and swine production. A large number of feeder cattle were at one time produced in the state but the beef cattle population has been materially reduced in recent years. New herds are now being established because of the improved condition of the cattle market. The farmers of the state would be much better situated if more land were used for grazing beef cattle.

Passes Through "Bad Lands"

The Missouri River divides the western third from the rest of the state. The region between the Missouri River and the Montana line is also known as the dry region of the state and near the western border are the so-called "bad lands."

The bad lands are almost entirely without vegetation of any kind and practically worthless. Huge boulders, rock formations of various shapes which have the appearance of the remains of volcanic disturbances, cover this entire region.

It is practically eight hundred miles across the state of Montana. There are no large cities in the state and the total population is less than one-third that of the city of Philadelphia. The contour ranges from that of the level prairies in the eastern part to the high rocky mountains in the central part to beautifully irrigated valleys in the mountain regions. Beef cattle and sheep are produced and wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa hay are the principal grain and forage crops grown. Mining and lumbering are the two main industries aside from agriculture and livestock raising.

The section from the Rocky Mountains to Spokane, Washington, is interesting because of the beautiful streams and lakes as well as the dense forests on the mountains in western Montana, northern Idaho and eastern Washington.

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Competition Menaces Northern Sweet Potato Industry

SWEET potato growers on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula and New Jersey are facing a tide of southern competition that seriously menaces the future of the business. The huge gain in the carlot movement from Tennessee and North Carolina in the past few years raises an issue that must be met by every grower from Cape Charles to New York.

The movement in the last five years from Tennessee has jumped from 1500 cars to nearly 5000 cars with a market consumption only slightly in excess of that of 1922. Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia represent a total annual loss of nearly 1500 cars for the same period.

The group of southern states from the Carolinas south and west to Texas shows a gradual gain of 6300 cars in 1922 to 10,913 carloads in 1926. In the same period, the northeastern group including the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula and New Jersey shows a loss of 1300 cars. Outside of Tennessee the only serious competitor of the northeastern group is the state of North Carolina.

Tennessee enters the carlot market on August 15, just two weeks later than Virginia, and stays in the market until July 15, or one month longer than New Jersey. Her potatoes are on the market 11 months of the year, while Virginia has from August 1 to May 31; Maryland, August 20 to May 21; Delaware, September 15 to May 31, and New Jersey from August 25 to June 15th.

Now, consider the number of cars these states shipped during the winter of 1926-27. Virginia is high for all states with a total of 6501 cars, followed by Tennessee with 4948 cars, Maryland with 2285 cars, Delaware with 1885 cars and New Jersey with 1770 cars. North Carolina has 1662 cars.

Has Long Market Season

During October and November, Maryland and Virginia battle for supremacy in the markets, then Maryland takes the decline to be followed by heavy shipments from Delaware which reaches its peak in December and January. In the meantime New Jersey reaches its peak in October, November and December.

Now, let's take a peek at Tennessee. She starts in with Virginia in September and never reaches the peak until April, May and June. Only in August and November does she drop below 300 cars a month. During her peak month she moves one-half of the potatoes of the entire country. During that month of April she shipped 50 times as many as Virginia, 15 times as many as Maryland, nearly 8 times as many as Delaware and 23 times as many as New Jersey. The presence of 300 to 750 carloads a month in the markets formerly supplied by the northeastern group results in a competition that is hard to realize except in the gradually declining prices.

Taking the total for 36 cities of the country, the carlot gains in receipts about equal the gains in shipments from Tennessee. Under the present trend Tennessee is taking all of the natural expansion of the leading sweet potato markets.

Tennessee Takes Market Expansion

Another factor that has entered the situation that has not been considered as much as it should is the heavy migration of colored help from the cotton fields of the South to the industrial areas of the North. These thousands of laborers have brought along their love for the sweet potato.

Reports from Tennessee gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the speculators have bought a large part of the merchantable crop and have filled their houses in anticipation of higher prices. This means there may be almost a normal volume from that state this year.

Prices this year are averaging 30 cents a bushel under 1926, yet the total movement is about 1000 less than the same date last year. With but one exception prices are now lower than any year since 1920, with prices at their ebb in 1922. Every state of importance shows about the same amount of drop from 1926, yet the prices are lower. Maryland, Georgia and Texas show slight gains in the total carlot movement to date but these are offset by losses in other sections.

The situation now appears like low prices with normal supplies of kiln-dried potatoes for the rest of the season. Disregarding the reports of a larger crop for this season and counting on the marketing of as many potatoes this winter as last year, it means that the trade must take close to 1000 cars more of potatoes than it took last year. With prices on the average 30 cents a bushel under 1926 and consumption running 10 per cent less than one year ago the outlook for the future does not offer much promise to the grower in the way of higher prices. —A. K.

Wrapping sweet potatoes in paper at Swedesboro, N. J. This practice is meeting with favor in the New York market.

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Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

BULL NOT DOING WELL.—I have a Holstein yearling bull that is not doing well. He eats well, does not seem to be lousy, but is getting quite thin. His legs are stiff and swollen.—G. R., Galilee, Pa. It would be well to give this animal as much variety in the ration as is possible. Use roots, oil meal or bran as well as molasses to increase the appetite. Allow free access to a mixture of four parts steamed bone meal and one part common salt. It might be well to give one tablespoonful of cod liver oil daily for a period of two weeks. Whenever sunshine is available, see that the animal is exposed to direct sunlight.

COW DOES NOT EAT WELL.—I have a cow that had milk fever but has no appetite. I would like to know whether there is something to give this cow to help her appetite.—W. H., Red Lion, Pa. The cow should have access to good grass. Try giving her some grain twice daily. Your veterinarian should be able to give advice as to the necessity for a tonic. It may not be necessary in this case.

PIG SHOWS PARALYSIS.—I have a young Hampshire shoat pig four months old. He drags his hind legs and seems a little stiff on his hind feet when he gets up and walks. His appetite is not as good as it was before he got the above trouble.—H. S., New Florence, Pa. This condition is brought about by a lack of certain necessary food elements. In other words the ration is not properly balanced. Try feeding a ration consisting of 100 pounds corn, 10 to 15 pounds of tankage and 5 pounds each of ground alfalfa and oil meal. If a good forage crop is available the ground alfalfa may be omitted. To secure the most rapid recovery put one tablespoonful of cod liver oil in the feed daily for ten days. The pig should have an opportunity of getting out in the direct sunlight.

Slightly Used

"We got a new baby at our house."
"Didya turn in the old one?"

"Do you believe in Fate, Pat?"
"Shure, fur what would we be standin' on without thim?"

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions, 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER **261 S. Third St., Philadelphia**

POULTRY

LOOK!—100,000 chicks, 9c up. 20 varieties. Many [illegible] 250-316 egg breeding. Just what you want for large profits or to improve your flock. Get Free catalog giving big discounts. Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS Order 1928 chicks now. Large discount on all orders received before Jan. 15th. Send for free catalogue and prices. Model Hatchery, Box P, Monroe, Indiana.

"HEADQUARTERS"—Red Cubans, Blue Hoomes, Devils. Pure bred pit game fowls. Cocks, stags, hens, pullets, eggs in season. Write for prices. R. H. White, 6320 Enright Ave., University City, Mo.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS for sale. Two cock birds, hens and pullets. Mrs. Harry Hoover, Cochranville, Pa.

BARRON WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale. Cockerels from stock I imported. Records, 263 to 313 eggs. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.

ROUEN DUCKS for sale. Price right. Samuel A. Bittle, R. D. 1, Littlestown, Pa.

LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

75 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN pullets, pedigree sired [illegible] eggs. 3½ months at $1.25 each. Production bred cockerels. Rose Comb R. I. Reds, dark color, $2.00. Parks Rocks, $2.50. F. H. Wilson, Nottingham, Pa.

SELECTED S. C. White Leghorn Pullets—April and May hatched. Raised on free range, from "heavy laying" strain, $1.50 each. C. L. Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

100 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets—Hollywood strain, some laying, $1.00 each. 4 mo. old pullets, $1.25 each. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

TURKEYS

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS for sale. Of the world famous Goldbank strain. Hundreds buy this blood each season. There's a reason. Reasonable prices on request. George Zlepay, Box 226, Charleroi, Pa.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Toms, $10-$12. Hens, $7-$8. Yearling Toms, $15. Also White Chinese Geese. C. C. Coleman, Rushville, Susquehanna County, Pa.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Slate and Narragansett. Your wants—please. Edwin A. Souder, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—No blackhead for fifteen years. Mrs. Alfred E. Reid, Freehold, Star Route, New Jersey.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Toms, $12. Yearlings hens, $10.00. Young hens, $9.00. Henry Illingworth, State College, Pa.

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

FURS

WANTED—Ginseng—Raw Furs—Especially skunk, muskrats, $1.75; weasels, $1.50. Free bait guide, etc. to shippers. Sloree Fur Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

RAW FURS WANTED—Any kind. Best average price in state. Try a shipment. Get acquainted. Trappers write. R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.

FURS, HIDES, WOOL have advanced. Get our price before selling. S. H. Livingston, Succ. Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1. Cigars, twists. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-5, Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS FROM FACTORY—Trial 50 Perfectos, postpaid, $1.00. Snell Mfg. Co., Red Lion, Pa.

FARM LANDS

104 ACRES—$7000 bldgs., $1100 income; price only $5250. Rich farming territory, excellent corn and potato soil, windbreak for poultry, 2 excellent springs and fine stream in pasture; almost all tillable, abundance fruit all kinds, plenty wood, can pasture large herd; attractive 7-room house, new cement basement barn, other convenient buildings; only ½ mile RR. station, 10 min. run cty. Lifetime opportunity at $5250 including good pair horses, 8 dandy cows, bull, all kinds machinery and vehicles, hay, grain, potatoes, vegetables for early sale; part cash. Details pg. 16 illus. fall bargain catalog. Copy Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR RENT—General store in small town, good dairy section, excellent stand, with post office in building which more than pays the rent for store and living quarters. Location Northern New Jersey. Address: Jersey, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS TO RENT—We will have one or more good Dairy Farms to lease on shares this spring. Liberal terms, excellent Grade A milk market. For particulars, apply: Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

VIRGINIA FARMS—Sizes, prices and terms to suit. A. L. Adamson, 913 Hull Street, Richmond, Va.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. D. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HELP WANTED

BIG PAY JOBS OPEN in auto and tractor work. I'll train you in a few weeks so you can earn $35.00 to $75.00 a week to start. Qualify as an expert and make $100 to $200 a week or operate your own garage or service station. No books—no printed lessons. Work with real tools and real equipment. Age no barrier. Little schooling needed. Write today for big Free Auto Book and remarkable tuition offer, which includes board and railroad fare to Cincinnati or Cleveland. Investigate! This is the opportunity of a lifetime. Write today—a postal will do. McSweeny Auto Schools, 32-TS McSweeny Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, or Cleveland, Ohio.

ACTIVE MAN to book orders, hire sub-agents, and superintend this territory for long established firm. No investment or sales experience necessary. Money making opportunity for right party. Pay weekly. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.

SALESMEN to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income. Experience unnecessary. Cobb Co., Franklin, Mass.

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Farmers with equipment, to farm on share basis in Somerset and Cambria Counties. Write Box 476, Windber, Pa.

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son or man to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F-21, Winona, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEND NAME, address on postcard. Free introductory copy. Salesology Magazine; contains 1000 money making opportunities offered by big reliable firms; no obligation. Salesology Magazine, Desk B-262, 500 No. Dearborn, Chicago.

FAMOUS Lancaster Co. Dried Sugar Corn—One 12 oz. package (equal 3 cans corn), thirty cents; 4 packages $1.00, prepaid. C. F. Hostetter, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

MILK BOTTLE CAPS—5000 caps, two colors, heavily paraffined, specially printed, your name, grade milk, address. Delivered $2.65. American Milk Cap Co., 5595 Pacific, Detroit, Mich.

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

LARGE PAPER SHELL PECANS—5 pounds, $3.75; 10 pounds, $6.95. Express or postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

FIFTEEN Horsepower Peerless Steam Tractor, $400—exchange for poultry or cows. Norman Pierce, Paoli, Pa.

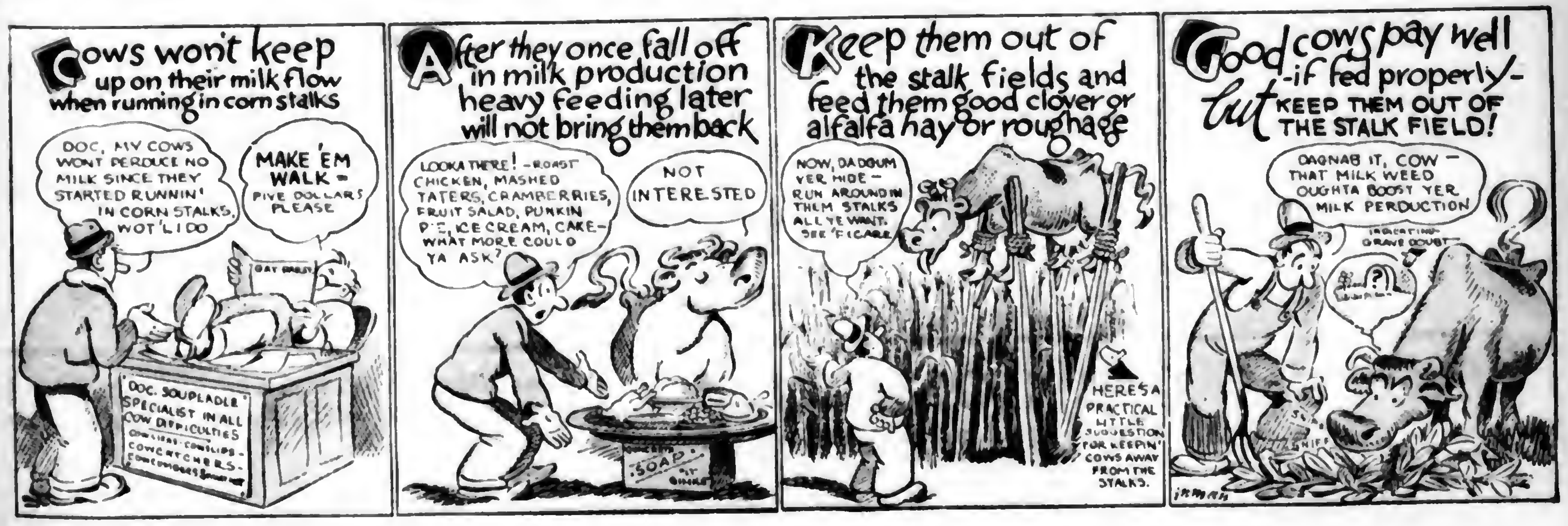
NO. 1 SPRUCE STAVE SILO, complete with roof, hoops and doors—12x24—$217.80. Other sizes priced accordingly. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE bevel siding, $25.00 per thousand. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—


Cows won't keep up on their milk flow when running in corn stalks
DOC, MY COWS WONT PERDUCE NO MILK SINCE THEY STARTED RUNNIN' IN CORN STALKS, WOT'LL I DO
MAKE 'EM WALK — FIVE DOLLARS PLEASE
DOC. SOUPLADLE SPECIALIST IN ALL COW DIFFICULTIES
After they once fall off in milk production heavy feeding later will not bring them back
LOOKA THERE! — ROAST CHICKEN, MASHED TATERS, CRAMBERRIES, FRUIT SALAD, PUNKIN PIE, ICE CREAM, CAKE — WHAT MORE COULD YA ASK?
NOT INTERESTED
SOAP
Keep them out of the stalk fields and feed them good clover or alfalfa hay or roughage
NOW, DADGUM YER HIDE — RUN AROUND IN THEM STALKS ALL YE WANT. SEE 'F I CARE
HERE'S A PRACTICAL LITTLE SUGGESTION FOR KEEPIN' COWS AWAY FROM THE STALKS.
Good cows pay well - if fed properly - but KEEP THEM OUT OF THE STALK FIELD!
DAGNAB IT, COW — THAT MILK WEED OUGHTA BOOST YER MILK PERDUCTION
INDICATING GRAVE DOUBT
SNIFF
INMAN

TIGHT BINDING

Winter dangers

which may easily cost more than
a whole year's supply of oil

CRANKCASE STARTER BATTERIES

EXPERIENCE teaches you that cold-weather operation may be hard on the engine of your automobile or motor truck. Repair expense may pile up.

But do you know the cause of most winter engine troubles? Do you know the remedy?

Poor or incorrect winter oil in your crankcase speeds wear—perhaps 25%.

Poor or incorrect winter oil prevents quick engine response to the starter. Your batteries may need recharging frequently.

In winter, due to more frequent use of the choke in starting, extra gasoline slips by your piston rings to dilute your crankcase oil—perhaps as much as a pint in a few difficult starts.

Eight hours of cold weather driving may put a tumblerful of water into your crankcase. How? Water vapor, a product of gasoline combustion, passes the rings and is condensed on the cold walls of your crankcase before your engine becomes heated.

How to avoid winter troubles

Many cars require different oil in winter than they use in summer. The Mobiloil Engineers have gone into this perplexing problem from all angles. Through the accuracy of their recommendations and the engineering margin of safety it assures, Mobiloil has become the most popular oil in Canada, Norway, Sweden and other countries where cold is severe.

The engine in your automotive equipment has been analyzed by these experts under all extremes of temperature. The Mobiloil Chart tells you exactly which grade of Mobiloil provides adequate lubrication and brings utmost relief from hard starting, rapid wear and crankcase dilution.

This chart is approved by 609 manufacturers of automobiles, motor trucks, farm tractors and other automotive equipment.

Your nearby Mobiloil dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart. He will give you a substantial discount on orders for barrels and half-barrels of Mobiloil. He also has the newly-designed 10-gallon drum which may give you a sufficient supply of winter oil for your car, truck or tractor.

When you turn to Mobiloil you do *not* buy a cheap oil. But you do buy the most economical lubrication.

PISTONS

SPECIAL WINTER CHART

Mobiloil Arctic
should be used in Winter (below 32°F.) in all cars marked •.

PASSENGER CARS	1927	1926	1925	1924
Auburn *all except Models 4-44 & 6-66*	•	•	•	•
Buick	•	•	•	•
Cadillac	•	•	•	•
Chandler *except Special Six*	•	•	•	•
Chevrolet	•	•	•	•
Chrysler *4-cyl.*	•	•	•	
Dodge Brothers	•	•	•	•
Elcar *all except Models 6-65 & 4*	•	•	•	•
Erskine	•			
Essex	•	•	•	•
Flint	•	•	•	•
Hudson	•	•	•	•
Hupmobile	•	•	•	•
Jordan	•	•	•	•
La Salle	•			
Locomobile	•	•	•	•
Marmon *8-cyl.*	•			
Moon	•	•	•	•
Nash	•	•	•	•
Oakland	•	•	•	•
Oldsmobile	•	•	•	•
Overland & Overland Whippet	•	•	•	•
Packard Six	•	•	•	
" Light	•	•	•	•
Paige	•	•	•	•
Peerless *Models 60, 80 & Eight*	•	•	•	•
Pontiac	•	•		
Reo	•	•	•	•
Star	•	•	•	•
Studebaker	•	•	•	•
Velie	•	•	•	•
Willys-Knight	•	•	•	•

If your car is not listed above, consult the complete Mobiloil Chart at Mobiloil dealers' for your winter grade of Mobiloil.

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Arctic

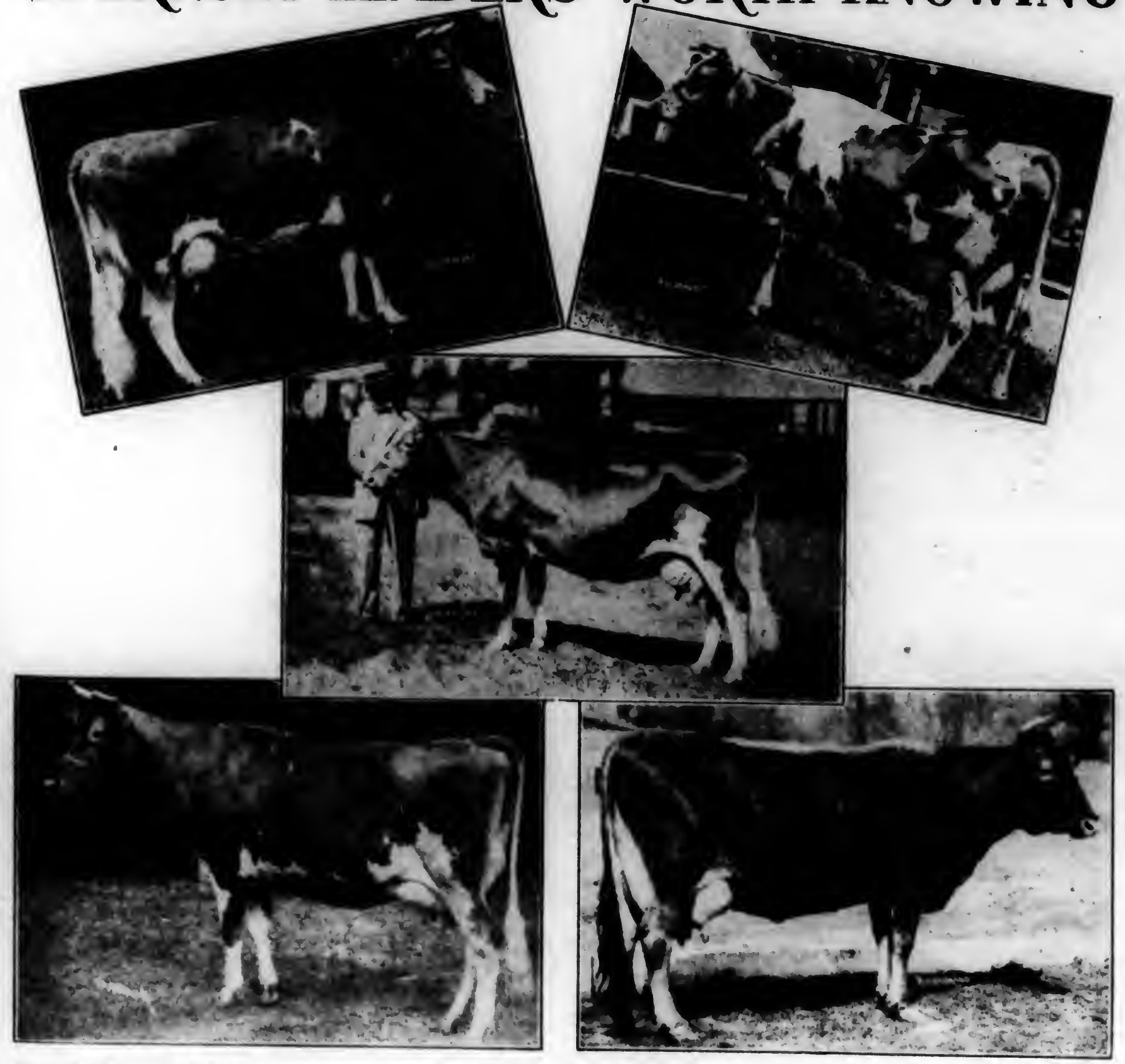
VACUUM OIL COMPANY MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas*
Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

TIGHT BINDING

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1927 No. 24

GUERNSEY LEADERS WORTH KNOWING



Champions

Top-left—Shuttlewick Levity 101850 was the grand champion at the National Dairy Exposition.

Center—Mixter Faithful was grand champion female at the Sesqui-Centennial Livestock Show in 1926.

Top-right—Anesthesia Faith of Hill Stead 114354 holds the world's record for butterfat production.

Bottom-left—Imp. County Flower of Langwater 149216 was senior and grand champion female at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress this year.

Bottom-right—Murne Cowan 19597, with 24008.0 pounds of milk and 1098.2 pounds of butterfat, has the largest milk production record in the breed.

The Crosley Bandbox is a Genuine Neutrodyne

Crosley has always given the radio world its biggest value for its dollar. Contemplate the perfection possible when the doors of the research and development laboratories of The Radio Corporation of America, The General Electric Co., The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., The American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the Hazeltine and Latour Corporations were thrown open.

Licensed under their patents!

The Crosley Bandbox is totally and completely shielded. Coils are covered with copper. Condensers are housed in cadmium-plated steel. All wiring is separated and shielded from all other parts of the receiver.

The tuned radio frequency amplification stages have been absolutely balanced through use of the Neutrodyne principal.

The shielding makes the Bandbox highly selective—the circuit makes it acutely sensitive and the design makes it extremely easy to operate.

The Bandbox is operated with a single station selector (one dial).

Far away stations of weak power but perhaps good music are captured by the use of the little auxiliary tuners called "Acuminators." Ordinary one dial radios can never perform like this. Hair line tracking of the condensers together is difficult—but the Acuminators, little secondary adjustments *exclusive* to Crosley give the Bandbox a substantial command of the air and *all* that is in it.

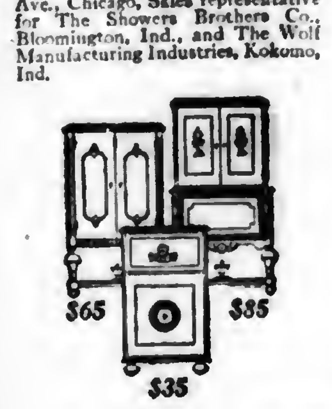
The dial of the Bandbox is illuminated.

The volume control of the Bandbox cuts the loudest blast down to a veritable whisper.

A single cable leads all outside and power connections from the Bandbox.

The adaptability of the Bandbox to installation in all types of cabinets is a feature. The metal case of the Bandbox lifts off the chassis. This leaves the closely grouped dial, switch and volume control shafts to be stuck through holes in the panel of any sort of cabinet. The escutcheon is quickly screwed over them and the console installation is not only complete but has no earmarks of a makeshift.

Prominent furniture manufacturers thru their long experience have produced beautiful cabinets at moderate prices. The celebrated Crosley Musicones are built in. Crosley dealers sell them. Purchasers may know they are best suited for Crosley radio by looking for the "approved label" in each one. Crosley dealers get these cabinets only from The H. T. Roberts Co. located at 1340 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Sales representative for The Showers Brothers Co., Bloomington, Ind., and The Wolf Manufacturing Industries, Kokomo, Ind.



An AC Bandbox using ordinary house current electricity for power, sells for $110.

..when *famous* choirs voice their Christmas carols...
...you're *there* with a Crosley!

The Crosley Bandbox—a genuine neutrodyne 6 tube receiver $55

Here is the radio that is the tremendous success of 1927. A new circuit, newly designed under the wonderful patents recently available to Crosley, it has won the nation by its amazing performance and unmatchable value. Shielded, balanced, illuminated, highly sensitive and critically selective. It offers you the fun, pleasure and information of *all* the air with all the completeness of radios' development—clear—natural—loud—perfect! Crosley dealers are everywhere. See and hear this marvel at once.

Write Dept. 205. for descriptive literature.

CROSLEY RADIO

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORP.
Powel Crosley, Jr., Pres.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Crosley is licensed only for Radio Amateur, Experimental and Broadcast Reception

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More Readers on Farms in Pennsylvania Than Any Other Farm Weekly

The only farm paper devoted exclusively to Pennsylvania New Jersey NewYork Delaware and Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Established 1880. Published every Saturday. Goes into more than 100,000 farm homes each week.

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Vol. 96—No. 24 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY DECEMBER 10, 1927 Whole No. 1595

She Built Up a Profitable Business

This Maryland Woman Is a Recognized Authority on the Raising of Turkeys

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

WHILE in many sections of the country the business of raising turkeys has been wiped out by disease, it has remained for a former New York City woman, now living on the Eastern Shore, to make an outstanding success of raising the great American holiday bird. Through the use of new methods, including the feeding of cod liver oil in abundance, a minor sideline has been developed into an important business that this year produced a thousand turkeys, many of them weighing 25 pounds as the result of one season's growth.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Harold Baker and his wife, Mrs. Helen Baker, came from New York City to a 400-acre farm near Chestertown, Md., at Quaker Neck on the Chester River. For a time they followed general farming and prospered, but with changing labor conditions and the fall of prices following the war, general farming proved to be no longer profitable.

No Chickens Are Kept on Farm

Mrs. Baker had always kept a small flock of turkeys, which made her money, and it occurred to her that if the turkey business could be conducted on a large scale it would be extremely profitable. With characteristic energy Mrs. Baker set out to learn all she could about raising turkeys. Experiment stations, poultry authorities and practical growers were all sought out for whatever information they could give on the subject. This information, coupled with the application of modern poultry raising methods has not only built up a large and profitable business but made Mrs. Baker a recognized authority on the raising of turkeys as well. A year ago about 400 turkeys were matured on the farm, and this season 1000 have been produced. As an index of her successful methods this flock of 1000 birds has all been produced from 40 hens and four gobblers.

The breeding flock is divided into four pens of ten hens headed by a tom. During the breeding season the males are alternated, which is one secret of fertility. The eggs are incubated in small lamp incubators, the first hatches coming off the last of March. Fertility and hatchability have both been very high, and with poults as well as growing birds the losses have been very slight with very little disease. It is well to notice that no chickens are kept on the farm with the exception of a small flock that is confined, so that the turkeys are raised on clean ground away from common fowls.

This season 1000 turkeys were produced on the farm

The little turkeys are reared in colony houses with coal-burning brooder stoves as is commonly done with chickens. In addition to a grain ration they are fed a moist mash several times a day composed of equal parts of bran, middlings, meat scrap and rolled oats, with one-half part of charcoal. This is moistened with fresh eggs or a combination of cod liver oil and water.

The use of cod liver oil has made Mrs. Baker very enthusiastic, as the properties of the oil in inducing a superior bone growth have enabled the production of immense birds in one season, many of the young toms weighing 25 pounds, with sturdy legs like gas pipes. As there is a strong demand for breeders, birds of such superior scale command a ready sale at a premium.

Area of Farm Decreased to 15 Acres

The adult birds receive a ration including wheat, whole corn and hulled oats, with oyster shell, in addition. Condensed buttermilk is fed to young and old.

It is interesting to note that as the business has expanded the area of the farm has decreased from 400 to 15 acres. The equipment is very simple, consisting of a house for the breeders, the necessary brooder houses and a roofed open shed for the developing birds to roost under. This season the growing flock was divided into two parts of 500 birds each, and each flock was reared on two acres of ground. It is planned to rotate the rearing lots so that the turkeys will be on different (to page 25)

Dairymen Gather At Annual Meeting

Philadelphia Banquet of Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Was Brilliant Affair

MORE than 22,000 dairymen of the Philadelphia milk shed, members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, were represented at the eleventh annual meeting of the organization's stockholders in Philadelphia, November 28 and 29th. Several hundred delegates took part in the business sessions held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel on Monday. All of the present officers were re-elected and the directors whose terms expired this year also were chosen to serve again.

Cooperation was Keynote of Address

The annual banquet, attended by members and their wives and cooperating city milk dealers, was a brilliant affair. The program included several noteworthy addresses, a series of Rules of Health in tableaux, presented under Dairy Council supervision by students of the Harding Junior High School of Philadelphia, and a Dairy Council salesmanship play entitled, "I'll Tell the World." This sketch written by Happy Goldsmith and presented most ably by members of the Dairy Council staff, depicted the trials and tribulations of the men who deliver bottled milk through dark city streets each morning. It is used in regular Dairy Council work to promote better salesmanship among milk wagon drivers in the city.

Cooperation was the keynote of the banquet addresses by Dr. Clyde L. King, of the University of Pennsylvania; A. M. Woodward, a Philadelphia milk distributor; Hon. George A. Welsh, member of Congress and of the Philadelphia Board of Education, and Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the Pennsylvania State College.

Toastmaster Robert F. Brinton also introduced Secretary Allen of the World Dairy Congress, who extended an invitation to American dairymen to attend the Congress when it convenes in London, England, on June 26, 1928.

Doctor King, who has made exhaustive studies of economic problems affecting farmers, seemed optimistic about the outlook for eastern agriculture. Competition with the virgin soil, free land and cheap labor of the West is virtually at an end. Farm values in the East, responding to the nearness of good markets and the freight barrier against outside products, are coming back.

Seven Factors of Success in Dairying

"FARM profits depend as largely on low costs as on high prices," said a poster shown at the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

Here are the seven factors that make for lower costs, hence larger profits:

1. Balanced feeding.
2. Good cows.
3. Correct size of herd.
4. Effective use of labor.
5. Low overhead.
6. Proper balance between cows and crops.
7. Production planned to market demand.

Association Worked with Distributors

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was highly complimented by Doctor King for its contributions to the cause of better marketing of farm products. He credited the association with approaching the marketing problem from the angle of the buyer. Instead of "lambasting" city distributors to please producers the association has worked with them, cooperating to overcome the difficulties of large scale distribution of a perishable product. He also praised the members for imposing upon themselves stringent rules to improve the quality of their product. They have gone farther in this respect than almost any other group of producers.

President Allebach, in his annual address during the first day's meeting, reported that the association has handled during the past fiscal year 713,678,801 pounds of milk, which at the weighted average "B" price had a value of more than twenty-five million dollars, not including premiums paid for special grades.

"The price for basic or fluid milk to our members has remained unchanged at (to page 23)

TIGHT BINDING

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Vol. 96, No 24 Phila., Pa., December 10, 1927 Whole No. 1595

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Agriculture is the most useful, the most independent, and therefore the noblest of employments.—Benjamin Franklin.

Comments on the Week's News

JUDGING by the space given in the newspapers to the current murder trial, and the avidity with which the sordid tale is read, it would seem that the majority of people are more interested in sensational criminality than anything else. If it was found to be in the interest of civilization to make executions private, and if the presentation of criminal scenes are injurious as entertainment, why have we not gone a step farther and prevented the publishing of detailed accounts of murder and other major crimes?

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The recent meeting of the National Grange at Cleveland, Ohio, was the largest gathering of the kind ever held. About ten thousand members were given the sixth and seventh degrees. The order of Patrons of Husbandry (the Grange) is the oldest national farmers' organization in the country. While it is not primarily either political or business in its purpose, yet the close connection between these interests and the Grange's chief aim—the betterment of social and home life—has made it a power in every phase of agricultural welfare.

◆ ◆ ◆

Those who may be inclined to think that only farmers as a class are and have been making no net profit will be surprised to learn that nearly half the corporations of the country made no net profit during 1925. To be exact, forty-two per cent, or 178,000 firms out of 430,000, had no net earnings at the end of the year. In the five years before the war, seventy-five per cent of all corporations reported no net profit. This is in keeping with what a manufacturer said in a speech the other day, that we are living in "an age of profitless prosperity."

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The League of Women Voters in some places has been sponsoring public exhibitions and trials of voting machines. The general opinion of those who have attended these demonstrations is that they work, and work correctly. They provide absolute secrecy for the voter, and make it easy to split tickets. Any one who can read, and who has average intelligence, can operate them. The cost of the machines is said to be about $1000 each, but it is claimed that their use would lessen the present election expenses, so that in a few years they would be paid for.

◆ ◆ ◆

A professor of metallurgy in Germany has announced the discovery of a metal alloy which is as light as aluminum and three times as strong as iron. If this material proves to be what is claimed for it, and if it can be manufactured and sold at a reasonable price, there is hardly a limit to its possible use. Already the makers of airplanes are looking towards it as a possible solution to many of their present difficulties. Its use in making hand tools and machinery would relieve mankind from much of its present labor in handling the dead weight of iron and steel implements.

◆ ◆ ◆

Efforts are being exerted to have the Philadelphia metropolitan district enlarged before the taking of the next census. The proposition is to include all within a radius of thirty miles from City Hall. If this is agreed to, it is estimated that the Philadelphia district will show a population of over three million people. The growth of the urban district from Wilmington to New York City during the next half century can hardly be estimated. Already the cities have committees at work on regional planning which, in time, will revolutionize the present facilities for drainage and transportation. The object is by looking ahead to prevent the mistakes which have been made in the past by failure to provide for future growth.

The Growth of Cooperatives

IF THE final solution of the agricultural problem is cooperation, it is going to be a long time before the problem is solved. Altho the state and federal governments have urged and suggested, as well as enacted laws promoting cooperation, the proportion of farmer members out of the total number of farmers is only about one to five in Pennsylvania. Of course, the farmers of the eastern states are in a radically different situation from that of the farmers in other sections. Here, the products are largely of a perishable nature. Here, also, the farmers' markets are close at hand, a large part of the products being taken directly to the consumer and sold by the producer. This situation breeds a spirit of independence so that many farmers do not feel the need of aid in selling their products. The most notable exception to this general rule is the dairy business. The success of these cooperatives, however, but emphasizes the truth of the statement concerning other lines.

Local conditions growing out of the methods of marketing affect the development of cooperative buying organizations. As the markets are close at hand, so also are supply houses. In almost every neighborhood is found one or more firms able, willing and anxious to supply the farmer with his needs. Very often the dealer is a neighbor and a friend, or is connected in some way so that the farmer feels under obligations. Also, when the factors of credit, storage service, etc., are considered the farmer feels he can be better served.

But all this is not sufficient excuse for failure to join in cooperative enterprises. There are a number of things in methods of production, grading and packing, and in efforts to educate the buying public, in arriving at a "gentlemen's agreement" on prices, which are well worth meeting together for mutual understanding. By all means, let the work of cooperative organization go on until the majority of farmers belong to one or more.

Make Safe Investment of Funds

ALWAYS there are some farm people who have some money to invest. It may be from profits made at farming, or from the proceeds of the farm sold in advancing age. How important it is to make a safe investment may be seen from examples of loss from unwise investment to be found in every neighborhood. The editor of this paper knows of such a case just now. A woman in her old age sold her property and invested the proceeds in the stock of some kind of "motor corporation" and finds now that she is without money in what is probably her last illness. She figured that she could live nicely upon the "eight or nine" per cent promised. But she cannot figure out how she can live upon nothing.

The sellers of safe investment securities do not promise large rates and dividends. Honest business does not need to do it. Cautious and worldly-wise people with money are satisfied with four, five or six per cent returns. The local banker can and will always advise what and when to buy for safe investment. Government bonds, Farm Loan bonds, legitimate and well-established bonds are always to be had if those wanting to make safe investment will take the trouble to investigate. The old fashioned gold-brick swindle has practically passed out, but the slick-tongued swindlers persist and have substituted worthless stocks and bonds for the gold brick.

Editorial Sidelights

ON THIS week's cover page we are beginning a pictorial Who's Who of American dairy cattle. Through the courtesy of the various breed associations we have collected a gallery of photographs of a few of the outstanding individuals of each breed. A cover page will be devoted to each of the principal dairy breeds.

Lest we be accused of being biased, we offer this explanation: There is no significance in the order which the breeds are presented, except that the half-tone engraver happened to finish the Guernsey group first.

ONE of the speakers at the annual banquet of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association suggested that we might soon see national advertising of milk (Page 3). What a field that opens for the exercise of the imagination!

If advertising can do for dairy products what it has done for the oranges and raisins grown by Californians, what a change the milk industry will undergo. Do you recall the time when oranges were a Christmas treat, almost unknown the rest of the year? Now a large part of our population is convinced that it is not an apple, but rather several oranges a day that keep the doctor away.

The first move made by the Californians in their effort to capture the national market was to produce uniform, high quality fruit. That would seem to indicate that dairymen are on the right track when they go to some trouble to improve the quality of their milk.

And speaking of quality, the laws of many states require that all ice cream shall contain eight per cent of butterfat. But can you buy eight per cent ice cream? Possibly, but it is hard to find, for most manufacturers are making 12 per cent ice cream. Why? Because people are willing to pay more and get good cream. They don't want the eight per cent kind at any price.

WILL BE NO UNITY

Farm Organizations Cannot Get Together—Farmers to Have Good Radio—Country Lacks Social Life.

Washington, D. C

THE movement for farm relief legislation has been enlivened by the arrival in Washington of George N. Peek and other representatives of the National Council of Agriculture. They are uncompromisingly in favor of continuing the fight for the McNary-Haugen bill. No proposition will be acceptable to them which does not provide for the equalization fee.

Senator McNary and other members of the farm group in Congress are willing to accept a compromise measure which has some chance of receiving the President's signature. They have gone so far as to draft a composite measure from the many farm relief proposals before Congress last winter. They have taken the McNary-Haugen bill as a basis, leaving out the equalization fee, but with a provision for the buying and selling of farm products by a corporation to be financed from a $250,000,000 government revolving fund. It would do practically what the McNary-Haugen plan is designed to accomplish, the government being responsible for any losses that might be sustained from the operations of the corporation as is the case with the Merchant Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board. But it is plainly evident that any bill which President Coolidge will sign will not meet the approval of the bitter-ender backers of the McNary-Haugen equalization fee bill.

The fact that the National Grange has again declared for the export debenture plan indicates that there will be no unity of action among the farm organization representatives on farm relief legislation this winter.

Would Impose Severe Penalties

The dry forces of the nation are asking Congress for legislation imposing more severe penalties upon violators of the prohibition law. The advocates of law enforcement want the same penalties applied to prohibition violators as are provided for those who break the narcotic laws and other offenders against the Constitution.

Most Radio Stations in U. S.

Three of every five of the 1116 broadcasting stations operating throughout the world are in the United States, says the Department of Commerce. Outside the United States, Canada leads with 59 broadcasting stations.

The Federal Radio Commission is going to see that the farmers have good radio, according to Sam Pickard, member of the commission. The radio service of the Department of Agriculture is a vital adjunct to the farmers' business, most farmers depending upon it for their market reports. The commission is planning to clear 40 channels of interference to protect the interests of the farmers and all rural residents.

Go to Cities for Social Life

Lack of entertainment and social life in the open country is held to be the chief cause for the exodus of farm folks to the cities, according to a committee of experts which has just submitted a report to the Rural Life Bureau, an organization devoted to the advancement of the physical and mental well being of country boys and girls.

The report was based on observations of hundreds of children representing all phases of country life in every section of the country.

Aircraft Operations on Broad Scale

Aircraft operations in the United States are now on a broader scale and more diversified than in any other nation, according to William P. MacCracken, assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics. Air traffic operations in 1927 show an enormous increase both in number and volume of business. Regular commercial service was inaugurated during the past year over routes totaling 2429 miles, and air transport operators now serve 70 cities over a mileage of 8000. Four air transport operators under contract with the American Railway Express Company now are providing air express service on five routes with an aggregate mileage of 4500 miles. The 24 air mail routes, including several which will be established early in 1928, will serve 66,000,000 people.—E.E.R.

WARNINGS UNIFORM

New Traffic Code Mentions Brakes—Make Arrests for Mixing Storage Eggs—Ship Corn Into Quarantine Area.

Harrisburg, Pa.

IN ADDITION to the new traffic law effective the first of the new year and for which preparations are now being made, State Highway authorities are planning changes in the regulations affecting road contractors where highways are under construction. One of the new regulations will be for uniform methods of giving warning as to sections being graded, where material is piled and where pavement or road bed is being laid. This is the result of a study and it will also require more caution where ditches are open and temporary drainage arranged. As there are scores of highway operations which will be carried over this winter the uniform system of warnings will be important.

Expect Bus Decision

In all probability the appellate courts will soon hand down a decision in the contested bus right cases which have attracted much attention at the Capitol for some time. Whichever way the decision may go it will probably lead to changes in the systems growing up and when the Highway Department gets the buses into a defined method of operating traffic will be facilitated. Incidentally, the new code has much to say about brakes.

Jump Egg Mixers

According to word coming to the State Capitol agents of the Department of Agriculture have called to account merchants in a number of cities and boroughs about the state who were selling cold storage eggs mixed in with the fresh product. This is not a new trick, but apparently a considerable quantity of stored eggs have been getting into trade without being marked "cold storage" as the law requires. In each case the state authorities are insisting upon arrests and fines. Sales of stored eggs as such will be demanded, especially as the season for holiday buying is at hand.

More Studies Started

The whole system of salaries for public service in Pennsylvania has been taken under study by a new State Commission which has just organized here and plans to make a report to the next legislature recommending changes it deems essential. It is not anticipated so much attention will be paid to the state government as that has been pretty well gone over in the last few years. The educational, penal and election affairs of the state are also under study now.

Can Ship in Corn

State officials have found it necessary to call attention to the fact corn may be shipped into the area quarantined for the borer and even within the districts. The fact that it may not be shipped out is so well known that many believed there could be no movement of corn at all except locally. The state is announcing the districts to be covered by the 1928 quarantine and outlining what must be done in the spring. The fact the regulations were so well obeyed has called for comment in other states.

Many Youngsters Listed

Although it is six weeks until the Farm Products Show commences here it is surprising the interest being shown by boys and girls. Many names have been listed as inquiring about the exhibits and the competition. Considerable interest has been aroused in vocational schools as well and they may send delegations.—T.C.

STUDY MARKETING

Market Will Continue—Earning Power Should Be the Basis of Farm Taxation—Certify N. J. Tomato Seed.

Trenton, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Federated Fruit Growers, Inc., New York City, have been studying conditions in South Jersey relative to the marketing of the sweet potato crop through their nation-wide organization. This is the first attempt of the kind to take up the selling and the distribution of the sweet potato in New Jersey. No information is available at this time whether the deal is likely to materialize or not.

Will Continue Market

The Market Committee of the Atlantic County Board of Agriculture, representing the Hammonton City market, has recommended to the city council that the market be continued during next year. At a cost of only $2100 to the city, a market for a half million dollars' worth of berries had been provided of which sum nearly two-thirds had been applied to permanent improvements. Only $800 is asked for the coming season. H. M. Slack, prominent Hammonton fruit grower, is chairman of the committee.

Taxation Committee Meets

The taxation committee of the State Grange and the New Jersey Farm Bureau at a meeting in Trenton on December 1 took the stand that "earning power should be the basis of all farm taxation." Steps were also taken at this meeting to compile data to present to the State Tax Board in the next two weeks, asking that earning power be established as the basis for all farm taxation. The board hopes to find that the Supreme Court rulings will allow the tax boards to assess valuations upon earning power instead of sales value.—A. K.

Certify Tomato Seed

Certified tomato seed from nearly 600 acres in several southern New Jersey counties will be available this winter, this being the first year that New Jersey tomato seed of such quality has been available from home-grown sources. The largest amount of seed is of the Marglobe variety, with Greater Baltimore, Bonny Best and Columbia also available in quantity. All of the acreage from which this certified seed has been gathered was inspected and passed by officials of the State Department of Agriculture, and represents the finest tomato seed adapted to high production under New Jersey conditions.—W.H.B.

PROTEST TAX

Boston Milk Shortage Advances Milk Price—Makes Study of Farm Taxes—Cabbage Being Held by Growers.

Ithaca, N. Y.

IN THE case of the town of Taylor, Cortland County, before the court of appeals the people win in a protest against a tax of $115.48 a thousand, incurred because of the building of a bridge within the township. The higher court's interpretation of the law fixes the burden of expense for the bridge on the county instead of on the smaller group.

Flood Sends Price of Milk Up

The Dairymen's League is sending four carloads daily into Boston although short of milk in its own territory. Boston lost most of its milk supply when 15,000 dairy cows were lost in the New England flood. Milk has advanced a cent a quart in the Boston market as a result of the shortage. The increase is not expected to last after January 1 and three-fourths of it goes to the producers. Some milk is being secured in Iowa to relieve the shortage.

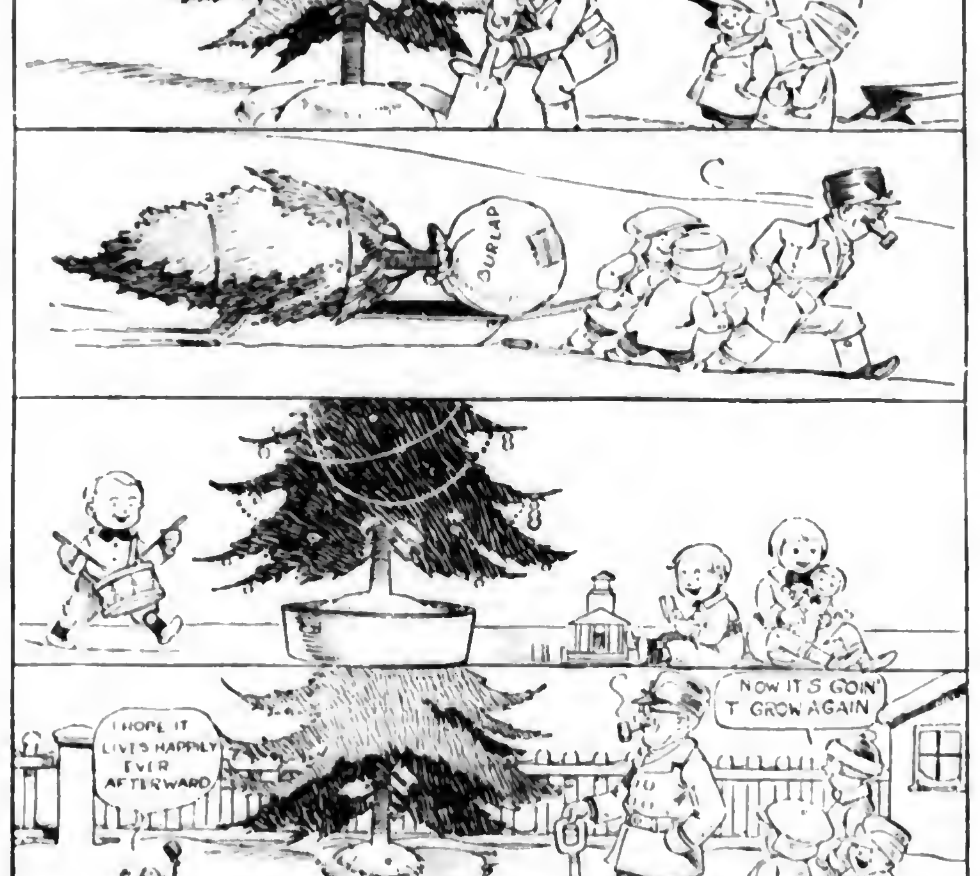
Farm Taxes Studied

Farm taxes in New York state have more than doubled in the past 15 years according to recent studies made by Prof. M. Slade Kendrick, of Cornell. These taxes have to be paid from farm incomes greatly restricted since the war and through the use of help at greatly increased wages.

Cabbage Price Low

Danish cabbage is being held by many producers as the price offered is but $5 a ton. It is worth more as a feed for dairy cows at the present price of milk.—M. G. F.

THE REAL CHRISTMAS SPIRIT


GEE! POP'S GOIN' TA DIG IT UP!
BURLAP
I HOPE IT LIVES HAPPILY EVER AFTERWARD
NOW IT'S GOIN' T' GROW AGAIN
LEET

KINNEY SHOES

ONE OF OUR 280 STORES NEAR YOU

$1.98

Men's Tan Everette. Leather sole, rubber heel. Inlaid kid design on Vamp. $1.98.

98c

Women's Silk Hose 98c. Also grades at $1.39 and $1.59.

49c

Women's Felt Moccasin House Slippers. Soft padded Sole. Ribbon trimmed. Assorted colors. 49c.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!
KINNEY Is Ready with Abundant Gifts

THE Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving makes Kinney's its Christmas headquarters. For Kinney has nothing but *useful* gifts—gifts of the sort folks buy for themselves.

First of all, there is Kinney Hosiery—of every sort for men, women and children—fine quality hosiery at low prices—and packed in holiday boxes all ready for Christmas.

Then there are Kinney Slippers for everybody — Moccasins, Romeos, Juliets, Everettes, Fausts and many other types,—all of Kinney quality and at Kinney low prices.

New Kinney boots and shoes for men and boys, new Kinney arctics, overshoes and other fine footwear for women and girls—everything is ready for you at Kinney's—ready and waiting to make hearts glad on Christmas morning.

Come to Kinney's now. You will find prompt, courteous service, an uncrowded store that enables you to shop at leisure and the finest Christmas gifts you can buy.

$1.49

Women's Felt-top Juliet. Trimmed with silk Ribbon. Leather sole and heel. Assorted colors. $1.49.

$3.98

790—Boys' 12-inch Tan Moccasin Elk High-cut. Bellows Tongue to keep out the dirt and snow. Wearflex long-wearing composition soles and rubber heels. Nickel eyelets. Pocket on right shoe containing a knife. Sizes: 1 to 5½—$3.98. 10 to 13½—$3.49.

$2.29

The TEMPEST

Women's overshoe. Black with Pearl Cuff. Also in Tan, Gray or Black. $2.29. Misses' sizes $1.98.

Kinney Shoes

OVER 250 FAMILY STORES G. R. KINNEY CO., INC. 5 BIG FACTORIES

STORES IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

NEW YORK
Albany
Amsterdam
Astoria
Batavia
Binghamton
Brooklyn
Buffalo
Corning
Cortland
Dunkirk
Elmira
Flushing
Geneva
Gloversville
Hornell
Jamestown
Kingston
Little Falls
Lockport
Middletown
Newburgh
New York City
Niagara Falls
Olean
Poughkeepsie
Rochester
Rome
Schenectady

NEW YORK (*continued*)
Syracuse
Troy
Utica
Watertown
Woodhaven

PENNSYLVANIA
Allentown
Altoona
Butler
Carbondale
Carlisle
Chambersburg
Bethlehem
Coatesville
Du Bois
Easton
Erie
Franklin
Hanover
Harrisburg
Hazleton
Johnstown
Lancaster
Lebanon
McKeesport
Mt. Carmel

PENNSYLVANIA (*continued*)
Mahoney City
New Castle
New Kensington
Norristown
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Pottstown
Pottsville
Reading
Scranton
Shamokin
Shenandoah
Sunbury
Tamaqua
Uniontown
Wilkes-Barre
Williamsport
York

OHIO
Akron
Canton
Cleveland
Columbus
Dayton
East Liverpool
Lima

OHIO (*continued*)
Lorain
Mansfield
Marion
Piqua
Portsmouth
Springfield
Toledo
Zanesville

NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City
Bridgeton
Elizabeth
Jersey City
New Brunswick
Paterson
Trenton

WEST VIRGINIA
Bluefield
Charleston
Clarksburg
Fairmont
Huntington
Martinsburg
Wheeling

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

THE erection of the simplest kind of building in these days is a really big undertaking. Time was, and not so very long ago, that the construction of outbuildings was a negligible matter. But that was when carpenters worked for $1.50 a ten-hour day, and good lumber could be bought for seven dollars per thousand. We are putting up a much-needed one-story building to serve as a garage, tool house and packing house,—a place where fruit and vegetables may be prepared for market. What we really need is a building about twenty by forty feet, but modern conditions necessitate reducing it to sixteen by twenty-four feet.

◆ ◆ ◆

I OFTEN long for the then unappreciated opportunities we had to get lumber at the old homestead farm. There was a custom saw mill on a tract adjoining our farm. All that was necessary when we wanted lumber was to go to the woods on the farm, cut down some trees and take it to the mill a half-mile away. Often we could haul the lumber home the same day. The charge for sawing was three dollars per thousand feet, or we could give half the lumber if we were short of money. Since we had more timber than money the latter method was usually chosen. Paying fifty to sixty dollars a thousand feet now makes an old-timer flinch.

◆ ◆ ◆

I HAVE often marveled at the nonchalant manner which plumbers have in their innocent attitude towards their work. Going back to the shop two, three, or even five times for some "forgotten" tool or piece of equipment seems to be a part of the day's work. The funny thing about it is that, if two men are doing the work, both have to go every time. What would you think of a man who invariably forgot the cultivator, or the horse, every time he went over to the west field to cultivate corn?

◆ ◆ ◆

WE ARE lining the walls of the poultry house back of the roosts, and the ceiling over the roosts, with a kind of wall board. The "board" is a heavy kind of pasteboard about one-fourth inch thick, and comes in sheets thirty-two to sixty inches wide. While the roof and sides are tight, still one-inch walls are hardly thick enough for zero weather. The lining about the roosting quarters will make a great difference in cold weather. If necessary, a curtain about two feet wide can be attached to the front part of the lining over the roosts to let down and thus form a "bank" of warm air over the hens.

◆ ◆ ◆

WE WANT you to know that we had a real Thanksgiving party and dinner last week. It was conducted in the new home at Neshaminy Gardens. The party consisted of the parent family and its two branches. These six, together with the two boys, made a gathering that was amply able to do justice to the things the women placed upon the table, and that was plenty. Practically everything we had to eat, except the mushrooms and cranberry sauce, was raised on the place. Modesty forbids my saying all that should be said about it. Suffice it to say that we had plenty to feel thankful for.

◆ ◆ ◆

I HAVE just been reading an article descriptive of the first Thanksgiving dinner of the Pilgrims in 1621. The 55 pilgrims entertained 90 Indians three days, feasting and playing games. From a letter is copied the menu of that day: Wild turkey and other fowl, stuffed with beechnuts and chestnuts; cranberries, venison and bear steak, fish from brook and sea, wild celery soup, pumpkins, maple syrup, wild grapes, berries and plums; Indian corn prepared in a dozen ways. The Indians furnished clams, lobsters, eels and oysters "a foot long." The letter telling of the affair written to England finishes thusly: "By the goodness of God, we are so farre from want that we often wish you were partakers of our plentie."

The Cheerful Plowman

Gasoline Plus Alcohol

TEX RICKETT'S dead! I'll say he is! No case of bots or rheumatiz could do a surer job! He's just as dead as any wretch whose neck has felt a steady stretch when handled by a mob! You see, Rex drove a peppey car that took him fast, and oft, and far, it was a faithful boat! Yet, Rex insisted—ah, alas—in mixing alcohol with gas; the mixture got his goat!

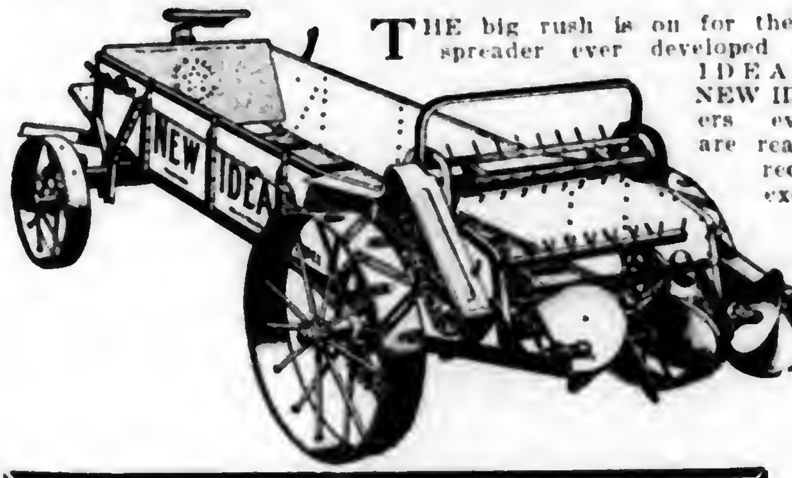
I gave the lad some sound advice, and tried to be superbly nice when sounding forth my cry: I said, "My lad, some autumn night you'll try to turn off to the right, but turn off left, and die; they'll pick you up a splintered wreck with nineteen fractures in your neck, you'll look like butcher's hash; your car which now is sound and good will then be junk and kindling wood—there'll be one awful splash! Don't mix your gasoline with rye unless you really wish to die, the two can't run a car, the steering wheel gets out of plumb when gas and rye begin to chum, they always fight and jar! You need the gas, that's sure as day, but keep the rye nine miles away when you are in your car, or we'll be singing sacred hymns above your closed and quiet glims; and chanting, 'Cross the Bar'!"

He harkened not, he felt, I think, that I was far too old to drink and drive in spite of booze, but he was young and full of vim, so nothing could befuddle him, he could not try and lose! Well, he is dead, that fact is sure; his gasoline, distilled and pure was mixed with gin and rye; the car went left instead of right at Guffey's corner Monday night, so Rickett had to die!—J. Edw. Tufft.

No. 3 Shipped to Harrisburg territory

No. 14 Shipped to Harrisburg territory

Your NEW IDEA Spreader is On the Way



THE big rush is on for the greatest spreader ever developed by NEW IDEA — and NEW IDEA dealers everywhere are ready for a record-breaking business. Carload orders have been the rule—not the exception. In addition to hundreds of individual carload shipments, eighteen solid trainloads of Model 8 NEW IDEA Spreaders were sold and shipped to NEW IDEA dealers in a period of seven months.

Your NEW IDEA is ready. Go see it now. You will find the supreme achievement of the manufacturer who has brought practically every betterment to spreader building since the original invention of the type of spreader which leads the world today.

It's an all-riveted job—built like a bridge. Low-down for easy loading—yet ample clearance permitting perfect operation over high stubble and rough ground. Special steels throughout—balanced, self-aligning roller bearings—always-flexible conveyor chains that will not break, stretch or rust—balloon tire wheels—NEW IDEA excels in scores of vitally important features.

Light-weight—easy loading (less than 40 inches high)—easy hauling—short turning—and unequalled for spreading efficiency. It's a lifetime spreader which you can't wear out if you give it just reasonable care. See it at your dealers today—or write direct for the complete story.

18 Solid Trainloads
Shipped in Seven Months in 1927

Here is a list of the 18 trainload shipments—a record of popularity and demand never before approached in the history of the implement business.

1. Moline, Ill., March 31.
2. Minneapolis, Minn., April 25.
3. Harrisburg, Pa., May 31.
4. Columbus, Ohio, June 10.
5. Madison, Wis., June 29.
6. Moline, Ill., August 9.
7. Omaha, Nebr. August 12.
8. Minneapolis, Minn., August 13.
9. Indianapolis, Ind., August 17.
10. Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 20.
11. Jackson, Mich., Aug. 24.
12. Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 6.
13. Kansas City, Mo., September 30.
14. Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 6.
15. Madison, Wis., Oct. 21.
16. Moline, Ill., October 31.
17. Minneapolis, Minn., October 31.
18. Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 31.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY

COLDWATER, OHIO U. S. A.

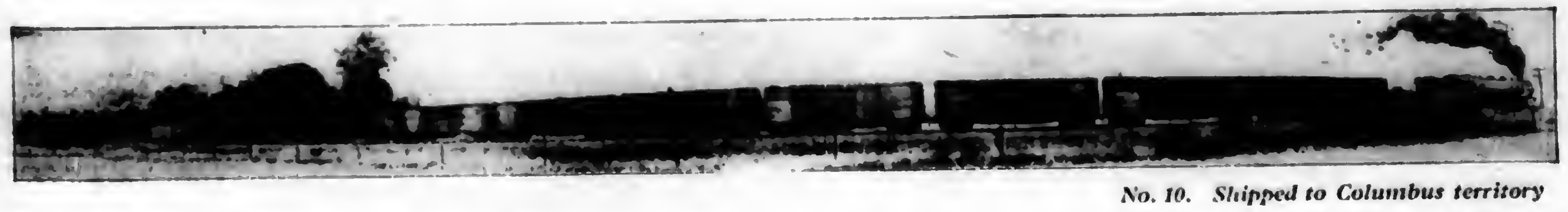
BRANCHES: Harrisburg, Pa; Syracuse, N. Y.; Columbus, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Madison, Wis.; Jackson, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo., Moline, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn.; Oakland, Cal.

42 Transfer Stocks *Over 4000 Dealers*

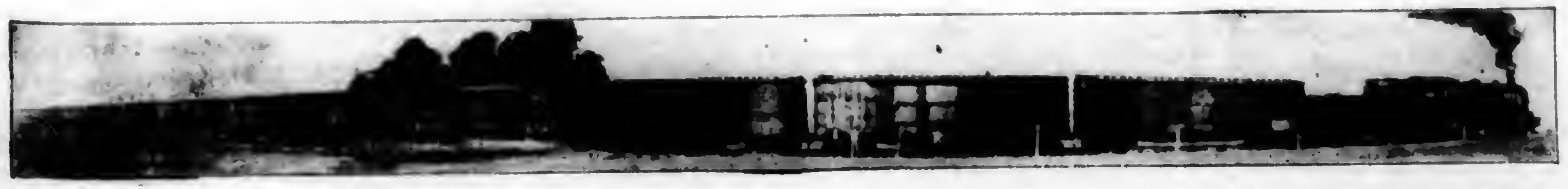
SELECT SELL THE NEW IDEA SERVICE

No. 12. Shipped to Syracuse territory

No. 4. Shipped to Columbus territory



No. 10. Shipped to Columbus territory



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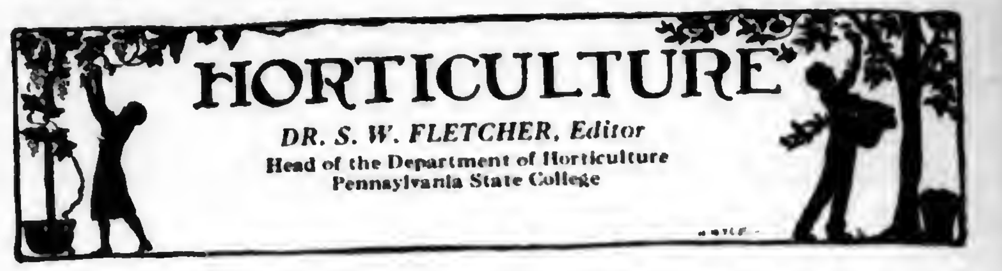

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER, Editor
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Hort Week Attracts Many Visitors

THE fourth annual Horticultural Week at Penn State attracted over 100 visitors to the college for the three days, November 28 to 30th. The most distinctive feature of these meetings is the full opportunity for discussion and for securing the experience of the growers present. Programs were offered in fruit growing, vegetable gardening and ornamental horticulture. Following are some of the points brought out in the fruit program.

The college experimental apple orchard, now twenty years old, illustrates the paramount importance of organic matter in the soil. Twenty years of fertilizing in different ways gave no appreciable response, one way or the other, in a cultivated orchard, but marked differences in yield and growth are now appearing according to the amount of the cover crop plowed under. The primary object of soil management and fertilizing in an orchard should be not so much to feed the trees direct as to build up a large supply of organic matter in the soil.

Mice do not injure trees in an alfalfa sod, not because the mice eat the alfalfa instead of the trees, as sometimes has been stated, but because the alfalfa does not furnish a good cover for them. When the alfalfa gets grassy, mice come in.

Debudding yearling whips, both of apple and peach, at the time of planting in order to secure trees with a strong framework, has passed the experimental stage. Many thousands of trees have been debudded the last three years. Almost invariably these trees are larger than the pruned trees at the age of three years and later, there is much less subsequent pruning to do, and the trees are stronger built for holding future crops. Only one-year whips 5 to 7 feet high should be used and all buds rubbed or cut off at planting except the four or five that are spaced to make the scaffold limbs.

Box Packing More Popular

Box packing is increasing in Pennsylvania. Last year 45,000 boxes of apples were packed in York County alone. The cost of the package, including labor, is five to ten cents a bushel more than for the basket; the selling price may be higher, even for the same grade of fruit. Usually, however, a higher grade of apples is put into boxes than in baskets. Skilled labor is required. This year boxes, complete, cost about 28 cents. An average packer can put up 100 boxes a day. One reason why only five per cent of the apples sold in York are western boxed apples, as compared with 51 per cent in Philadelphia and 25 per cent in Reading, is because the York County growers have met this competition by putting up an attractive and reliable box pack of their own.

The ringing of filler apple trees is safe and practical. Instead of girdling, by taking out a ring of bark, however, which leaves a wound that may not heal, it is sufficient to merely cut through to the wood, circling the trunk, in two parallel rings. This is done in early June or about the close of the period of most rapid growth. Only large and vigorous young trees, five to fifteen years old, which have not come into satisfactory bearing, should be used. At the college girdled Staymans averaged four bushels a tree, and ungirdled trees one bushel, at eight years of age. This offers a means of securing maximum returns from fillers before they need to be removed. The ringing can be done on the same trees every year.

Brush Burner Reduces Labor

"Off years" in varieties like York, Baldwin and Wealthy are due largely to over-bearing and poor nutrition, but the habit may become more or less fixed. By increasing the fertility of the soil, especially by the addition of organic matter and the application of nitrogenous fertilizer, also by open pruning, even alternate-bearing sorts can be made to yield at least part of a crop the off year.

Brush collectors and burners materially reduce the labor of getting the brush out of the orchard. F. S. Reiter, of Allegheny County, secured an old boiler, spread it half open and had a blacksmith weld on two lengths of two-inch pipe for runners, bent up at both ends. The hitch is with a chain 16 feet long. After a fire is started in this it burns brush as fast as two men can pick it up. The cost was $40 and it pays for itself in one season. Other growers prefer to collect the brush with a bull rake, pushed by a tractor, and carry it outside the orchard to burn.

D. M. James, of the State Bureau of Markets, reports that thus far this season the cars of Pennsylvania apples receiving federal and state inspection have been distributed as follows: 1 per cent U. S. fancy; 62 per cent U. S. No. 1; 18 per cent U. S. No. 2, and 14 per cent U. S. commercial. The causes for rejection this year, as off grade, have been, comparatively: worm injury, 31 per cent; poor color, 26 per cent; scab, 15 per cent; mechanical injury, 13 per cent; russeting, 12 per cent, with other minor causes.—S. W. F.

(To be continued)

Rambles of a Pennsylvania Fruit Grower

XXIX.—Puget Sound Berries

By S. W. FLETCHER

AFTER witnessing the painful struggles of eastern raspberries to keep alive under the insidious attacks of mosaic and other degenerative diseases, and the steady decline in the eastern raspberry industry, in spite of the ray of hope in certified plants, it is refreshing to come to a region where raspberries grow with luxuriant abandon. They seem to fairly revel in the joy of living, with no sign of mosaic or other ills. The great canes, ten to twelve feet long, are tied down to wire trellises, in rows of perfect alignment. I am again impressed with the startling truth, which some of my friends back home have not yet discovered, that there are some good things outside of Pennsylvania, after all.

The Puget Sound region of Washington and British Columbia is more nearly like England in climate than any other spot in America. This is another way of saying it is wet. The skies drip tears most of the year, but the summer months are fairly clear. Officially, this region is credited with a rainfall of only forty to fifty inches, about like Pennsylvania, but so much of it is precipitated in a slow, exasperating drizzle that it seems to rain in perpetuity. That is why unregenerate scoffers from east of the Cascades call the local Denizons "web-footers," it being assumed that they develop web-feet, like a duck.

The winters are snowless, or practically so. Rarely does the temperature get to zero; usually ten degrees above is the limit. The luxuriance of vegetation and the giant firs developed in this humid and moderate climate are a delight to the eye, unless the eye happens to belong to a man who is trying to clear and subdue the land for cropping. This is not an orchard country. Both trees and fruit are affected with innumerable cankers, rots and anthracnoses, so that spraying has to be continuous. It is, however, a small fruit district, probably the best in America.

The center of the red raspberry industry of the Puget Sound country is the Puyallup Valley. There is heavy planting elsewhere, but the energy and organizing genius of one man, W. H. Paulhamus, put the Puyallup-Summer district in the front. The industry began about thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago he started the Puyallup-Summer Fruit Growers' Association. At his death, two years ago, it had 1900 members and controlled nearly one hundred per cent of the crop of the valley. The cooperative fell to pieces when the strong man left the helm, but the industry marches on.

There are now over 3000 acres of red raspberries in the valley and 1500 acres of Evergreen blackberries. The soil is alluvial, the deep sandy loams being preferred for red raspberries and the heavier land, verging on muck, for blackberries. Land values are surprisingly high, from $500 to $600 an acre. The best bearing red raspberry fields are priced at $1000 to $1500 an acre, while Evergreen blackberries are $1500 to $2000 an acre. Part of this high valuation is due to proximity to the city of Tacoma, part to the high cost of clearing land, and part, I was assured, to the advantages of living "in this wonderful climate." Most of it, however, is real agricultural value; the land pays good interest on these valuations.

Cuthbert red raspberry field in the Puyallup Valley

The holdings are small, mostly from five to fifteen acres. Some men are making a fair living on five acres; others are making a better living on ten acres, all in berries. It is intensive, single-crop farming.

The Cuthbert Has No Rival

The Cuthbert red raspberry is grown exclusively; no other has been found that approaches it. It has but one weakness as grown here—it is winter injured occasionally. No spraying is necessary, and there are as yet no diseases to shorten the life of the plantation. Fields that are sixteen years old still yield bountifully, and apparently are good for many years more. The canes, which are half again taller than a man's head, are kept in a narrow hedge row. The trellis has a cross arm twelve to fourteen inches wide, with a wire on each end; the canes are confined within these parallel wires. They are not topped, but are bent over and woven among the wires. No fertilizer is used, but some manure is applied occasionally. A natural winter cover of chickweed, over a foot high, maintains the organic content of the soil.

Yields of two to three tons an acre are expected. Some of the berries are shipped fresh to eastern markets, but most of them are canned. A few are frozen or sugared down in barrels. The price at the factory last year was ten cents a pound. This year the canneries are talking seven cents a pound, which brings loud cries of distress from the growers, who say they cannot produce berries for less than nine cents a pound. According to a survey made by the local Experiment Station, the cost of production is about eight and a half cents a pound.

The Evergreen blackberry, a trailing Evergreen species which is too tender for culture in Pennsylvania, is perfectly at home here. Nothing I have ever seen in berries approaches these Evergreens in luxuriant growth. The thorny canes, eight to fourteen feet long, are trained on trellises like grapes. Most of the growers keep the bearing canes on the upper wire, and the newer canes on the lower wire, to facilitate picking. Thus far the Evergreens have been absolutely free from fungous and insect injury. They are planted in rows seven feet apart, with vines fourteen to eighteen feet apart in the row, and the canes are trained both ways. Apparently there is no limit to the life of the plants; I saw twenty-eight-year-old vines that looked good for another century. Like raspberries, they are not fertilized, except for an occasional manuring.

Picking Goes on for Seven Weeks

Evergreens are picked once a week, but can hang longer if necessary, which is not true of red raspberries or bush blackberries. Pickers get thirty cents a twenty-four-quart crate, with a five-cent bonus if they stay until the end of the picking season. The season is seven weeks, beginning about the first of August. Most of the berries go into gallon cans, out of which come, eventually, blackberry pies. Some are made into soda fountain syrup, and some are sugared down in barrels.

Yields of seven tons an acre are not uncommon. The cannery price last year was five to six cents a pound. Gross sales of $700 to $1000 an acre are not infrequent. I was told by several growers that the cost of production is about sixty dollars a ton, giving a net of $300 to $500 an acre. The Experiment Station, however, giving more attention to the details of overhead, figured a cost of eighty-five dollars a ton. In any case, blackberries are fully as profitable as raspberries.

When the price of Evergreens is six cents or more, it encourages the harvesting of the wild berries which are found in southeastern Washington and Oregon. The wild Evergreens are somewhat inferior to the cultivated, but bring just as much at the cannery. No Loganberries are grown here, but there are a few bush blackberries, chiefly the Snyder.

Since the death of Mr. Paulhamus and the subsequent split of the association, Puyallup berry growers have not acted as a unit in dealing with the market. Now, in addition to the old association, there is "The Washington Berry Growers" and a large group of independents. It is doubtful if this situation is favorable for the industry.

The Puyallup Valley also sends 700 cars of Iceberg lettuce to eastern markets. The chief difficulty is a slime rot which takes ten to fifty per cent of the crop some years. As is the case in Oregon, this industry is controlled by Japanese. Bulb growing, especially iris, narcissus and lilies, is making rapid strides. It is a land of intensive, highly capitalized agriculture. Over it broods the snow-capped mountain (which I climbed—in part) serenely indifferent to the squabbles of these poor mortals as to whether it is called Mt. Ranier or Mt. Tacoma.—S. W. Fletcher.

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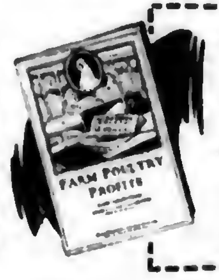

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TIGHT BINDING

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Editor
Glenview Farm

We Repeat—It Was 97 Per Cent

I HAVE been urged to write a little more fully on the subject of raising baby chicks than the small space of my Neshaminy Garden notes permits. I cheerfully agreed because what I wrote from time to time seems to have excited some comment. My statement that we raised 97 per cent of 510 chicks purchased seems to have been well salted by some. In fact it came to me that one man who keeps several thousand hens mildly expressed his incredulity by saying that he thought the editor of Pennsylvania Farmer was "a natural-born liar."

But, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again." We did raise to maturity 97 per cent of our chicks this year. We purchased them from a nearby poultry farm conducted primarily for producing eggs. The owners have been culling and selecting for several years and have developed a flock which is healthy, vigorous and productive. These brothers have demonstrated the possibility of developing a flock free from disease and constitutionally strong.

Three Factors in Success

I stress this fact because, without doubt, it is the first of the three fundamental factors in successful chick raising. No matter how carefully chicks are attended, or what and how they are fed, if they come into the world with the germs of white diarrhea in them, or if they are anemic and lack vigorous appetites, the poultry raiser is doomed to disappointment and loss. I speak from the sad experiences of the past. The other two major factors of success are feed and uniform temperature.

A great many people seem to think they can raise large flocks of incubator chicks by feeding them in the crude way practiced in the days when chicks were hatched and chaperoned by a mother hen. I well remember as a boy seeing my mother and grandmother mix up a little corn meal and water for the newly-hatched chicks. And this was their chief feed until they were big enough to eat cracked corn and wheat screenings. But fortunately the chicks had other feed. The mother hen taught them at once to catch and eat all manner of bugs, insects and creeping things, so that they had what nature intended they should have in the way of nutrition.

But when you put several hundred chicks in a brooder house under a hover, conditions are changed in every respect, and we must be as intelligent at least as an old hen if we are to raise even well-bred chicks. Their feed must contain all the elements needed in the right proportions. Scientists and food experts have studied this question until they now know, and it is possible to buy feeds which produce 100 per cent results so far as nutrition and growth are concerned. So well am I convinced of this fact that I would not attempt to "mix up" a self-conceived ration for starting chicks.

Brooder Must Be Large Enough

Our 510 chicks were hatched May 1 and received their first feed of commercial growing mash on the fourth, having nothing in the meantime but plenty of fresh water. They were brooded by a coal stove brooder which ran like a clock and kept a very even temperature. By the way, when buying a brooder, buy one with just twice the capacity named by the manufacturer. I do not know whether brooder makers expect one-half the chicks to die within the first week or not, but if they do not, a 500-pound chick brooder will be only half big enough within a few days.

Our mortality records showed that sixteen of the chicks had died,—eight by accidents and eight by natural causes,—at the time the cockerels were big enough to send to market. So the figures, in round numbers, show that the loss was three per cent; and figures don't lie!

We gathered our first egg on September 9, or four months and nine days after the chicks were hatched. The number of eggs rapidly increased and in October they showed a twenty-six per cent production. During November they laid 4476 eggs, or 373 dozen. This number from the 239 pullets makes a production of 63.7 per cent for the month.

We Have Placed Our Order

The growing mash was fed until after they attained a ten per cent production, or about two dozen per day. Then a commercial egg-laying mash was gradually substituted. This they have before them in hoppers all the time. In the evening they are given a generous feeding of cracked corn and wheat. They have been confined to the house since the middle of October.

We have already placed our order for our supply of chicks for next spring. I have found that one is much more certain to get the kind and quality wanted if the hatchery people know long in advance just what the demands will be. This gives them opportunity to provide the eggs and manage the incubators so that they can furnish what customers want. Too many people leave ordering until the week before they want the chicks and then expect immediate and satisfactory service.

The excuse, if any be needed, for writing this article arises from the number of questions received relating to the subject, and to my desire to help others by giving as concisely as possible the exact facts.—R. P. Kester.

Harbourton Club Holds Show

THE Community Club of Harbourton, N. J., held its annual show on November 12 at which exhibits of poultry, corn, apples and other products of the farm competed for merchandise prizes offered by local and nearby merchants. Judges were furnished by the State Department of Agriculture. At the conclusion of the meeting a cafeteria supper was served, after which the large crowd present joined in a community sing, followed by addresses by A. C. McLean, county agent, and Mr. Alben Jones, in charge of poultry certification work in the state. A list of winners follows.

Poultry

Plymouth Rocks—Male, Frank Van Dyke, George Wooden; female, Frank Van Dyke, G. Wooden, E. Atchley; pen, F. Van Dyke.

Wyandottes—Male, 1, 2, 3, O. Lauderdale; female, 1, 2, 3, O. Lauderdale; pen, O. Lauderdale, C. Blackwell.

White Leghorn—Male, R. L. Scharring-Hausen, Paul Johnson, Wm. Schnell; female, C. Blackwell, C. Matthews, C. Matthews; pen, Wm. Schnell, Wm. Hamilton, C. Matthews.

R. I. Reds—Male and female, J. B. Johnson, I. L. Lawrence, J. B. Johnson.

Black Leghorns—Male, I. L. Lawrence, female, A. Hesterhagen, I. L. Lawrence, I. L. Lawrence; pen, I. L. Lawrence.

Other Variety—Male, C. Blackwell; female, 1, 2, C. Blackwell, pen, C. Blackwell.

Grand Champion—Male, O. Lauderdale; female, Frank Van Dyke.

Best Young and Old Pen—Wm. Schnell, Frank Van Dyke.

Pekin Ducks—John Jones.

Indian Runner Ducks—J. B. Johnson.

Junior Department—Plymouth Rocks, Carlton Lawrence; Buff Rocks, Robert Blackwell; R. I. Reds, Robert Johnson; Leghorns, E. Harrison; Buff Cochins, E. Harrison. Pigeons, Hazel Long.

Special—Girls Display, Ruth Johnson; Boys' Display—Carlton Lawrence, Robert Blackwell.

Conduct Winter Poultry Lecture Program

THE Hammonton Poultry Raisers' Association, Hammonton, N. J., has started its usual winter program of lectures. The first speaker on the course was Prof. Willard B. Allen, formerly of the New Jersey Experiment Station staff. Professor Allen confined his address to winter flock management. The next speaker will be Elmer Wene, Vineland, the president of the New Jersey Poultry Association, and a member of the State Board of Agriculture. The Hammonton Poultry Association is one of the most active in the state and it took a leading part in making the recent Poultry Convention in Atlantic City such an outstanding success.—A. K.

Pullet Suffered From Tumors

I have a very nice flock of five-month-old White Rock pullets. They seemed to be all right until three or four days ago when I noticed one pullet breathed real hard and every once in a while would make a sound something like choking. I kept her a couple of days but as she grew steadily worse and could not eat I killed and opened to find out if I could what was the matter. She seemed to be full of water. In the water that came out were two yellowish-white chunks as big as a walnut. Her heart was two or three times as large as it should be. Her liver was spotted and had amber colored transparent growths on it. Also found a couple of the yellowish-white chunks around in her body which did not seem to be grown fast anywhere. The rest of my flock seem to be in good health. Do you think there is any danger of the rest of the flock getting this?—Mrs. G. W. A., Potter County, Pa.

I am inclined to think that your pullet was suffering from tumors, which sometimes result from a derangement of the ovaries that develop the egg yolks. This condition might result in dropsy and further internal complications such as the enlargement of the heart and the abnormal growths you discovered. If this was the case, the other pullets would be in no danger. Internal tumors are not uncommon in fowls, and while they in no way endanger other members of the flock cannot be treated in the affected individual. The difficulty in breathing might have been due to the abdominal condition, or the fowl might have contracted bronchitis. I don't think you have any reason to worry unless you notice symptoms of trouble in other birds, in which case I wish you would write me again.—R. L. S.-H.

Hens Eat Decayed Flesh

I would like to know the cause of so many of my chickens dying. Most were old hens, only a few young ones. It seems to come on them all at once: several I found sitting on the roost in the morning with their heads hanging down. They seemed feverish and most of them died in about a day or two.—Mrs. J. H. H., Union County, Pa.

I believe your chickens have limberneck, a condition that results from eating decayed flesh. A hen may die in an out-of-the-way place, and the other hens eat the carcass, which causes one or more to die in some odd corner, with the result that other hens eat this one so that the trouble keeps up all summer. If hens are put on restricted range and this is policed for carcasses at frequent intervals the trouble is easily controlled. In case trouble appears, give the flock Epsom salts in the water at the rate of one pound per 100 birds and pour a tablespoonful of the water down the throats of birds that cannot drink.—R. L. S.-H.

Nest Box Notes

I SPENT Thanksgiving day away at an annual family gathering at which the interest centered around a twenty-eight pound turkey with all the other good things that a Jersey farm can provide and the hand of a wonderful cook prepare. At such an occasion one regrets that lack of human capacity prevents the ultimate measure of justice being done to each dish on the table. I could eat only one piece of pumpkin pie and had to pass up the mince entirely.

• • •

Turkeys are scarce and high this year. Local dealers are paying 65c and 70c wholesale for dressed birds. What a profit a farmer could make if he could raise a flock of two hundred twenty-pounders at such prices. The blackhead has put the turkey out of business on most farms, and only a few are raised where years ago every farm had a nice flock. I believe that someone could make money by hatching turkey eggs in incubators, brooding the chicks with colony brooders in partial confinement for several weeks, and rearing them afterward on clean range away from all other poultry.

• • •

I don't recall any time since the war when eggs have been scarcer or much higher than they are right now. We get 64c a dozen, wholesale, at the farm. At that rate a crate of eggs brings $19.20, more than a ton of hay, and it is no trouble to stow a crate of eggs in the back of the buggy or on the seat of the flivver and take them to market; while getting rid of the hay is something else again. A neighbor told me the other day that he had a carload of hay for which he was unable to get a reasonable offer, but anyone who has hen fruit fresh from the egg plant for sale will find a rush to his door once the fact is known.

• • •

Unless a man is getting good production, however, eggs are probably costing him more than the highest price he can get, so high prices don't always mean huge profits. Idle old hens, immature and sick pullets that must be fed that do not produce take care of that. I hear reports of chicken pox and roup from all sides. The pox is especially prevalent, but not so serious a disease as the roup. Both diseases make a periodic outbreak about this time, and while it is possible to mitigate their seriousness by good care, they generally run their course of a month or more before the siege is done.

The mother hen taught them to catch and eat all manner of bugs and insects

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"You Must Have 'Kerlin-Quality' Leghorns for More Winter Eggs and Larger Profits"

Biggest CASH DISCOUNTS Ever Offered for Orders Placed This Month—Order Chicks Now for February to May Delivery

"I personally believe," says L. J. Matheny, Marion, Ill., "that *'Kerlin-Quality'* S. C. White Leghorns will completely fill the bill for any person interested in large, beautiful hens and heavy layers. If you want more winter eggs and larger profits you must have *'Kerlin-Quality'* Leghorns."

W. W. KERLIN
Owner and Manager
of Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm. I personally guarantee your absolute satisfaction.

It Pays to Buy Your Chicks from Kerlin We have been established in the poultry business in the central part of Pennsylvania for 28 years. We are one of the oldest and largest breeding establishments in the country. Our stock has the strong, sturdy mountain vitality that cannot be excelled anywhere. Every year our flocks have been constantly improved; until today *"Kerlin-Quality"* S. C. W. Leghorns—265 to 332 Egg Record Stock—are acknowledged the greatest money-makers in the world. Many customers report flock averages of over 200 eggs per bird per year. This record we have acquired—and we are proud of it—because we have bred and delivered *quality* stock only. *Quality* alone should determine what you buy—and not price. Kerlin Leghorns represent Highest Quality at a mighty fair Price.

None Better in 35 Years

Mrs. Philson Norris, Letart Falls, O., writes: "In my 35 years experience with different breeds of chickens I have never found any that were nearly so good as *'Kerlin-Quality'*. There are none better."

Raised 320 Out of 350—March Hatched

Evidence of vitality and egg breeding of Kerlin chicks is proved by R. E. Schafer, S. Bethlehem, Pa., who says: "Out of the 350 Kerlin chicks received March 9, 1927, we raised 165 pullets and 155 cockerels. On July 5th we got our first egg. By September 1st we were getting 90 eggs a day and since then they have constantly increased. These facts speak plainly that *'Kerlin-Quality'* chicks can't be beat."

Mrs. Norris, home and flock of Kerlin Leghorns

Poultry house and flock of Kerlin Leghorns on farm of R. E. Schafer, S. Bethlehem, Pa.

Strong-Active Hardy Stock *"Kerlin-Quality"* Chicks will develop into big, strong, healthy, active layers—big lopped comb, clear-eyed, wedged-shaped, money-making egg machines. You will get large, chalk white eggs that bring top prices. You can make more money with *"Kerlin-Quality"* Leghorns than you ever made before. Flocks tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea.

Kerlin Leghorns Helped Pay for This Fine Home

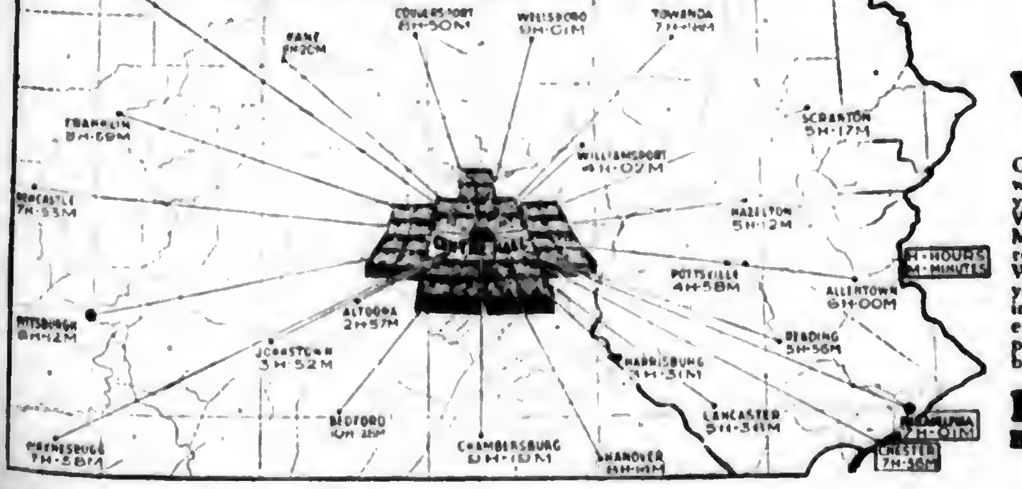
"Never before did I have such good success with poultry until I decided to buy *'Kerlin-Quality'* stock," says Mr. Reinhold Marx, Rocky Ridge, Md. "Out of 1,000 chicks I raised 942—500 of which were pullets. The return of eggs is so great that it makes me feel that we want to go into the poultry business on a big scale. Many days I have got as high as 452 eggs a day. The figures show that I made $800.43 net profit from February to July and eggs sold as low as 18c per dozen.

"If it were not for our Kerlin Leghorns, we would not have this fine house to live in which they have helped pay for. Thanks to *'Kerlin-Quality'* Leghorns."

Mr. Marx' fine home that Kerlin Leghorns have helped pay for—and his flock.

Prompt 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed!

The map shows the shipping time required from Center Hall, Pa., to various points in Pennsylvania. Only a few hours more to adjacent states. *"Kerlin-Quality"* Leghorns have the breeding, health and vigor to ship safely anywhere—and to live and grow after arrival.



Write for Big Free Catalog

Our large four color catalog which is a real history of 28 years' development of the World's Greatest Money-Making White Leghorns is ready for you. Mailed free. Write today. Explains how you can make more money in the chicken business than ever before. Quotes low prices on highest quality baby chicks.

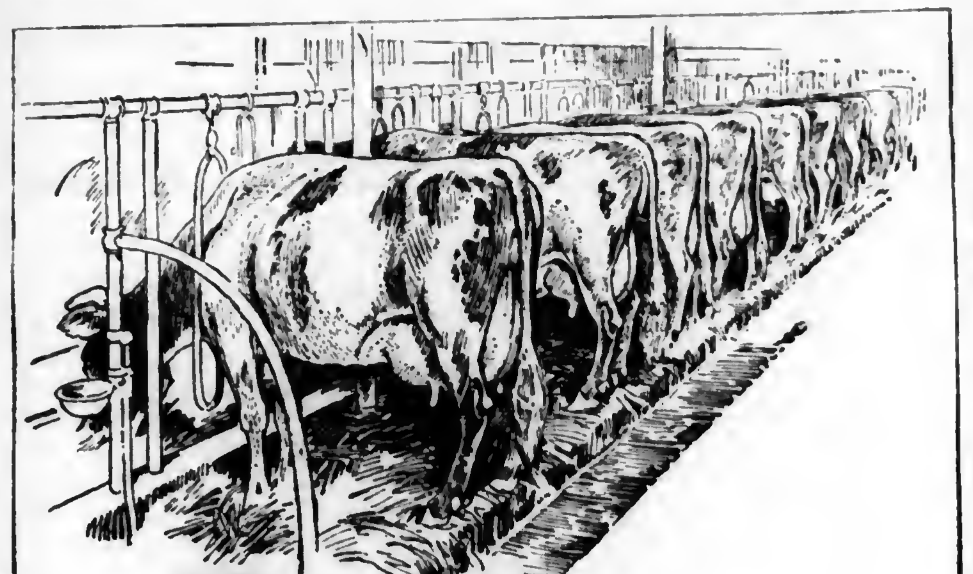
Reduced Prices

This season you can buy Superior matings of *"Kerlin-Quality"* Leghorn chicks at 12c per chick less than they sold for last year. Take advantage of this big saving now. Order for early delivery—begin taking your profits in five months after getting chicks. *Free feed* with your chick order.

FREE FEED WITH CHICK ORDER

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm
Box 89
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Don't *"Keep Chickens"*—Let *"Kerlin Quality"* Chickens *"Keep You"*

TIGHT BINDING



Test—this winter-feeding program

With freezing weather come special problems in the dairy barn. To keep winter's thieving fingers out of the milk pails your cows demand plenty of the right kind of food. They just as urgently demand that their vigor be built up and maintained so that this rich, dry diet can be completely *assimilated*—turned into milk. Otherwise part of your high-priced winter feeding goes to waste.

This winter join the army of dairymen who are now systematically conditioning their cows to meet the added winter-feeding burdens. Kow-Kare does this job for you surely, conveniently, profitably. This famous concentrated regulator and conditioner has active medicinal ingredients that strengthen and tone up the digestion and assimilation—make the cow responsive to her milk-producing diet.

Sure—and Inexpensive

Kow-Kare is very inexpensive to use. Only a tablespoonful in the feedings one to two weeks each month is required in average cases. A few cents per month per cow is a small price to pay for top-notch milkings and cow health.

Try Kow-Kare one season. Prove for yourself that vigorous cows can produce real milk profits on moderate-priced natural feeds. Kow-Kare is obtainable from nearly all feed stores, general stores and druggists. Large size $1.25; 6 cans $6.25. Small size 65c. Write for free illustrated book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."

Needed by cows at CALVING

It's good sense—at this most critical time of the whole year — to give needed aid to the cow about to freshen. A small investment in Kow-Kare gets you by many expensive disorders — insures a healthier cow and calf. A tablespoonful in the feedings for three weeks before and after meets average needs.

Banish Cow Ills

Such troubles as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., have their origin in weakened digestive and genital organs. Kow-Kare clears up these troubles by helping Nature. Thirty years of successful use is your Kow-Kare guarantee.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

KOW-KARE
Regulates *and* Conditions

Home-Mix Your Own COMPLETE MINERAL
With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value. Simply mix 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground lime, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under $6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.

FOR COWS ONLY
KOW-KARE

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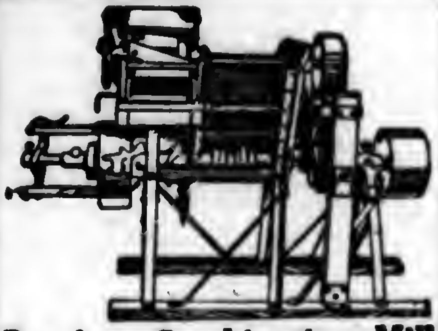

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With a "Peerless" combination feed mill you can save the price of mill in one season's use if you have twelve or more head of cattle. Let us tell you how you can do what hundreds of progressive farmers are doing today.

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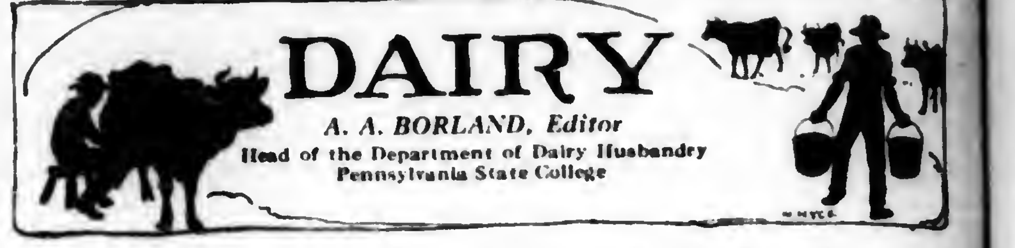

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND, Editor
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Western Sullivan County Shows Results

THE Western Sullivan County Cow Testing Association finished its second year August 1, 1927, with 26 whole-year members. There were 350 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The results for the association for two years are as follows:

Year	Ave. no. cows	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
1926....	328.85	6349	265.7
1927....	283.82	6754	282.7

The results for the association are as follows:

Average number of cows in the association	283.82
Avge. per cow: Lbs. of milk	6754
Pounds of butterfat.......	282.7
Percentage of butterfat....	4.2
Value of product	$183.82
Cost of pasture	12.38
Cost of roughage	22.69
Cost of grain	44.02
Total cost of feed	79.09
Value of product above feed cost	104.73
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	1.17
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.32
Feed cost per pound of fat.	.28

Following is a grouping of cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat. These cows are grouped as follows: Group 1, above 500 lbs. of butterfat, 3; group 2, between 400-500 lbs., 20; group 3, between 300-400 lbs., 77. Total cows producing over 300 lbs. butterfat, 100.

E. G. Hamill, county agent; Fred H. Ross, cow tester in charge; figures compiled by L. O. Sidelmann.

Eight herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Ave. no. cows	Breed	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butterfat
Arley Day, Forksville	9.25	G. G.	8413	407.4
Leon Day, Forksville	6.83	G.G.,G.H. G.S. G.R.S	9917	407.1
Curtis Baumunk, Forksville	11.50	R. & G.H.,G.H.S.,G.S	9240	362.5
Howard Plotts, Forksville	9.50	G. G.	7034	353.7
J. L. Fawcett, Campbellsville	6.17	R.&G.H. G.G. G.J. G.S.	9339	350.5
Fred Shaffer, Forksville	11.83	G. H., G. H. S.	7296	343.7
Harry A. Heess, Forksville	18.50	G.H.,G.S. G.H.S.	7917	324.3
J. P. Rogers, Forksville	7.50	G. G., G. H.	6428	316.3

Guernsey Breeders of South Jersey Meet

THE unchallenged reputation of Guernsey breeders for hospitality at their gatherings was ably maintained at the dinner given by the South Jersey Guernsey Club, Salem, on November 17, at the Country Club House.

Two hundred and sixteen guests, representing every phase of the industrial and agricultural activities of South Jersey, took part in the festive celebration. The South Jersey Guernsey Club, organized less than ten months ago, took this occasion to celebrate its first year's efforts in boosting better cattle for South Jersey.

The speaker of the evening, Edward C. Cattell, Philadelphia, was a former Salem County boy. He gave the dairymen and others present a vision of life from his rich experience as he has traveled into every civilized country of the world.

Praise Work of Association

Samuel Ridgway, president of the Holstein-Friesian Association, was accorded the honors of the evening and addressed the "Guernsey" guests. He congratulated the rival breed on the progress they had made and expressed his sincere opinion that they had wisely chosen their officers and leaders. E. A. Mercker, of the Bureau of Markets, Trenton, praised the work of the young association. He eulogized the work of William Noulton, secretary of the New Jersey Guernsey Club, by picturing him as the watchdog of the raw milk market.

Charles Cleveland, noted Guernsey breeder from Monmouth County, mentioned four things that went to make for success with Guernsey cattle. These were common business sense, perseverance, the ability to recognize good animals and being unafraid of work.

E. A. Hulbert, assistant director of extension, New Brunswick, made a strong plea for organization among farmers.

Charles Cleveland, representing the state Guernsey Breeders' Association, presented Roy Patrick, secretary of the South Jersey Cattle Club, with a bronze medal watch fob in recognition of his services in advancing the Guernsey breed in the lower part of the state.

Herbert T. Borden, the president, presented William Noulton, New Brunswick, with a gold pencil for his aid in making the club a success, and to Roy Patrick he presented a beautiful pencil for his devotion to the club and the part he played in making the banquet such a royal affair.

Among the achievements of the club this year was a big exhibit at three fairs, winning many notable prizes including a grand championship at the Trenton Fair.—A. K.

Crawford Co. Is Dairy Stronghold

CRAWFORD COUNTY is a real dairy stronghold. Only three counties in the state, Lancaster, Chester and Bradford, can boast of more dairy cows than Crawford. The 34,131 dairy cows in the county according to the 1925 census produced over eighteen and a half million gallons of milk which had a farm value of nearly three million dollars.

Furthermore, Crawford County was the birthplace of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association. The original dairy association of the state was organized in 1871 as the Crawford County Dairy Association. In 1874 the name was changed to The Pennsylvania Dairy Association and under various names has continued active to the present time in "advancing the general welfare of the dairy industry" in Pennsylvania.

Linesville Herd High Producers

One of the good herds in this great dairy county is that of N. Partch and Charles Seager at Linesville. The herd stood highest for production a year ago with an average production of 10,658 pounds of milk and 386.1 pounds of butterfat. Laura, one of the grade Holsteins in the herd, produced 53 pounds of milk in one day with her first calf, 63 pounds in a day with her second calf, 73 pounds with her third calf and as high as 83.8 pounds of milk in a day with her fourth calf. The cows are milked but twice daily.

Another good cow, Baldy, gave 14,672 pounds of milk and 461 pounds of butterfat while a third, Susie, yielded 13,486 pounds of milk and 526.5 pounds of butterfat and made a net return above feed cost of $187.42.

The herd is fed a balanced ration. The cow tester's suggestions in feeding have also been a great help. The cows are watered three times each day. This liberal provision for drinking water undoubtedly is a real help in milk production as it is surprising how much water a cow will drink when given frequent access to water.

Considerable amounts of buckwheat middlings were fed in combination with other concentrates as the middlings were comparatively low in price and seemed to produce good results. Each milking from every cow is weighed and this close attention to the daily milk production of each cow has been most helpful in forming a basis for the economical feeding of grain in proportion to milk yield and in keeping a close check on the health of the individual animals in the herd.—A. A. B.

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DAIRY RATION

Look for the BEACON Trade Mark! It is your guarantee of better feed for Dairy Cattle and Poultry. Thousands endorse BEACON FEEDS by year after year patronage.

More Milk On *Less* Feed
Beacon Will Do It
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. . . . they are made of sound, close-joined, tight-jointed and seasoned wood. They are anchored *firmly* to the ground. They are so constructed that they weather-high-winds.

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for Better Generator Operation
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Complete Satisfaction
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SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK

or bursitis are easily and quickly removed without knife or firing iron. Absorbine reduces them permanently and leaves no blemishes. Will not blister or remove the hair. Horse worked during treatment. At druggists or $2.50 postpaid. Horse book 6-S free.

Surprised user writes: "Horse had largest shoe boil I ever saw. Now all gone. I would not have thought that Absorbine could take it away so completely."

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H. E. White Appointed Cape May County Agent

THE New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service announces the appointment of H. E. White as the new county agent for Cape May County.

Mr. White took up his duties as county agent on December 5, with headquarters in Cape May Court House. Mr. White is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and has been in active service for about ten years. During the last five years he has been doing agricultural work in China and the Orient, and comes to New Jersey well recommended for the position in Cape May County.

Mr. White was raised on a market garden farm in the Arlington section near Boston where a similar type of farming is carried out as in Cape May County. Both districts cater to nearby city markets that take all of their crops for local consumption.

The Arlington section, on the outskirts of Boston, is considered one of the most famous market garden sections of the United States and the placing of a man in lower New Jersey who understands their methods of farming should be a boon to the state.—A. K.

Was Winner at Memphis

John B. Tilton, Jr., right, who won first place in the milk judging contest at the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tenn., is shown here with his coach C. B. Davenport. John is a student at the Mount Holly School

Census Interesting

THE census of 1850 showed 61,527 working oxen on farms in Pennsylvania.

There were 1,822,357 sheep in the state at that time as compared to about 500,000 now.

Only 912,600 pounds of tobacco were harvested in 1850. In 1926, 43,560,000 pounds were produced.

Most people will be surprised to learn that the silk industry was of sufficient concern in Pennsylvania in 1850 to be recorded in the census. A total of 285 pounds of silk cocoons were produced by farmers in 19 different counties.

Make 1928 your Best Dairy year

Time, now, for putting your best thought to increasing milk profits in the new year. "Turn over a new leaf," without endangering milk production. Put your herd on the proper Quaker Dairy Ration and reduce your production costs to a minimum. Follow the common-sense advice that says:

"Pick the Feed that Fits Your Farm, Your Herd"

Quaker Boss Dairy Ration is the ideal **24%** grain ration for cows receiving timothy hay, grass hays, straws, corn stover, or poorer grades of clover.

Quaker Big Q Dairy Ration exactly **20%** meets the need of those herds receiving poor alfalfa hay, fair clover hay, or real choice mixed clover and grass hay.

Quaker Dairy Ration has no superior **16%** when cows are receiving choice clover hay, good alfalfa hay, or an excellent grade of fine mixed grass-and-clover hay; a good ration for dry stock and for young growing stock.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher Feed, as the exclusive grain ration, has a real place when the herd is receiving liberal quantities of the very best grade of alfalfa hay. For blending it combines beautifully with any Quaker high protein feed. For all stock—dry stock, horses, sheep, swine and steers—it is unexcelled.

All Quaker Feeds contain molasses in dried form and are rich in the minerals cows must have to make milk.

Send for the FREE book—"The Dairy Herd"—it tells you just how to meet the feed requirements of your farm, your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Manufacturers of
Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds *Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal* *Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed*
(BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!)

TIGHT BINDING

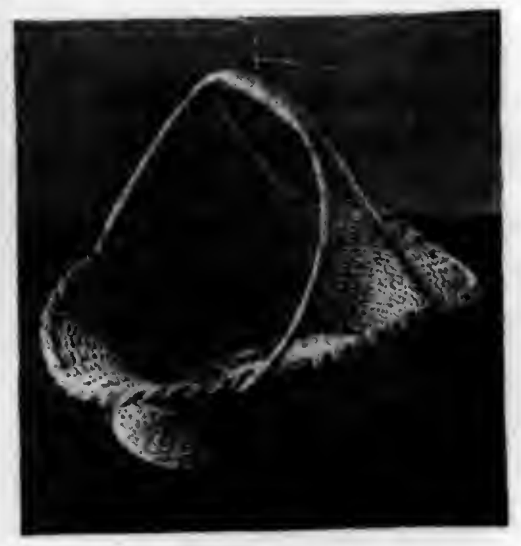
OUR HOME PAGE

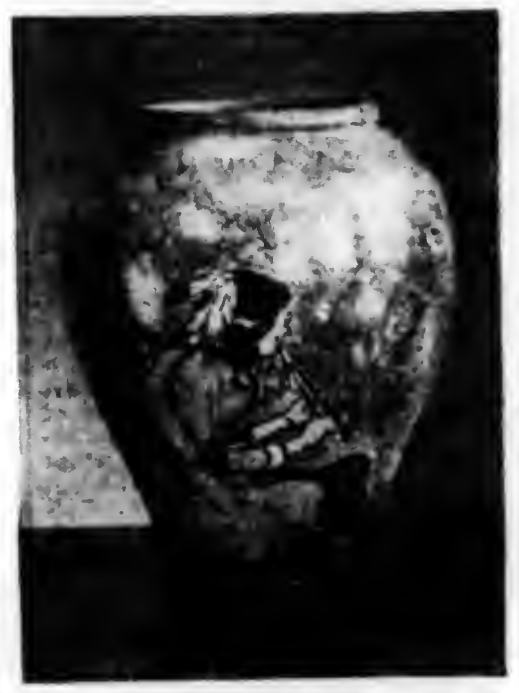
Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Express Personality in Handiwork

It's Not Necessary to Be an Artist to Paint with Wax or Weave with Rope

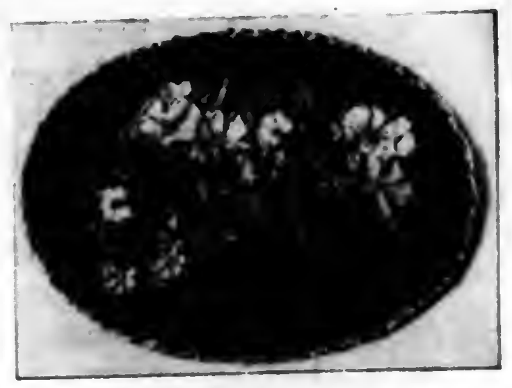




Left:—Dark green crepe twist was woven into a charming basket

Right:—A vase decorated with crepe paper and sealing wax

Lower:—A pair of hand made tie-backs is an acceptable gift



CHRISTMAS is fast approaching, and what gift is more precious than one with which loving thought and care have mingled in the making. Even when time is limited, there are many beautiful gifts that can be easily and quickly made.

Weaving with crepe paper rope is a fascinating craft and one that even young boys delight in. Nothing can be nicer than a basket or tray woven with this durable and easily handled material.

If you have never done rope weaving, you perhaps wonder how the baskets take on their great variety of shapes and sizes. The shape of the basket is governed by the foundation wires around which the rope is woven.

Each wire is first wrapped with a narrow strip of crepe paper the same color as the paper rope to be used. The base of any article is always woven first; the number, and length of the wires used when starting the base control the size of the article to be made. An uneven number of wires is necessary for correct weaving so the rope will continually alternate over and under the wires.

Weaving Done with Rope, Not Wire

When starting, the wires are divided into two groups, and crossed at right angles at the center where they are fastened together. The wires are then separated from the center into groups of two, with one single wire, to have an uneven number. The weaving is started at the center and is done with the rope, not with the wires. The wires are bent into any desired shape. There are many different and attractive weaves beside the single and double weave, sometimes more than one or two strands being used at a time, as well as two or more colors.

There is really nothing difficult nor mysterious about rope weaving. It works up very quickly, and most attractive gifts of baskets, trays, lamp shades and other pieces can be made even by the inexperienced.

"Scissor-Painting" Fascinates

The sealing wax craft is equally as delightful and fascinating. The gifts that can be made and decorated with sealing wax are many. One of the greatest joys of this craft is that without being an artist or even having a knowledge of drawing, one can paint beautiful pieces of pottery, vases, plaques and so on. And the secret of being able to do this is the use of designs cut out of decorated crepe paper and pasted to the vase, box or plaque, and then painted over with sealing wax paint using the same colors as in the crepe paper design. This is called "scissor-painting."

The paint is made by breaking a stick of sealing wax into small pieces, covering it with denatured alcohol, and allowing it to stand in a covered container for several hours until dissolved. Raised designs are made by heating the end of a stick of sealing wax over a flame, and dropping the hot wax of the right color on the design. As soon as it has cooled slightly the petal, leaf or other design is shaped with a cool tool.

There are many different ways of covering a surface with sealing wax paint or with hot sealing wax. Painting in the mottled effect, in one color, or shading from dark to light is accomplished merely by holding the brush in a vertical position and applying the paint with a quick up and down motion. Sometimes instead of painting the surface of a vase or similar article with sealing wax paint, it is dotted on from the end of a stick of hot wax, and then held over a flame. The object is slowly revolved, the wax melted, and allowed to run smoothly over the surface to be covered. Two or more colors can be beautifully blended in this way.

The background of the small floral "tie-back" was made by heating the end of the stick of sealing wax and applying the wax to the surface in a circular motion, going around and around in one spot until the wax required reheating.

Such a variety of things can be made with sealing wax that one could make all their gifts without having any two alike. For complete instructions, send for a Christmas booklet, using the coupon below.

Enclosed find 10c for which send me, postpaid, a book of ideas on Christmas decorations, gifts and entertaining.

Name ....

Street No. or R. F. D. ....

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Send orders to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 So. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Soap and Water Enter Toyland

CHRISTMAS time is near, and that brings the planning of gift lists. Of all the lists, the most delightful is that headed "For the Children."

Those who are best informed on the training of children are encouraging a trend toward simple, washable toys. Simple, because a child can use his imagination in playing with them, rather than merely look at them. And washable, for even more obvious reasons. Especially is this true of toys for infants. A toy means little to a baby unless he can get it into or near his mouth.

This brings home the necessity of providing toys and equipment that can be washed with soap and water, for there is no better or cheaper medium of household sanitation.

Dainty celluloid toys for very young children can be thrown right into a tub of warm sudsy water, because the paint used is absolutely fast dye. Floating animals, big colored fishes, pussy cats in pink and blue, and rattles of every design, to say nothing of great bouncing balls.

It is quite as advisable that toys for older children be subject to cleansing, for they are constantly being shared with playmates. Wooden playthings, many of them gaily enameled, are cleaned easily. Here is your choice, for small girls, of doll cribs, gate-leg tables, colonial chairs, and even tiny ice-boxes.

For the boys there are tall wooden sailors, bravely attired in blue paint; giraffes, and wheelbarrows, and iron fire engines that can be scrubbed and polished if they happen to dash through a real mud hole on the way to a make-believe fire.

A toy that endears itself on first glance is a washing set. It consists of a wooden tub, a clothes wringer, clothes line, ironing board, and electric iron, all in miniature. Any little girl will clap her hands with joy over such a gift. And it may serve a double purpose. It suggests the idea of a regular wash day, just like mother's, when children wash their own toys.

Lasting Gifts Bring Lasting Joys

IF THERE is a little one in your home or among your friends, do not make the mistake of giving toys at Christmas that will not last even thru the day. Frequently I have gone to see the trees of my many little friends and they have had to apologize for the already broken toys. What a foolish waste!

My own little girl is in her first year of school, and among her most treasured belongings are two little chairs that were left under her tree when she was but a year and a half old. Dozens of friends enjoy them each week, and they are carried by tiny tots in great glee. They are today as good as new.

On her second birthday, a very generous auntie gave her a willow rocker. To have a chair all her own, and one that rocks like daddy's, brought endless joy. I can suggest no finer gift, and I know a store that offers to our readers a very well made reed chair of strength and beauty at an unusual price. They will ship to you post-paid a chair that has been selling at five dollars, for just four dollars and twenty-five cents. Send your orders to me and I'll do the rest. You may remit by check or money order made out to Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

TIGHT BINDING

Attractive Gifts Any Girl Can Make

THERE are many colorful, inexpensive Christmas gifts that club girls can make. They can cover boxes with gaily colored cretonnes, following the instructions given for their sewing boxes, making a collar box for father, a glove box for mother or even a trinket box for sister.

Because felts come in so many pretty colors, it is possible to make bridge table covers with bright felt flowers appliqued with the blanket stitch. The cover itself may be of sateen with a blanket-stitched hem or of black felt with a pinked edge. This same idea may be carried over to the table runner, envelope purse or bag.

Attractive handkerchiefs of the many light-colored voiles decorated with crayons which may be ironed in between two sheets of glazed paper, and the edge finished with a rolled hem and strand floss, make an acceptable gift.

Bureau scarfs that carry out the color scheme in the room for which they are intended might also be made of voile and finished with a wide hem held in place with an uneven basting stitch.

The wrapping on a gift plays an important part in the spirit of the holiday season. A bright red ribbon and a sprig of holly or evergreen do much to make the simplest gift attractive.—Helen Powell.

Anise Cookies Suggest the Long Ago

CHRISTMAS is not Christmas without a jar of anise cakes in the house to serve with tea to callers, or with the occasional Yuletide lunch. They are attractive and festive looking and carry holiday fragrance with them. Best of all, they will keep indefinitely.

4 eggs
1 pound powdered sugar
1 pound flour
Anise oil or anise seed

Beat whites of eggs to a stiff froth. Add the yolks and beat again. Sift in slowly the sugar, beating all the time. Then sift in the flour. The dough must be quite stiff. With your pastry roller, roll out to between one-eighth and one-fourth inch thickness. Then roll again with "springeles eight roll." This rolling pin can be bought at any good hardware store. It contains the pictures peculiar to these Christmas cakes. Now separate the cookies and place on pans that have been oiled with anise oil. Sprinkle slightly with anise seed, and let stand all night. Bake in a very moderate oven.

If you find after a time that the cakes become too hard, you can soften them by placing a wad of wet paper in the lid of your container.

Note.—I find that an apple or two in the cookie jar will prevent hardening.

Sure to Be Appreciated

THE most useful gift that came into our house last year was a toy soldering outfit. The first thing done with it was repairing the milk pail. A tiny leak in the bottom was soldered and the strainer was tightened at one side where it had pulled loose. Then the separator spout was made good as new again.

The youngsters have learned to do a very neat job of this repairing, and are always on the lookout for something that needs mending. In the work done by this little gift, a soldering set pays for itself in a short time. The good it does in training children to habits of thrift cannot be measured. If you want to give a family of children a worth while gift, choose a soldering set.—Mrs. E. M. C., N. Y.

Pressure-toughened Rubber
lets you enjoy their warmth, comfort and protection for extra months

For work or riding in the car, thousands of women choose these 4-buckle Hi-Press gaiters because of their warmth and long life.

Men keep warm and get more "mileage," when they wear 4-buckle Hi-Press gaiters with pressure-toughened soles.

Black ZIPPERS, fleece-lined, give stylish, practical protection, with the convenience of the genuine HOOKLESS FASTENER which glides so easily open or closed. Be sure the name ZIPPER is on the pair you buy.

YOU know how it is with cloth-topped arctics and gaiters—you can wear them just as long as their rubber soles stay good.

So Goodrich starts from the ground up. All the rubber in Hi-Press footwear is *toughened by pressure*—strength and long life are literally *pressed* into the soles.

Then the uppers are built and reinforced to match the extra strength of these remarkable soles.

What is the result? Today it takes more than 50,000 department and footwear stores to supply the demand for Goodrich footwear.

For work or "dress up"—for walking, wading, and all outdoor activities—there is a special type of Goodrich Hi-Press Rubber Footwear which gives longer protection and "long run" savings.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Established 1870 Akron, Ohio
In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Company
Kitchener, Ontario

Listen In every Wednesday night, Goodrich Radio Hour 9:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, over WEAF and the Red Network

Goodrich
HI-PRESS
Rubber Footwear

REAL RUBBER BOOTS—10c A PAIR!

Midgets, of course, but dandy souvenirs. Just 2½ inches high—boys and girls can find many ways to have fun with them. Send 10c in coin or stamps, we'll send them postpaid. *Please write plainly or print. Mail to "Boot Desk 20 B," The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.*

NAME ....
R. F. D. ....
CITY .... STATE ....

Mothers—Try Mild Children's Musterole

Just Rub Away Pain

safe relief

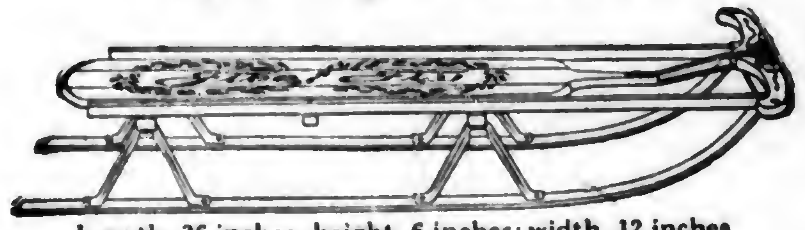
Of course, you know good old Musterole; how quickly, how easily it relieves chest colds, sore throat, rheumatic and neuralgic pain, sore joints, muscles, stiff neck and lumbago.

We also want you to know CHILDREN'S MUSTEROLE—Musterole in milder form. Unexcelled for relief of croupy coughs and colds; it penetrates, soothes and relieves without the blister of the old-fashioned mustard plaster. Keep a jar handy. It comes ready to apply instantly, without fuss or bother.

CHILDREN'S
MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
MILD
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

COLOR CHRISTMAS CARDS—Pleasure Profit. Complete instruction. 12 cards with plain envelopes, 50c, with fancy lined envelopes, 75c. Brush, 15c. Colors, 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunny Art, 215 N. 14th, Harrisburg, Pa.

Fire-Fly Coaster



Length, 36 inches; height, 6 inches; width, 12 inches weight 8 pounds.

Boys and girls, here is your chance to get a Fire-Fly Coaster. Just a little pleasant work after school hours and the sled is yours.

HERE'S HOW

Call on a few of your neighbors and get them to subscribe to Pennsylvania Farmer for one year at 50c each. Five subscriptions are all that are required. Send us five subscriptions together with $2.50, the amount collected, and the sled will be forwarded by prepaid parcel post.

Fire-Fly Coasters need no advertisement; you know what they are. So get busy and earn a sled before the first snowfall. Send all orders to

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261 South Third Street Philadelphia, Pa.

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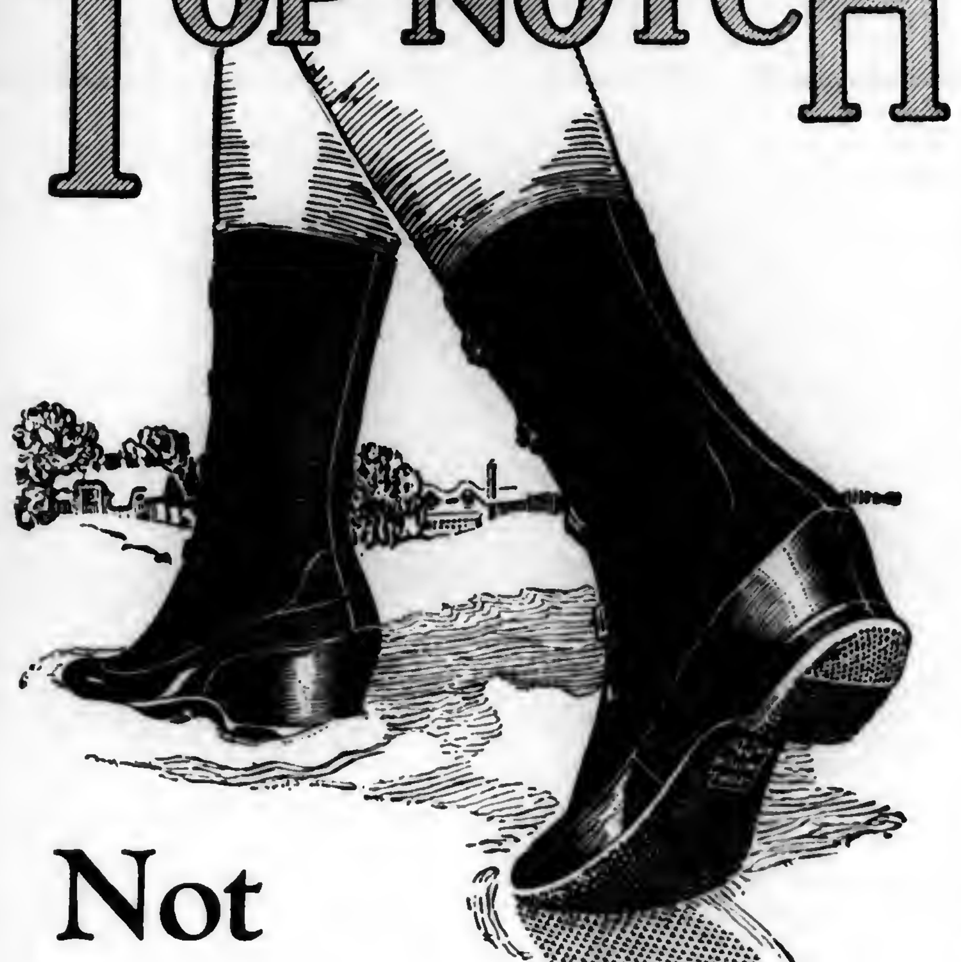

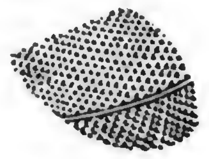

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Not
a weak
spot in 'em!

MOST arctics have a weak spot that breaks through prematurely. They don't deliver your full money's worth.

Usually that weak spot is the heel. But Top Notch Arctics have the patented Top Notch heel construction. This Clincher Cushion heel lasts as long as the sole—*absolutely!* And the sole lasts so long that you wonder how it can do it.

So you will find it an economy to go to the store that sells Top Notch Arctics. The Top Notch line includes cloth-top arctics—arctics of all-rubber from top to toe—heavy and light rubbers. Good-looking and good-fitting as well as long-lasting. Ask for Top Notch by name, and look for the Top Notch Cross.

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Please send me free Illustrated Booklets on Farm Opportunities in Canada.

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B51 ADDRESS..

Warm Clothes Fill Winter's Needs

Let's Begin Now to Think of January's Chill

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5746.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with ⅞ yard of contrasting material for sleeve inserts, collar and waist portions. Price 10c.

5204.—Six sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2 yards of 54-inch material. Price 10c.

5966.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅞ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5881.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. For collar and cuffs of fur or fur fabric 1½ yard 12 inches wide is required. Price 10c.

5986.—Five sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

5971.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material. Price 10c.

4959.—Four sizes: small 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

5988.—Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅛ yard of 54-inch material. Price 10c.

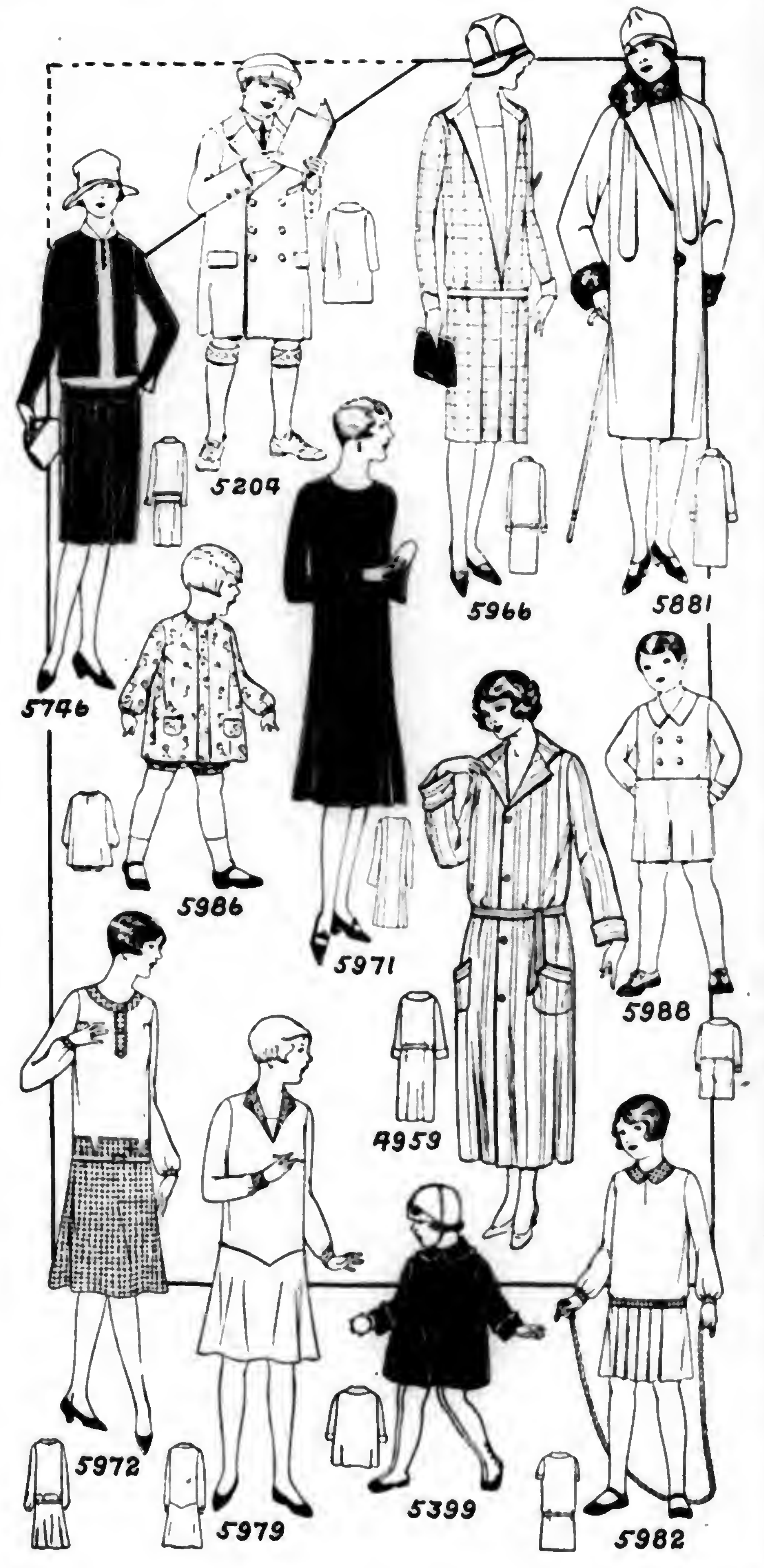
5972.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 1½ yard of plain material and 1⅛ yard of checked, or other contrasting material 40 inches wide. Price 10c.

5979.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

5399.—Five sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2-year size requires 1¼ yard of 54-inch material. Price 10c.

5982.—Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material together with ¼ yard of contrasting material. Price 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.



TIGHT BINDING

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

IT is not all of growing a beautiful forest to set out the trees. They must be kept trimmed up, the underbrush cut away and at times thinned out to give the best and the finest every possible chance to thrive.

Every farmer who loves his forest, and who has an eye out for the future, when his boys and girls may be the owners of the old farm, is careful never to cut a live, thrifty tree for firewood if he can possibly avoid it. How many times in the early part of the winter we have gone through the woods and "spotted" such trees as were dead or beginning to show by their branches that they were "going back," so when the time came to lay in the winter's supply of firewood we might remove these trees and save those that were still growing for days to come. One of the most important parts of our farm work is that which we bestow on our woodlands; for timber is getting scarce and valuable. Some foresee the day when the lack of timber will be a serious handicap to the peace, prosperity and welfare of our country.

Trimming out the dead and dying!

It Illustrates a Man's Life

What is this but the story of the making of a man's life? Do we have to keep constant watch over ourselves lest things creep into our hearts that only mar and hinder and choke our progress toward a better life? Often our hearts become so grown up with the underbrush of evil that it hinders us from reaching the best there is for us. Habits of pride, habits of selfishness, habits of criticism and unkindness, how they do smother the better side of our nature and hamper us in our efforts to build up a good character!

A farmer I used to know had a terribly warped disposition. It may be he was born that way; I do not know; I sometimes think it is so. And this man was constantly in trouble with his neighbors. Often this led to suits in the court. He not only worried and fretted and scolded himself into a state of unhappiness, but he kept everybody else in hot water, and all over nothing. And he did not live out his days. I have no doubt that he actually shortened his own life by his petulance and his unhappy disposition, and who can tell what an influence for bad he may have exerted upon the lives of others? Other folks let their hearts grow up to brush by their indulgence in habits of a different nature, but no less destructive of growth toward a life of peace and usefulness.

How Can We "Grow in Grace"?

Stop just here and ask how can this be avoided? We can take our axes and go out to the woods and clear away the brush and cut down the decaying trees, but it is an altogether different thing to keep the heartlife clean, pure and sweet. In these days, especially, when it seems as if we have everything to drag us down and so little to help us up, how can we "grow in grace and in the knowledge of the truth"?

This is a serious but not a discouraging proposition. It can be done. Have you not known men that lived away up on the high levels of life, and who nevertheless had all sorts of drawbacks? These men have learned the secret of trimming out the bad, the unsightly and the harmful in their natures. A steady trust in the almighty power which rules the universe; a determination to conquer self and pride and wilfulness and a love for one's fellows will do it, and nothing else will. Love for others? Yes, that is a mighty incentive to do right. If we can live right and help the world to be a better place to live in we have served our day and generation nobly and well.

Experience is what you get while you are looking for something else.

LIFT THE LAND-TAX *on Your Farm*

THE worst tax of all taxes, the tax that's never paid, the tax that's levied on productive land by deep-rooted stumps, boulders and submerged rocks. Land of virgin richness is kept out of production by these obstructions. The rest of your farm has to be worked so much harder—often overworked—to make up for this unproductive land. Overworked, worn-out land cuts down the profits on your hard work. Your family, yourself, your farm deserve a better deal.

Lift this land tax! Not a long, tedious, expensive job as it was in your grandfather's time. Now you have an efficient, high-power, economical tool that does the job literally in a twinkling—farm explosives. And you have a practical, experienced helper who has nothing to sell, no axe to grind, and just one purpose—to assist you to get more out of your farm and more out of life—your County Agricultural Agent.

He was selected to do this work by the United States Department of Agriculture, your state Department of Agriculture, and your state Agricultural College. He knows farming as a farmer knows it—right down to earth, plus the best technical knowledge available. He knows what other farmers are doing. His success depends on how much he can advance the prosperity of the farmers in his county. He'll be mighty glad to lend you a hand. He's waiting to help you. Give him a chance.

Write to either your state Agricultural College or your State Department of Agriculture, in case you do not know your County Agricultural Agent.

A copy of the "Farmers' Handbook", a standard farm textbook, is yours for the asking. Use coupon.

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Your County Agricultural Agent
Will Help You Make More Money
Out of Your Farm

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Explosives Department, Wilmington, Delaware.
Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of "The Farmers' Handbook of Explosives."

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5

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Shoes and Calks
Increase Horse Power

WINTER holds no fear for you if your horses are shod sharp—if they have on Giant Grip shoes and calks. Safe footing and sure tractive power increase their capacity for work. Calks can be changed easily without removing the shoes. Calks are interchangeable in all Giant Grip shoes. Your horses can always be shod sharp. Giant Grip calks *stay in—wear sharp* and *wear longest*. They are your sure protection on icy hills, and your guarantee that your horses will not be working under strain.

Your blacksmith has Giant Grip shoes and calks. Have him put on a set *now* when sure footing is needed most.

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Quality Service Satisfaction
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries — the best money crop. Shipping season November 1st to May 1st.
THE W. F. ALLEN CO.
143 W. Market St., Salisbury, Md.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Friends:—I live in the country. We have a black dog for a pet. He barks and jumps at anybody if they have a rope and a stick. We call him Tipie. I am eight years old and am in the third grade at school. We have five cats. The woods are all around our farm. I live beside the three bridges. Our pet dog will eat candy. He chases butterflies.—Marjorie Hymer, (X), Bridgeton, N. J.

Dear Forum Friends:—Here's a recipe:

AMERICAN CHOP SUEY

1 pound pork or veal
2 tablespoons of butter
2 sliced onions
2 tablespoons of molasses
Salt and paprika
1 bunch of celery, shredded

Dice meat. Brown in butter, add onions and celery which has been thinly shredded into two-inch strips instead of diced. Cover with cold water and add molasses, salt and paprika. Simmer gently until tender. Serve with boiled rice.—Lillian Mazulla, nine, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I know some of the girls that write to the Forum page. How many of you are fond of reading? I am. I read all of the books I can.

I am raising two chickens. They are about half grown. They spend the days out of doors but every night they come to the house for me to take them in. I am sending a picture of my uncle's dog and myself.—Katherine McAllister, (X), Cumberland County, N. J.

AN APT PUPIL
Katherine McAllister, (X), Cumberland County, N. J.

The chickens must be good friends of yours. I'm sure they appreciate your faithfulness.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Editor:—I received the pin you sent me and thank you very much for it. I am sending you a candy recipe that I use very much. When we have a party at school I make this kind of candy.

ICE CREAM CANDY

2 cups of sugar
½ cup vinegar
½ cup water
Butter size of an egg

Boil until brittle. Pour into buttered pan and when cool enough to handle, pull until white and cut into small pieces and wrap in little pieces of paper.—Margaret Blossom, thirteen, (X), Luzerne County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I live on a 115-acre farm. We raise chickens and I help to feed them. I have a garden every summer and raise vegetables. This year I raised carrots and pop corn. I harvested about 75 ears of pop corn and quite a few carrots.

I go to Farnum school.—James Niles Walton, Burlington County, N. J.

You were kept rather busy this summer, weren't you, James?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Treasure Hunt Prize Winners

Group One—Over Twelve

1. Edwin L. Singley, Schuylkill County, Pa.
2. Elsie Springer, Dauphin County, Pa.
3. Mary Ellen Palmer, Franklin County, Pa.

Group Two—Twelve and Under

1. Eleanore Frei, Bucks County, Pa.
2. Orpha Frantz, Berks County, Pa.
3. Robert S. Michael, Erie County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—Thank you very much for the membership pin you sent me. I think it is very nice. I wanted to write long before this but I have been so busy I didn't have time. Here are some riddles:

1. Why is a telegraph pole like a mayor?
2. Which are the most annoying letters in the alphabet?
3. What walks with its head downward?
4. What is better than money?
5. What is bookkeeping?—Pearl Ruhl, (X), Clinton Co., Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—All the leaves are turning brown in the woods. It is beautiful to see the leaves of so many different colors on the trees. We have a great big Japanese walnut tree by our house. It always had a lot of nuts on it but this year it has very few. They are very rich nuts and are good to put in candy and cake.

Our apples are about ripe, too. We have apples ripe in summer and in winter.—Elizabeth Walker, Ulster County, N. Y.

Dear Forum Editor and Friends:—I live in the country where you can have lots of fun. I would like to be a Forum member. Do any of you like to write poems? I do and here is one of mine for you.

THE LITTLE RAIN DROPS

Oh! you pretty little rain drops,
  Oh! I love to see you play
As you sail
  Down my windowpane.

Pit! pat! pitter, patter!
  Down the window pane.
Oh! is that the way you play
  All this lonesome day?—Pauline Hausman, (X), Lehigh County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I am sending a cake recipe.

2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup shortening
1¼ cup sugar
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
3 eggs
½ cup fresh grated cocoanut

Sift flour and baking powder three times; beat shortening and sugar to a cream; add milk and vanilla, then flour a little at a time; beat until smooth; add eggs one at a time, stirring and beating batter well after each egg is added. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven one hour. Cover with boiled icing.—Helen, Somerset County, Pa.

I'd like to know your last name, Helen. There's a membership pin on my desk waiting to be forwarded to you.

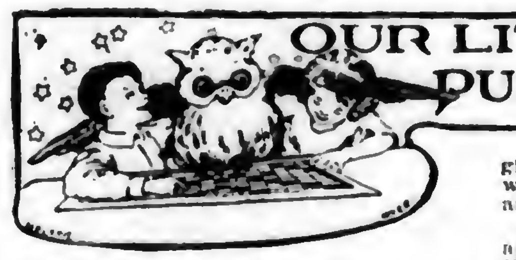
THE FORUM EDITOR.

THE TWINS AND THEIR MOTHER
Harold H. Weaver, (X), Lehigh Co. Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—We get Pennsylvania Farmer and I can hardly wait till brother brings it home. I enjoy reading the Young People's Forum and thought I would write a few lines to help fill up the page. I seldom see any letters from Franklin County. Wake up, boys and girls of Franklin County, and write or send pictures to the Forum.

I am in the eighth grade at school. I wonder what some of the Forum friends think about country life? For pets I have a little hen which I call Maggie. She is a little gray hen and lays an egg every other day. My little sister has a pet rabbit.—Mary M. Evan, Franklin County, Pa.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER



DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—When I open my mail each week I am glad to find answers from Little Folks who have been solving the puzzles but who have just begun to send them in, and it is good, too, to find answers from many well-known friends. This puzzle block below contains a sentence which I think you all believe to be true. You start the sentence with the letter "O" on the third line—the one with the big "O" around it. Follow the letters along, moving up or down, right or left, but never diagonally. When you have found this sentence, let me have your answer either on a post card or in a letter, so that it reaches me by December 17th. Please tell me your name, your post office address, the name of your county, your age and when your birthday comes. The prizes go to the ten Little Folks, sending in the correct answer, whose letters or postcards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The puzzle in the issue of November 19 said that the Wise Old Owl that looks on at our doings in this corner knew what you'd be thinking about on Thursday. And many of you were thinking about it on the Thursday he had in mind—Thanksgiving Day. The pieces in the puzzle when cut out and put together gave the answer: A TURKEY.

The prize winners are: Mildred Dietz, age 9, Clarion, Pa.; Elizabeth Keener, age 12, Lancaster, Pa.; Minnie Kramer, age 9, Allentown, N. J.; John Bozorth Miller, age 9, Ocean View, N. J.; Raymond Mertis Miller, age 8, New Holland, Pa.; Albert Murphy, age 8, Blackwood, N. J.; Albert Panichello, age 9, Vineland, N. J.; Evelyn L. Picht, age 11, Bethlehem, Pa.; Arlene Quay, age 10, Townville, Pa.; Charles White, age 7, Punxsutawney, Pa.

▨	R	▨	G	O	▨
H	E	N	E	O	▨
T	O	Ⓞ	▨	D	T
A	N	▨	E	D	U
S	E	V	S	N	R
▨	▨	R	E	▨	▨

Sally, our pet pig. She helps me hunt eggs. When the nests are high up she lets me stand on her back.—Elizabeth Smith, (X), Warren County, N. J.

Dear Forum Editor:—I will now try to do a little of my part as a member. I haven't been in many contests yet, have I? I have been pretty busy with school work. I love contests. I also like the drawing contests. Christmas is not far off, is it? I hope Santa is good to all of us.

I haven't told you about my pets, have I? I have a dog named Ted. He is a pug dog and follows me everywhere I go. I have a large cat and a horse named Mert. The cat's name is Moses. I also have a lot of bantams.—Beaulah M. Ayres, (X), York County, Pa.

I'm glad you enjoy the contests. Sometime soon we'll have a drawing contest.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Editor:—As I have long wished to write a letter to you and the dear Forum friends, I thought I would write now. I am a sophomore in the Elizabethtown High School. I like school very much. I am taking five subjects.

I live on a farm. I love to live in the country. This week we have institute. The Girls' Glee Club of the high school was asked to sing. I belong to it.

Good-bye. I hope that Lancaster County folks won't forget to write more letters to the Young People's Forum.—Verna Mae Brandt, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Those Who Joined Hunt

(Twelve and Under)

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, J. Stewart Heller, Donald E. Wright, Hester Sowers (X), Guy Beamer. **Armstrong County**, Annie Trenlich. **Berks County**, Orpha Frantz, Helen P. Schaeffer. **Bradford County**, Iduntha Ammerman, Marion Roberts. **Bucks County**, Anna Swartley, Galen Lowman, Eleanore Frei, Valentine Lang. **Butler County**, Dora Gardner, Mary Gerdenic (X), Doris Shearer. **Centre County**, Helen Weaver. **Chester County**, Elizabeth Lindecamp, Pauline Hayes (X), Clarabelle Chambers (X), Helen Bash, Virginia Shoffner, Ada M. Guest, Miriam Broomhall. **Clarion County**, Mary Hewitt, Betty Evelyn McKinney, Helen Louise McKinney. **Columbia County**, Gladys Vost. **Crawford County**, Autumn Clark, Nina Ewing. **Cumberland County**, Dorothy Arbegast (X). **Dauphin County**, Pauline Shellenhamer (X), Mary Landis. **Elk County**, George Sidelinger. **Erie County**, Evelyn Chaffee, Robert Michael. **Franklin County**, Mary Louise Hege, Mary M. Evan, Ruth Pearl Smith, Fannie E. Ripe, Alma Stoner. **Fulton County**, Rosaline Deshong. **Greene County**, Ralph K. Bell (X). **Indiana County**, Mary E. Steele. **Jefferson County**, Jean Raybuck, Frank Gregor. **Lackawanna County**, Rudolph York, Doris Ross.

Lancaster County, Reba E. Ranck, Katherine Hershey, Caroline Ranck, Alice Brown, Esther M. Winter, Dorothy Heagy, Thalia Longenecker, Elizabeth Keener, Sadie Bachman (X), Silas Bowman. **Lebanon County**, Esther Sellers, Katie Light (X). **Mercer County**, Margaret Kovacs, Paul Robson. **Montgomery County**, Sara K. Freed, Pearl Asthelmer (X), Anna Reinford. **Perry County**, Leona Blaine (X). **Schuylkill County**, Theo. Gavalis, Myra S. Klingeman (X). **Somerset County**, Paul Good, Vietta Shaffer, Howard Darr. **Washington County**, Geneva Duke (X). **Wayne County**, Frazee Howe. **Westmoreland County**, Edward Johnson. **Wyoming County**, Anna Rose Sharer, Neal Gunaer. **York County**, Grace F. Eppley, Catherine Shearer, Roy Melhorn, Margaret Hausman.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County, Theodore A. Havens. **Cumberland County**, Mamie Kolodchak (X), Rachel Ruhl, Katherine McAllister. **Gloucester County**, Walter Scott. **Hunterdon County**, Anna Winecker. **Mercer County**, Charles Tyndale. **Salem County**, Hazel D. Volkmar (X), Meryl Limberman. **Sussex County**, Grace Hunt.

NEW YORK

Otsego County, Ruth Barker.

DELAWARE

Kent County, Ruby E. Green.

MARYLAND

Cecil County, Harold McGrady. **Washington County**, Audrey Jerome.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—The Capitol getting its annual bath. Captain George H. Reynolds, who is directing the hose, has taken part in the nation's housecleaning for nineteen years.

2.—America's trans-oceanic flyers were the guests of President and Mrs. Coolidge on November 14th. Left to right: Lieut. Maitland, Clarence Chamberlin, Art Goebel, Colonel Lindbergh, Miss Elder, Paul Schluter, Emory Bronte, Lieut. Hegenberger, Commander Byrd, George Haldeman, C. A. Levine, Bernt Balchen and Wm. S. Brock.

3.—There's plenty of snow in Switzerland for enthusiastic skiers. This spot is at Hornberg where the mountaineers' cabins are almost covered by snow.

4.—Hari G. Govil, scholar from Benares, India, who has come to America to lecture.

5.—The ruins of one of the Navy's big planes after the tornado swept through part of Washington on November 18th.

6.—One of the most remarkable films ever produced is a German one in which all the characters are taken by ants and grasshoppers. A grasshopper jazz band is shown here.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

Continued from last week

By A. E. DEWAR

THAT night was a torment, but only the first of a series of days like it. We could not sleep, but stood together and dozed off standing. Morning brought warmer weather, but with a swarm of mosquitoes and flies. We marched in a drizzle most of that day, up to our ankles in mud. The whole army, save for a small guard, marched ahead of us and had churned up the road into a sticky pudding by the time we came along.

I remember passing through a little crossroads hamlet that day. Two houses and a store were all the buildings it could boast. As we came past, however, from one house, two little girls, about five and six, came out and ventured close up to the roadside and stared at us in childish horror and compassion as we went by. For some reason the incident made me feel more keenly than before the hopelessness of my situation. Just so had I stood as a boy in Philadelphia to watch famous criminals led past to prison.

The rains continued as we marched on. With them, the difficulty of marching and the discomfort of the camps increased. Added to this was the fact that our rations were getting near the vanishing point. The soldiers grumbled steadily and the quartermaster gave us only stuff so poor that the soldiers would balk at it. As the days went on, as the men grew more and more hungry, this came to be less and less. I was sometimes guilty of wishing that my uncle might drive a lot of good bullocks into the lines and let Tryon's army have their fill if only at the same time I could get my teeth in a good stew.

Our number had increased as we went on till now we numbered about forty. I was tied to a poor fellow, named Creson. He spent his time bewailing his fate to the guards and maintaining that His excellency had never had a better friend. Of course, for all I know, he may have told the truth and indeed we had in our party a number of men who had never taken up arms or sided definitely with the Regulators. Since the governor had failed to take any of our leaders, perhaps he felt he had to make a showing and took these harmless fellows to swell the number of the train of prisoners that testified to his military prowess.

It surprised me to see how we managed to live on. One man coughed himself weak and fell by the road one day and would not get up. What happened to him I do not know, but they cut him loose finally, and drove the rest of us on. Most of us were feverish, of course, and I had, after the first two days, a throat so sore I could hardly manage to talk. Yet, somehow, we managed to keep going and despite wet beds, scant food and the plague of mosquitoes, bade fair, as one of the guards said, to keep from cheating the gallows by dying too soon.

This part of the journey seems like a bad dream to me, and it is hard to keep the days separate. So I cannot tell exactly what day it was, although it was some time after leaving Hunter's that we saw the troops form into a hollow square and heard the yells of some poor wretch as the whip was laid on. Someone told me afterward that the man's name was Johnson and that his offense consisted of having written an insolent letter to the Governor's lady. He was given lashes enough almost to pay for a murder. The sentence was upwards of three hundred, I think.

All this time I had plenty of opportunity to think over my own affairs. As one who had already offended Fanning and who had joined with the "Black Boys"—although this I was not sure had been found out—my chances did not look very bright. I was encouraged by only one thing. Fanning had looked me in the face and had not known me. Perhaps I might be able to pass as a simple and curious youth who had the misfortune to be picked up on the battlefield. It occurred to me that I ought to select a false name and give a false history, but because of the exhaustion and the misery that made consecutive thought difficult, I never got that far in my plans.

There were plenty of times on that march when it seemed to matter little what fate the trial might bring. Every day or two we heard we were starting for Hillsboro and every day we marched farther away from it. We began to think that we were doomed to travel forever in Tryon's train, and I had feverish visions of a line of human skeletons, chained together, staggering at the tail of an army that marched on forever.

TWO weeks after the battle, if not skeletons, we did look the part of scarecrows. Few of us had been well equipped to start with. Days of exposure before the battle had weakened seams; the rains and marches since the fight wore moccasins right through and wrought havoc with poor boots. How good boots fared we did not know, for the soldiers took an inventory of us the second day and took for themselves the sound footwear in the company. Those who were robbed thereafter went barefoot. Fortunately my boots were in bad enough shape that they were no temptation and I had some protection from the stones of the road, although mud and water leaked in readily through the split sides. On clothes we fared almost as poorly, since the soldiers considered small clothes and shirt enough clothing for any prisoner and our outer clothing went speedily to keep our guards warm. Since I was younger than most and smaller, my jacket could not be made to fit any of them and I was allowed to keep it.

Rations had been getting smaller and smaller, until one morning breakfast for the prisoners was omitted entirely. As we started out, however, there came a cheer from the column and from the talking and laughing, good word of some sort was being passed back. Even the guards waxed more jovial.

"We're bound for the Dutch fort, boys," one of them called to us. "Now we'll get enough to eat and drink."

We were indeed headed for Betharaba. We learned during the day that the governor had decided to stay there for several days, give the oath to Regulators, rest and refit the troops, hold a review to impress the countryside, and after gathering up arms and prisoners turn back to Hillsboro. He had put out several days before a proclamation offering pardon to all Regulators, save named outlaws, who would take the oath and deliver up their arms. This had to be done by July 10th. Prisoners were exempted from this offer, of course, and in reading the proclamation, I found I was doubly exempted. Those who had destroyed General Waddell's powder were listed with the outlaws.

I REMEMBER how we went trudging along that day in a road beaten to the consistency of paste, a chill wind blowing through thin shirts, and the coughs of the sick making a drum beat to keep step by. Betharaba meant nothing to me, save that it was a place where I had narrowly escaped hanging and to balance that had begun to endure the worst of my troubles.

Toward evening we marched in from the southeast. The place looked strange to me by daylight. The buildings were neat, the houses well kept, and the fields looked prosperous, something like the fields on Sandy Creek before Tryon went through. The Moravian brothers, very sober-faced Germans, were out in a body to watch us come in. As soon as we halted, they bustled around among the troops, to indicate where the best camping places were and to find how many there were to feed.

There were compassionate looks turned at us, but no one came near for some time. Then my comrade in misery, Creson, at sight of a Moravian talking to an officer some paces away, broke into a pitiable cry.

"Brother Marshall, Brother Marshall—help, help!"

The Moravian turned briskly and came towards us. I recognized him for the man with the magisterial air who had saved me from death at the hands of Fanning's ruffians. Now he looked not altogether pleased.

"Abraham Creson, I see," he said quite formally. "Well, we have not been too good friends in the past—" here he gave me a look over his shoulder at the officers—"but if a clean shirt, a pair of stockings may help—"

"Get me free, Brother Marshall, get me free," Creson begged. The fellow was groveling. "These brutes will kill me. You have influence with the Governor. You know what a loyal subject I've always been. Tell him, Brother Marshall."

"We have no such influence as you think," Brother Loesch declared with cold finality. "Get your neighbors to testify for you."

The officers, chuckling a little among themselves, had turned away. Marshall was following when he caught my eye. He came back and looked me over again. I suppose, because of my youth and size I stood out in that crowd of men.

"I HAVE seen you before," he declared. "Where?"

"At the tavern—I was being taken a prisoner to Fanning," I told him. "I have you to thank for keeping those scoundrels from putting a rope around my neck."

"Hm," he mused as if to himself, "that would have been bad—we want no violence in our colony." Then in a louder voice, he added, "You speak English well, of course. You are young and active. Your name?"

I told him, and cursed myself for a fool the minute after, since it had been my plan to give a false name when I was asked next. It seemed to have meant nothing to Brother Marshall, however, for he said no more but turned sharply and walked away toward the houses of the town.

We were stationed down in a little level meadow close by a stream, a spot where the Moravians evidently pastured their stock and cut some hay. It was a pleasant spot, though a little damp, and we felt a little more cheerful when we saw big quarters of beef being brought out to the men and loaves of bread coming in cartloads. We began to speculate cheerfully on the chances for a real meal.

Suddenly Creson looked up at the sky and began to moan again.

"I felt a drop on my hand," he cried. "It's going to storm again, we won't get a bite; they won't give us a fire. We'll die. I tell you I can't stand this."

Someone kicked him into silence, but he was right about the storm. It came on in slanting sheets of rain that wet us through again in a second. All over the field men were running for cover, struggling with tents, covering over food and ammunition.

"It'll take 'em an hour to get squared away," prophesied Pugh. "By that time, they won't bother to give us anything tonight. We might as well get ready to shiver and starve till morning."

A guard, with a Moravian in tow, came hurrying over to us through the rain. The militia man was talking irritably to the German as he came; I guessed the accent was a bit too much for him. They came up close to the mass of prisoners.

"What was his name?" the guard asked again.

"Craik," the Moravian repeated. "Craik—einer younger. There."

He pointed his finger straight at me. The guard cut me loose from Creson, and pulled me from the crowd.

"You go with Dutchie, here," he ordered. And to the Moravian: "Don't lose him, or I'll put you in the chain gang in his place."

The Moravian beckoned and led on. I followed with as brave a front as I could muster. Had Marshall reported me to Fanning? Was a special court ready to sit on my case? How near was the hangman's rope?

I thought of these things and wished for good clothes and a full stomach. Bravery, particularly in the face of dangers like these, came hard to a man in rags, who had no food to speak of for a day, and who had just finished a long march. Yet I stiffened my shoulders as best I could and hoped to front Fanning as boldly as I had three weeks before.

The Moravian led me at a trot south through the soggy meadow. The little stream was to the left and across it I could glimpse some buildings that had for me a familiar air. I asked my guide and he said shortly, yes, that was the tavern.

A little lower down we found a bridge and went across it straight to the center of town. Soldiers were buzzing back and forth and I noted armed sentries at the doors of many houses. To one of these houses, we went; at its door, my guide stopped, pulled himself together and straightened his dress. Then he turned as if to do the same for me, but after one look of horror at my dirt and rags desisted.

He led the way into a small room, filled mainly by a table behind which sat a man whose face was in shadow. It was candle lighting time, but no candles were in the room. To this man whose face I could not see, my guide bowed, then pushed me forward and left the room.

"You will do nicely for us," the man at the table said, somewhat as if he were estimating the worth of a steer. Yet though I resented the air, my heart jumped with relief at his voice. It was Brother Marshall again.

"CLOTHES and a little cleaning, and you will do well," the Moravian went on. "We are embarrassed a little with the governor's folk." Our lads do not understand the English well. Someone must stand behind their excellencies' chairs at the tavern and wait on them. You will do that."

I was dumbfounded.

"But I am a prisoner," I exclaimed.

"Yes, a little one, perhaps. No doubt you will soon be freed. I asked the colonel for you and he said to take you for the time. Do not run away or they will make it harder for you—for us, too, perhaps."

"Fanning told you I might serve—" I was still doubtful.

The Moravian was getting impatient. "Yes, I asked him. He asked who is it. Craik, I said, and he told me to take you. You Regulators are all fools, you think Colonel Fanning a great beast. It is not so."

I thanked Heaven for the German pronunciation of my name. That was why Fanning had not recognized it.

"Johan," called Marshall sharply and my guide came in. He received a flood of German. Then to me in English, Marshall said:

"You are to be washed and given clothes. Then come back here."

Washed I was, and clothes, too, but not at first. Supper seemed more important. By dint of much gesturing, pointing to my mouth and rubbing my stomach, I gave Johan the idea. His round eyes stared at the notion that one could go hungry; but when I, in pantomine, assured him it was so, he busied himself. Back he came in two minutes, with a slice of hot beef laid in between the two halves of a small loaf of bread. Did anything ever taste half so good?

Then we went down to the creek in the dusk and finished the job and I splashed the water over myself and rubbed hard. Even so, some of the dirt clung, but I felt wonderfully clean and refreshed when I was through. Two weeks in filth had been a terrible experience to one brought up rather daintily. That over, I kicked my pile of clothes to one side and put on what Johan brought me, stout garments that were as warm as they are ugly. Breeches, shirt and jacket I was given, but here the equipment stopped. Johan pointed to his own feet. Shoes were too expensive for young men or boys in summer, I gathered.

So we went back to Marshall, and found him stewing over some accounts with two candles at the table by his side. He was talking to himself as we came in, and I heard:

"Like a plague of locusts, they eat. We must send to Bethania and Salem for more."

He looked at me, first with approval and then with a frown.

He pointed to my bare feet and spoke severely to Johan who vanished to come back in a second with moccasins—so much had German customs yielded to the frontier—and stockings. The servant of their excellencies was evidently to be togged out in style.

This much good, but when I got to my feet again, after donning the stockings and footgear, I saw a new note of dissatisfaction in Marshall's face.

"They took you to the colonel from here?" he asked. I nodded. Evidently he wanted more of my history.

"I wonder why they shall come so far for you," he asked, more of himself than of me. "It is good you are one of the little prisoners. The governor is rightly suspicious of many in these days. If I were to let an important prisoner free—" he looked at me almost with appeal—"You are a little prisoner, though. It is no matter about you."

Poor fellow, he was in a hard place. He wanted to play very safe with the governor, and he wanted also to be reasonably kind to a poor prisoner. At first, I thought I should keep silent, but the pathos of the situation struck me too hard. These Moravians were out to save their farms from the destruction at Sandy Creek. A false step with the governor would ruin them.

"They may think I am an important prisoner," I said. "Some one may tell them I was with those who blew up the powder."

Marshall's eyebrows drew together. He leaned over the table and put the candle close to my face.

"Is it so?" he asked.

"Does it matter, if they believe it?" I asked. "But no harm will come to you. I will not run away while you vouch for me."

He meditated this for a long minute. For a while I thought he was going to send me back to the banks of the creek, there to sort out my foul clothing from the muck and to don it again. Yet in the next instant his face lightened toward me, and I have a guess it was the thought of these English guests of his that determined him. He did want to impress them with his hospitality.

He got up, went to a shelf at the side of the room and came back with a book in his hand. It opened at the title page. It was a Bible in German.

"Swear on this, according to the custom of your people, not to attempt to run away while you are in my charge."

I kissed the book, lifted my right hand and swore. Marshall put the book away briskly and with a more settled countenance.

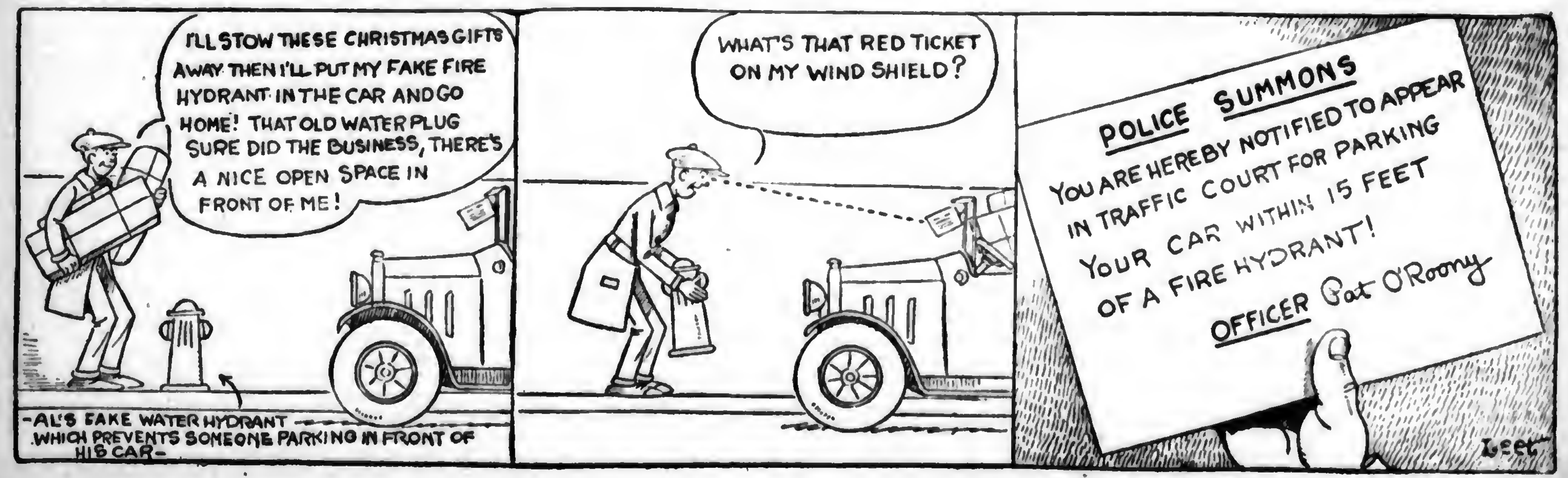
"NOW you will go to your duties," he ordered. "Johan will show you."

So, in Johan's care, I came back to the tavern where I had endured such evil hours. The cook, after a look at me, sent me off to wash my hands again and comb my hair. Then he set me, with two German lads, to laying the cloth in the tavern parlor. From time to time he called me to join him and told me, in a huge voice, what the German was for roast, wine, beer, bread, glasses and other things. Most of them were like enough to the English so I picked them up readily. I was to relay instructions to the German servants.

It might be thought that the idea of waiting at table like a bound boy should have depressed one with my background of education. As a matter of fact it did nothing of the sort. There is nothing like walking in a gang of prisoners for a week or two to take the nonsense out of you.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Tell it to the Judge, Al* : : : : : : : By Leet



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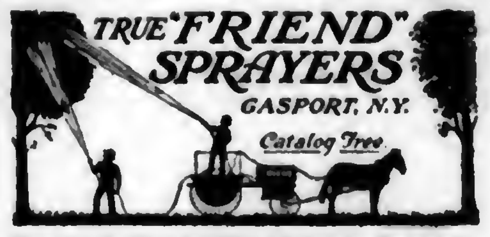

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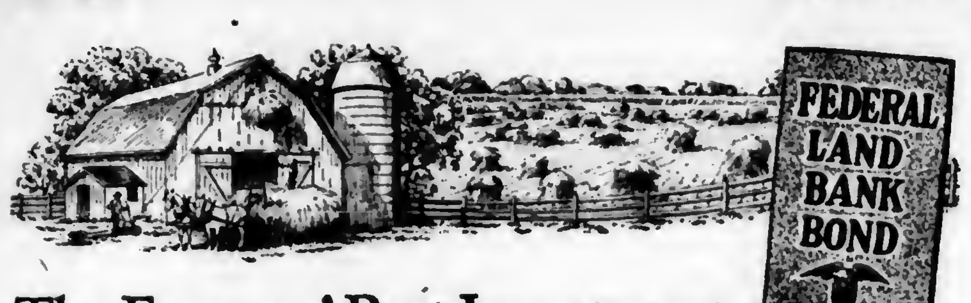

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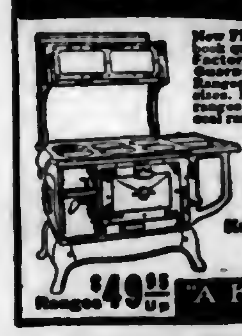

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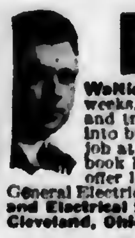

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Debenture Plan Discussed at National Grange Meeting

PATRONS of Husbandry from all parts of the United States met in Cleveland, Ohio, November 16 to 25 for the sixty-first annual meeting of the National Grange.

The most important action of the body from a strict internal standpoint was the rewriting of the Grange Digest. This recodification of all Grange law will be available to Grange officers early next summer. This was the first time Grange law had been thoroughly revised since the founding of the order 61 years ago, and outside of a rearrangement of parts there was surprisingly little change made in the original text of the founders of the order.

From a poltical standpoint the actions of the special committee on farm relief headed by Jesse Newsome, of Indiana, were most closely watched. The committee had the benefit of expert counsel in drafting this plan and National Master Taber and his executive committee were instructed to present the completed plan to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation next week in order that the two organizations might be brought into harmony. This feeling of the need of harmony and united action of the nation's farm organizations was perhaps the keynote of the entire meeting.

Grange Plan Is Not Forbidding

The Grange plan of bringing about agricultural relief is not as forbidding as the language of the resolution adopted would make one believe. Stripped of its professorial verbiage the plan calls for the following:

1. Payment of an export bounty on surplus agricultural products, the price level reflecting the amount of the bounty.
2. This bounty to be in the form of a debenture certificate that is legal tender for the payment of customs duties.
3. Consideration to be given livestock and dairy farmers and manufacturers who use agricultural products by adjusted tariff duties to cover the increased cost of feed and raw materials caused by the payment of the bounty.
4. United action with other groups to work out a plan of farm relief based on the debenture form of the export bounty.

It was explained when the plan was under discussion that a debenture is nothing more or less than a certificate calling for a certain value —or in other words, a non-interest bearing bond.

The answer to the charge of subsidy was that this is the same to agriculture that a protective tariff is to industry. A protective tariff, it was explained, tends to prohibit the entry of goods into this country and by so doing prevents money from entering the United States Treasury. The export debenture plan will raise the level of surplus farm products to that which they would enjoy if they could receive the benefit of tariff protection. To the extent that the bounty is paid will tariff duties decline.

Member Studied Thoroughly

Where to make up this loss is no different from the question, where does the government get the money to make up the loss entailed by prohibitive tariff duties? Doctor Stewart, of the University of Illinois, answered it by saying that today tariff duties make up only 15 per cent of the federal government's income and suggested that possibly by further economy in government could the amount of the debentures be made up, or through increases in the income tax, or through levying of tariff duties on the vast amount of goods now entering this country free of duty.

It appeared to be the sentiment of the delegates, without an official expression, that the vast amount of agricultural products entering this country that come into indirect competition with American products should be made to stand the major share of this cost. Coffee, bananas and vegetable oils were cited.

So thoroughly had the Grange members studied the plan and its possibilities that only one dissenting vote was noted when it was finally put to a vote.

Of next interest to the farm relief plan of the Grange was the huge seventh degree class, when about 6000 received this highest degree of the order in Cleveland's great public auditorium. When the seventh degree was formally exemplified under the able direction of High Priest of Demeter Charles M. Gardner, with new robes and new scenery, there were nearly 9000 farm folks in the hall. Prominent among the visitors were Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, and Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho.

Tariff Played Big Part

The tariff played a big part in discussions by the Grangers. There was a call for a non-political consideration of tariff problems, and hope that there would not be a wholesale tearing up and rebuilding of the tariff following the next congressional election. The feeling was that tariff adjustments should be made by somebody outside of Congress, probably the Federal Tariff Commission of which Past National Master S. J. Lowell is now a member. Its powers should be extended to give it the necessary authority.

Three specific tariff items were mentioned—wool, corn and fertilizer. The commission was asked to investigate the wool tariff in the first instance and to raise the corn tariff in the second instance, while Congress was asked to remove all duties on fertilizer materials. The amount of foreign wool that has come into this country in the last five years exceeds one billion pounds while Argentina corn is depressing the market at every important seaport of the country.

Federal truck and bus regulations were frowned on and the Interstate Commerce Commission asked to suggest uniform law for the states to regulate this problem themselves.

Corn borer control was approved and Congress asked to make adequate appropriations to guard against ravages of this pest. Congress was also asked to provide funds for more fundamental agricultural research that agriculture might keep pace with industry which is spending millions on research problems. The need of more outlets for farm products was stressed and only by such research work can they be developed.

Discuss Taxation

On Muscle Shoals and reclamation the National Grange reaffirmed its former policies—the use of Muscle Shoals for manufacture of fertilizer in times of peace and of explosives in time of war and of no further reclamation and irrigation projects until the agricultural situation warrants.

The report of the committee on taxation called for more discussion of budgets in Granges, adherence to a strict budget plan by state and local taxing units, retention of the inheritance tax by the federal government and reduction of the nation's debt as fast as possible; opposition was registered to further reduction of the income or corporation taxes until the nation's debt was paid, to special elections for bond issues and to issuance of bonds to pay current expenses.

On support of education the committee on taxation called for a distribution of inheritance and income taxes to the states and school districts to support education. The basis of 10 cents per day per pupil and 50 cents per day per teacher was suggested by one speaker. The total of this would amount to about $240,000,000 aid to the school districts. The reason for this action was that wealth is rapidly being concentrated in the more populous sections.

Most of the officers were re-elected. The Grange meets in Washington, D. C., in 1928.—W. H. Lloyd.

TIGHT BINDING

Dairymen Gather at Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 3)

$3.69 per 100 pounds for 4 per cent milk delivered f. o. b. Philadelphia basis," said Mr. Allebach. "The basic price at receiving stations in the 51-60-mile zone has also remained unchanged throughout the year and has been $3.11 per 100 pounds of milk testing 4 per cent butterfat.

Referring to the efforts of the association to make the supply meet the demands of the market, without a burdensome excess, Mr. Allebach said:

"During the year 1927, our highest production occurred in the month of June when the average daily deliveries reached a point 24 per cent higher than the average for the year. This is a substantially wider variation than occurred any time last year when the peak was also reached in June but which was only 15 per cent above the yearly average.

"There is no question but that a considerable amount of the flush production during the summer months this year was a direct result of the unusually favorable pasture conditions. To the degree that this variation came from this cause, it was not within the control of our producers to regulate it. To the degree, however, that it was caused by the failure of some producers to maintain their averages during the fall of 1926, thus throwing additional quantities of milk into the summer months, it was within their control to regulate. . . . There seems little question but that when farmers fail to maintain satisfactory winter production, much heavier summer production results and with this point in mind, we would urge every farmer to maintain his average winter production, each and every year, and thus avoid extremely high surpluses during the summer months."

Robert W. Balderston explained the workings of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council in his annual report on the activities of this ally of the Producers' Association. The Council is constantly increasing the scope of its efforts to increase the consumption of milk in the Philadelphia milk shed and to cooperate with producers and distributors to improve the quality of the milk supply.

Movies, dramatics, lectures, stories, exhibits and food demonstrations are some of the means used to preach the gospel of milk-for-health to grown-ups and children in Philadelphia. The Dairy Council has the close cooperation of school authorities, women's clubs and other organizations in this work.

The activities of the Council's Quality Control Department were classified as follows by Mr. Balderston:

"(1) **Routine Work** of dairy barn inspections, milk plant inspections and sediment testing. (2) **Educational Work**, including meetings of milk producers for the purpose of improving the quality of milk or reducing the cost of production through a better understanding of breeding for production, proper feeding and economic factors of dairy farm management. (3) **Sales Promotion** to the consumer through explanations of the safeguards surrounding the milk supply in the Philadelphia territory. (4) **Special Activities**, including Milk Shows, Dairy Schools, exhibits, etc., (5) **Personal-Work**, including personal services rendered to individual dairymen or individual dealers in various phases of milk improvement problems."

A special meeting for the women of the association was held in the association's offices on Monday, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Robert W. Balderston. The program included addresses by members of the Dairy Council staff, musical numbers and a demonstration of one of the Dairy Council's plays for adults, "Listening In."—C. L. W.

Was Valuable Carload

THE Grand Champion car load of fat steers of the 1927 International Exposition were Angus yearlings fed and exhibited by E. P. Hall, Mechanicsburg, Illinois. They were sold at auction at $45.50 per hundred weight to Eli Pfaelzer for McCann and Company, Pittsburgh. The Grand Champion load of the 1926 show brought the record price of $55.00 per hundred weight.

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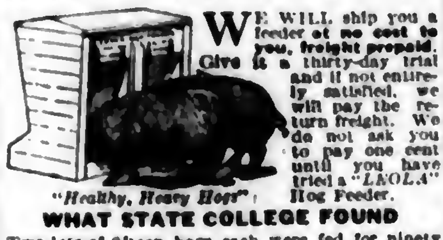

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Markets

December 5, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEANS, Fla, ⅞-bu hmpr, best, $1.25@1.75; poor, 25c. BEETS, Tex, bunched, crate, $2.75@3; bu bskt, $2.25@2.50. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, bulk, bbl, Danish seed, 50c@$1, mostly 75c@$1. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 85c@$1. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, best, $1.75@2; poor, $1.25. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, chip bskt, fancy, $3.50@3.75. KALE, Virginia, bbl, $1@1.25. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1@1.10; 3-lb bskt, 35c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, 75c@$1; poor, 50c. ONIONS, 100-lb sack, No 1 Indiana and Ohio, yellows, $1.25@1.40; poor, $1; Mich yellow $1.25@1.50; Indiana whites $1.65; Spanish, 1-3 crate, $2@2.25. PARSLEY, home grown, doz bchs, 30@35c. PARSNIPS, Ohio and N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.35@1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals and Wisconsin whites, $2.50@2.65; Minnesota whites, $2.25@2.50; Penna and N Y whites, Maine Green Mountains $3@3.25. SPINACH, bu bskt, Virginia, 50@75c. SWEET POTATOES, Va, bbl, No 1 yellows, $2.75@3; N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.75@2; Del, bu hmpr $1.25@1.50. SQUASH Ohio, bulk, bbl, $3@3.25. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, best, 80c@$1. TOMATOES, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, medium $2.65@2.75; large $2.40@2.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.75@2; unclassified, $1.50@1.75; Wealthies, $2; Penna, Stayman Winesaps, $2; Black Twigs, $1.75.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Fairly active, steady at Friday's best prices; bulk, 150@240 lbs, $9.10@9.25; lightweights, mostly $8.50 down; slaughter pigs, $8@8.25; packing sows, $7@8.

Cattle—Good steers quotable at $13.75.

Calves—Steady; few best vealers, $17; bulk better grades, $15@16.50.

Sheep—Fairly steady; desirable lambs, $13@15; ewes, $4@6.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15.00@15.50; No 2 timothy, $13@14; No 3 timothy, $12@13; No 1 light clover mixed, $15@15.50; No 2 light clover mixed, $13@14; No 1 clover mixed, $16@16.50; No 2 clover mixed, $12@14, No 1 clover hay, $16@16.50; No 2 clover hay, $13.50@14.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $16@16.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 60@60½c; No 3 white, 57½@59c; No 4 white, 56@57c.

Yellow Shelled Corn—No 2, $1.00½@1.01½; No 3, 98½@99½c; No 4, 95½@96½c; No 5, 92½@93½c; No 6, 89½@91½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $13.50@15; fair to good, $12@13.50; common, $10@11; cows, good to choice, $6.75@7.75; fair to good, $5.75@6.75; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@3.75; bulls, good to choice, $7@7.75; fair to good, $6@7; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $10.50@13; Tennessee, choice, $15@16; fair to good, $12@14; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $5@6; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@7; lambs, spring, extra, $15@15.50; medium, $12.50@13.50; common, $10@11.50.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $9.50@9.75; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9@9.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18.50@19; No 2, $17@17.50; No 3, $15.50@16.50; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $17@17.50; No 2, $15.50@16. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $14@14.50.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevators, No 2 red winter, $1.39 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.37½ bid; lower grades selling at the usual trade discount.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 63½@64½c; some heavyweight stock commanding a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery in tubs, higher than extras, 53½@56½c; extras, 92 score, 52½c; 91 score, 50c; 90 score, 46c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40½c; 86 score, 40c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats 29c; longhorns, round lots, 28@28½c; jobbing, small lots, 30@31c; single daisies, fresh, 28@28½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 55@62c; fresh eggs, 60@65c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25 ea; springers, 75c@$1.25 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea; squabs, 25@50c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 30@35c ½ pk; beans, lima, soaked, 15c pt; beets, 5@10c bch; cabbage, 5@18c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 10@35c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 8@15c ea; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, nearby, head, 5@10c hd; iceberg, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions 5@10c bch; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.15@1.35 bu; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; parsley, 1@3c bch; peas, 35@40c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c qt; turnips, 10@15c ¼ pk; parsnips, 10@15c qt; peppers, 3@5c ea; Brussels sprouts, 25@30c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 25@45c ½ pk; quinces, 25@30c qt; pears 15@20c qt; cranberries, 25@30c qt; grapes, Concord and Catawba, 25@40c 3-lb bskt.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending December 3, 1927. Beef steers and other killing classes met a solw, draggy market throughout week. Beef steers closing steady, most sales $11.25@12.75, some held above $15; 100 head including prize winners from Toronta, Canada, show, here for special auction sale Monday. Bulls, she stock and all cutters practically unchanged for week; bulk bulls, $7.25@8.25; butcher cows, $6@7; cutters, $4.75@6. Stockers and feeders steady to strong, some sales 25c higher; bulk, $9@10; liberal holdover of late arrivals for Monday's market. Calves steady; top vealers, $16.50; few selects, $17. Hogs steady.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 21 cars; 11 Canada, 7 Chicago, 1 St Paul, 1 Penna, 1 New York, containing 591 head, 54 trucked in. Total cattle, 645 head, 81 calves, 163 hogs. Receipts for week ending December 3, 1927: Cattle, 138 cars; 58 Canada, 26 St Paul, 17 Chicago, 14 Virginia, 8 Penna, 4 West Virginia, 4 Buffalo, 3 New York, 2 Maryland, 1 St Louis, 1 St Joseph, containing 3913 head, 291 trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle 4204 head, 312 calves, 1072 hogs, 266 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year. Cattle, 168 cars, 34 Virginia, 34 Chicago, 25 St Louis, 22 St Paul, 14 Canada, 11 Penna, 6 West Virginia, 5 Tennessee, 4 Kentucky, 4 Maryland 3 New York 3 Buffalo 1 Kansas City, 1 Indiana, 1 Missouri, containing 4523 head, 1651 trucked in. Total cattle, 4684 head, 1469 hogs, 135 calves, 34 sheep.

Steers:—	
Choice, 1300@1500 lbs	$14.25@15.50
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	12.75@14.50
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	12.75@14.[illegible]
Good, 950@1100 lbs	12.25@1[illegible]
Medium, 950 lbs up	10.50@1[illegible]
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@10.50
Cows:—	
Choice	7.75@9.00
Good	6.50@7.75
Common and medium	4.50@6.50
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	14.50@16.50
Medium	12.00@14.50
Cull and common	6.00@12.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweight, 250@350 lbs	10.00@10.50
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	10.00@10.50
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	9.75@10.25
Rough stock	8.00@8.75

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Grain (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.25; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran $42@43; shorts, $42@43; hominy, $48@49, middlings, $47@48; linseed, $56@57; gluten, $47@48; ground oats, $47.50@48.50; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 55@65c.

Poultry—Hens, 18@20c; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.25@1.40 bu; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 3@25c hd; spinach, 10c ¼ pk, horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 8@10c box; beets, 2@5c ea; boiled, 5@10c plate; carrots, 5@10c box; endive, 5@10c hd; tomatoes, 15@20c box 5@10c ea; pumpkins, 10@25c ea, turnips, 8@10c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, $1.50@3 bushel.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.30; corn, 90c, rye, $1, oats, 55c; bran, $35 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 52c; do, choice, 48@50c; do, good, 46@47c; do, prints, 52@54c; do, blocks, 51@53c; do, ladles, 37@38c, Md and Penna rolls, 34@36c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 34@35c; store-packed, 32@33c; dairy prints, 34@36c; process butter, 41@42c.

Eggs—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 45@47c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old, 4½ lbs and over, 24@25c; do, 4@4½ lbs, 23@24c, do, 3@3½ lbs, 16@18c; Leghorns and other light stock, 16@17c; old roosters, mixed colors, 16@17c; do, Leghorns, 13@15c; young chickens, colored, 4 lbs and over, 24@25c; do, colored, smaller, 23@24c; Leghorns, as to size, 20@22c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 43@45c; old, 35@38c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 22@25c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 22@23c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 22@24c; all kinds, smaller, 16@20c. Geese, nearby, 20@24c; western and southern, 18@22c. Guineas, young, 2 lbs and over, each, 85c; do, smaller, 60@75c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 20@30c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 42@46c; do, old, 38@40c; ducks, 24@28c; geese, 25@28c; chickens, young, 24@26c; do, mixed old and young, 22@25c. Rabbits, Md and Va, doz, $3@6, southern, doz, $2.50@4.50.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 52@52½c, creamery, extras, 92 score, 51½c; creamery firsts, 88-91 score, 42½@50c; packing stock, current make, No 1s, 34½@35c; do, No 2, [illegible].

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 49@54c; do, firsts, 44@48c; seconds and poorer, 28@42c, eggs, in storage, extra fancy, 35½@37c, extra firsts, 34@35c, seconds to firsts, 30½@33½c, nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 67@68c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 48@56c; nearby pullets, 40@44c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 63@64c.

Cheese—Firm; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 28½@29c.

Live Poultry—Nominal.

Dressed Poultry—Irregular; chickens, fresh, 23@36c; fowls, fresh, 18@31c, do, frozen, 17@30c; old roosters, 15@22c, turkeys, fresh, western, 30@45c, southwestern, 30@43c; southern, 30@50c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@13.50, state bulls, $4@8; cows, $3@7.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $8@17.50; lightweight culls, $9.50@10.50, grassers and fed calves, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; sheep, $2.50@6, culls, $2.25@3.50; lambs, state, medium to prime, $11.50@15, choice to prime, Ohio, $13.75@15; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights $9.50@9.75; pigs, $10@10.25; heavy hogs, $9.75@10; roughs, $7.50@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all for December shipment: City bran, $38.50; middlings, $39.50, in 100-lb sacks, red dog, $48.50, nominal, western feed bran, $37.50, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $38.50, flour middlings, $46, red dog, $47.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all rail or lake and rail, white hominy feed, $44, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45.50, prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $50.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $22@23; No 2, $19@21; No 3 and poorer, $15@19. Straw, large bales, rye, $22@23.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.53¾; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.49⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.48⅝, No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.60⅝; No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, $1.37⅝. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.09⅝, No 3 yellow, $1.06⅝, OATS, No 2 white, 64¾c; No 3 white, 61½@63½c, No 4 white, 61¼@61¾c, ordinary white, clipped, 66@66½c, fancy white, clipped, 69@69½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.23⅝. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.04⅝.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Generally steady to 10c higher than Friday's average, closed slow with advance lost; top, $9.10; few sales desirable 250@300-lb weights, $8.85@9.10; bulk good and choice, 160@200 lbs, $8.25@8.84; most packing sows, $7.60@7.90, light weights, $8@8.25; few pigs, $7@7.50.

Cattle—Compared with week ago. Fed steers and she stock, 25@75c higher; stockers and feeders, 25c up; bulls, 25@50c up, vealers about steady, extreme top on fed steers, $19; mixed yearlings, $17.50; not many yearlings above $16; bulk fat steers, $12@12.50; bulk stockers and feeders, $8.75@10.30; heavy feeders to $11.75, most fat cows, $6.50@8.50; heavy steers to $11; most killing heifers, $8.50@10.15; vealers bulked at $12.50@13.50 to big packers.

Sheep—Odd lots of natives about steady; fed western lambs, $14.40; fat native lambs, $14.35; fed clipped lambs, $12.40; slaughter yearling wethers, $11.50; fat ewes, $6.85, range feeding lambs, $14.15, bulk fed western lambs, $13.75@14.35.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, December 3, 1927.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 47c; ½-blood combing, 47@48c; ⅜-blood combing, 47@48c; ¼-blood combing, 48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 45@46½c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 47c; ¼-blood combing, 47c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 43@44c; ⅜-blood, 45@46c, ¼-blood, 45c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, December 3, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $16.40; mixed, domestic, $17.60; December, domestic, $17.60; December, imported, $16.90; February, domestic, $17.90; March, domestic, $17.85. Alsike, cash, $16.15; December, $16.15; January, $16.35 asked; February, $16.55 asked. Timothyseed, cash, $1.95 asked; December, $1.95 asked; March, $2.10 asked.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, December 5, 1927. Quotations cover sold car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$38.50
Spring bran	37.50@38.00
Soft winter wheat bran	38.75@39.00
Hard winter wheat bran	38.50@39.00
Standard middlings	38.00@38.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	39.20@41.00
Flour middlings	41.50@47.00
Red dog flour	47.00@48.50
White hominy	42.75@[illegible]
Yellow hominy	40.75@[illegible]
Gluten feed	41.80
36 per cent cottonseed meal	45.75
41 per cent cottonseed meal	49.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	51.25@51.75
34 per cent linseed meal	51.20@51.25

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meat 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .51½	$ .51½	$ .48	$ .54
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.51½	.50½	.50	.58½
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia)	2.37½	2.25	2.52½	3.37½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	13.87½	13.87½	12.87½	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	17.25	17.25	16.50	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.39	1.36½	1.37	1.48½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.64	.60½	.60½	.57¾

Egg Market Is Weak

Review of the Week Ending December 3

POTATOES—The eastern potato markets were dull and weaker during the week. Supplies were moderate to liberal and the demand limited. Prices held generally steady although ordinary stock sold at slightly lower prices. Shipping point markets were very dull during the early part of the week and many points reported too few sales to establish quotations. Toward the close of the week wire inquiry improved slightly especially at Maine shipping points. Some dealers express the opinion that this dull condition will prevail until after the holiday season and after that time the market will improve.

APPLES—The apple market in Philadelphia and New York was firm throughout the week. There was a fairly active demand for the best grades of fruit. Receipts of nearby stock by motor truck were moderate and the quality was generally good. Comparatively few drop or windfall apples are arriving on the market. The lighter crop and the good demand at present price levels makes prospects for the market during the holiday season much brighter than last year. Some buyers are holding off as they claim that the consumer will not pay such high prices.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market was lower than last week but beef steers were somewhat higher. She stock and vealers advanced while stockers and feeders were generally steady. Fat lambs and yearling wethers were steady. Sheep, feeding lambs and heavy calves were about unchanged.

HAY—Prices of hay held fairly steady during the week despite the limited demand. Offerings were generally light. Offerings of medium and low grades of timothy were more than ample for the demand. Alfalfa hay held firm with a good demand.

GRAIN—The wheat market was firm with a fairly active demand. Country offerings of corn were light and prices advanced to the highest point of the season. Receipts were light at most markets and a large percentage of new crop grain was offered. Oats prices also rose to the highest point of the season. Rye advanced about 3½c per bushel at Minneapolis and 6c at Chicago for the December future quotations.

EGGS—The New York egg market was weak during the early part of the week but toward the close the market showed some improvement. The best grades of nearby white eggs were in moderate demand and prices advanced slightly.

POULTRY—The New York live poultry market was irregular early in the week. Warm weather on Tuesday was unfavorable for trading but on Wednesday the market showed a firmer tendency. Fresh killed poultry sold slowly and receipts were liberal.

BUTTER—The butter markets held steady throughout the week and prices were unchanged. Prices at Chicago advanced fractionally. Receipts of fresh butter continued light but trading was rather slow. There was an accumulation of medium and lower grades at some cities. There was more interest in the fancy grades of storage butter.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—Corn is almost all husked and placed in cribs. Some farmers have stacked their corn fodder. Manure hauling has been started while some have already started to plow sod. A severe rain storm passed over this section last Thursday evening and caused some damage. A few miles from here a most severe storm destroyed a one-room school house, unroofed barns and did some minor damage. Cattle sales are all over. A few farmers formed a club and bought a few car loads of steers at Lancaster and will fatten them with their corn crop believing they can realize more for their corn. Help is scarce on the farms. Very few changes in farms have been reported to take place in the spring. Apples are very scarce and retail at $3 per bushel. The potato market is very quiet. The retail price is $1.20 delivered. The cows are still in pasture and will soon change to dry feed which changes very often the flow of milk. A corn show will be held in Topton on December 9 and 10 in P. O. S. of A Hall. It will be conducted on a cooperative basis. The Berks County Agricultural Extension Association is cooperating as well as four banks and six Granges. Market prices: wheat, $1.30; eggs, 62c, butter, 60c, new corn, 70c; oats, 45c, rye, 90c, dressed pork, 16c; chickens, 30c, hay $24; straw, $16.—W. N. M., Nov. 21.

Blair County, Pa.—Regular fall weather now, lots of cloudy, damp weather with a few nice warm ones mixed in. There is an epidemic of whooping cough in our local schools but otherwise health is good. Every one is busy getting ready for winter now, most of the corn is husked and some farmers are starting to plow. Owing to the shortage of corn this season butchering is being done a little early and most hogs are in good shape. Wheat in general is looking good. Wheat is selling for $1.25 a bushel now. Corn has no fixed price as it varies greatly in quality. Eggs scarce and high, 60@70c, dressed hogs are selling for 15c.—H. E. H., Nov. 21.

Clearfield County, Pa.—We have had some cold days but now it is warm and very wet. Wheat looks fine. The corn and potato crops are pretty well out of the way. Potatoes, $1.25@1.50, cabbage, 1@1½c; turnips, $1, hay, $22, dairy butter, 50@60c, eggs, 45@50c. Our markets are very slow now owing to the coal strike. A few miners are at work as nonunion men. Some interest is now aroused in a milk shipping plant at Curwensville.—D. H. W., Dec. 1.

Dauphin County, Pa.—Pleasant fall weather at this time after a few light snows. Most farmers have almost finished corn husking. Crop well matured. Hunters report rabbits plentiful but not many turkeys. Trappers are busy. Much wood being cut and hauled to towns. Work on improving various roads in the county continues. Some farmers feeding steers to meet local demands. Celery crop large and of good quality. New corn sells at 80c, potatoes, $1.30, butter, 60c; eggs, 65c.—I. F. M., Nov. 26.

Gloucester County, N. J.—The mild weather all through November has permitted the farmers to get their work finished before cold weather set in. Husking is about all through and the crop has been extra good. Prices have ranged from 75c to 85c a bushel and a good market exists at this level. Sweet potatoes are moving in good volume from Swedesboro and other points to middle western markets. The hot weather of the last week in November has been unfavorable to potatoes in storage and prices have weakened to about $1.50 per bushel made good or repacked. Apples are being closely held in storage with only a moderate amount to sell in comparison with other years. The bulk of the crop is in strong hands and little movement is expected until late January or middle of February. So few apples are moving that no prices are available to judge the market. Late blight has developed in the red skin potatoes held in storage and considerable loss is being reported from growers in many counties. Prices are low with the best of the stock moving slowly at $1 per bushel and some distress lots at much lower prices. Poultry and egg prices have been excellent over the Thanksgiving holiday. Dealers report a big demand for quality stocks and prices have ranged from 35c to 42c a pound for roasting chickens; eggs, 65c; turkeys, 55@60c. Egg production low on account of the prevalence of bronchitis in numerous flocks.—A. K.

Lancaster County, Pa.—After a short period of winter weather we again are enjoying a mild climate and pastures are green and still furnish grazing for the cattle. Eggs are not at all plentiful and are worth 65c. Butter is 50c. Tobacco buyers have been in the vicinity but we have not heard of any sales so cannot give the price on that commodity. All feeds have advanced $2 per ton on December 1st.—R. C. R., Nov. 30.

Luzerne County, Pa.—We noticed that the grain fields looked better in Bradford County than in our own. We don't seem to see many grain fields in our own county. Fall work seems to be pretty well along and some are now butchering. Prices, eggs 60c and scarce, roosters to huckster farmers, 20c, pullets and hens, 25c, in market they vary from 30c to 40c. Apples, $2; quite a difference in price compared with last year; potatoes, $1.50 but market dull lately and the poultry market has been loaded down to capacity for several weeks.—M. G. T., Nov. 26.

Salem County, N. J.—Farm activities for December in Salem County are centered around the dairy and the fur industry. Milk production is holding up to normal levels due largely to the mild weather that has prevailed all through October and November. Temperatures have held above normal for weeks and dairymen have been able to keep their cows out on pasture until the first of December without any discomfort. Grass has remained green and frost has not damaged it in the least in many places. The stocks of seed potatoes are still heavy and growers in many instances are moving them into table stock markets with resulting low prices. Many lots have been sold as low as $1.20 per cwt. net to the grower. Out along the water-front districts and creeks, the farmers are devoting much attention to muskrating and the gathering of fur. Skins are selling at higher prices than usual with the better grades bringing as much as $1.25 per fur. The market has not really opened but indications point to much higher prices as the crop now looks like the lightest in many years. There appears to be plenty of labor for all requirements and prices are holding steady at the usual range for winter time work. The poultry market is in excellent shape. Cheap corn has resulted in the poultrymen keeping the birds on the range until full grown with the result that the birds are big and fat and the dealers have paid full price for them. Some fancy ten-pound roasting chickens sold last week as high as 45 cents a pound, a record for South Jersey this season.—E. M. H.

Somerset County, Pa.—The weather had been fine the last few days for farmers to get their corn in the barn and fodder to shred. Wheat fields looking fine. Potatoes all dug and a good crop. Oats about all threshed yielding from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. The hay was good and farmers have enough feed for this winter, except corn. Most of it was put in the silos. Clayton Rhoads, of Somerset Township, has a Hampshire ewe sheep that gave birth to twin lambs in February 1927, and again in October, 1927, all four lambs are living and growing, something old sheep growers say they never saw or heard before. Dairy cows are scarce and high in price, not many sales. Most machinery and household goods are taken to Somerset and sold at market day sale every first Saturday in the month. Very few apples to be stored this winter. Potatoes and cabbage are buried or are in the storage cellars. Pastures have been good and the cows are out part of the day altho heavy feeding is done in the stable. Prices: oats, 55c, hay, $11, potatoes, $1, eggs, 45c and scarce; butter, 50c; poultry, 20@25c.—H. W. H., Nov. 19.

Sullivan County, Pa.—Weather just now is extremely changeable; cold weather with warm rains following. If this weather continues throughout December it will seriously affect winter wheat. Thus far winter wheat has shown promise of being an unusually good crop. Oat seeding is also a very fine crop. Farmers are now engaged in getting out a winter supply of wood. Most farmers have already butchered their hogs, each farmer butchering an average of five. Some prices: oats, 70c; buckwheat, 88c; apples, $1.50; potatoes, $1.50; butter, 55c; eggs, 48c; lard, 25c, pork, 15c, dressed.—M. G., Nov. 28.

York County, Pa.—The weather this fall has been very mild, enabling the farmers to get their corn away in good shape. The crop is much better than was expected. The acreage of wheat sown this fall is about normal and at present has a good appearance. Potatoes about all marketed except a few that will be kept for spring trade. The price has been practically stationary all fall at about 90c a bushel. Several car loads of certified seed potatoes have been ordered but the demand exceeds the supply available. Hogs seems to be plentiful and the price is low while cattle of all kinds are scarce and high in price. Squirrels are very plentiful this fall and owing to the scarcity of nuts have ben very destructive to the corn crop. Wheat, $1.32; oats, 50c; rye, $1; corn, 90c; hogs, $10.50 cwt.; eggs, 50c; chickens, 22@25c; bran, $1.90; tankage, $4; potatoes, 90c.—W. K., Nov. 29.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

BACK in the olden times the good farmer was the man who produced practically all the food that his family needed on his land as well as a good portion of the clothing. Sheep, cattle, poultry and hogs furnished the meat. Flour was milled from the grain produced on the farm and vegetables were grown and stored for winter use.

Railroads, refrigeration and improved methods of marketing have brought great changes. The farmer today has become more of a specialist and there are very few who produce all the food for the family on their farms. Today you even see cans of tomatoes, peas and other vegetables on the pantry shelves.

Economically it is sound for a section to produce the crop for which it is best suited but the very conditions that have made this possible have brought competition and other problems. The money received by the average farmer today is a much larger sum than under the old methods but his expenses have risen in greater proportion. The worker in the city has the same problem and he finds it increasingly difficult to make his salary cover his expenses. I do not think it would be practical or possible to go back to the old conditions but I believe the farmer today could profitably produce more things for his own use. I have worked on dairy farms where there was no vegetable garden and all supplies of this kind were bought in town. There are many farms that do not keep enough chickens to supply their own needs. I can see now where I would have been better off when I was on the farm if I had produced more things that I bought at the store.

Products Available for Long Season

In looking over some government reports I came across an illustration of these present-day conditions that has been brought about by the various improvements I have mentioned. This last season 450 carloads of Texas turkeys were received in the eastern markets for the Thanksgiving trade. In addition to these Texas turkeys, birds were received from Argentina. About half of the celery consumed in Philadelpha and New York comes from the distant states of Florida and California. Grapefruit and other citrus fruits, such as oranges, lemons and tangerines are produced in these warmer climates and by improved handling are available during the entire year not only on the metropolitan markets, but in the smaller cities and towns throughout the land. Bananas, a tropical fruit, are shipped by boat to our large seaboard cities. Last year an equivalent of about 23,000 carloads were imported through New York alone. The bananas are harvested green and ripened in scientifically constructed banana rooms. Strawberries from Florida will soon be coming into the markets in refrigerator crates.

Many products which disappeared as soon as the frosts hit the nearby sections are now available throughout the season. Tomatoes were received in carload lots in Philadelphia during eleven months last year. Peppers are seen on the market practically every month of the year as well as cucumbers, peas, lettuce, radishes, spinach and rhubarb.

Made Grand Champion

CALIFORNIA STAMP, born October 2, 1926, a crossbred steer whose sire was a purebred Shorthorn and whose dam was a purebred Angus was made Grand Champion of the 1927 International Exposition at Chicago. The Grand Champion was bred, fed and exhibited by the University of California under the handling of the head herdsman, Alex MacDonald, who has fitted two other University of California steers that won premier honors in previous International show ring competition. California Stamp was a dark red animal and his official weight was 1055 pounds. He was finished on a mixed ration of barley, oats, bran and roots and was never corn fed. He was sold at public auction on Thursday at $2.35 per pound to the New City Packing and Provision Company. The Grand Champion of the 1926 International sold at $3.60 per pound, a record price.

She Built Up a Profitable Business

(Continued from page 3)

ground each season. This rotation to clean ground is an important factor in controlling disease, as not a single case of blackhead appeared in the flock.

During the growing season the developing birds are carefully watched and guarded day and night. Mr. Baker has built a small house on wheels in which he sleeps near the flock every night, with several dogs at hand to give the alarm against prowlers of any sort that may enter the vicinity.

The best of the birds are eagerly sought by breeders, and the others, of course, meet with a ready demand in the holiday markets. The success of the Bakers with turkeys has stimulated the raising of these birds in the Peninsula to such an extent that local dealers sold 250 tons of turkey feed the past season.

The use of cod liver oil in turkey feeding is a new thing, but the feeding of this combined with the rotation of ground and isolation from common fowls is probably responsible for the control over blackhead.

During the growing season the developing birds are carefully watched

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

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Line your cows up for inspection

ARE your cows in good condition? You may think they are, but do you know? Do you line them up every day—at least mentally—like a company of soldiers, for inspection?

Look them over. Do they have a good stretch and are they alert when they get up after lying down for some time? Or, are they sluggish and appear lifeless and dull? Do your cows lick themselves when they get out and are their coats sleek and lustrous, or do they stand all humped up with hair standing on end?

These are the signals that the experienced dairyman watches for like a hawk. They tell him, in plain language, whether his milkers are in good condition or not.

The most important item in keeping heavy milking cows in good condition is the dairy ration. If it is not right as to its sources of protein and other nutrients, the cows will not do well at the milk pail.

UNION GRAINS has an unbroken record for keeping milking cows in the pink of condition. It was the first mixed dairy feed manufactured for dairymen in America. Brewers' dried grains and dried distillers' grains always have been, and still are, its base. To these outstanding sources of protein are added the choicest sound grains that can be bought. Cows like it, thrive on it, and its value is shown in the milk pail. UNION GRAINS *is a perfect ration.* Your dealer sells it.

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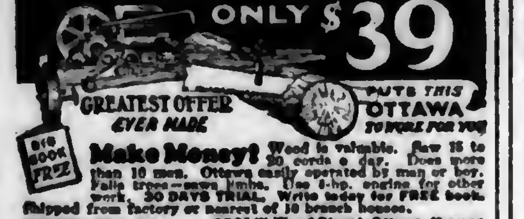

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The Corn Borer May Stay With Us

Cleaner Plowing Promotes Better Farming

OF ALL methods yet devised for the control of the European corn borer there has been something spectacular in practically every one with only one exception This one exception is altogether too commonplace to receive much attention or publicity, but it is a mighty important part of farming practice It is nothing more than clean plowing.

Clean plowing means good plowing. It means plowing to the proper depth and covering all the trash that may have accumulated in the field.

The theory of clean plowing as a control measure is simple and sound. The borers will take refuge in corn stalks and remain there during a considerable part of the year. If the stalks are plowed under, the borers will eventually emerge and dig their way to the surface of the ground, but they have never been known to travel more than 25 feet.

This Plow Covers All Trash

If there are no corn stalks or other pieces of refuse or trash which will harbor the borers after they find their way to the surface, they soon die. The sunlight has a marked effect on them; birds or other insects soon pick them up and they are destroyed. The chief consideration is that there be nothing on the surface of the ground which might afford a refuge for the borers.

Requirements fulfilled at practically no extra cost to the farmer.

Practically all other borer control measures mean an extra cost. Burning costs time and money. Cutting with a special corn binder which cuts at the ground or below it will cost more money in time and power necessary to operate the machine. Even the stubble beater entails an extra cost of about 50 cents an acre, but it really doesn't cost any more to do a clean job of plowing than it does to do a poor job of plowing.

The Most Logical Method of All

This should not be construed as meaning that one cannot do a good job of plowing with a 14-inch plow, but it is only reasonable that all of the long stalks cannot be completely covered with the dirt that a narrow base plow will turn while they can be covered satisfactorily if the plow employed will turn sufficient dirt to cover them

So, unsung and unheralded; commonplace and homely as it may be, this very commonplace method of controlling the European corn borer bids fair to become the easiest and most logical method of all.

No doubt the corn borer is with us to stay for some time. Like the Hessian fly, he seems to enjoy our climate and our company, and like the Hessian fly, he will no doubt commit some serious depredations if we don't watch him but as soon as someone discovered that a little later seeding of wheat would fool the fly, he ceased to be such an agricultural nigh mare. Perhaps the oldest and simplest of all farming machinery will be the means of checking the depredations of the corn borer. Meanwhile, cleaner plowing will promote better farming all around.—F. A. M.

This big base plow designed for Corn Borer Control work is becoming popular for all plowing jobs

With this idea in mind, manufacturers of farm implements have been developing a plow that would do a satisfactory job of covering all trash, and such plows can be secured thru the regular trade channels today. There is nothing remarkable about the plows. They are just regular moldboard plows, but instead of cutting a furrow 12 to 14 inches wide, they cut an 18-inch furrow. The theory is simply this: If you want to cover up the trash, you must have the dirt to cover it and an 18-inch plow will turn considerably more dirt than will a 14-inch plow. In fact, one of these 18 base plows will go right into a field of standing corn stalks and without any stalk cutting operation or harrowing down, it will plow and cover everything in sight.

30-Foot Strip an Insurance Measure

The most accepted practice so far has been to go into a field, cut all stalks off at or below the ground for a distance of 30 feet in from the boundaries of the field and throw this trash over into the center or burn it. Then go in with the wide base plow and do a good piece of plowing. Cleaning up the 30-foot strip all around the field is merely an insurance measure against any of the borers coming to the surface near the border and getting out of the field.

There are several distinct advantages in the clean plowing method with the wide base plow. First of all, a better job of plowing is done. The soil is more thoroughly pulverized and better farm plowing is promoted. All trash and stubble may be covered and the borer control re-

Where Credit Is Due

UNINTENTIONALLY, we failed to give proper credit in our issue of October 15 for the interesting drawings that illustrated the article entitled, "Eyes They Have, but They See Not," by Dr E M Gress, Pennsylvania State Botanist. The sketch showing the habits of the dandelion was from Densmore's "General Botany" and was used through the courtesy of the publishers, Ginn and Company. The picture of the insect and the milkweed was taken from Bailey's "Lessons with Plants," with permission of the Macmillan Company. The photograph of the Blue Sailors or Chicory was from "Farm Weeds of Canada."

Overshot the Mark

"I've got just the horse for you," said a liveryman to a farmer who was a prospective customer. "He's five years old, sound as a bell, and goes ten miles without stopping."

"Nod for me," he said, "nod for me. I lif eight miles from town out, and mit dot horse I haf to valk back two miles."

TIGHT BINDING

AUCTION
550 Grade Dairy 550
CATTLE

The greatest sale of high class grade dairy cattle ever presented to the public will be held

December 14, 1927
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

This sale will be held in O. G. CLARK'S modern steam heated sale pavilion which seats 3000 people and stables 550 head of cattle.

The O. G. CLARK & CO., INC. Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and the LA CROSSE COUNTY DAIRY CATTLE CO., INC., West Salem, Wisconsin, are combining their efforts to assemble the choicest array of grade dairy cattle ever presented to the American public.

These well known companies have held three successful sales this fall and plan to make this, their final sale of the present season, the most colossal auction of strictly high class cattle ever attempted.

Write for further particulars to
O. G. CLARK, Mgr.,
Hotel Retlaw Fond du Lac, Wis.

DAIRY

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

REGISTERED Jersey Heifers and Bull Calves. Best of Breeding. Accredited Herd. Valley Stock Farm, R. D. No. 5, Muncy, Pa.

18 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES Practically pure, from rich milkers Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—We have a splendid lot of fall pigs either sex, sired by Elimination Rival, that are good and stretchy. Price reasonable. Also several high class gilts, all priced to sell. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARM, Dagsboro, Del.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $1.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

Chester Whites Big Type Chester Whites: From my prize winning herd. Service Boars and open Gilts. Also pigs at 10 weeks of age for sale. H. H. WERKING, Woodsboro, Md.

DUROCS Big Type Registered Duroc. Priced right. Shipped on approval. Visit us or write your wants. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

BERKSHIRES Twelve registered Berk. gilts, bred, both sexes, 8 weeks old. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

165 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester White Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. C. E. Camel, Hershey, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

DOGS

COONHOUNDS. Combination Hunters. Foxhounds. Champion Rabbit Hounds. Catalogue, photos free trial. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Illinois.

Coon, Skunk, Fox and rabbit hounds. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. ECO KENNELS, OCONEE, ILL.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

FOXES

REGISTERED Alaskan blue and silver foxes. We start, advise, help you. Booklet free. Breeder agents wanted. Six bank references. Cleary Bros. Fox Farms, Seattle, Wash.

GOATS

WORLD'S Best Toggenburgs & Nubians, utility milkers, $65; purebreds, $75. Fine bucks from gallon dams, $35. Kids, $15. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mahaton, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

ABORTION.—I have nine head of milk cows and part of them dropped their calves from 40 to 60 days ahead of time. Some of the calves were dead when born and I had trouble getting the afterbirth. Can you tell me what to do to prevent this from happening again? I have been using a syringe on my cows and also using disinfectant in my stables. I have a Jersey bull. Do you think the trouble might be in the bull?—G. W. B., Everett, Pa. From the description, it would appear that you have abortion in your herd and that the trouble with the retained placentas was but an accompanying condition of abortion. It is advisable to separate the animals that abort and keep them separated until such time of discharges. The stables should be kept disinfected thoroughly and all litter as well as carcasses of the calves either burned or buried. The bull may be a carrier of the disease and should you have purchased this animal recently and had the other animals raised on your farm, the presence of abortion in your herd might be led to him. It is usually advised that a blood test be made of the animals in a herd so that one may know which animals are carriers of the disease. The blood test does not tell which animals abort, however, it does aid in the matter of precaution which one observes in the handling of such animals during the period of pregnancy. Strict attention to isolation, sanitation and hygienic measures with an application of the blood test seem to yield the most satisfactory results.

HYSTERIA OR FRIGHT DISEASE—I have a young hound dog that takes a spell once in a while of running and barking. Seems scared and afraid while in this condition.—L. C. A., Millbrook, Pa. The causes of this condition are parasites, a dietary deficiency, such as excessive feeding of corn meal, a meatless or nearly meatless diet and an excessive allowance of carbohydrates such as potatoes, white bread or macaroni, over loaded stomach, indigestible material, foreign bodies in the stomach or intestines and constipation. Dogs need meat, as that forms an essential part of the diet if dog is allowed choice of feed. Your veterinarian should be consulted and an attempt be made to determine the cause of the trouble. If it is due to faulty diet this can be changed. If due to parasites these can be controlled by the use of the proper worm medicines.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions. 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

75 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN pullets, pedigree sired 278-300 eggs. 5½ months @ $1.25 each. Production bred cockerels. Rose Comb R. I. Reds, dark color, $2.00. Parks Rocks, $3.50. F. H. Wilson, Nottingham, Pa.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA eggs and chicks, Mammoth White Pekin and Indian Runner Duck eggs and ducklings. Big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Special price bulletin free. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hanover, Pa.

"HEADQUARTERS"—Red Cubans, Blue Boones, Devils, Pure bred pit game fowls. Cocks, stags, hens, pullets, eggs in season. Write for prices. R. H. [illegible], 6320 Enright Ave., University City, Mo.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS—Order 1928 chicks now. Large discount on all orders received before Jan. 15th. Send for free catalogue and prices. Model Hatchery, Box P, Monroe, Indiana.

BARRON WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale. Cockerels from stock I imported. Records, 262 to 312 eggs. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS for sale. Two cock birds, hens and pullets. Mrs. Harry Heever, Cochranville, Pa.

100 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets—Hollywood strain, some laying, $1.00 each. 4 mo. old pullets, $1.25 each. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

TURKEYS

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Toms, $10-$12. Hens, $7-$8. Yearling Toms, $15. Also White Chinese Geese. C. C. Coleman, Rushville, Susquehanna County, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Toms, $12. Yearlings hens, $10.00. Young hens, $9.00. Henry Illingworth, State College, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—No blackhead for fifteen years. Mrs. Alfred E. Reid, Freehold, Star Route, New Jersey.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Slate and Narragansett. Your wants—please. Edwin A. Souder, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large Birds. James Howland, Walton, N. Y.

INCUBATORS

FOR SALE—5100 egg Candee, excellent condition, good as new, $350.00. 3,000-egg Candee, guaranteed good condition, $100.00. Lancaster County Hatchery, Box 563, Lancaster, Pa.

FURS

WANTED—Ginseng—Raw Furs—Especially skunk, muskrats, $1.75, weasels, $1.50. Free bait, guide, etc. to shippers. Sterns Fur Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

FURS, HIDES, WOOL have advanced. Get our price before selling. S. H. Livingston, Succ. Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

RAW FURS WANTED Any kind. Best average price in state. Try a shipment. Get acquainted. Trappers write. R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1, 10, $1.75; Cigars 50 for $1.95; pay when received, money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Cigars, Twists; Chewing 5 lbs. $1. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-5, Paducah, Ks.

FARM LANDS

409 ACRES—27 cows, crops, etc., at $20 an acre. Splendidly located for dairying and mixed farming; almost next to village, easy drive city; level and easy sloping, 200 acres tillable usually cuts 100 tons hay, 75-cow spring and brook watered pasture, large quantity wood and timber; sugar grove 1500 trees with sugar house; good 8-room house, lovely views, large barn for many cows and heavy crops, other farm buildings. Retired owner sells at $8500 and for quick action horses, 27 cows, complete equipment, sugar outfit, hay, corn, grain, potatoes, etc. included; part cash. Details pg. 54 big illus. catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR RENT—General store in small town, good dairy section, excellent stand, with post office in building which more than pays the rent for store and living quarters. Location Northern New Jersey. Address: Jersey, care of Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS TO RENT—We will have one or more good Dairy Farms to lease on shares this spring. Liberal terms, excellent Grade A milk market. For particulars, apply: Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

VIRGINIA FARMS—Sizes, prices and terms to suit. A. L. Adamson, 913 Hull Street, Richmond, Va.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

FARM WANTED

WANTED—Equipped dairy or farm to rent on shares. Will consider position as manager, experienced in all lines of farming and stock raising. Now on dairy farm, up to March 1st next. Married. Write to Frank Hayek, R.F.D. 4, Linesville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

BIG PAY JOBS OPEN in auto and tractor work. I'll train you in a few weeks so you can earn $35.00 to $75.00 a week to start. Qualify as an expert and make $100 to $200 a week or operate your own garage or service station. No books—no printed lessons. Work with real tools and real equipment. Age no barrier. Little schooling needed. Write today for big Free Auto Book and remarkable tuition offer, which includes board and railroad fare to Cincinnati or Cleveland. Investigate! This is the opportunity of a lifetime. Write today—a postal will do. McSweeny Auto Schools, 32-TS McSweeny Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, or Cleveland, Ohio.

ACTIVE MAN to book orders, hire sub-agents, and superintend this territory for long established firm. No investment or sales experience necessary. Money making opportunity for right party. Pay weekly. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y.

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Farmers, with equipment, to farm on share basis in Somerset and Cambria Counties. Write Box 476, Windber, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS—If you are looking for metal plates with your name and address stamped on, for your traps, required by law in Pennsylvania, I can supply you 25c each, six for $1.00. E. L. Blystone, Ardara, Pa.

PEANUTS—Buy them direct. Toast them at home. Special December prices—10 lbs.—$2.00; 25 lbs.—$3.75; 100 lbs.—$10.00 Prompt shipments. J. P. Council Co., Franklin, Va.

FAMOUS Lancaster Co. Dried Sugar Corn—One 12 oz. package (equal 3 cans corn), thirty cents; 4 packages $1.00, prepaid. C. F. Hostetter, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

MILK BOTTLE CAPS—5000 caps, two colors, heavily paraffined, specially printed, your name, grade milk, address. Delivered $2.65. American Milk Cap Co., 5595 Pacific, Detroit, Mich.

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

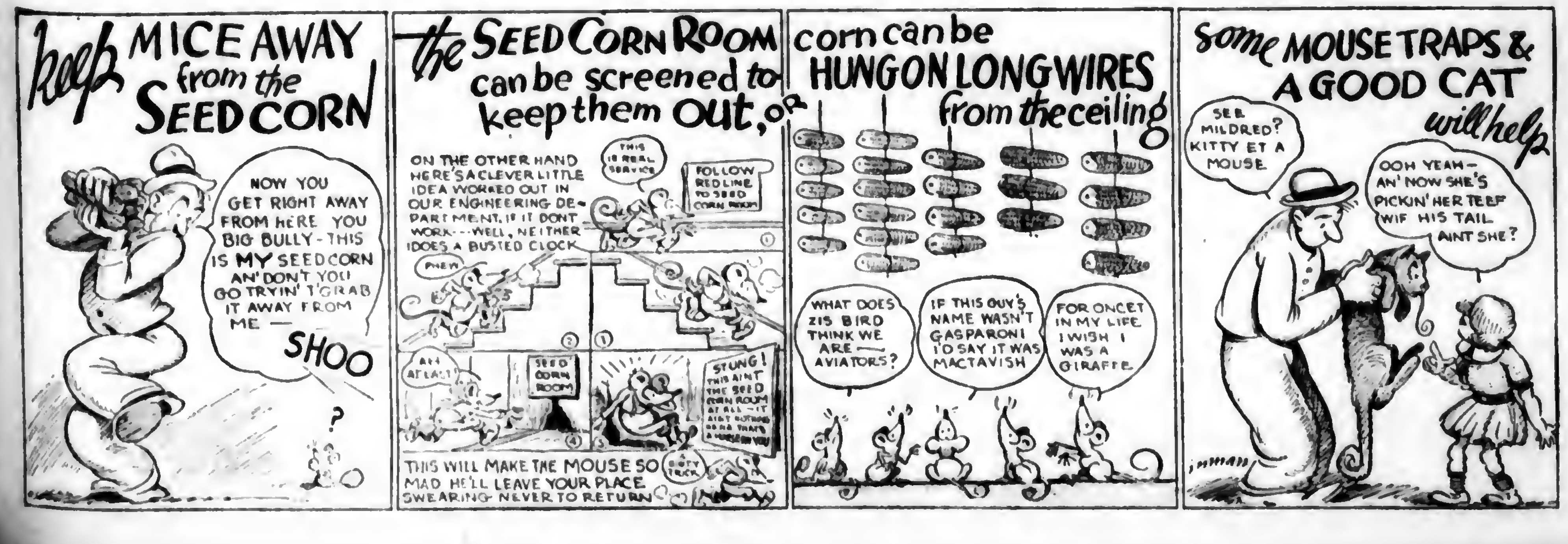
NO. 1 SPRUCE STAVE SILO, complete with roof, hoops and doors—12x24—$217.80. Other sizes priced accordingly. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE bevel siding, $25.00 per thousand. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

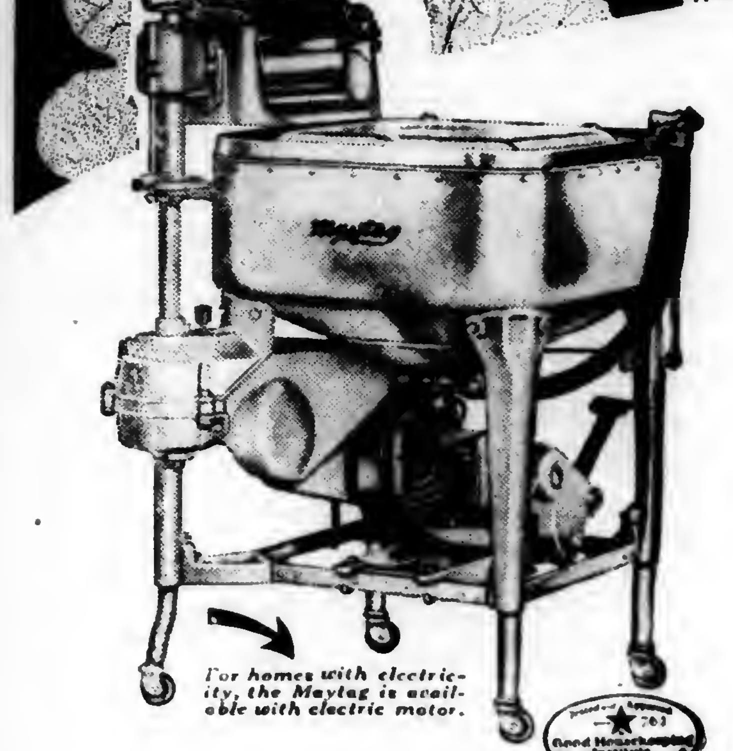
FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—



keep MICE AWAY from the SEED CORN
NOW YOU GET RIGHT AWAY FROM HERE YOU BIG BULLY - THIS IS MY SEED CORN AN' DON'T YOU GO TRYIN' T'GRAB IT AWAY FROM ME — SHOO
?
the SEED CORN ROOM can be screened to keep them out, or
ON THE OTHER HAND HERE'S A CLEVER LITTLE IDEA WORKED OUT IN OUR ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. IF IT DONT WORK--WELL, NEITHER DOES A BUSTED CLOCK
THIS IS REAL SERVICE
FOLLOW RED LINE TO SEED CORN ROOM
PHEW
AH AT LAST
SEED CORN ROOM
STUNG! THIS AINT THE SEED CORN ROOM AT ALL—IT AINT NOTHING BUT A TRAP
DIRTY TRICK
THIS WILL MAKE THE MOUSE SO MAD HE'LL LEAVE YOUR PLACE SWEARING NEVER TO RETURN
corn can be HUNG ON LONG WIRES from the ceiling
WHAT DOES ZIS BIRD THINK WE ARE — AVIATORS?
IF THIS GUY'S NAME WASN'T GASPARONI I'D SAY IT WAS MACTAVISH
FOR ONCET IN MY LIFE I WISH I WAS A GIRAFFE
Some MOUSE TRAPS & A GOOD CAT will help
SEE MILDRED? KITTY ET A MOUSE
OOH YEAH— AN' NOW SHE'S PICKIN' HER TEEF WIF HIS TAIL AINT SHE?

The Ideal Gift for the FARM HOME


For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

The NEW Maytag
Years in Advance of the Times

THE new Automatic-adjusting, Roller Water Remover, the new Safety Feed Board, the new Gasoline motor, that starts with a flip of the foot lever and gives the same sure flow of power as an electric motor, make the Maytag more than ever the ideal farm washer.

What more delightful way to express the holiday sentiment than by the gift of the new Maytag, with its many outstanding improvements. She will marvel at its helpfulness, speed, thoroughness and convenience. It will be a weekly source of joy and happiness for years to come.

New Gasoline Multi-Motor

See the famous New Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor. The engine and starter are combined in one unit—"Step on it" and away it goes, with an abundance of sure, smooth power.

So compact is the new Multi-Motor that it is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts. The Automobile-type carburetor, high-tension magneto and speed governor make it a modern engineering masterpiece—in-built, no belts to line up—a woman's motor.

Free Trial Washing

Write or telephone any Maytag dealer. Have a new Maytag—gasoline or electric-powered—sent to your home for Christmas. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

F-12-27

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
Founded 1894
Eastern Branch,
851-53 N. Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Phone one of the Authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Allentown
Edwin P. Saeger Co., Inc.
Altoona...George A. Wilson
Arnold....John Fedan & Co.
Bellefonte
The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bellevue
..Bellevue Maytag Store
Bellwood.......G. A. Wilson
Bethlehem.Lehigh Supply Co.
Braddock........R. H. Hunt
Bradford.........Jos. Marks
Bristol...Clymer Maytag Co.
Burgettstown.Wilson El. Co.
Butler
..Butler Co. Maytag Shop
Canonsburg..Wilson El. Co.
Carlisle
..The Carlisle Maytag Co.
Carnegie
.Carnegie Maytag Store
Catasauqua W. T. Kleppinger
Chambersburg
Chambersburg Maytag Co.
Charleroi...Wilson Elec. Co.
Chester.Chester Maytag Co.
Clarion
Ditz & Mooney Hdwe. Co.
Clearfield
Routch & Swartzle Co.
Coatesville...Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville
........M. D. Thompson
Coraopolis..Ferree Elec. Co.
Cresco.........J. A. Seguine
Cresson....Soisson Elec. Co.
Dormont..Geo. S. Hards Co.
Downingtown
.........Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Doylestown
....Clymer's Dept. Store
DuBois..Grebe Maytag Store
Duquesne...Robert H. Hunt
East Stroudsburg
.............J. A. Seguine
Easton.....James E. Hauck
Elverson.........Livingood & Keen Maytag Co.
Elwood City
.......Maytag Sales, Inc.
Emlenton
.....H. B. Mitchell & Co.
Emporium....J. H. Stephens
Erie.Erie County Maytag Co.
Forest City
.......Vincent Maytag Co.
Frackville
.......Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Franklin....Lynn W. Camp
Freeport
Williams & Kaul Elec. Co.
Galeton.......Lush Brothers
Gettysburg
..Gettysburg Dept. Store
Greensburg.Ace Maytag Co.
Greenville......Egbert Bros.

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Hanover
York County Maytag Co.
Harrisburg
....Maytag Washer Co.
Hazleton
........Eshleman Brothers
Homestead
Homestead Maytag Store
Honesdale
....Vincent Maytag Co.
Hooversville
..Shaffer's Maytag Shop
Huntingdon
.......Good Maytag Co.
Indiana
Indiana County Maytag Co.
Johnsonburg....F. J. Eagen
Johnstown
....Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kane ...Metzger-Wright Co.
Kennett Square
.......John H. Voorhees
Kittanning
Mateer, White & Campbell
Lancaster
Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe
..Latrobe Elec. Appl. Co.
Lebanon..Lebanon Elec. Co.
Leechburg
....Leechburg Furn. Co.
Lewisburg.Home Elec. Store
Lewistown
..Lewistown Maytag Store
Ligonier........L. B. Weller
Lock Haven H.E. Pursley Co.
McKeesport
F. C. Wampler & Son, Inc.
Malvern...Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Manor...Race Street Market
Mansfield
.Tioga County Maytag Co.
Mauch Chunk
..... J. Howard Williams
Meadville
.....Crawford Co. Maytag Sales & Service
Mifflinburg
....Mifflinburg Hdwe. Co.
Monessen Waugaman El. Co.
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Montrose
..Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Mt. Carmel
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Muncy..Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Nanticoke
Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
New Brighton
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New Castle
.......Maytag Sales, Inc.
Newport.
Carlisle Maytag Co.
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State of Pennsylvania
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Oil City..Lynn W. Camp
Oxford...Earnhart Brothers
Palmerton.Wm. J. Follweiler
Pennsburg
..Charles V. Rotenberger
Petersburg
.........Good Maytag Co.
Philadelphia
Dela. County Maytag Co.
.....Ardmore Maytag Co.
..North Phila. Maytag Co.
....W. Phila. Maytag Co.
Philipsburg
Philipsburg Maytag Store
Phoenixville
........McCarraher Bros.
Pittsburgh
..Mt. Oliver Maytag Store
....N. Side Maytag Store
Squirrel Hill Maytag Studio
McKees Rocks
McKees Rocks Maytag Store.
East Liberty, Pittsburgh
.....Loeffler Electric Store
Pittston
.Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
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..... Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Punxsutawney
.... Grebe Maytag Store
Reading Reading Maytag Co.
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Reynoldsville
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St. Marys...... F. J. Eagen
Saxton....... C. A. Shultz
Sayre.....Harden Brothers
Scottdale....Ace Maytag Co.

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

State of Pennsylvania
City Dealer
Scranton
Scranton Maytag Co.
Shamokin Zuern Maytag Co.
Sharon
..Sunshine El. Appl. Co.
Shenandoah
......Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Slatington.
.Jones Brothers & Miller
Somerset
Shaffer's Maytag Shop
Souderton
Yocum Godschalk & Co.
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Tamaqua
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Tarentum.John Fedan & Co.
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Towanda. .Harden Brothers
Troy . .Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock
Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Tyrone. Good Maytag Co.
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Vandergrift..Geo. B. Wiant
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Waynesburg
..Donald C. Beatty
West Chester
......Suplee Hdwe. Co.
West Newton
...Ace Maytag Co.
Wilkes-Barre
Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Wilkinsburg
....Regent Elec. Co.
Williamsport
. Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Williamstown
Williamstown Maytag Store
York York Co. Maytag Co.

State of New Jersey
Atlantic City
So. Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne
Devlin & Sons, Co., Inc.
Bloomfield
Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Bound Brook..Smith El. Co.
Burlington
.......Camden Maytag Co.
Camden
......Camden Maytag Co.
Elizabeth
Albert Lifson & Sons, Inc.

State of New Jersey
City Dealer
Hammonton
........Rice-Rubba Store
High Bridge.Servu Appl. Co.
Hightstown
C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell.Hopewell Elec. Co.
Lambertville
.......Servu Appl. Co.
Millville
.....Triangle Maytag Co.
Montclair
Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Morristown. James E. Hauck
Newark ...... Hahne & Co.
New Brunswick
.... Smith Electric Co.
Passaic Rupp's Maytag Shop
Pennington
.....Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove
......Elliott's Maytag Co.
Perth Amboy
........Kelly & McAlinden
Pitman.. ....C. G. Pidgeon
Port Norris. J. R. Prichard
Rahway..Williams Elec. Co.
Red Bank Chas. K. Hopping
Roebling
...Roebling General Store
Somerville.. Smith Elec. Co.
Sussex
.... Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Toms River .A. W. Dorsett
Trenton Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York
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Graceham. L. R. Nicodemus
Hagerstown Home Furn. Co.
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..Leonardtown Implt. Co.
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.. .A. D. Naylor & Co.
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..Del-Mar-Va Maytag Co.

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Georgetown
Del-Mar-Va Maytag Co.
Wilmington
Wilmington Maytag Co.

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)
Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1927 No. 25

A messenger of health from the farm to the city

Eastern livestock takes many prizes at the International at Chicago. Page 3.

TIGHT BINDING

Compare the Great New CHRYSLER "62" feature for feature

And You'll Find it Superior to Sixes of Other Makes Costing Hundreds of Dollars More

THE sweeping enthusiasm for the Great New Chrysler "62" is due to the public's recognition that it has completely upset all past ideas of what $1095 could buy in a motor car.

Here are features heretofore found only in Chryslers of higher price—features of performance, beauty, luxury, comfort, economy, safety, dependability and long life for which, in any other make, you would still have to pay hundreds of dollars more.

We will gladly turn a Great New Chrysler "62" over to you to test in your own way. Then you'll understand fully the acclaim of this sensational car which today more than ever is setting the country Chrysler-wild.

Anything Less Than All These is Less Than Your Money's Worth

1. Six-Cylinder Engine, 54 h. p.
2. 7-bearing Crankshaft
3. 62 and more Miles an Hour
4. Typical Chrysler Acceleration
5. Impulse Neutralizer
6. Webbed Crankcase
7. Ventilated Crankcase
8. Invar Steel Strut Pistons
9. Special Engine Manifolding
10. Exclusive Type of Cylinder Head and Combustion Chamber
11. Silchrome Valves
12. Oil Filter
13. Air Cleaner
14. Thermostatic Heat Control
15. Manifold Heat Control
16. Cellular Type Radiator
17. Full Pressure Oiling System
18. Rubber Engine Mountings
19. 18-inch-Base Road Wheels
20. Balanced Front Wheels
21. Pivotal Steering
22. 4-wheel Hydraulic Brakes
23. High Carbon Steel Springs
24. Specially-designed Rear Axle for Balloon Tires
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Mr. C. E. Brooks
Brooks Appliance Co., 307-A State St., Marshall, Mich.

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McSweeny Schools quickly train men to become auto and tractor repair experts. Only 8 weeks required. Most successful and practical shop methods used. Graduates go into business for themselves or accept big pay jobs. Get big auto book FREE, and special low tuition offer, including Railroad Fare and Board, and Free General Electrical Training. McSWEENY Auto, Tractor and Electrical Schools, Dept. 32-T-2, Cincinnati, Ohio—Cleveland, Ohio.

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Vol. 96—No. 25 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY DECEMBER 17, 1927 Whole No. 1598

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In addition to exhibiting calves, swine and sheep, a junior judging contest is held each year. Twenty-two states were represented in this contest and first place was won by the team from Oklahoma. The eastern states were represented by teams from Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia.

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(to page 22)

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By STEWART ANDERSON

WE HAVE already described why modern life insurance, as issued by legal reserve companies, is sound, and have described the chief difference between the stock company and the mutual company, saying that either kind is safe beyond the slightest question. And now we will proceed to lay before you some of the things that life insurance is doing for a host of farmers. We will divide them into three sections:

Protection for the family.
Education of the children.
Investment and accumulation for old age.

The first thing that life insurance suggests is what is called a Clean-Up policy. If you should go today it is very likely that you would leave some unpaid bills, some machinery and equipment installment obligations, some unsecured note at bank, perhaps some other things, and there would be the expenses of your last illness. These things would have to be paid promptly and from free money if your wife and family were to have a chance to start clean in their new problem of life. They would probably have all they could do to make a comfortable living from the farm, without carying the burden of debts that it might take years to pay. A Clean-Up policy would immediately wipe out these debts. And there should be included in it enough money to keep the family going for at least a few months.

The next thing to be considered is the mortgage. You, with your brains and labor and experience and credit, would be gone, and your family must carry the load. Could they meet the interest? Could they meet the installments if the mortgage calls for installment payments? In very many cases they could not. So life insurance is taken to provide the money to wipe out the mortgage or heavily to reduce it, immediately after the husband and father has gone.

Term Policy Rate Is Lowest

There are two mortgage policies which meet this need. One is called a Life policy, and the other is called a Term policy. A Term policy provides that if the insured dies within a given number of years, the policy will be paid. At the end of that given number of years, the insurance comes to an end. The rate on the Term policy is the lowest that life insurance knows, the reason being that the risk of the company is limited, for it may not be called on to pay the policy at all.

If your situation is such that you cannot take one of the permanent forms, Life or Endowment, or if you already have a sufficient amount of that kind of insurance, and all you need, or all you can pay for, is a Term policy, that is the kind to take.

You can have a Term policy that will supply the money to pay off the mortgage if you die while the policy is in force; that will pay you a monthly income if you become totally and permanently disabled before the age of 60 or 65, and that also will relieve you of all further premium deposits, and that at your death, while the policy is in force, will pay your widow the full amount of the insurance.

Such a policy would clean off the mortgage if you died or, if you became disabled, the income from it, until the policy expired, would be more than enough to meet the interest charges and the taxes. If your mortgage is for $5000, and you are paying eight per cent, the interest would be $400 a year. A $5000 Term policy would give you a monthly income of $600 a year if you became disabled. You would receive this income until the Term policy had expired.

If you can take a Life policy you will be doing far better. A Life policy is payable at your death, no matter if you live to be a hundred. If you become totally and permanently disabled before age 60 or 65, the income is lifelong, and the premium deposits immediately stop.

(to page 21)

TIGHT BINDING

Compare the Great New CHRYSLER "62" feature for feature

And You'll Find it Superior to Sixes of Other Makes Costing Hundreds of Dollars More

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The glory of childhood is innocence. The glory of youth is strength. The glory of old age is sanctified experience.—Bishop Brent.

Comments on the Week's News

THE opening session of Congress began with the expected exhibition of fireworks on schedule time. Writers who have been short of material for some time will no doubt welcome this prolific source of news. After the reading of the President's message, Senator Norris, Nebraska, offered resolutions for the immediate exclusion of William S. Vare, Philadelphia, and Frank L. Smith, Illinois. The pillorying speech in support of the resolution pictured the political conditions in Philadelphia in such colors as should make the voters of that city blush with shame.

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The President's message was written in straightforward language. In it he dwelt on farm relief, tax reduction, national defense, flood control, lynching, American Indians, the tariff, aviation, the Philippines, and other topics of national interest. In view of the widespread propaganda put out by some big business organizations for extreme reduction in taxes, the President's paragraph devoted to this subject is repeated in full below:

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"If special interests, too often selfish, always uninformed of the national needs as a whole, with hired agents using their proposed beneficiaries as organs of propaganda, are permitted to influence the withdrawal of their property from taxation, we shall have a law that is unbalanced and unjust, bad for business, bad for the country, probably resulting in a deficit, with disastrous financial consequences."

If that language does not get thru the skin of those who have been most active in demanding great reductions in big incomes and excess profit taxes we believe nothing will.

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Probably as an answer to those who have been threatening to demand a reduction in tariff rates if proposed farm relief measures are not adopted, the President says that agricultural products are now well protected by the tariff, while all that the farmer buys is on the free list. For this reason, he claims, any lowering of tariff duties would but increase the troubles of agriculture. It is his belief that cooperative marketing methods, properly financed, will take care of the surplus problem, together with methods of suiting production to market demands.

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Another item of news which developed on the day Congress convened was in relation to the President's cryptic statement, "I do not choose to be a candidate." In his address to the Republican Committee he said: "My statement stands. No one should be led to suppose that I have modified it. My decision will be respected." That should settle the matter finally. The most ardent partisan supporter should take the hint now that President Coolidge will not be a candidate in 1928.

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It now seems certain that New Jersey voters will have a list of three Republican candidates at the primary next year from which to select a U. S. Senator. The advent of former Senator Frelinghuysen into the race will add spice to the contest. Frelinghuysen was defeated before because of his dry stand. This time he will attempt to avoid that issue by favoring a state referendum on prohibition.

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The California bankers are considering a plan of credit control which will tend to prevent the over-planting of vineyards and orchards. They realize that when producers are hit by low prices resulting from over-production, the banks suffer with the producers. Since credit is necessary in nearly all lines of agricultural production, bankers could perform a good service by keeping themselves well informed along these lines and discourage the tendency to over expand by withholding credit where and when expansion is not warranted.

Racing in a Treadmill

RIDING on a merry-go-round, or tramping in a treadmill, may give one the sensation of traveling, but they don't get you any place. According to the statements recently made by men in a position to know, that experience is being paralleled in a good many lines of business just now. Merle Thorpe starts an editorial in "Nation's Business" for December with the following sentence:

"The business man of today has to run like the devil in order to stay where he is."

He explains man's willingness to do this by comparing the modern spirit of business to the spirit which has always animated explorers, pioneers and big game hunters,—the spirit which impels man to do big, dangerous things even when there is no profit to be expected.

Mr. Thorpe does not mention farmers in his article but he might well have included them. In fact, if we accept the data on agriculture given out by close observers we will conclude that farmers are running just as fast as the business men and many of them are not even staying where they are. But we can ascribe just as high inherent motives to them for staying at it as Editor Thorpe credits to business men. Like them, farmers are buoyed by hope, by the lure of the game, and by the love of their homes and farms.

Shifts in Butter Making

ABOUT three times as much market butter is now manufactured in creameries as is made on farms. It is only about twenty-five years since the reverse was true. Creameries now produce about one and one-half billion pounds annually, while only one-half billion pounds are marketed from farms. Another interesting shift in the dairy industry as reported by the Bureau of Dairy Industry is that the North Atlantic States which twenty years ago manufactured twenty-six per cent of all the creamery butter made have dropped in production to about two and one-half per cent. This is due to the fact that the growth of city consumption has been so great as to require practically all the milk produced in that region. The North Central States now make most of the butter, but if the demand for milk by the big cities of the East continues to grow, and if eastern production is not increased, the transportation of milk from Wisconsin and adjoining states may force the manufacturing of butter into other sections.

Storage Eggs Must Be Stamped

GOOD eggs put into cold storage and properly kept remain good for a considerable time. Egg producers no longer fight the cold storage business. They realize that it tends to equalize the price throughout the year, even though storage eggs prevent extreme high prices at some seasons. But Pennsylvania has a law which requires the marking of cold storage eggs as such. No dealer or retailer is permitted to sell storage eggs as fresh eggs, or to neglect the marking of the containers with the information that they are cold storage eggs. Not only must the containers be marked with this information but it is made the duty of the seller to state to the purchaser that they are storage eggs. The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry at Harrisburg is calling the attention of retailers and dealers to this law, and informing them that prosecutions will follow failure to observe the law. It has been discovered that a great many storage eggs have been coming into the state from New York which are not so marked.

The Light Grows Brighter

AS THE year draws to a close farmers will be glad to know that the condition of agriculture in relation to other industries is improving,—at least on paper. That hypothetical thing, "the farmer's dollar," is growing and, if it keeps on, will soon be full-sized.

According to the economists, the farmer has been handling "short" dollars since 1919. That is, he was paid in 100-cent dollars for what he sold, but when he came to buy things the dollars were less by several cents. At least that was the apparent fact. The lowest value of the farmer's dollar was in 1921, when it was worth only sixty-nine cents when he paid it out. By 1923 it had increased only ten cents, or to a purchasing value of seventy-nine cents. During 1924, 1925 and 1926 it hovered around in the eighties, and was still there the first half of 1927. But October of this year saw it reach a value of ninety cents, and the estimate for November shows it has climbed to ninety-four cents. In other words, the farmer comes within six cents of trading even when he exchanges his labor and products for the products of other industries.

This rise in comparative values results from the lowering prices in other lines, rather than in an increase in prices of farm products, but this makes the matter just as broad as it is long. This decrease in the price of manufactured articles seems to be a general movement, and has been sufficient in some lines to compel a reduction of wages. It has already reached a point where farmers may reasonably expect to get farm labor for somewhat less than has been demanded since the war. While it has been a long and hard pull to make ends meet in general agriculture, the signs of the times are that conditions are fast approaching an equilibrium, and that farmers will soon stand on the business level with those in other industries.

MOVE FOR FAIR TRADE

Bill Would Protect Against Price Manipulation—Dairy Chief Resigns—Fight Daylight Saving.

Washington, D C

THE business men of the country and the public are entitled to protection against misleading price manipulation, declared Senator Capper, of Kansas, and Representative Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania, in reintroducing their fair trade bill. The bill, while restoring to producers of trade-marked goods the right to make resale price contracts with distributors, provides that such commodities may be resold without regard to such agreements "in cases of closing out stocks, disposal of damaged goods, and of bankruptcy." The bill also expressly prohibits price agreement between producers, or between wholesalers, or between retailers.

Dr. C. W. Larson Resigns

The feeling is prevalent in Washington agricultural circles that the Department of Agriculture lost one of its most valuable and useful men when Dr. C. W. Larson resigned as chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry to become director of the National Dairy Council. Dr. Larson has been chief of the bureau since its creation, July 1, 1924. He entered the Department of Agriculture in 1917 and from 1921 to 1924 was the chief of the Dairy Division.

Denounces Groups Asking Regulation

Groups of citizens who come to Washington asking for government regulation of all sorts of affairs were vigorously denounced by Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, in an address before the American Mining Congress, who declared that there are 40 bureaus and commissions in the government whose heads are not elected by the people, and who cannot be reached by the people. "Too much of the annual budget is being expended in the maintenance of a centralized form of government. Government control is expensive. The tax burden may to a large extent be traced to the bulky organization, which attempts at increased government control have set up."

Says There Is an Electric Monopoly

In the event of the passage of the Walsh resolution for an investigation of the alleged power trust, Gifford Pinchot, former governor of Pennsylvania, says he is prepared to submit facts which he believes furnish definite proof of the existence of an electric monopoly. Forty-one corporations control four-fifths of the electric energy produced in the United States, according to Mr. Pinchot.

Will Have Nitrogen Fixation

The United States will have some time in the future a nitrogen-fixation industry, according to Dr. A. J. McCall, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. In fact, he says that gratifying progress has been made in nitrogen fixation methods, which promises increased supplies of agricultural nitrogen from the air fixation process.

Home Economics Ranks Second

Home economics ranks next to agricultural economics in number of projects under the Purnell fund. There was some increase in projects in rural sociology, and substantial progress was made in developing the methods of research in this field.

Fewer Cattle Will Be Fed

All reports indicate that fewer cattle will be fed this season than last, both in the Corn Belt and the far West. In the case of lambs, the inspections recorded 300,000 fewer head than last year going into Corn Belt feed lots. Colorado and western Nebraska will feed double the number of last season.

Differ on Educational Activities

One point on which the President and the farm organization representatives differ widely is his advocacy of the establishment of a Federal Department of Education, in which all the educational activities of the government can function under one directing member of the Cabinet.

Oppose Daylight Saving

A bill which the farm organizations are preparing to oppose provides for a national daylight saving law. Wherever the daylight saving plan has been in operation it has been opposed by farmers, who look upon it as very objectionable from every point of view. It is now looked upon as a matter of too great interest to farmers to be permitted to come before Congress without a vigorous fight in opposition.—E. E. R.

FEATURE POTATOES

State Champion Will Show Pyramid—Apples Inspected in Five Counties—More Schools Merged.

Harrisburg, Pa.

A HUNDRED thousand potatoes all grown by one man on one acre in Lancaster County will be exhibited in a pyramid at the January State Farm Products Show according to an announcement just made at the State Department of Agriculture. The potatoes are to be shown sacked with the mouths open. The exhibit is to show what Amos Eberly succeeded in doing to win the title of state potato champion. He grew 651.4 bushels on one acre. In addition to this exhibit there will be honors paid to 172 persons who grew over 400 bushels on one acre. The pyramid will be the first of the kind to be made up here and claims are made it will be unprecedented in American agricultural exhibits.

No Wart Reported

Preliminary reports on the survey of potatoes this year indicate there has been no potato wart and that general conditions are more satisfactory than they have been for years. Inquiries have been made at the Capitol from other states as to experience with blight and other diseases and there is considerable pride that no wart is reported.

Borer Rules Made

During the winter Agricultural Department men will call attention to the regulations for the corn borer which will quarantine thirty-four counties entirely and parts of eight more.

Are Studying Values

State administration plans for getting down to hard pan in regards to the basis for distributing state money for education have been extended by an announcement by Superintendent John A. H. Keith in which he makes known that several men are engaged in a survey of true values of property. The inquiry will go into many parts of the state and sales of city and farm land will be checked up. The study will be expanded later on and is expected to be the most important step in regard to school appropriations as it will be related to the study launched recently by the State Council of Education and that arranged by a legislative commission.

Inspect at Thirty-two Points

State inspection of apples was conducted at thirty-two points in five counties this year according to state inspection service men. This work covered inspection of 537 cars, which was smaller than last year due to the crop conditions. Most of this inspection was done in lower tier counties.

More Consolidating of Schools

State educational officials say the coming year may be notable because of the manner in which projects for merging of schools are maturing. Extensive consolidations are being considered in eastern counties especially.—T. C.

NEW CLASS DEVELOPED

Poultry Certified for Meat—Protest Act Abolishing Five-eighths Basket—Grange Gains in State.

Trenton, N J.

SALEM COUNTY holds the distinction of being the foremost section of New Jersey on the development of a new classification of poultry certification, now being featured under the caption "Approved Meat Production." The state has certified 10,000 fowls in Salem County under this classification, while Cumberland County next door has about 4000 birds entered in the same way.

Hold Show and Meeting

In conjunction with the annual meeting of the Somerset County Board of Agriculture at Somerville on December 3, the county staged its annual Corn and Apple Show in the court house. In point of entries and quality of corn and fruit entered, the exhibit this year surpassed former events.—W. H. B.

Protest Standard Container Act

Granges in the counties of Gloucester, Camden, Burlington, Salem and Cumberland, in cooperation with the leading canning interests of the state and the South Jersey Farmers' Exchange, Woodstown, have registered a protest against the passage of the Standard Container Act which prohibits the manufacture of the five-eighths basket. This package is universally used throughout the tri-state tomato territory and its discard is estimated to work a hardship on the growers and farmers of this district. Under the federal plans a new 24-quart basket will be made to replace the 20-quart basket. The motive back of the change is to standardize all packages into units of eight quarts instead of 4 quarts.

Staged Poultry Exhibits

The New Jersey Experiment Station staged an educational poultry exhibit in connection with the Gloucester County Poultry Show, Gloucester, on December 8th. Interest in poultry in South Jersey was demonstrated with a record established in the number of entries received, with many applications turned down on account of a lack of space for the birds.

Placing Loans to Club Boys

The Frelinghuysen Club Fund of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture is placing a number of loans in Salem County in the near future most of which go to pig owners. A recent check-up in Salem County shows that 40 club boys in this county own over 400 head of swine which, according to the 1925 census, is about 10 per cent of the hog population of the county.

Grange Grows in New Jersey

Grange growth in New Jersey shows a gain over the previous year. The year shows the addition of one new Grange and the reinstatement of two others. A big gain in membership for the state as a whole was reported.

FEW FARMERS PAY CASH

Most Feed Bought on Credit—Silos Introduced into Country in 1876 by New York Man.

Ithaca, N. Y.

A SURVEY of 109 dairy farms of New York State shows that only 17 per cent of the farmers pay cash for the feed they buy. Those who buy on account pay 14 per cent interest, all things considered. Experiments also show that 50 cents' worth of acid phosphate added to a ton of manure makes it worth two tons of manure in plant feeding value.

History of Silo Recalled

The death of Mrs. Ida C. Brown, 84 years old, widow of James R. Brown, of Peekskill, N. Y., a plow manufacturer who introduced the first silo into this country, recalls the fact that silos, though now in general use, have had a short history. In 1876 Mr. Brown translated a treatise from the French telling of that country's use of the new device to preserve green fodder. He induced a Maryland farmer to build the first silo in this country. It seems impossible that this was but a generation ago.

Road Building

According to recent figures compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania stands first in its expenditures for state roads with more than $53,000,000 spent on state highways, and New York is next with an expenditure of $37,000,000. North Carolina is third, followed by Ohio. These figures do not include money spent by towns and counties for roads. Nevada, with only a million and a half spent for roads, has spent seven times per capita what New York has. —M. G. F.

County News and Comment

Frederick County, Md.—Weather warm and mild during November but winter seemed to begin in earnest with December. Corn is nearly all husked but some still standing in shocks. A lot of corn was soft and only partly matured. Pasture held out good. Grain is looking fair for the most part but some places seems to be hurt some by the fly. A lot of fall plowing has already been done. A few farm sales have been held recently. Machinery selling low but cattle extra high. Rye is impossible to get. Wheat, $1.35@1.40; corn, 70@75c; hay, cheap, $9 for the best; eggs slightly lower, 45@50c; pork, 13c; steers high, 9@9½c.—R. J. W., Dec. 5.

Jefferson County, Pa.—November has been an ideal month for doing up farm work and getting set for an early start next spring. December is starting out quite cold with just a little snow. Dirt roads are rough and hard to travel. Most of the potatoes and buckwheat has been loaded and shipped. More good purebred livestock is being kept and club boys and girls as well as their fathers are receiving more pleasure and profit taking special care of this stock. Hay was a very large crop in the county this year and is moving slowly around $16 per ton. Straw selling at $12. Potatoes were mostly loaded around $1 on the car. Most everyone is butchering. Buckwheat cakes and sausage is on the menu now. The fluid milk plant in Brookville will be a very good market for farmers having milk testing high in butterfat. Jefferson County is becoming more popular as a Berkshire center. There have been many sales to breeders to all parts of the country this fall. A few bears and a great many deer are being brought in by hunters. A large number of deer were shot by farmers before hunting season opened because they were destroying the buckwheat and corn crops. A few prices: potatoes, $1@1.10; buckwheat, $1.50 cwt.; oats, 50c; pork, 15@16c, dressed; butter, 50@55c; eggs, 55@65c. Some things we buy: coal, 9@10c bu.; gasoline, 22c; bran, $2 cwt.; middlings, $2@2.60 cwt.; corn, $2.15 cwt.; beef scrap, 50 per cent, $4.50; flaxseed, 12 per cent, $2.75.—F. A. M., Dec. 5.

Union County, Pa.—Very many men have gone to the woods and mountains to hunt deer which are reported very plentiful and doing damage to farm crops along woods. There was very little stir among buyers for potatoes this fall and apples were not asked for by as many buyers as a year ago. Corn is about all cribbed and was a fair crop in spite of the poor seed and unfavorable start in the spring. Nearly all corn stover is in the fields as it has been too wet or heavy to mow in barns to keep. Some sod has been plowed for corn. Cattle had been on pasture until yesterday when it snowed. For the first time in many years no milk cows were shipped into the county for wintering although hay, stover and straw are plentiful on most farms to care for more stock. A few farm sales were held in the county when cows sold entirely too high for grades. Fat hogs are being marketed or killed for the family pork for the year, but the price of pork has made a big drop the past six weeks. The county farm products show will be held in the Mifflinsburg High School gymnasium on December 28 to 31st. The county Bankers' Association has furnished the money to buy four good Holstein bulls for service, when the two car loads of Holstein heifer calves brought to the county in May are old enough to be bred. Four bull associations will be formed. Prices: wheat, $1.25; oats, 45c; new corn, 80c; apples, $1@2; potatoes, $1@1.25; eggs, 60c; chickens, 22@24c.—J. N. G., Dec. 3.

Westmoreland County, Pa.—Farmers surely have no complaint to make about the weather this fall. It has been very favorable for getting fall work done. Most farmers are done or nearly done husking corn in some parts of the county. Corn is reported as being a fine crop this fall. Potatoes were a fair crop, selling now at $1.50. Winter wheat looking good, some farmers have done some spring plowing. Eggs seem to be scarce just now and high in price, 80c; butter, 60c; apples, $1.50; poultry, 26c; corn, 60c; wheat, $1.10; oats, 60c.—L. C., Dec. 1.

TIGHT BINDING

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JASPER POTTS, Wellsburg, W. Va.

NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS

BY R. P. KESTER

SINCE I wrote a rather full account of our poultry experiences up to date for last week's issue, page 10, I shall not repeat it except the result for November. The number of eggs laid by the 239 pullets last month was 4476, or 373 dozen. This was a production of 62.7 per cent. Most authorities agree that it is a dangerously high percentage for young birds. In fact, three have died while apparently in good health, probably from indigestion.

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WIFE and I spent the week-end last week as the guests of a member of the Doe Run Farmers' Club in Chester County. Here is an unspoiled farmer neighborhood. It is somewhat off the beaten track of travel and farmers have retained those qualities which make the real farm neighborhood so delightful. The club meeting was held at the home of our hosts and was a most delightful affair. Aside from the sumptuous lunch and the enjoyable social mingling, the discussion of timely subjects showed the members to be up on all live topics. They are real farmers having correct ideas as to home making and neighborhood building.

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THE truth of the latter statement is borne out by the concrete example of the centralized school at Unionville, the largest and best equipped rural school of its kind in the United States. The area covered by the district embraces four townships, and the pupils number over 700. A four-year high school is conducted, in which two years is devoted to industrial and manual training, including domestic science. Thirty teachers are employed. Eight of the twenty school directors are women who are elected because of their fitness for such work. The community is fortunate in having the financial and moral backing of a rich man, a Mr DuPont, who has helped to make it possible to create such an educational plant. And the best of it is he has no strings to his art.

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WE attended the community products show held in the gymnasium on Saturday evening. The spacious room was well filled with exhibits from farm, home and school and they did credit to Chester County's reputation as a great agricultural county. Many of the exhibitors generously donated their prize winning specimens to be sold to help pay the expenses of the exhibit. The big school auditorium was well filled with men women and children to hear a short program, the chief feature of which was an illustrated lecture by Dr. E. M. Gress, of the Department of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, on weeds and wild flowers.

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IT is said that about ninety per cent of all the mushrooms produced in the United States are grown in southern Chester County and part of Delaware County. Many farmers grow them in addition to their general farming or dairying, and some people make mushroom growing their chief business. Like eating oranges in Florida or oysters in Baltimore, one must go into the Kennett Square district if one would know mushrooms at their best.

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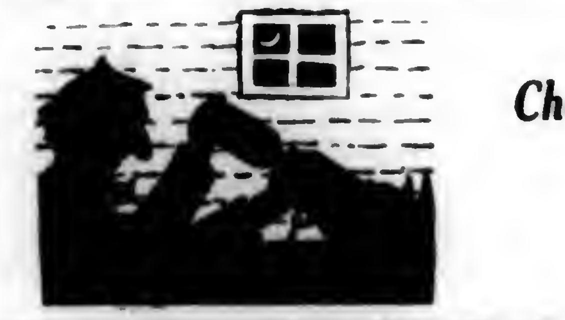
ONE of the features which make our visiting in this section enjoyable is the fact that some of our fellow Clearfield Countians live here. There are the two Wrigley families and Charles E. Patton, altho "Charley" was up in Clearfield on a hunting expedition at this particular time. Added to this is the fact that Mrs. Kester always finds some new relations in this section. One of the branches of her family,—the Moores,—moved from here over a hundred years ago and went to Clearfield County. And since she has a two book family genealogy, there is a lot to talk about and much to look up in her big books when she gets home.



The Cheerful Plowman

Sounds at Night

MY NEIGHBOR Johnson wouldn't rise when he heard sounds of mighty size proceeding from his shed. "Tomorrow morning I can see what's up out there, I can," said he, "but now I'm snug in bed!" Next morning he went out to find a heifer choked till she was blind, all tangled in her rope! "Why did I not get up?" he cried, "that poor, poor bossy might have died! I'll change my ways, I hope!"

My neighbor Olson heard a sound, alarming, raucous, sharp, profound, which came from Dobbin's barn; but Olson was in bed, of course, and did not rise to aid the horse,—this is a common yarn,—but when he rose at break of day poor Dobbin's life had slipped away, poor Dobbin he was dead! He needed aid at half past two, not when the night was done and through— but Olson stayed in bed!

My neighbor Swanson heard a whoop resounding from his chicken-coop at one o'clock at night, but Swanson said, "'Tis nothing much, that rooster squawks to beat the Dutch without a foe in sight!" When he arose at six o'clock he found a weasel in his flock, dead birds on every side. "Oh why, oh why, was I so dumb, why did I not jump up and come? I'm such a drone!" he said!

Well so it goes with every man of Johnson-Olson-Swanson plan, such policy is bad, for how can any fellow know what's up when livestock in a row squeal nightly, loud and sad! My plan is this: when squeals arise, no matter when, I bat my eyes and hurtle from my cot, "Old Jasper may be sick," I say, "and may not live till light of day unless I'm on the spot!" "Old Buttercup may need my aid if she's to live and make the grade," I say when she complains, "so here I go with all my power regardless of the time and hour, I must relieve her pains!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

OFTEN when I am about my farm work I like to look up and see a beautiful elm tree that stands in one of our fields. This elm rises fifty or sixty feet skyward and with its mammoth trunk and wide-spreading branches it is one of the landmarks of the farm. I have no means of knowing how old this tree is, but it was there when we bought our place in 1889. They tell us that sometimes such trees reach the age of a hundred years or more, and from it's appearance I have no doubt that our graceful elm is well nigh a century old.

Sometimes when we are plowing the field in which our elm stands I am surprised to see how far out the roots run in every direction. Someone tells us that he found roots of an oak tree sixty feet from its base, and it seems to me we have pulled out roots of our elm as far as that. It is wonderful what a root system such trees have. We can see why this is so, for with such a growth of trunk and limb, the strain must be terrible in time of storm. If it were not well fortified, it would surely go down.

Are Builded for Stormy Weather

As I have thought of our lovely elm tree, I have in my fancy compared it to the life of a good man. How such a man towers up in the midst of his fellows! So commanding in his appearance! So strong in his utterances! When he speaks men listen. Not all men are so. Like many trees, their root system seems very small in comparison with that of the oak or the elm. And they do not stand as long. Soon they fall, swept from their places by some tempest. They go down because they have such slender hold on the earth out of which they grow. Fair weather trees these seem to us. But oaks and elms are builded for stormy weather.

And so are good men. And they send the roots of their influence far out in every direction. It seems to be characteristic of men that they want to leave something behind them to perpetuate their memory. So they build monuments; they construct temples; they raise pyramids in the desert; but these at last crumble and fall into dust. But the good things men do outlast time.

You can think of men who lived so good, so strong, so true that their influence upon the lives of others is an enduring monument to their memory. We cannot forget the kindnesses men do us. Like the elm tree roots they stretch on and out. God only knows how far.

They Influence Lives

And we cannot get away from the influence of such lives. Sometimes we think we have. Changes come to us that lead us hundreds of miles away from the place where we knew these strong men. Busy with new cares and different experiences, for a time it seems as though we do forget these men altogether. Then suddenly they rise up before us again in thought. Some word they spoke in the long ago, some kindly deed they did for us or for someone we knew returns like a bird winging its way from heaven, bringing with it a message that stirs our hearts and leads us to newness of life.

Towers and monuments, pyramids and temples vanish. The good men do live through time to eternity.

And do we not find something inspiring in this? What is to prevent you and me from being oak tree or elm tree men? That is God's plan for every one of us. He does not like any man to go down before the blast of evil. Far rather would He see us living for eternity. And if we will let it be so, He will use all His love, all His power, all His grace that it may be so. How can we disappoint Him?

BULLETIN

Weekly Milk Records on 10 Cows for 42 Weeks

Research Farm—Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Tonic Group

These five ordinary-grade cows were on pasture in August when they freshened. In September they received a common dairy ration of ground oats, corn, bran and oil meal. Beginning October 1st Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to their ration and they were placed in competitive test with the five cows opposite.

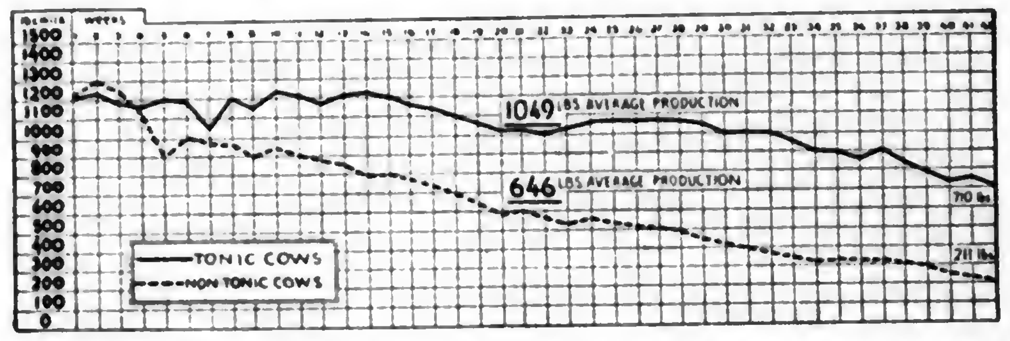
Non-Tonic Group

These five cows are as nearly like the cows opposite in grade and condition as possible. They freshened in August and received the same ration and care as the others. In September they gave more milk than the cows opposite. After October 1st they were continued on the same feed but did not receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

We give below a graph showing the milk production by weeks of the above two groups of cows. Follow carefully these two lines which tell a very interesting story. They demonstrate the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic on milk production.

Remember this is purely a comparative test between two groups of ordinary dairy cows, both receiving an ordinary dairy ration, and ordinary care. No effort was made for high production.

Note: The cows in both groups were on pasture until the end of the tenth week. Returned to pasture at the end of the 36th week. In the meantime ensilage and hay were substituted.



OBSERVATIONS—In the above graph note a sustained milk production by the Tonic cows. These cows started at 1209 lbs. per week and averaged 1049 lbs. for the 42 weeks. During the same period the non-Tonic cows averaged 646 lbs. per week.

While the non-Tonic group decreased in their production at a normal rate of approximately 9 % per month the Tonic group lost approximately only 3 % per month.

As a result of this sustained production the Tonic group gave 16,900 lbs. more milk than the non-Tonic. Tonic used cost $22.50.

The non-Tonic group were irregular eaters, off their appetites occasionally, four of the five cows were gargety at times.

The Tonic group were regular eaters; steady every-day producers. While associated with the other cows in the barnyard and pasture, not one of these five showed any symptoms of garget.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—*all combined in one product*

PRICES: 100-lb. drum, 10c per lb.; 500 lbs. 9½c per lb.; 1000 lbs. 9c per lb.

Ton lots 8½c per lb. ***(Except in extreme West and Canada.)***

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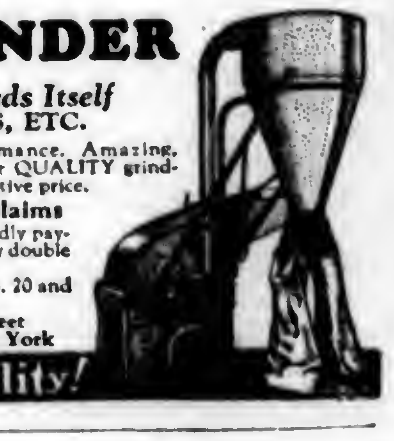
GRINDS ALL GRAINS, ROUGHAGES, ETC.



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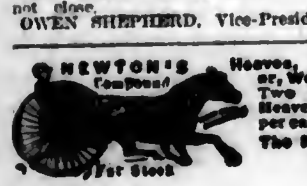
New York, N. Y., November 29, 1927.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable January 16th, 1928, to holders of record at the close of business—December 29th, 1927. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President & Treasurer.



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"When I think of the way I used to slave I shudder! Ironing in a scorching hot kitchen—with poor light always meant a splitting headache and a sleepless night. The cream separating—the butter churning—the cleaning—pumping water—sewing—everything by hand—until I thought my arms and back would break. I just don't see how I stood it!

But it's all different now. Electric lights—no more headaches. Electricity does almost everything for me. It's wonderful! And yet there are lots and lots of women still slaving the way I used to—killing themselves—just because they don't know how cheaply they could have electricity."

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GARDEN AND TRUCK

GILBERT S. WATTS, Editor
Logan Spring Farm

Vegetable Growers Get New Ideas

I WISH more of our readers might have participated in the fourth annual Horticultural Week held at State College, Pa., November 28-30th. There were lively meetings covering every phase of horticulture, vegetables, fruits and ornamentals. Informal discussions were always in order with growers taking the lead in many of the meetings.

Monday evening Doctor Fletcher, head of the Department of Horticulture, entertained the visiting growers at his home. Tuesday evening was given over to a "feed" in one of the rooms of the Horticulture Building. Representatives from several of the student musical societies added their efforts in making the occasion most enjoyable.

"What Is New in Horticulture, 1927," was the title of an exceedingly valuable 20-page folder supplied to all guests. "Conceived in the spirit of service" this folder is a little reference library in itself, reviewing briefly important publications and developments.

Practical Results Reported

Among the very practical things reported is the work of an investigator who found that large kernels of sweet corn produced larger and stronger seedlings than small kernels and that the plants from the large seeds kept their advantage, maturing a crop five days earlier than plants from small seeds. Moreover, there were fewer barren stalks, more two-eared stalks and greater uniformity where the large kernels were planted.

Another reference reports injury to the sprouts of germinating beans when certain fertilizers were used in or above the row. Unquestionably the only safe thing to do when using large applications of commercial fertilizers before planting is to broadcast and harrow in thoroughly. I have applied two tons per acre in this way without injury.

Reference is made to Ohio experiments in which yields of greenhouse lettuce were increased by using complete fertilizer in addition to manure. It is suggested that "On many soils the amount of manure ordinarily used may be reduced by one-half if 1000 pounds per acre of 3-12-4 or similar complete fertilizer is used."

Perhaps some of our readers have seen the plots at our own State College on which experiments are being conducted in the fertilization of cabbage, early potatoes and tomatoes in a four-year rotation. The results of ten years' experiments are summarized as follows in "What's New in Horticulture": "All crops showed great gains for phosphorus up to the largest amount used. Nitrogen produced gains in yield of cabbage only; potash in small amounts increased the yield of all three crops to a small extent."

Give too Much Protection

I believe nearly all of us are inclined to give too much protection to stored vegetables. During a warm fall such as we have just experienced it is hard enough at best to keep temperatures in celery trenches, cabbage and root pits and in storage cellars as low as they should be. It is hard to resist the temptation to fortify heavily against Jack Frost. The last two nights temperatures dropped to 16 degrees F. The window to my storage cellar stood wide open both nights without reducing the inside temperature below 35 degrees F. That may seem remarkable but is easily explained by the fact that the earth floor and heavy earth banked stone walls were at relatively higher temperatures and were capable of warming vast quantities of air. Later in the season when the walls and floors are colder an open window at 16 F. might mean trouble.

Likewise buried cabbage and root crops have so far been given no other protection than that afforded by four inches of soil. A five-inch snowfall before those cold nights has kept all frost out of the ground. I am sure litter applied at this stage would be likely to result in too high temperature. When the ground over these crops freezes additional cover will go on. Not before.—Gilbert S. Watts.

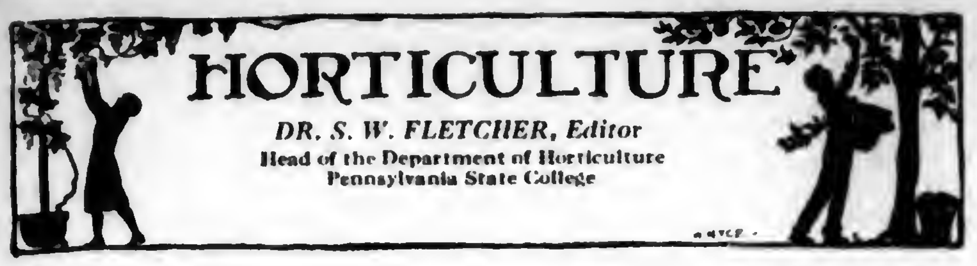
He Took the Championship Again

LAST year's wheat and oats "champ," Herman Trelle, of Wembly, Peace River, Alberta, Canada, succeeded in retaining one of his crowns this year. This Idaho-born civil engineer homesteader living seven hundred miles north of the Montana-Alberta international boundary last year was made a double champion when he won both titles at the International Livestock Exposition and Hay and Grain Show held at Chicago.

The wheat championship was wrested from him this year by C. Edson Smith, Corvallis, Montana, but Mr. Trelle grabbed off the oats title for the second time.

In spite of being located 700 miles north of the boundary, this young farmer and his wife and children enjoy farm life with practically all the comforts of city or rural existence anywhere else. He farms with a tractor. The land on which the championship samples were produced being summer fallowed, harrowed twice in the spring, seeded, packed and double harrowed again before seed comes through the ground.

Mr. Trelle operates three hundred and twenty acres. He has a full line of farm implements and is an enthusiastic modern power farming advocate.



HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER, Editor
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Hort Week Attracts Many Visitors

(Continued from last week)

FOLLOWING are some of the points brought out at the Fourth Annual Horticulture Week at the Pennsylvania State College, November 28-30th.

Professor F. G. Hechler, of the School of Engineering, says that the following materials have equal insulating value, in the construction of the walls of a storage or other buildings:

Six inches of ground cork.
Eight inches of shavings.
Two feet of solid wood.
Seven and a half feet of brick or hollow tile.
Eight feet of concrete.

Soil is the cheapest insulating material, in below-ground structures.

At current prices the cost of materials to insulate 1000 square feet, one inch thick, are: cork board, $97; ground cork, $10-$15; various patented insulating materials, $60 to $135. Ground cork is cheap, and satisfactory provided the outside and inside walls are made absolutely water tight. Shavings and sawdust gather moisture.

It was reported that many retailers are hurting the fruit trade by the intentional mis-labeling of varieties. This is especially true in a short-crop year like 1927. Even Ben Davis is sold as Stayman. Here is a field of activity that our federal and state regulatory authorities could enter to advantage.

Two Sources of Nitrogen Equal

The results of four years' experiments in a sod apple orchard in Franklin County show a profitable response to applications of nitrate of soda up to fifteen pounds per tree.

In comparison of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda, no appreciable difference in value has been detected, as yet. It is likely that these two sources of nitrogen will have sharp competition during the next few years from synthetic nitrogenous fertilizers such as urea, calcium nitrate and amo-phos. Probably these can be placed on the market at a considerably lower price per unit of nitrogen than either nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia.

Conflicting reports were made on the Golden Delicious apple. Apparently it bears early and heavily, and is of good quality and size, but tends to wilt in storage. Like the red Delicious, the time of picking this variety has a very important influence on its quality and storage value.

Spraying and Dusting Compared

Averaging the results of eight years' experiments at the college in a comparison of spraying and dusting for the control of apple scab, it was found that the standard lime-sulphur spray schedule has given 90 per cent control and dusting 72 per cent control for the eight years. This year, however, which was a bad scab year, dusting was as effective as spraying on certain of the experiment plots. Dusting has not controlled red spider at all while summer sprays with lime-sulphur help to keep it in check. The college continues to recommend spraying as the more effective practice. Under certain conditions, however, particularly in orchards on rough land, or where the water supply is inadequate, or labor very difficult to secure, and on varieties most subject to spray burn, dusting is worthy of trial to supplement spraying in orchards of large acreage. Spraying is still the standard method of controlling orchard pests; dusting is a special practice, applicable only under special conditions.

According to E. L. Nixon, in one county that he canvassed this fall, it was found that 10 per cent of the fruit growers produced 90 per cent of the apples that graded 88 per cent No. 1, or higher. It paid to be in the 10 per cent class this year.

W. S. Krout warns against planting red raspberries and black raspberries within 500 feet of each other, because the mosaic and other degenerate diseases are communicated from one to the other.

H. E. Hodgkiss advised against applying an oil spray at the delayed dormant period; the trees should be fully dormant or the buds barely cracking. Several orchards were seriously injured last spring, and some lost their entire crop, because of late spraying with oil. A drop in temperature the night after the spray is applied is dangerous. He reports no satisfactory method of controlling Oriental moth, and bears the discouraging news that this pest is attacking apples more freely; the past season some apple orchards had as high as 30 per cent infestation.

Box Pack Meets Western Competition

A survey of Pennsylvania city markets made by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the college revealed that the percentage of western boxed apples sold in these cities, in comparison with eastern-grown stock, is: Philadelphia, 51 per cent; Coatesville, 60 per cent; Reading, 25 per cent; Harrisburg, 14 per cent; Erie, 9 per cent; York, 5 per cent; the whole state, 34 per cent. The small amount of western boxed apples sold in York is due largely to the success of York County growers in meeting this competition by putting up an attractive box pack of their own.

The same survey showed that the total apple storage capacity of the state is 800,000 barrels, with an estimated commercial crop this year of 816,000 barrels. Last year 76 per cent of the storage space was used; this year but 26 per cent. The commercial apple storage business in Pennsylvania is not prosperous. The rapid increase in the number of farm storage cellars in Pennsylvania undoubtedly has had a depressing effect on the commercial storage industry.

Barrel Passing Out of Use

The bushel basket, or hamper, and the bushel box are the preferred packages in Pennsylvania apple markets. Several hundred retailers were canvassed and gave their preferences, as follows: basket, 47 per cent; box, 43 per cent; barrel, 7 per cent; bulk, 3 per cent. The barrel is rapidly passing out of Pennsylvania apple growing, except for export.

The installation of a small refrigerating plant on the farm in connection with the common storage is being seriously considered by many growers. The purpose of this refrigeration is to hold summer fruits, and to extend the storage season of a small quantity of late keeping varieties of apples into late spring. It may also be used to cool down fruit that is to be placed in common storage. There are a considerable number of farm cold storage plants in the Hudson River Valley, with a capacity of 1000 to 20,000 bushels. Some companies are making a specialty of small units which can take care of 500 to 1000 bushels of fruit.—S. W. Fletcher.

EVERY YEAR that we go on, raising inferior articles in an inferior way, we are incurring losses for ourselves and our children, and every advance that we make in art, science or pursuit, will redound to their advantage and our own.—From address delivered before the Northumberland County Agricultural Society, at Milton, on Wednesday, October 19, 1853.

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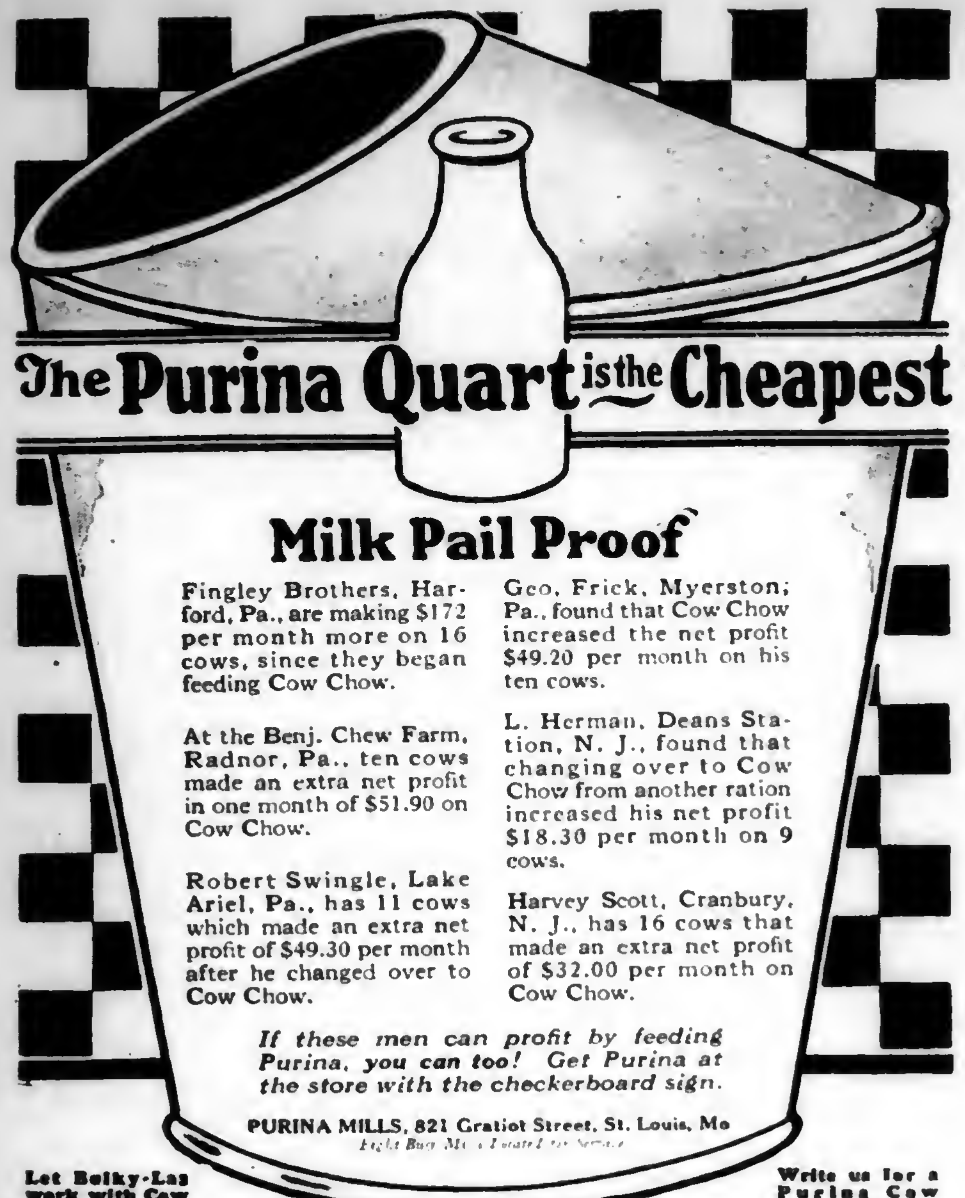
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Geo. Frick, Myerston, Pa., found that Cow Chow increased the net profit $49.20 per month on his ten cows.

L. Herman, Deans Station, N. J., found that changing over to Cow Chow from another ration increased his net profit $18.30 per month on 9 cows.

Harvey Scott, Cranbury, N. J., has 16 cows that made an extra net profit of $32.00 per month on Cow Chow.

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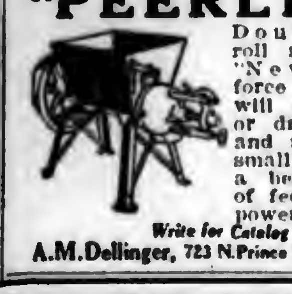
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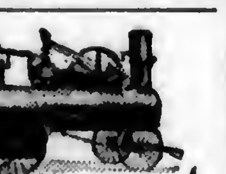
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DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND, Editor
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Brown Swiss Herd Has Enviable Record

THE November 12 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer contained a report of the Westmoreland County Cow Testing Association. The highest producing herd was that of John S. Wohlwend and his son, J. C., of Salina. Since this is a Brown Swiss herd—a breed not so numerous or well known as most other dairy breeds—a brief account of Brown Swiss cattle in general and the Wohlwend herd in particular may be of interest to the readers of Pennsylvania Farmer.

As the name indicates, the Brown Swiss breed originated in Switzerland. They are large, rugged animals, mature cows weighing approximately 1200 pounds. They are good grazers and will rustle a living on a hillside pasture that would discourage some other less active breeds. While somewhat slow in maturity they are long lived and continue their usefulness in the dairy many years. Until a few years ago they were considered dual purpose cattle, hence they do not have the extremely refined dairy form noticeable in most other dairy breeds. The calves are strong and vigorous. The cows fatten readily for beef purposes when dry and they yield a liberal amount of milk of fair quality. According to the average advanced registry records of all cows tested by the different breed associations the Brown Swiss are second only to Holsteins in milk production, the average yearly yield for all advanced registry Brown Swiss cows being nearly 12,000 pounds of milk testing 4 per cent butterfat.

The Wohlwend herd has now led the Westmoreland Cow Testing Association for two years in succession in butterfat production. A year ago the average yield for the herd was 10,293 pounds of milk and 407.6 pounds of butterfat, while for the year just completed the average production was 10,358 pounds of milk and 410 pounds of butterfat.

Only herds in the cow testing association work in the state last year achieved the enviable position of the "400"-pound class and by repeating the performance this year the Wohlwend herd proves its high merit.

Gave Nineteen Years' Service

The herd was started on December 22, 1904, when Mr. Wohlwend purchased from his uncle, S. B. Hefty, of Renwick, Iowa, a three-month-old Brown Swiss bull calf and a six-month-old heifer, both registered. At that time Mr. Wohlwend had a mixed herd of registered and grade Holsteins. This six-month heifer, Mollie S. B. No. 2853, gave nineteen and a half years of service in the herd and is now either the mother or the grandmother of all the cows. She transmitted not only production but longevity to her daughters. One of her daughters gave eighteen and a half years' of service and another nineteen years. Her other daughters are still in the herd.

Mr. Wohlwend's Brown Swiss cows are vigorous individuals and are very good feeders; capable of taking care of a large quantity of roughage. They appear to prefer a grain mixture of a wide nutritive ratio rather than a high protein feed. During the summer a home-mixed grain ration with a nutritive ration of 1:6 is fed at the rate of one pound of grain for every five pounds of milk. The pasture is blue grass and clover. The first cutting of clover is used for hay and the cows are then allowed to harvest the second crop. This second crop of clover usually puts them in good shape by the time they are brought to winter quarters. The winter grain mixture has a nutritive ration of 1:4.5 and is fed in the proportion of 1 pound of grain to 4 pounds of milk. Mixed clover hay and corn silage are used as roughages.

Raise Own Replacement Stock

The Wohlwends raise their own replacement stock. The heifers are kept growing rapidly so that they will freshen when they are about twenty-six months of age. They are given fourteen months between first and second freshening, twelve months' lactation period and two months' rest. As near as they can manage it they have the cows freshen every year thereafter. The method of increasing production is through the use of better sires. The present sire is Stuessy's King of Valley Grove No. 15532, a grandson of Goldie Merrillan, the highest producer in the Brown Swiss four-year-old class with an official record of 22,092.7 pounds of milk and 873.51 pounds of fat. His dam has an official record as a two-year-old of 13,839.2 pounds of milk and 505.57 pounds of fat.

Both the Wohlwends are highly in favor of the cow testing association. They state that it makes the work more interesting; serves as a guide in feeding, and shows what each cow is doing. While a person can get some of these benefits by the use of a milk sheet and a dairy scale, yet the public pays little attention to the individual records made by the owner.

Their testing work so far has been done entirely on the basis of two times a day milking under ordinary farm conditions. The individuals of the herd range in age form two to eighteen years.

A father and a son are a great combination on a dairy farm, especially when both take a deep interest in the herd, as is the case with the Wohlwends. The individuals in the herd show excellent udder development but undoubtedly the good care the cows receive is no small factor in the splendid record made by the herd.—A. A. B.

Queen Bellicent 9435, who has a record of 12,261 lbs. milk and 498 lbs. fat

Nine Southern York County Herds Are in 300 Pound Class

THE Southern York County Cow Testing Association finished its first year, September 20, 1927, with 26 whole-year members. There were 487 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

The results for members are as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association	411.42
Ave. per cow: Lbs. of milk	7387
Pounds butterfat	291.5
Percentage of product	3.9
Value of product	$220.86
Cost of pasture	13.82
Cost of roughage	28.93
Cost of grain	29.01
Total cost of feed	91.76
Value of product above feed cost	129.10
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.41
Feed cost per cwt. milk	1.24
Feed cost per pound of fat	.31

The following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 lbs. of butterfat. They are grouped as follows: Group 1, above 500 lbs. butterfat, 3 cows; group 2, between 400-500 lbs., 25; group 3, betwen 300-400 lbs., 129. Total number of cows producing over 300 lbs. butterfat, 157.

Geo. C. Weber, county agent; James R. Kilgore, tester; figures compiled by I. O. Seidelmann.

Nine herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lbs. butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Ave. no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds fat
J. S. Murphy, Woodbine	14.75	R. H.	11,000	369.6
J. R. Showalter, Woodbine	29.25	G. H. & G. S.	9395	360.4
H. Lyle Hess, Delta	10.83	G. S.	7733	359.5
Webb Bros., Fawn Grove	21.08	G. S. & G. J.	7417	345.2
R. E. Neely, Muddy Creek Forks	25.17	G. J. & G. H.	8241	344.3
W. S. Grimm, Red Lion	25.92	R. H.	10,136	331.5
C. J. Taylor, Dallastown	16.08	G. S.	7074	314.0
Dale D. Kilgore, Woodbine	10.42	G. S. & G. H.	7765	303.0
Geo. W. Wambaugh, Delta	15.00	G. S. & G. J.	7105	302.2

A Milk Shortage Is Now the Cry

NOT until a year ago was a milk shortage ever heard of in any serious connection in the New York milk shed. Dealers, dairymen and consumers have long heard much about a surplus of milk and the dairymen at least had become acutely aware of its disastrous effects.

Yet such has been the growth in the population of New York City and the situation has been true of other large cities, that consumption of milk has grown very fast from this cause alone. Then with more enlightenment as to milk's protective qualities as food the per capita consumption has increased.

Many Reasons for Shortage

Other things entered into the New York shortage, such as the loss of cattle on nearly 400,000 farms where testing for bovine tuberculosis has been carried on, and, perhaps not least, various milk scandals and investigations have uncovered facts showing that thousands of quarts of "bootleg" milk and cream from sources outside of the milk shed have for years been admitted daily to this market, milk from herds and barns not meeting the high standard of requirements that the New York City Board of Health has set up. The Lenroot-Taber bill shut off the Canadian source of such milk, and a housecleaning within the city's department of health and including dealers in milk have shut off all other sources of such milk within the past year. Then a too low price for winter milk had led to too much summer production.

It has seemed almost beyond the ability of New York dairymen to switch their dairies from spring and summer production to fall and winter production on such short notice as was given them, following the exclusion of milk from illegal sources.

A real raise in the fall milk price was made on August 22, following almost heroic efforts on the part of the dairymen's main organization, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc., to increase the fall milk flow of all herds in the milk shed.

Heavy Consumption Christmas Day

Every reasonable method of increase has been urged, including the destruction rather than the vealing of calves in the period of shortage, which centers in late November and December,—and also the proper care and feeding of cows, the use of powdered skimmilk in the rearing of calves and other devices.

Thanksgiving day is the day of biggest consumption, especially of cream, for the whole year. Christmas is another occasion for heavy use of milk and cream.

The glad news has been flashed to eastern dairymen that the crisis in the shortage has been safely passed, with but one day when any real cuts in milk route orders had to be made. This was despite the fact that four carloads of milk a day had been sent to Boston following the loss of 15,000 cows in the New England flood.

Commissioner of Health, Dr. Louis M. Harris, of New York City, after having considered that necessity of admitting outside milk for a year, announces his belief that this will not be necessary either now or for a period of years.

"We have gone as far as we dare to go," says Dr. Harris. "We dare not take in a wider territory under present conditions for reasons affecting public health."

He also approves Governor Smith's statement that milk should be regarded as a public utility. "When milk comes to be regarded as sun, air and water are today," says Dr. Harris, "then many changes in obtaining and distributing it will be made and it will become the business of the state not only to provide milk in sufficient quantities, but to protect and safeguard that supply."—M. G. F.

Should Gluten Be Used In the Dairy Ration?

The following information is published for the benefit of readers who have asked for information about the feeding value of corn gluten.—The Editors.

CORN gluten feed contains at least 23 per cent protein, which is of good quality, easily digestible and convertible by cows into milk and body tissue.

It contains more than 80 per cent total digestible nutrients and is not equalled in this respect by any of the widely used protein feeds and by none of the carbohydrate feeds, except whole corn, hominy and corn meal. Gluten feed is palatable to stock and has no harmful effects even when fed in large quantities. The manufacturers recommend that 35 per cent of a good milk producing ration should be corn gluten feed.

Before mixed rations came into such wide use, a favorite grain mixture among dairymen was "two parts gluten and one part bran." The dairymen produced a great deal of milk and kept their herds in good condition on this mixture.

Considering its palatability and digestibility the price of gluten feed is low and it furnishes protein and other nutrients very economically. It can be obtained at practically any feed store in the northeastern United states.

If your aim is to produce as much milk as possible at low cost and without detriment to the health of your herd, you cannot do better than to use corn gluten feed in a liberal amount as the protein basis of your grain ration.—H.

How to Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal
This Book Saves Hours of Needless Hard Work

THE other day, a prominent farm paper editor made this startling statement: If the average dairyman would sell a third of his cows — even letting a blind man pick out the ones to keep — and feed the remaining two-thirds according to the latest methods, he would make more money with a third less work. And he proved it with figures! Why work your life away needlessly, when a postage stamp will bring you this free book of practical, tested rations for business farmers? Learn how to make higher profits per head, with Linseed Meal and your home-grown feeds.

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TIGHT BINDING

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

Club Influenced Community

New Hampshire's First Rural Health Center

DEERING CENTER, a picturesque hamlet in the foothills of the White Mountains, five or six miles from the nearest railroad station, is town headquarters for Deering, a township of less than three hundred people, largely engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The people of Deering are active, forward-looking and keenly anxious to advance the interests and welfare of the community. The women are especially well organized and, through their Deering Community Club, have aroused much interest in the advancement of the civic, educational, social and health conditions of the township.

In the summer of 1926, a child health conference for this district was organized and conducted at the Deering Town Hall. This conference was highly successful and resulted in the enrolment and physical examination of nearly one hundred per cent of the children of the township. It is rather interesting to note that a very gratifying number of the physical and non-readily corrective defects noted in the examinations were later corrected.

The child's gain in weight and height is watched carefully

Another interesting outgrowth of Deering's child health conference and the resultant improvement in the physical condition of a number of children, was the stimulation of an interest on the part of the women of the district in health work generally. This culminated in their desire to develop a plan whereby these child health conferences might be continued.

State Conducted Clinic

Accordingly, the women of the district arranged with Mrs. Mary D. Davis, of the New Hampshire State Department of Health, to conduct another child health conference during the 1927 summer months period. Clinics were conducted again, children were examined, weighed and measured, toxin-antitoxin administered and some vaccinations made. The mothers were given instruction in elementary hygiene, care of children and the preparation of foods.

It was during the conduct of this second child health conference and its attendant clinics, that the women of the Deering Community Club made their plans to establish a permanent health center for the township. Quarters, centrally located and adjacent to the town hall, were engaged and funds appropriated by the Community Club for their alteration and equipment as a modern and up-to-date health center. Dr. Eleanor A. Campbell, founder of the Judson Health Center, New York, in addition to volunteering her services as examining physician without charge, very generously donated the more expensive clinical equipment and apparatus.

New Center Covers Many Fields

On October 2 this health center, one of the best equipped in any rural section of the country, was thrown open for inspection to the people of Deering and the nearby towns.

In the conduct of the future work of the rural health center, the New Hampshire State Board of Health, through its Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene, will actively participate. Arrangements have been made by Mrs. Davis, chief of the division, to conduct a series of health classes for mothers and older girls. The American Red Cross will give courses in first aid and practical home hygiene. At the request of the men of the district, classes will be organized for instructions in emergency first-aid measures. It is hoped, also, in the near future, to arrange for periodical adult physical examinations.

New Hampshire's first rural health center starts its career in an encouraging and satisfactory fashion. Backed by interested supporters and clients, it ought to be a success. Health workers throughout the state and country will follow its fuller development and work with keen interest.—American Child Health Association.

Surprises Hidden in Her Ball of Knitting

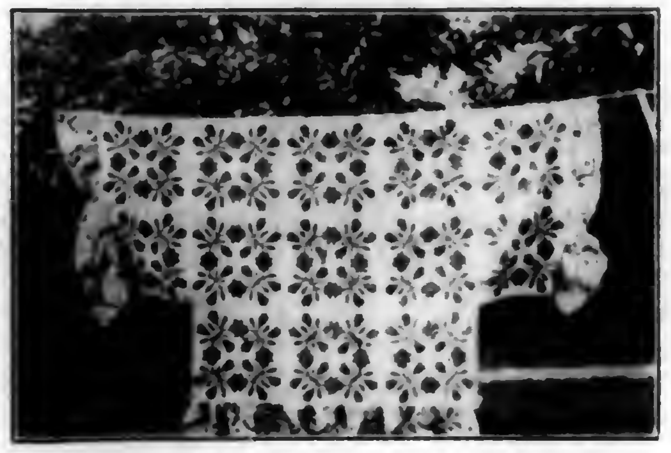
A PLEASING gift for a little girl who has reached the convalescent stage after a weakening illness, is made by cutting bright colored silk or cotton pieces into carpet rag width, sewing the ends together and winding into a large ball.

The center of the ball should hold some pretty little gift. Around this gift wind a layer of the rags, then insert another gift, a small paper doll, a little pencil, or a tiny bright-colored handkerchief. Continue building up the ball, with gifts wound in but be sure that each is well covered so that no two will be discovered at the same time. When the ball is finished set up a strip to be knitted having about five stitches on the needle and present this with the needles and the suggestion that as she knits she will surely be rewarded.

Be very careful not to put too many gifts in the ball as the anticipation of finding one when she has knitted down to it is the real pleasure.

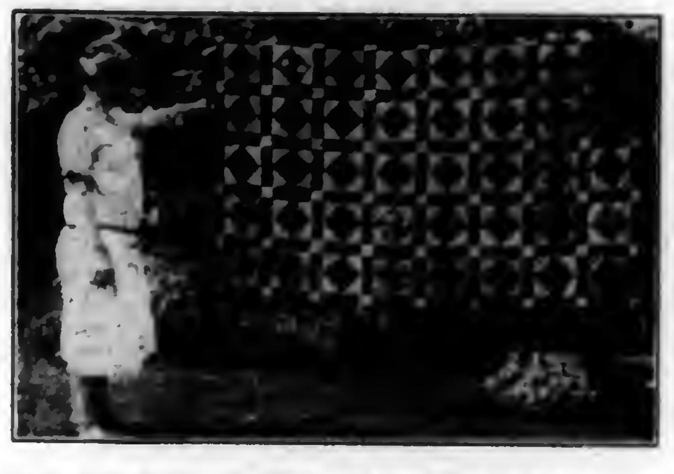
From a Quilt Treasure Chest

Floral Wreath



YOU will be delighted, I know, with these lovely quilt ideas. The Floral Wreath is just as attractive when made up without the cut corners. This is the first design we have offered you using the appliqued designs, and they are as fashionable as beautiful. This pattern is lovely also for up-to-date pillows. Now is the time of year to renew and brighten up faded cushions tops. Why not use up some bright-colored tid-bits on harmonizing velvet or other cloth and give the living room added charm? This block is fifteen inches square, so it is a good sofa-pillow size.

'Round Our House



THE simplicity of this design is charming. This very quilt was made in 1831, and is the treasured possession of the granddaughter who is letting us see it. I believe most of us can copy the pattern without any taken, and you need help. If I am missing the four cutting shapes needed. Keep this picture for your reference as no regular pattern will be made.

Patterns of the Floral Wreath design are fifteen cents. Send all orders to Quilt Pattern Service, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, and be sure to enclose a self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for the help on 'Round Our House, if you ask for it in connection with another quilt order.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Only One Week More —Two Suggestions

OUR youngsters take great delight in selecting for us gifts we really desire. Here are two that I wish every one of our page readers could have. If you are too bashful to tell father and the children about it, show them the article.

How About a Camera?

You surely have been thinking about our wonderful Beautifying the Home Grounds Contest, the one in that last October number. Have you forgotten that we are spending $100.00 in prizes? If you had a camera you might win some of that money. Nearly every farm home has a nook somewhere that could stand beautifying. Better read over your issue for October 29 and let the home folks give you a camera for Christmas.

A Binder for Our Leaflets

A great many of you have been sending for our Home Page Leaflets for Homemakers. Many of you have the set of three already. Many more will be asking for them in today's mail. Now it's one thing to have something valuable in the house, and quite another to know where to find it when you need it.

We have punched these leaflets to prepare them for binding in a book cover. These three and all that follow will be of uniform size, and how neat and lasting it would be to bind them in a good cover. We can furnish you with the very cover you should have in black imitation leather for 75 cents. Send your orders promptly, as the Christmas tree will be decorated in just one more week. Order direct from Home Page Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

One Woman Settled Her Meat Problems

ONE of our readers wrote us a very enthusiastic letter about the issue of November 26. She says, "I am just reading the Home Page in Pennsylvania Farmer, and what should I find, but help with the very thing that has been troubling me for days. How is it that each week you seem to know exactly what we most need at that time?

"Please do send me those three bulletins that help with canning and preserving the year's meat supply."

She has her much desired leaflets. How about you? If you have forgotten to ask for yours, do so today. They are free. They are called, Secrets of Successful Canning (several hundred of you have that one already), Meat Canning, and Curing of Meat on the Farm. Send your request to Household Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Don't forget to send us a self-addressed, stamped envelope. There are two requests on my desk which I cannot fill. They want bulletins, but I have no address. I'm a pretty fair mind reader, but filling out your addresses is a bit beyond me.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

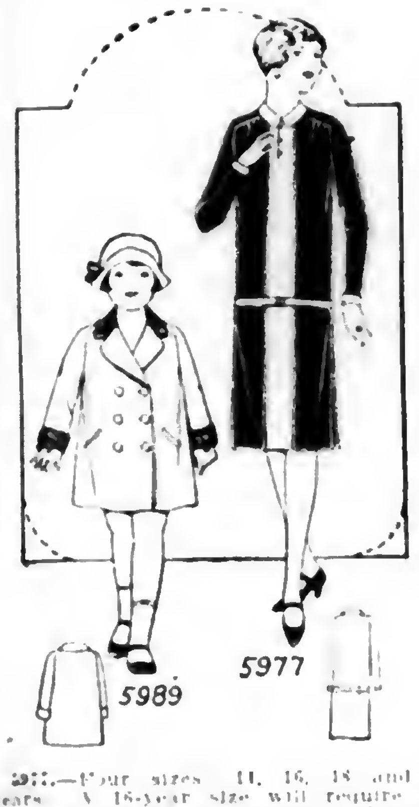
EDITORS' NOTE

When sending orders for any article to this department please be sure to make checks or money orders payable to Pennsylvania Farmer.

From Two to Twenty

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5989.—Three sizes; 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size will require 1⅝ yard of 40-inch material. For the collar and cuffs of fur cloth, ¼ yard 6 inches wide is required. Pattern, 10 cents.



5977.—Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size will require 2⅞ yards of material 40 inches wide with ⅝ yard of contrasting material 36 inches wide for panel and facings on collar, cuffs and belt. Pattern 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

A Worn Out Stove Spoils A Good Cook

NO WOMAN can be expected to get the best cooking results from a stove that has outlived its usefulness. Many a husband who would not think of working with old, worn-out tools, fully believes that his wife should still be a good cook with an old, worn-out range. That is impossible.

A porcelain enamel range is easy to clean. All that is necessary is to go over it with a damp cloth and in less than no time at all, the range gleams like new. One of good quality is in no danger of ever chipping or cracking. Its popular colors, delft blue or soft pearl gray, harmonize well with any kitchen decoration and add a cheerful note.

There are many good makes of porcelain enamel heating stoves and stove manufacturers are now building them in such quantities that they can be had at practically the same price as that asked for other ranges. All of these new porcelain enamel ranges have features which assist in making cooking a pleasure instead of a toil.

Note:—Figures tell us that the eastern states are wide-awake in this up-to-date stove question. Will you readers who have been enjoying the advantages of porcelain enamel ranges write us of your experiences? Send your letters to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROAST VENISON

Wipe meat with cheesecloth wrung out of cold water, spread with butter and season with salt and pepper. Put meat on rack in pan and dredge liberally with flour. In bottom of pan put one cup water, three stalks of celery diced, three slices of onion, one-half cup chopped carrot and half a teaspoon minced green pepper. Bake until meat is tender, basting frequently, and adding more water to that in pan if required. Serve with a sauce made of liquor remaining in pan after venison is removed.—L. M. T.

Make this Christmas last for thousands of miles

Body by Fisher

A BUICK *for* Christmas

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—for the skin.
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Raise 2 pound broilers in 8 weeks — buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.
Mooresville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent."
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Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding. "Cel-O-Glass" Windows let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 50-chick and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a lifetime. Write for illustrated folder and price.
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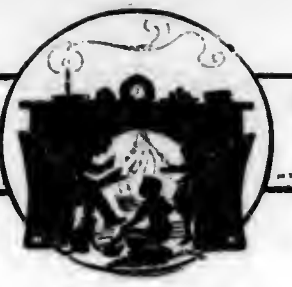

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Friends:—Here I am again. I saw in last week's paper that my letter was on the page. One of my dogs got killed but I still have one left and I have a pet cat named Peggy. The dog's name is Tip. We live on a farm and have cows, horses, pigs and chickens. I like to go to school. I go to the Centre Hill School. — Gladys Poorman, (X), Centre County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—Is there room for one more letter on this page? This is the first time I ever wrote to the Forum page. I am going to school now and like it very much. I go to Smith School No. 5. Enclosed you will find a picture of the twins. As you hold the picture Betty is at the left and Bobby is at the right.

BETTY AND BOBBY
Dorothy Rudish, Indiana County, Pa.

I am sorry I did not join the Forum Make-Believe Party. I am going to attend a party about a mile from here and will write and tell you about it.—Dorothy Rudish, Indiana County, Pa.

I'll be anxious to hear about the party.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Friends:—It has been a long time since I wrote to this page. I will tell about our trip to DuPont.

It was on the 10th of August. We left in the morning between seven and half past. We had a fine time. We took lots of pictures. It was very nice to see all of the beautiful flowers and bushes. We saw flowers like we have here but they were much larger and taller. They had red, white and blue grapes about a foot long. Oranges and peaches, too. They made our mouths water. They had so many roses. Red, white, pink, and yellow. It was about 1:00 o'clock when we left there. From here we went to Delaware and watched the ferryboats coming and going.

THREE MAIDS FROM JAPAN
Bertha Leaman, (X), Lancaster Co., Pa.

The last time I wrote I told about singing the Japanese song. I am sending a picture of us when we were dressed as Japanese. The picture was taken in the spring. They are, from left to right, myself, Ruth E. Leaman and Verna E. Herr.—Bertha Leaman, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I received my membership pin and thank you very much for it. You asked about my ducks; I have nineteen. They are nice and big. I have one yellow one and the rest are all colors. Do you return pictures when they are sent to you? If you do I will send you one of my sister, Frances, and me sometime. At school we play deer and other games. We have fun.—Elizabeth H. Diffenderfer, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Send the photo along but mark on the back your name and address and the word "Return." Then it will be sure to find its way back to Manheim.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Hello, Forum Friends:—I come from good old York County. I enjoy reading the letters boys and girls send to the Forum page. Winter is here again and the squirrels and rabbits. The squirrels come to our yard to eat the corn and nuts my sister and I scatter for them. They also carry some to their homes in the trees.

Answers to riddles submitted by Pearl Ruhl, (X), Clinton County, Pa.

1. Because it sticks up for the city.
2. I. O. U.
3. A shoe nail.
4. More money.
5. Forgetting to return borrowed volumes

My brother, Harold saw a rabbit in the woods last week. It was lame and hungry. I believe that some hunter had wounded it. I really think it is a shame. Harold brought it into our yard and fed it some cabbage leaves.

Yesterday I saw two flocks of snow geese fly above our house. I am glad when the ground is covered with snow. Then daddy gets old Doll and the sleigh and mother wraps us up with scarfs and warm coats. We then all take a ride back to grandma's. We are always greeted with a warm welcome and the day is full of fun playing with our little cousins. —Dorothy Martin, York County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—This is the first time I have written a letter to you. I live on a farm near Gettysburg, Pa. For my pets I have a dog called Mut and a cat called Nigger, but best of all a little Shetland pony. Her name is Jenny Betty. My sister and I drive her two miles to school every morning. We go to the Orrtanna grammar school.—Pauline Hager, Adams County, Pa.

A HAPPY GROUP
Pauline Hager, Adams County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I have just received your pin and am very glad to get it. The next time I write I expect to send some pictures taken during my trip to the mountains.—Nellie McLaughlin, (X), Lebanon County, Pa.

I'll be looking for the pictures. If they're clear enough I'll see if we can find room for them on the page.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Editor and Friends:—I received my membership pin and I can't thank you enough for it. I also received your letter. You asked whether I thought I was never going to receive the pin. That was just what I thought. I still read the Forum page and I think it gets more and more interesting each week.

When are we going to have another contest? I think it would be nice to have one about geography.

I think Irene Zimmerman wrote a very interesting letter. Well, I guess the Forum friends would better do their shopping for Christmas.

Do you have your stocking ready to hang up for Santa? Well, I must close for this time. I will write again before long.—Sara Derstine, Montgomery County, Pa.

What sort of a geography contest do you suggest, Sara? Yes, I'm eagerly waiting for Santa.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Friends:—I live on a farm. We have cows, heifers, a calf and four bulls. For pets I have a dog named Ring and four cats. The old cat can catch mice very good.—Clara E. Layser, (X), Lebanon County, Pa.

A Promise

DEAR FORUM BOYS AND GIRLS:—There were so many contest papers to correct I am not yet able to give you the names of the winners. Next week I hope to tell you the names of those finding the greatest number of words in "Thanksgiving." Are you all very busy preparing for Christmas?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Contestants

PENNSYLVANIA
(Over Twelve)

Adams County, Katharine Hostetter (X). **Armstrong County**, Ivy Wagner (X), Joe Frantz. **Beaver County**, Ralph Moore. **Berks County**, Lester A. Napp, Mary Napp (X). **Blair County**, Hazel Garner (X). **Bradford County**, Regina Barnes, F. Chase. **Bucks County**, Ruth S. Croutharner (X), Martha Swartley, Eleanor S. Watson (X), Elsie Kasparitis (X), A. Pauline Streapy (X), Kenneth Stanley, Bertha Schultz (X). **Butler County**, Rachel Hockenberry (X), Jeanne Miller, Delsie Wetzel, Mary Langa. **Centre County**, Beatrice M. White. **Chester County**, Sadie K. Beller (X), Pierina Madonna, Florence Wallace. **Clearfield County**, Catherine Dickson, Vida Evans. **Crawford County**, Stanley Maxwell. **Cumberland County**, Pearl Mountz (X). **Dauphin County**, Arthur Williams, Elsie Springer, Pauline Shellenhamer, Esther E. Landis (X). **Erie County**, Irene Kosmoski, Marian Strafford. **Fayette County**, Margaret Halasz. **Franklin County**, Mary Ellen Palmer, Grace Heinsecker, Eloise Dorand (X). **Fulton County**, Joy J. Carnell. **Greene County**, Esther L. Bell (X). **Huntingdon County**, Myrtle Lane (X), Florence Waite. **Indiana County**, Alberta Pearce. **Jefferson County**, Mary E. Kellar (X), Frances Magill, Elsie Cathcart. **Lancaster County**, Verna Mae Brandt (X), Mary E. Deamer (X), Florence Trimble (X), Barbara Trimble (X), Frances M. Weaver (X), Helen Keller (X), Hazel Fisher, Celestine Sauder, Verna M. Rankin, Florence Stauffer, Clarence Zimmerman, Katie Sensenig, Ralph Faust, Ethel Musoma (X), Martha L. Schwanger, Melvin Stauffer (X), Anna M. Kauffman (X). **Lebanon County**, Alice Goodyear, Cecelia A. Hartman. **Lehigh County**, Edna Erney (X), James Kline, Virginia Blackwell, Kathryn Rohrer, Helen Bonser, Myrtle M. Graves. **Lycoming County**, Aluenna McCaslin.

McKean County, Dayton W. Haggerty. **Mercer County**, Alexander Zigo. **Mifflin County**, Grace Wilson (X). **Montgomery County**, Mildred Royer (X), Sara H. Derstine, Irene Hildebrandt (X). **Northampton County**, Emily H. Smith. **Northumberland County**, Katherine Koons, Lois Stamm (X). **Perry County**, Mary W. Freeland. **Schuylkill County**, Helen Waranavage, Anna Gilbert, Edwin L. Singley (X), Jerald Marquette, Helen Gudelaskas (X). **Sullivan County**, Walter C. Jordan, Ruth Norton (X). **Susquehanna County**, Louisa Wilmarth (X). **Tioga County**, Edith Warriner. **Venango County**, Ruth Zelinski. **Washington County**, Lois Buchnam, Roy Gaylord Dunkle. **Westmoreland County**, Harry Lynch, Erva Hartg, Zelma Leasure (X), Janet Smith. **Wayne County**, Jennie Lesko, Ethel E. Tiel. **Wyoming County**, Stella Zimnock, Ruth Cunningham. **York County**, Beaulah M. Ayres (X), May Boyd, George A. Beck, Florence Mae Lehman (X).

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic County, Margaret Smith, Mary Melligan, Edna M. Yackey. **Burlington County**, Florence Gibbs, Bernice Walton. **Cumberland County**, Anna Kolodchak (X). **Gloucester County**, E. Langler. **Hunterdon County**, Kathryn Hill, John A. Stark. **Monmouth County**, Natalie Lacey, Eleanor Barkalow. **Morris County**, Evelyn Parsons (X). **Salem County**, Willard Kugler, Caroline Hogate. **Somerset County**, Rose L. Stock (X).

NEW YORK

Broome County, Iva Beebe. **Chenango County**, Odith Fosgate (X).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—Did you ever try to imagine yourself living away back in some other time than this, when folks did not have so many conveniences as we have? Surely Benjamin Franklin would have liked to talk over the telephone—if he had had one; and just think how helpful an airplane would have been when the early settlers crossed the prairie! Even little things which we are all so used to that they seem perfectly natural would have been a help in bygone days. Mrs. Noah must have had an exciting time remembering just where Mr. Noah had left which animal—when he happened to forget, that is. At any rate, we know she did not use labels for their cages; and it looks as if somebody had mixed up the labels for the animals in the puzzle this week. The names of the animals are all there, but the first part of one animal's name is followed by the second part of some other animal's name. Take the first one "ELE PILLAR." You just know when you see "ELE" that it must be followed by "PHANT," and if you look thru the list you will find the rest of him, sure enough, and have "ELEPHANT" to head the list. You probably have some of these animals on your farm, but I think you have heard of them all. When you have the names all straightened out so that anybody in Noah's Ark would know which was which, let me have your list, either on a postcard or in a letter, so that it reaches me by Friday, December 23rd. I'm making it one day earlier than usual because Santa Claus and his friends will have lots of things in the mail at that time. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle in the November 26 issue (about what product goes up in stormy weather) is: UMBRELLAS. It so happened that during the week you were solving that puzzle I carried my umbrella every day and, just as our puzzle said, the umbrella went up almost every one of those days.

The prize winners are: Emert Baker, age 9, Everett, Pa.; Katharine Greenly, age 9, Millville, Pa.; Dorothy Jean Kenney, age 7, Monongahela, Pa.; Barto Long, age 11, Glyndon, Md.; Katherine Madden, age 11, Sicklerville, N. J.; Chester R. Leaman, age 11, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.; Ruth H. Rohrer, age 10, Lancaster, Pa.; Mary Alice Shearer, age 8, Glen Rock, Pa.; William Snyder, age 9, Rockwood, Pa.; John Henry Yackey, age 12, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

WHICH IS WHICH?

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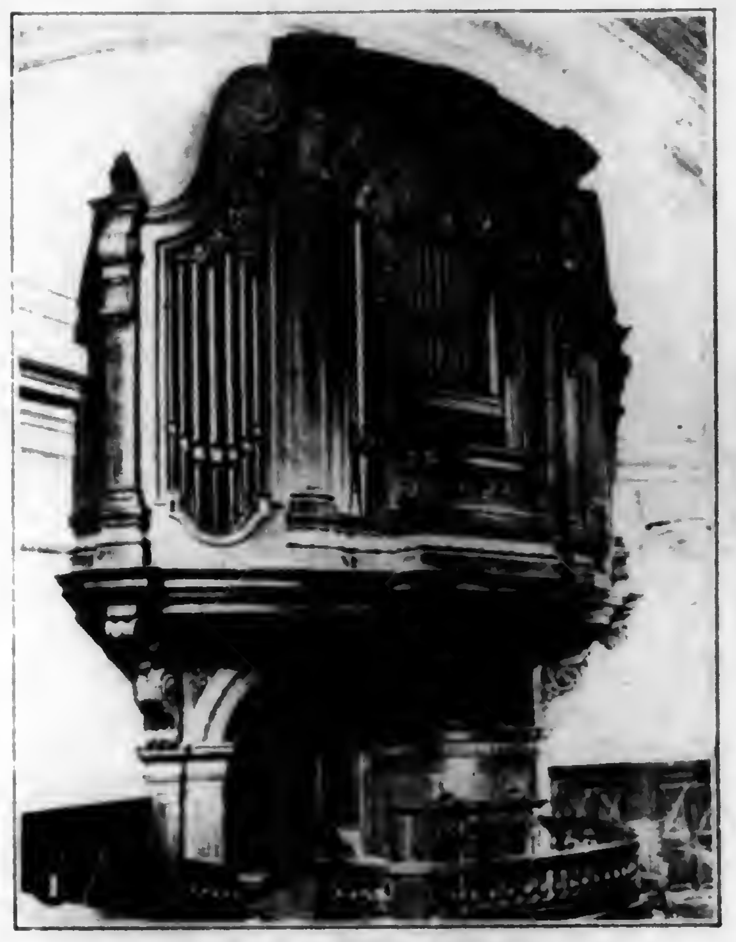
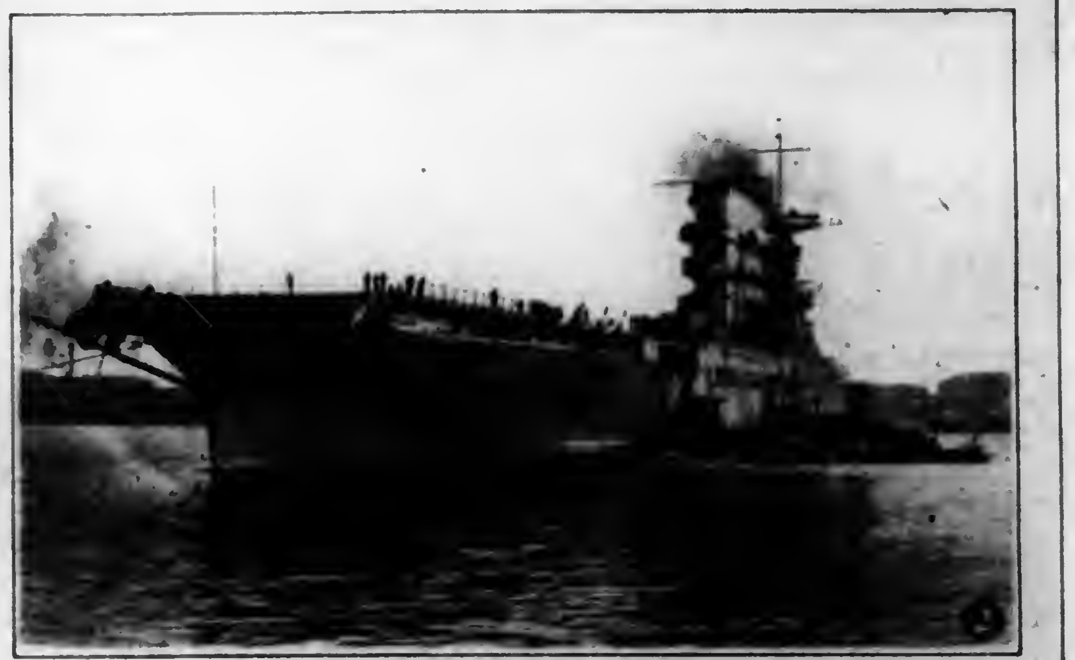
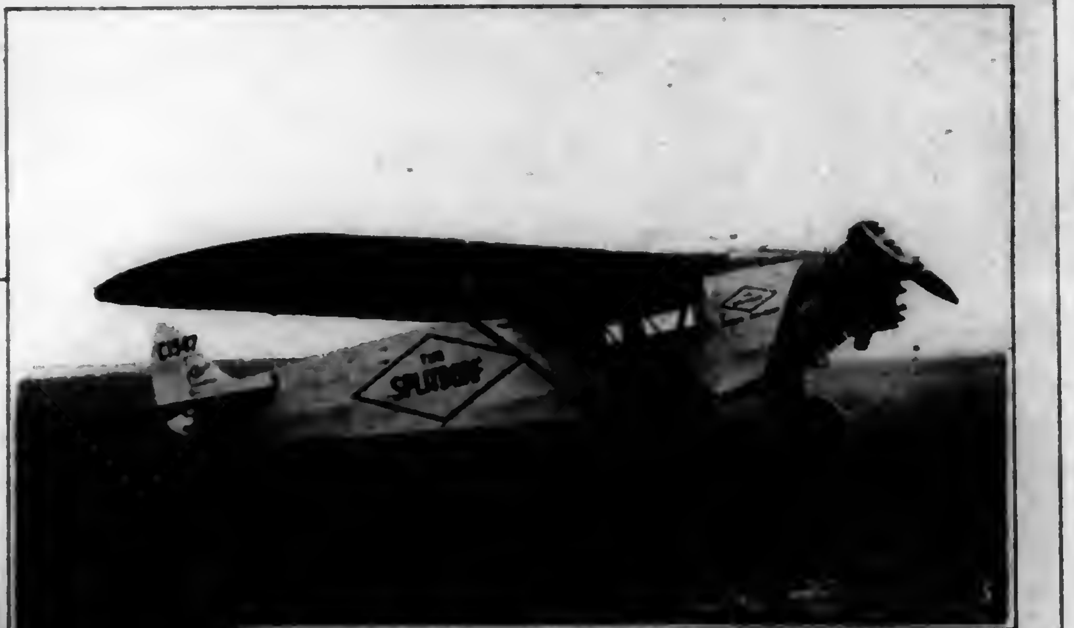
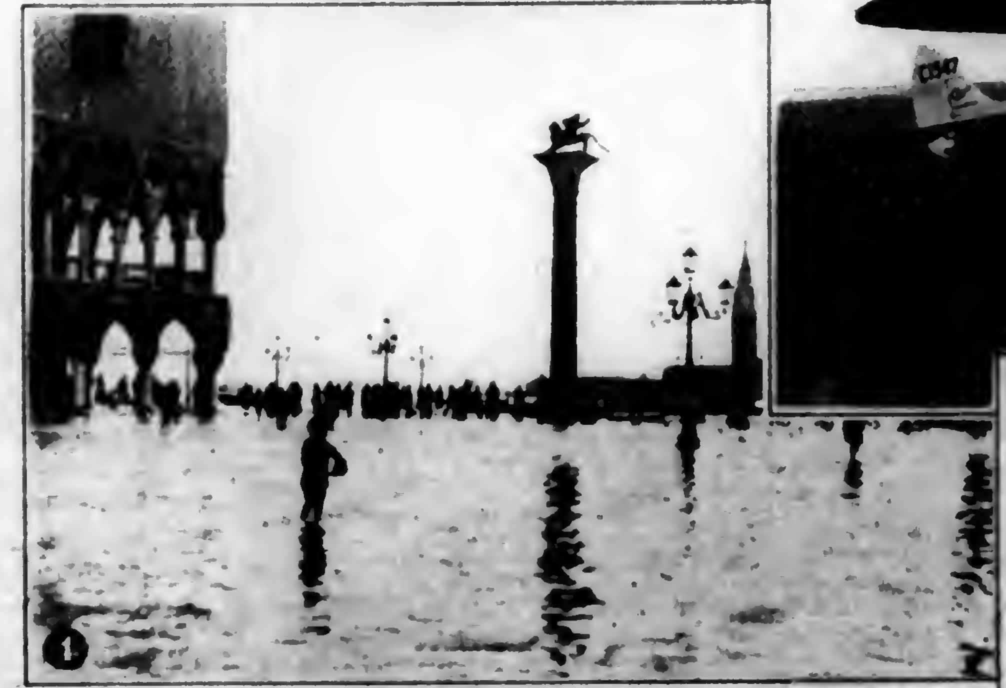
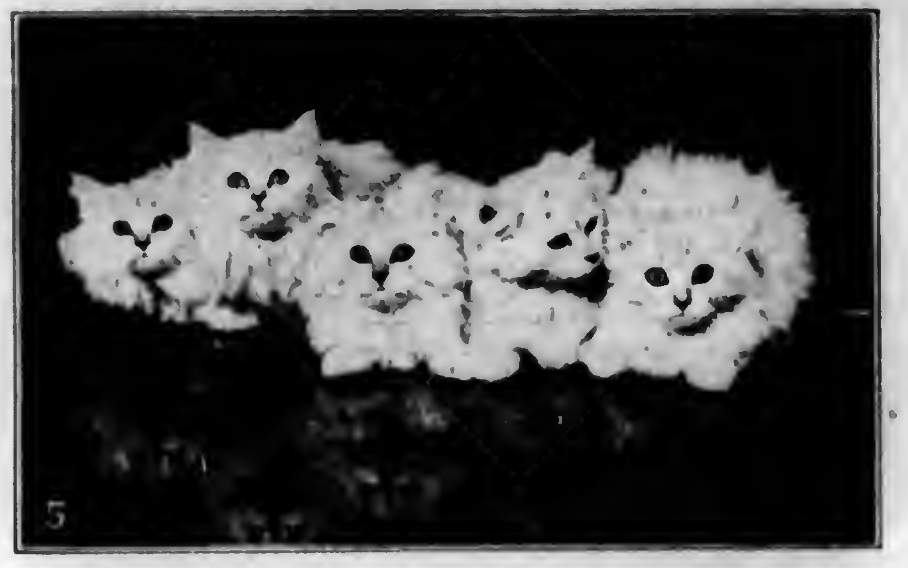
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

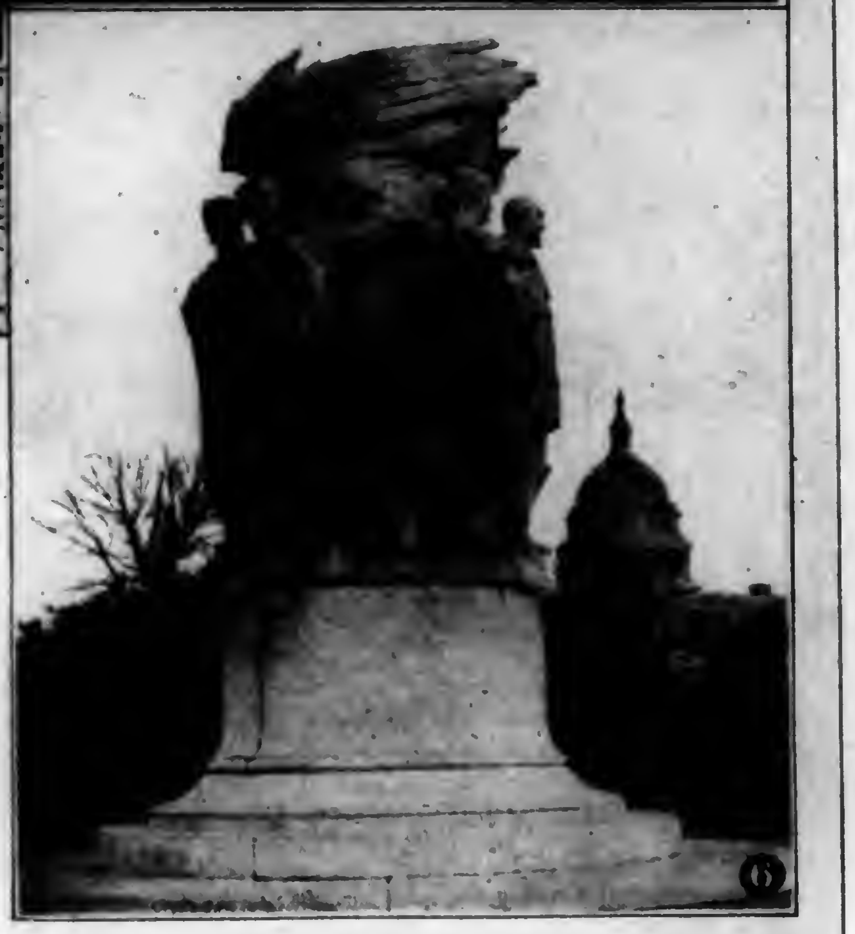












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1.—This beautifully carved organ case has just been installed in a church in London, England.

2.—The U. S. S. Saratoga, the world's largest and fastest floating flying field, being towed into drydock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This airplane carrier is 888 feet long, has a displacement of 33,000 tons, will have a crew of 2000 officers and men and can travel at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Its cost was about $35,000,000.

3.—The "Splitdorf," in which Bert Acosta and E. Burgin will try to break the world's flight endurance record.

4.—The plaza of San Marco, Venice, Italy, was flooded by the rising waters of the canals recently.

5.—A litter of five kittens, entered in the specialty Show of the Silver Society, in which many cat aristocrats are exhibited. The show is held in New York.

6.—The Meade Memorial, the latest monument to an American hero placed in the national capital. The memorial was erected by citizens of Pennsylvania at a cost of $400,000.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

Continued from last week

WHAT did worry me was the thought of Fanning. He might not know me in rags and dirt, but he should in this guise. I comforted myself with the thought that the lights would be on the table and the servants in the shadow by the wall, also on the fact that it would take some imagination to look for an escaped prisoner of his among German waiting men. To be sure, Marshall had asked him about me, about Craik rather, and he might take it in his head to look out for me. The odds were even, I finally decided, and waited the event with more fortitude than I had thought myself capable of.

The hour was late and the cook fuming when a dozen officers finally came in. Getting the troops in shape for the night had taken some time. Another Moravian I had not seen, evidently like Brother Marshall a leader, brought them in and saw them seated. To my great relief, Fanning was not with them. He, I gathered, dined that night with the governor.

The officers were almost as hungry as their men, and we were kept busy bringing more dishes from the kitchen. After the meal, they sat smoking and drinking, while the German boys cleaned up in the kitchen and I stayed on duty in the parlor to fill glasses. I learned a little from their talk. Waddell was to go southwest to round up Regulators and collect arms. The main army was to head back to Hillsboro after the King's birthday, now only a few days away.

For me there was only one bad moment in the evening. As they were going out, one young man happened to look me square in the face. He hung back for a second.

"You're not German?" he asked.

I shook my head. The alarm that must have showed in my face was reflected in the look of mild astonishment that crossed his.

"Come on, Jones," called one of the officers and he answered. Then to me:

"If you're a Regulator, I'm puzzled if I know what you're doing here. If you aren't—oh, I see, perhaps. Fanning has grudges. Well, don't poison my soup."

AND with that, he laughed and was gone. Somehow I felt he was not likely to make trouble. Indeed, if it were known I was Fanning's prey, I had an idea I might get sympathy, though little else, from many of these officers. They did not care much for him, spoke scoffingly of his flight at the battle, and bitterly of the illegal hanging of Few.

I worked over the table and, according to the cook, did it very clumsily. Then I got my fill of food and managed to wrap up some bits of meat in a cloth and slip it in my pocket. I had in mind to get this to Pugh, though I had no idea how it was to be done.

Johan took me along to show me where to sleep, but I had no trouble in inducing him to go down to see the camp first. A good part of the village was down there, just as a good part of the camp was up in the village. Discipline was not strong that night, and we had an easier time than we would have had later.

Down towards the prisoner's encampment we went and finally met a boy, laboring under two baskets of food. I found by guessing at words and interpreting gestures that this was for the guard and told him that I would take it to them. He was doubtful of me, but Johan evidently backed me up, and he finally let go the handles and scurried back.

THEN I sat down in the grass and tried to make Johan an accomplice. It took half an hour, and then I was not altogether sure he had learned his lesson. Finally I decided to chance it and sent him forward with one basket. Then I put an armful of light wood over the other basket, and came along after him. To an observer, I hoped it would seem that I was only dragging an armful of wood.

Johan found the guard and showed them the basket. They did not require explanations, but came running to plunge into it. Meanwhile I brought up my armful of wood close to the prisoners and stopped to rest. They looked at me apathetically.

"Pugh," I whispered and they came to life suddenly. Some one came pushing forward.

"There's a basket under this wood," I announced. "Stick an arm under and grab it. Go easy. Don't let the guards see," I felt the armful shake, and, just then a guard hailed me.

"Here, Dutchie, don't put the wood on that fire. Over here."

I started slowly to pull my load that way. The basket was gone. I glanced back and saw the prisoners bunched up again as usual, but I was gladdened to know that some of them were getting some real food into their stomachs.

Next day was an easy and an interesting one for me. I did what was required at the tavern and hung around to watch the troops and pick up what scraps of news I could in my spare moments. Along in the morning came several wagons of flour from the south fork, and behind them six big oxen. All these went directly to the use of the army. Later in came more beef and loaves from Bethania, so that everybody fared well, and even the prisoners, as I took care to find out, shared in the plenty.

Early in the afternoon, I heard a considerable commotion and ran out, with the rest of the cook's crew. There was a company of foot marching along the road and behind them some thirty miserable looking creatures like the prison gang I was with. These indeed were not quite in such bad shape, for they had been in the toils only a day or so. One poor man cried out to the Moravians as he went past, and one of these spectators with concern in his face, started away on a run. Presently he came back with Brother Marshall, who was listening attentively to the man's story, and who went direct to the Governor's tent. I learned from the officers in the evening that he had secured the release of the man, an entirely peaceful neighbor whom the troops had picked up by mistake.

That evening, too, I endured the test of meeting Fanning. He came in to dinner late. A place had been saved for him, and I slipped around behind it as he sat down. I stood to his back all evening and waited on him most assiduously, principally in order that he might not find something wanting, turn to call a boy and see me. I dare say, however, that I wore no very pleasant face as I served him. I could not help remembering poor Few and the firing squad that Dodson had so barely saved me from.

Captain Jones sat across from Fanning that night and gave me a quizzical look from time to time. After Fanning had bolted his meal and gone, Jones sauntered around to take Fanning's seat in order to get nearer the man with whom he was conversing. As he passed me, he said under his breath:

"Don't stab him while I'm sitting next to him. I don't want this uniform spoiled."

THIS was both humor and a warning. I vowed to keep a better face after that, although I doubted if any other had Jones' keen eyes. It was hard for me to see why the captain did not find out who I was, but evidently it amused him to have a small mystery and I gathered he found little amusement as a whole in this campaign.

The officers spoke again of Few that night. One of them, a newcomer who had not been with the group the night before, spoke of the execution as a good example. He challenged Jones as he finished:

"Don't you think so, Wiley?"

Wiley Jones shook his head. "I think it was a foolish blunder and a pretty cold-blooded murder in the bargain. Right after the skirmish I rode over to Husband's to seize his papers. I found some letters from Few. He was mad as a hatter, to begin with, and anyway there was no legal basis for his execution. He claimed he was called by God to make over the world on a new plan and was starting in on North Carolina. The whole thing was that Fanning had it in for him. I don't know why. There are several very unpleasant stories going around, but I can't say as to their truth."

"There'll be more hangings," persisted the first man.

Mr. Jones shrugged his shoulders and shifted the talk to the merits of fighting cocks and race horses.

Next morning I was sent on an errand across the stream and stopped for a second on the bridge on my way back. Some one called my name in a coarse whisper. I looked up.

"Look at the water and twiddle your toes in it or something," the voice went on urgently. "I'm behind a tree to your left, but keep looking the other way."

A whisper disguises a voice effectively. I felt a second's doubt, then whispered back:

"Krafft?"

"Sure. Why not crawl over here with me and make a run for it?"

"Parole."

"Who to?"

"Brother Marshall. He got me out of the chain gang. I'm working at the tavern now. Back with the rest when we start for Hillsboro."

Krafft cursed heartily. My uncle was near by, he said. He had several men hanging about trying to get word of me and of the other prisoners. Was a rescue possible?

"They're right in the middle of the army," I warned. "Better not risk it."

"Does Fanning know who you are?" Krafft persisted.

I told him not yet, but that he might discover me almost any minute. Then a number of things might happen.

"Your uncle will want to know that," said Krafft after a minute. "We may have to trim Fanning's comb yet. Well, keep up your heart and run along."

I ran and got a good scolding from the cook for being so long. The meeting cheered me, even though I could not see how my uncle or his men could do anything for me. Yet, with aid that near, something might happen; even that small hope was very welcome.

A DAY or two after that came the King's birthday, and a parade. The Brethren with very curious looking horns, led the procession. Then came all the troops. They marched through the town, out to the meadow and went through a good many evolutions, firing their guns and making a great smoke and stink.

I fell in behind Brother Marshall and Wiley Jones on the way back. The good Moravian was saying how well the troops had duplicated their movements at the battle of Alamance. This, indeed, was what the Governor had announced.

"The duplication was hardly exact, sir," commented Jones. "Colonel Fanning's horse did not run away with him this time."

There was another act to the ceremony, and this was in front of Tryon's tent. To him, surrounded by an imposing guard, came Brother Marshall with two or three more of the Brethren. They read an address full of loyalty to the crown and to the Governor. It amused me to note that at every mention of King George, each of the good men made a low bow, and still more to see that when His Excellency was mentioned in the address, they made a bow just as low. The address and bows left the governor smiling; he returned a pleasant response and the day was over.

I was hurrying back to the tavern and to save time cut in by the side door. There I came plump into an officer coming the other way. I jumped back and apologized. Then I saw his face. It was Fanning.

He knew me in an instant. The daylight gave him probably his first good look at me. He tugged out a pistol on the instant.

"HERE guard," he bawled, "a 'scaped prisoner."

I put up my hands and Fanning, still shouting, backed me into the house.

Another officer came running in. Fanning shoved the cocked pistol in his hand and told him to watch me.

"Dangerous fellow—close to Hunter," he explained briefly and somewhat to the other officer's surprise and doubt, if I interpreted his lifted eyebrows. No doubt I looked a mild looking fellow to need such expert guarding.

"I'm on parole," I told him as Fanning went out. "Belong with the prisoners, but Brother Marshall got me out to help here in the tavern. He told me he had Fanning's permission to do it."

The officer looked at me more closely.

"Of course," he cried, "I've seen you waiting on table here. What's got into Fanning?"

Just the same he kept an eye on me, although he lowered the pistol.

Outside I could hear Fanning's voice, roaring for the guard. Feet came pounding up, and two men with fixed bayonets pushed their way in. They looked at the officer and me in some stupefaction. Doubtless they expected to find a nest of armed ruffians.

As they paused, there came the crack of a shot outside and the next second Fanning came bolting in.

"Look there," he cried and held out his hat. There was a hole in it. "The careless scoundrels—I'll teach them. Here, captain, you take a squad and find out who did it and put him under arrest. I'll flog him till he wishes he was dead, blast me, two inches lower and it'd have split my skull."

"Your pistol, sir," said the captain formally and handed it back to him. "I'll look after the matter, and I won't need a squad."

At Fanning's orders, four soldiers had my hands tied behind me in a second. They handled me roughly, although I made no resistance.

"That's right," Fanning commanded. "Tie him up tight. He's a dangerous scoundrel."

HE LOOKED me over with a great deal of satisfaction when the job was done.

"Spying, eh?" he asked. "You had your nerve with you, my lad. We all know about you, how you plotted with the northerners and attacked Waddell's train and tried to burn the camp. And now you'll see how it feels to get a rope tight about your neck. You should have seen Few kick."

This sickened me, but I tried to stare ahead stonily and to act as if I had not heard.

"Bring him on," Fanning ordered finally. "He goes before the governor at once."

So we went down the road and across the square to where His Excellency was still sitting in front of his tent with a number of officers around him. Still there, too, was poor Brother Marshall, bowing every few words and no doubt being as complimentary as he knew how to be.

Fanning burst into the circle and waved to the guard to bring me on. Then he bowed to the governor.

"Your excellency," he cried. "I have the honor to bring before you one of the ringleaders of the rebellion."

I was right in front of the governor by this time. Tryon's eyes snapped and he leaned forward.

"Husband?" he asked, "or Hunter—where?"

Then he became aware of me, with guards on each side and arms bound behind me. In my clothes and rather fair complexion, I looked not unlike a score of German lads in the village. Tryon fixed his gaze on me and while for a second it was savage, it changed speedily to something else.

"This boy," he asked and then paused. "Colonel Fanning, are you in your right mind?"

I had heard the governor, who was a brave man for all his faults, had not been pleased with Fanning's conduct at the battle. Too, he felt that wiser dealing on Fanning's part would have prevented the whole trouble. Though he was prepared to back up the authority of the government, he felt no great love for some of the men he was thereby supporting.

Fanning was taken a little aback, but only for a second.

"He is older than he looks, sir," he declared, "and as vile a rebel as any. He brought a message south from Philadelphia about a powder shipment for the rebels; he killed a sentry and freed himself after he was first taken, he led the attack on General Waddell's train; he was a leader at Alamance and has since hung about the army to kill stragglers. Now I find him spying in the village. I feel sure that your Excellency will agree with me that he has been caught red-handed and deserves the most extreme punishment and at once."

Tryon looked impressed. His eyes were harsh again as he asked me:

"Have you anything to add to this?"

"Only this, sir," said I, "but by that you may judge of the truth of the whole. I was picked up by your men near Great Alamance some weeks since; I have been in the prison gang ever since till lately; I was released from it on parole, by Colonel Fanning's own orders; lately I have been waiting on the officers at the tavern, as no doubt some of them will testify. The Colonel is mistaken; perhaps he takes me for someone else."

Fanning was furious. He broke out into a string of oaths that would have dismayed a teamster. It was impossible, he said—I was the worst liar on ten continents. Turn a rebel like me loose—he would cut his hand off before he signed such an order.

"IF IT pleases Your Excellency," began a timid voice. I twisted my neck to see Brother Marshall coming forward. How sick the poor man looked. I believe at that moment he saw all his plans for conciliating the governor going to pot.

"If it please you, sir," he began again, and this time Tryon heard him.

"I shall be glad to hear you, Mr. Marshall, as soon as Colonel Fanning is able to recall in whose presence he stands and what conduct is expected of him," said the governor, and the look he gave Fanning was deadly. Tryon was jealous of his dignity. Fanning had missed there, and I began to take a little hope.

Marshall told briefly of how he had wanted a boy to wait on the officers, had asked Fanning and Fanning had told him to take one of the prisoners. He had taken Craik—

"Craig, blast you," Fanning broke out again. "Daniel Craig's nephew."

Craik,—yes,—that was what he had said, the Moravian persisted. Fanning had given him an order, and the boy had been sent. He had given his parole, and had been a good boy in the kitchen.

Some one pushed through the crowd near me. The captain who had been sent to investigate the shooting came up to Fanning and saluted.

"No luck, sir," he reported. "A number of the men had been shooting at targets and had dirty rifles. None admitted it, of course. I warned them."

A SECOND later a soldier came running up.

"Message for you, sir," said he to Fanning and put a piece of paper in his hand. I watched him read it. He ran his eye over the paper casually, then his gaze became fixed. He breathed hard and gave a startled look around.

Meanwhile Brother Marshall had been explaining at length to the governor. Tryon nodded as he finished.

"Have you anything further to add, Colonel Fanning?" he asked pompously. Fanning jerked himself awake as if he had come out of a trance. He made two false starts before he spoke.

"Nothing, sir, nothing," he mumbled. "I was hasty."

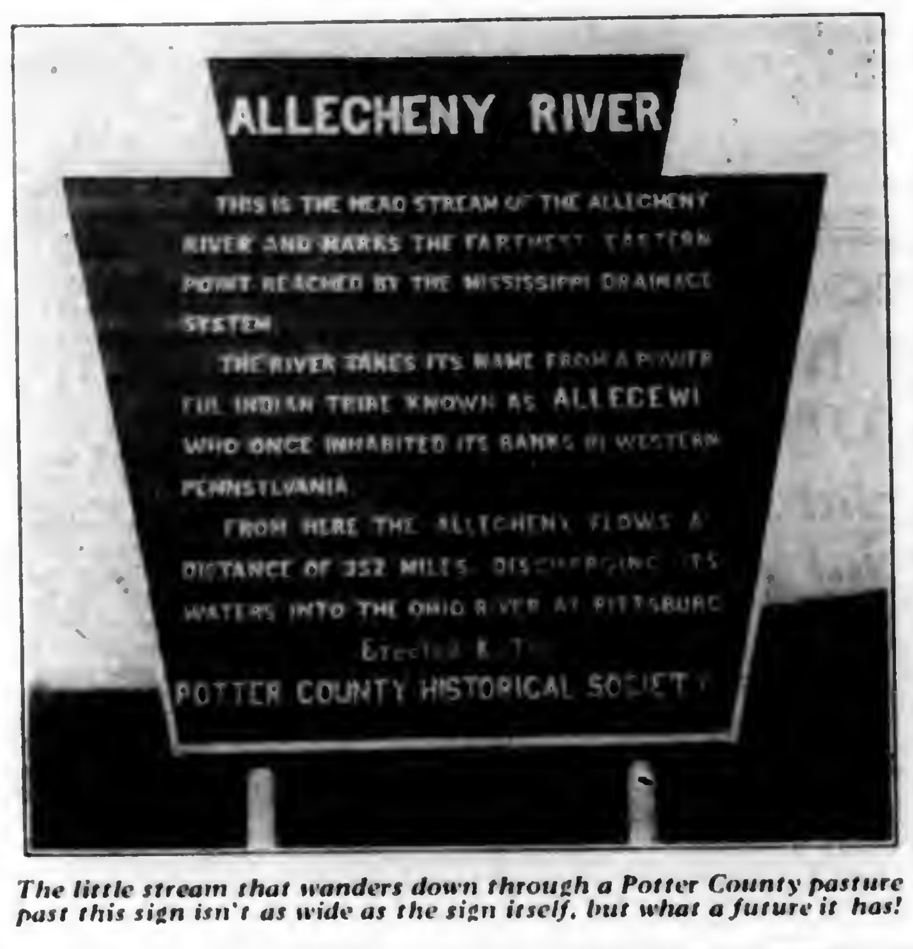
"Hasty and careless, both sir," the governor commented with vigor. "Put this man back with the prisoners and take better care of him."

Fanning bowed his head. The fire was out of him. How quickly he had changed. Still marveling at this, I noted idly that the paper he had been reading had fallen from his hand to the dirt. The breeze flattened out one side of the crumpled sheet. I saw the signature and started. It was my own name, and the handwriting was that of my uncle.

Mystified and curious, I peered at it again. I made out words "two inches lower . . . deal justly . . . you will pay." Then Fanning looked around suddenly, caught sight of the paper and whisked it up into his pocket.

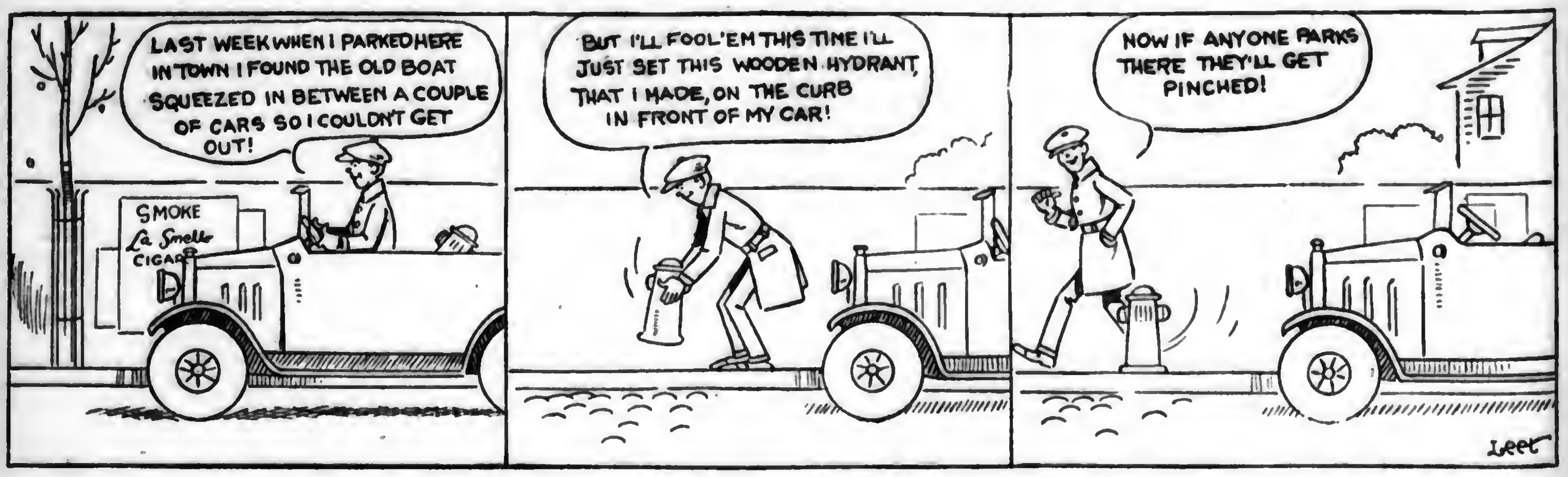
I was more than confused. Fanning's sudden change of heart—a note to him from my uncle—what could it mean? At least it meant that my neck was safe for the time being. That was a great deal.

(To be continued next week)


ALLECHENY RIVER
THIS IS THE HEAD STREAM OF THE ALLECHENY RIVER AND MARKS THE FARTHEST EASTERN POINT REACHED BY THE MISSISSIPPI DRAINAGE SYSTEM
THE RIVER TAKES ITS NAME FROM A POWERFUL INDIAN TRIBE KNOWN AS ALLECEWI WHO ONCE INHABITED ITS BANKS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
FROM HERE THE ALLECHENY FLOWS A DISTANCE OF 352 MILES DISCHARGING ITS WATERS INTO THE OHIO RIVER AT PITTSBURG
Erected by the
POTTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The little stream that wanders down through a Potter County pasture past this sign isn't as wide as the sign itself, but what a future it has!

Activities of Al Acres: *Every Car Should Be Equipped With One* : : : By Leet


LAST WEEK WHEN I PARKED HERE IN TOWN I FOUND THE OLD BOAT SQUEEZED IN BETWEEN A COUPLE OF CARS SO I COULDN'T GET OUT!
SMOKE La Smello CIGARS
BUT I'LL FOOL 'EM THIS TIME I'LL JUST SET THIS WOODEN HYDRANT, THAT I MADE, ON THE CURB IN FRONT OF MY CAR!
NOW IF ANYONE PARKS THERE THEY'LL GET PINCHED!
Leet

DID YOU EVER HEAR THIS ONE?

The Real Trouble

Young Clerk moodily—And the worst of it is, she didn't say "No," till I'd spent all my cash on her.

His Friend—Never mind, old boy, there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught.

Clerk—Yes, but what's the good of that when you've used up all your bait?

No One Was Interested

Rufe Johnson's pet hound disappeared. Rufe put the following ad in the paper:

Lost or Run Away—One liver-colored bird dog called Jim. Will show signs of hydrofobby in about three days.

The dog came home the following day.

Bill—Yes, I sold my auto, I had to because it brought an army of tramps about the house all the time.

Harry—Brought tramps around the house? What were they after?

Bill—They admired it because it wouldn't work.

Telltale Marks

Retailer, to new delivery man: "By the way, Hughes, are you a married man?"

"No, sir. Those scratches you see on my face were caused by a bicycle accident."

No Trouble

Smith—Alice and I agreed that after we are married I should decide all major questions and she would decide the minor ones.

Gray—How has it worked out?

Smith—We have been married three years, and I'm glad to say there have been no major questions.

This is evidently the season for Scotch stories. Did you hear this one: "A Scotchman, off on a business trip, called back to his wife and child waving from the window: "Good-bye, all, and dinna forget to tak' little Donald's glasses off when he is na looking at anything."

No Worry for Him

Alpine Climber (on edge of precipice)—And do people sometimes fall over here?

Guide—Yes.

"And what do you do in such a case?"

"Nothing. I'm paid in advance."

Getting it Straight

Cashier Carrie—Somebody told me today that I was good-looking.

Salesgirl Sally—When was that?

"Today."

"No, I mean when were you good-looking?"

A dentist says that he had an absent-minded motorist in his chair the other day. "Will you take gas?" he asked.

"Yeah," replied the a-m patient, "and you'd better look at the oil, too."

Mr. Lamb—Is that a pedigreed dog you've got there?

Pete (proudly) — Pedigreed! I should say so. Why if he could talk he wouldn't speak to either of us.

"What is the charge for this battery?"

"One and a half volts."

"How much is that in American money?"

TIGHT BINDING

Why hens do more on the same feed when they're Regulated!

REMEMBER it's easier for a healthy hen to lay *more* eggs than it is for a run-down hen to lay at all.

That's why it pays to regulate high producing flocks. They don't burn out because Pratts Poultry Regulator replaces minerals that heavy egg production *normally* uses up.

Also the vegetable tonic ingredients keep up appetite, improve digestion, blood and nerves are toned up and kept in egg laying trim.

And the 100 lb. drums of Poultry Regulator are a real economy. If you have a good sized flock that's the way to buy. Arrange for a trial of the 100 lb. drum with your dealer.

10 cents per pound —in 100 lb. drum

Pratts Poultry Regulator

55 years of success and fair dealing behind the Pratt guarantee. See your dealer for a money-back trial of any Pratt remedy.

Write for your copy of our new book sent FREE—
PROFIT FROM POULTRY 1928
Pratt Food Co., 124 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BEACON SPECIAL
BREEDERS MASH
MEANS MORE and BETTER CHICKS

A Special Feed for a Special Purpose

with

Baker's grade dried milk
Colorado (irrigated) alfalfa
LEAF Meal
Complete Minerals and
PROTOZYME

(Sample on request)

Buy Beacon

Look for the BEACON Trade Mark! It is your guarantee of better feed for Poultry and Livestock. Thousands of Poultrymen and Farmers endorse BEACON FEEDS by year after year patronage.

Ask for FREE poultry bulletin by Prof. Lee and name of nearest dealer

BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

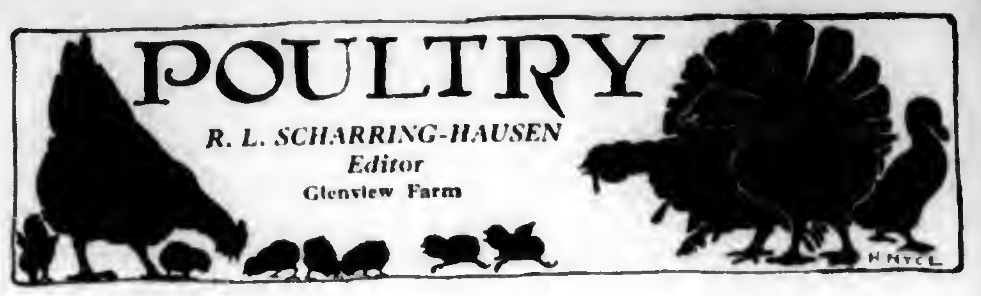
"Checks Ravages of Worm Pest"

"I use your Tobacco Powder," writes L. Dykers, Paterson, N. J., "for the elimination of round worms in my poultry flocks. This checks the ravages of the pest and does not in any way interfere with egg production or the appetites."

POULTOBAC Pulverized Tobacco Powder

Pulverized from selected tobacco. Guaranteed 1.50% nicotine analysis. Mix 2 lbs. of PoulTobac in 100 lbs. of feed or mash. Also used as duster for lice. Ask your dealer for PoulTobac. Or send $1.00 for 10-lb. trial bag postpaid. ($1.50 W. of Mississippi), or $5.00 for 100 lb. bag freight prepaid ($6.00 W. of Mississippi). Folder free.

UNIFORM PRODUCTS CO., Dept. 303 Lancaster, Penna.



POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Editor
Glenview Farm

Buttermilk Makes Healthy Birds

THERE are certain feeds, which aside from their nutritive value in the poultry ration perform other services such as increasing the appetite and powers of digestion, maintaining the general health and protecting against disease. One of the most important of these is buttermilk. On some farms where butter or cream is sold there is a supply of buttermilk or skimmilk for the poultry, but this is not always the case. Most dealers in poultry feeds now carry condensed buttermilk, a by-product of creameries in certain sections, and it is a well recognized part of the up-to-date poultry ration. A poultryman of thirty years' experience told me some time ago that everywhere he looked on his farm he saw an empty buttermilk keg. I know I have fed a lot of it, using it diluted as the first feed of the baby chick and feeding it right along in various forms as the chicks grow into pullets and finally into breeders.

Benefits Baby Chicks

In feeding buttermilk to chicks as a drink, it should be diluted as it comes from the keg with seven parts of water, which gives it the proper consistency to flow freely. It is a very good plan to dip each chick's beak into the buttermilk when the hatch is taken off in order to make sure that all get some. The lactic acid contained in buttermilk is of great benefit in the intestinal tract, preventing many digestive disorders which chicks are subject to. The buttermilk feeding should be continued as the chicks grow. After a week I prefer to feed as it comes from the keg as this method is much less trouble than diluting it to give in liquid form. A good practice to follow is to smear the buttermilk on a piece of board which is leaned up against the side of the house where the chicks can pick it off. It is not a good plan to let the chicks get their feet in it, as the buttermilk sticks to their toes and may start the habit of toe picking. However, I have found that condensed buttermilk fed freely will stop toe picking and other forms of cannibalism in growing chicks, and in pens where this habit starts I recommend giving all the chicks will clean up once a day, feeding it on a board just as it comes from the keg as described.

Helps Control Coccidiosis

When the growing stock goes on range still another benefit is derived from the buttermilk. It is well known that at this stage in their growth chickens are extremely subject to the serious disease known as coccidiosis, which causes a stunted growth with drooping wings, sleepiness and high mortality. Even when chicks recover, they seldom develop as they should, and are especially subject to many ailments as pullets. It is true that buttermilk will create a condition in the intestines of the chick unfavorable to the progress of this disease, so that by raising chicks on a clean range and feeding plenty of milk the disease can be largely controlled.

When the pullets go into the laying house a moist mash consisting of one pound buttermilk and two pounds laying mash, mixed with water and fed at noon will help to start them laying. In the case of Leghorns that are laying heavily there is danger that they will get too thin, so when the pullets get to producing over 35 per cent the moist mash can be changed to a fleshing mash composed of one pound buttermilk, one pound rolled oats and one pound yellow cornmeal. These quantities are for 100 birds. The same mash can be used for finishing market poultry of all ages. This fleshing mash can also be fed to advantage during the molting period as it is desirable to have hens' lay on weight at this time in preparation for the period of production in the spring. This is especially true of breeding flocks, and buttermilk fed during the breeding season will give a good account of itself in the fertility and hatchability of the eggs, and in the vitality of the chicks which are hatched from them.

So that completes the cycle of buttermilk feeding, from the chick through the pullet to the breeder and back to the chick again. But while this little article has been written with the idea of bringing out the special advantages of feeding buttermilk, the fact must not be lost sight of that the buttermilk contains a high proportion of protein in a form very easily digested by the birds, so that in addition to the unique qualities it possesses it is a valuable food as well.—R. L. S.-H.

Nest Box Notes

AT THIS time of year many of us are about to sell the bulk of our market poultry. Whenever a fair price can be secured on the farm, it is best to take it. There is no loss by death or shrinkage, no express to pay, and if you have your own scales, little danger of getting stung. If compelled to ship, make sure that the buyer is reliable.

• • •

Many farmers have solved their problems by engaging their market stock to their local grocer or butcher. Others have a retail trade, and get the topnotch price. Sometimes a small ad. in a local paper will get enough customers to take all the birds one has.

They Took Prizes

THESE are some of the prize winning birds and their owners at the recent Mercer County, N. J., poultry show. The man on the left holding the White Wyandotte cock is Mr. Charles Pierson, manager of the Coventry Farms at Princeton, N. J., and president of the Mercer County Poultry Association. Coventry Farms breed White Wyandottes and S. C. Black Minorcas and are usually among the winners at the shows.

Standing at the right is the show superintendent, Mr. Ernest Groves, holding the S. C. White Leghorn cockerel which was first at the show. Mr. Groves has a farm near Trenton and breeds S. C. W. Leghorns and S. C. Rhode Island Reds.—R. L. S.-H.

The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

Favor Baumes Law

YOUR editorial criticizing the Baumes law (issue of November 26) seems to us is a backward step for an editor of a farm journal. This community is suffering numerous losses from poultry thieves from time to time. We also are for a county bounty for capture of chicken thieves. They are no more tolerable in a civilized community than sheep-killing dogs are tolerable. The state reimburses farmers for loss in the one case, why not in the other?

We, too, want laws based on justice. In our judgment the Baumes law may not be perfect but it is a mighty good law. Let the crooks keep away from it as they would keep away from a buzz saw and it will not hurt them. Let us note some of the elements of justice in the law as applied to poultry thieves.

First, poultry stealing is not always petty thieving. Losses ranging from $50 to $100 are not infrequent in this community. These losses might be petty to a bank that is protected by insurance but they are not petty to a poor farmer. It would be interesting to see how you would react to such a loss. Can you imagine yourself in the place of the farmer's wife that has worked hard all summer on a flock of turkeys or chickens and when she has them just ready for the market and planned how she will spend the money, some morning she finds some human skunk has lifted them. Such a loss is not petty from her viewpoint. Nor is it petty in the sight of any one that has heart to feel.

The law protecting poultry must be drastic because of the character of the property. The farmer cannot well watch his poultry day and night but some do that very thing. When a farmer has a flock of turkeys representing some hundreds of dollars he cannot afford the risk of losing them by theft. He cannot well keep them locked up and a lock would not protect them at any rate. So the law must be drastic to be effective. The Baumes law is effective, that is why we are for it.

Let Society Support Them

Again, after a fourth conviction of a felony it is practically certain that the offender is a habitual criminal. Simple common-sense justice would teach that the most satisfactory way to deal with such persons is to eliminate them from society. Such people are too near the jungle to be trusted with the liberties of civilization. If society must support them let it be in an orderly way by society as a whole and not by the poultry raisers alone. That is simple justice.

Then, too, in justice to society and the criminal, the Baumes law is a humane law. It rids society from a dangerous willful dependent. It places him in an institution where he receives needed discipline and enables him to be a law abiding citizen. He has regular employment and some comforts many people do not have. The purpose of the Baumes law, like all law, is to make it as easy as possible to do right and as hard as possible to do wrong.

It is too soon to condemn the law. Of course, every thief, bootlegger and crook in the country thinks the law is unjust but if there is an element of doubt regarding its justice why not give the advantage of the doubt to law-abiding society until we find a better way to defend ourselves against the crime of the present day?

A symposium on this subject in Pennsylvania Farmer might be of interest. It would be interesting to see what your readers think of the Baumes law and how to deal with poultry thieves.—C. M. Rohrbaugh.

Make Correction on State Poultry Show

IN YOUR issue of December 3 I notice an article on page 11-551 in which you headline "Mercer County Poultry Exhibit Larger Than N. J. State Show."

You state that there were five hundred and ninety birds of various breeds entered at this show and for your correct information I wish to inform you that at the New Jersey State Poultry Show, held in Atlantic City in October, there were eight hundred and fifty-three birds all in paid entries. It was decided by the committee having this show in charge to hold a single-tiered show and, therefore, it was necessary to limit entries which was done by allowing only three to a class from one exhibitor. This rule was waived in one instance. Not only was the ballroom of the Steeplechase Pier filled but it was necessary to put nearly all breeding pens in an adjoining room with the pier amusement concessions. I also rejected entries of over one hundred birds.

Number of entries does not always indicate a quality poultry show and as this affair at Atlantic City was the first of its kind held direct by the State Association in conjunction with our annual convention which is an established institution it was not intended to try to put over a large show but one of quality and educational features and the success of the venture is attested by the fact of the many letters we have received from the exhibitors and others attending who have nothing but praise and congratulations and if a suitable hall is available it will be comparatively easy to triple the size of our State Show another year.—John H. Weed, Secretary.

Issue New Ruling for Motorists

AFTER January 1 it will be unlawful in Pennsylvania to:

Loan registration plates to another.

Fail to have windshield cleaner.

Fail to have rear view mirror.

Have any plates, cards or lettering of an obscene or vulgar nature attached to the car.

Have any posters non-transparent on the windshield or windows.

Drive with more than three persons on driver's seat.

Coasting down grade with gears in neutral.

Fail to report to police every accident where injury resulted or damage exceeded $50.

Deface, injure or damage any highway sign.

Park or stop in front of any private driveway.

Park within 25 feet of intersection.

Drive faster than 15 miles an hour when passing a school while children are going to or from the building.

Follow another vehicle closer than is reasonable and proper.

Operate a vehicle faster than 35 miles an hour on the open highway.

Fail to yield right of way to pedestrian crossing at a pedestrian crosswalk, except at traffic control points.

for COLDS-ROUP-CANKER
FLU-PNEUMONIA
IN HOGS AND POULTRY

Lee's FLU-KOFF EMULSION — Lee's VAPO SPRAY

NOW, you can quickly stop Colds, and other similar diseases, in your hogs or your chickens. No need of individual dosing.

Colds, Roup, Canker, Infectious Bronchitis (Flu), and Pneumonia, all are diseases of the breathing passages. The more simple Colds often lead to the more serious bronchial and lung troubles. Many instances are reported where Flu has wiped out half of an entire flock, in a single week. It is just as prevalent and costly with hogs.

Easy to Stop Losses Now

Vapo-Spray and Flu-Koff Emulsion are a double treatment—a vapor of healing oils, to be sprayed in sleeping quarters and breathed into the bronchial tubes and lungs; and an internal medicine, given in the feed, to allay cough, reduce temperature and overcome irritation, like as if for a human being.

This treatment has been used by thousands of hog and poultry raisers with the same satisfactory results as obtained by our specialists during a year of testing it out.

Prompt Treatment Important

Don't neglect Colds, even if only slight—it is so easy now to control them. Have Flu-Koff Emulsion and Vapo-Spray on hand—give at the first signs of Colds or indications of Flu, such as wheezing, coughing and gasping for breath. And while prompt treatment is important, don't consider a pig or a chicken as good as dead if the Cold has "gone down" on the bronchial tubes or lungs—use Vapo-Spray and Flu-Koff Emulsion.

More than ten thousand drug stores, feed dealers and chick hatcheries handle these remedies, and will give you a copy of "The Lee Way" free book, which tells all about these diseases and their treatment. If no dealer at your town, write for book and agency terms.

LIKE FOR HUMAN BEINGS
Because diseases of the breathing passages in hogs and poultry are so similar to those affecting people, we had four leading physicians assist the twelve veterinarians of our Research Department in determining the ingredients and their percentages used in Vapo-Spray and Flu-Koff Emulsion. In all, sixteen specialists experimented over a period of one year to give hog and poultry raisers an easy and really effective way to stop these disease losses.

Vapo-Spray, gal. cans, $2; ½ gal., $1.25. Flu-Koff Emulsion, gal., $6.50; ½ gal., $3.50; qt., $2; 12 oz., $1. One gal. Flu-Koff Emulsion and one gal. Vapo-Spray is sufficient for a 4-day treatment for 80 hogs or 1,000 chickens. Smaller amounts in proportion. If ordered direct from our factory, express is prepaid. If in great need wire and we will ship C. O. D.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 50 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

FOR CURING
Old Hickory SMOKED SALT

Insure *meat* and *flavor* in your cure

"We cured all our meat last winter with Old Hickory Smoked Salt. The following October our neighbors were complimenting us on our fine tasting hams with the genuine smoke flavor perfectly retained and free from the strong taste that meat frequently has after so many months in storage."
—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Harmon, West Point, Ind.

CURE your meat with Edwards Old Hickory Smoked Salt this winter and serve your family and friends with the choicest delicacies until the last mouthful is eaten. The hickory wood smoke and highest purity salt go through the meat together. They are readily absorbed by the fresh tissues and evenly distributed through them. Their combined preservative action begins immediately. Spoilage is arrested at its source. You save the smoke house shrink, labor and fire risk. No smoke-house needed. The blending of flavors, too, begins as soon as the Old Hickory Smoked Salt comes in contact with the fresh cuts. Smoke and salt and natural meat juices mingle. They develop a smooth, mild tang, ripening and mellowing the rich fats. This saves these valuable food elements that are lost by the old method of smoking. Meat cured with Old Hickory is delicious from the moment you take it out of the cure. And like old-fashioned fruit cake, it improves with age and grows richer and mellower with every added month in storage. Buy your supply today. Your dealer can supply it in ten-lb., trade marked drums only.

Write for FREE BOOKLET No. 465

Old Hickory SMOKED SALT
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT OFF AND CANADA
EDWARDS PROCESS
PATENTS PENDING

THE SMOKED SALT COMPANY, 445-465 Culvert St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Markets

December 12, 1927.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Long Island, 32-qt crate $5@6.50; poor, $1.50. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, bulk, bbl, Danish seed, $1@1.25; Va Savoy, bbl, $2@2.25. CARROTS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 90c@$1; new, bunched, Calif, crate, $2.50@2.75; Texas, bu bskt, $1.25@1.75. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, best, $1.75@2.25; poor, $1; Calif, crate, $3.50@4.25, mostly $3.75@4. KALE, Va, bbl, $1.25@1.50. LETTUCE, Iceberg, crate, Calif, $3@3.25; poor, $1.50; Arizona, $3.50@4, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.15@1.25; 3-lb bskt, 30@40c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1. PARSNIPS, Ohio and N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.35@1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade Mich Rurals and Wisconsin whites, $2.75. SWEET POTATOES, Va, bbl, No 1 yellows, $2.75@3; N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.75@1.90; Del, bu hmpr, $1@1.35. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 80@90c.

Fruits—APPLES, bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.75@2; Wealthies, $1.90@2; Ohio, Baldwins, $1.75@2; Idaho, fancy, Rome Beauties, $2.40@2.50.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Average weights, 150 lbs, slow, 15@25c lower than Friday's close; early sales mostly $9.15@9.25; lighter weights and packing sows steady; bulk 130@140 lbs, $8.50@9, pigs, $8@8.50; packing sows, $7@8.25; stags, $5@6.

Calves—Few vealers steady; top, $16.50.

Sheep—Fully steady; better grade lambs, $13@14; few, $14.75; ewes quoted up to $7.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15@15.50; No 2 timothy, $13@14; No 3 timothy, $12@13; No 1 light clover mixed, $15@15.50; No 2 light clover mixed, $13@14; No 1 clover mixed, $16@16.50; No 2 clover mixed, $13.50@14.50; No 1 clover, $16@16.50; No 2 clover, $13.50@14.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $16@16.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 61½@62c; No 3 white 59@60½c; No 4 white, 57½@58½c.

Yellow Shelled Corn—No 2, $1.04@1.05; No 3, $1.02@1.03; No 4, 99c@$1; No 5, 96@97c; No 6, 93@95c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $14@15.50; fair to good, $12.50@14; common, $10.50@11.50; cows, good to choice, $7@8; fair to good, $6@7; bologna, as to quality, $2.25@2.75; bulls, good to choice, $7@7.75; fair to good, $6@7; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $10.50@13; Tennessee, choice, $15@16; fair to good, $12@14; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $5@6; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $6@7; lambs, spring, extra, $15@15.40; medium, $12.50@14; common, $10@12.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $9.50@9.75; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $9@9.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Timothy hay, No 1, $18.50@19; No 2, $17@17.50; No 3, $15.50@16.50; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $17@17.50; No 2, $15.50@16. Straw, straight rye, $20@21. Wheat straw, $14@14.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.38 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.36½ bid; lower grades selling at the usual trade discount.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 64¼@65¼c; some heavyweight stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 54@57c; extras, 92 score, 53c; 91 score, 50½c; 90 score, 46c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40½c; 86 score, 40c.

Cheese—The market ruled firm under light offerings but trade was quiet. New York, whole milk flats, held, 29½c; longhorns, round lots, 29@29½c; jobbing, small lots, 31@32c; single daisies, fresh, 29@29½c; held, 29½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 55@62c; fresh eggs, 55@58c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25 ea; springers, 75c@$1.25 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea; turkeys, 75@80c lb; squabs, 25@50c ea; rabbits, $1@1.50 ea.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 30@35c ¼ pk; beans, lima, soaked, 15c pt; beets, 5@10c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 5@18c hd; cauliflower, 15@35c hd; celery, 5@15c bch or stalk; cucumbers, 8@15c ea; eggplants, 10@25c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@10c bch; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.15@1.35 bu; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; peppers, 3@5c ea; parsley, 1@3c bch; parsnips, 10@15c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20@25c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@50c ½ pk; cranberries, 25c qt.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending December 10, 1927: Receipts for the past week show a decided falling off, resulting in all classes selling higher. Compared with a week ago, beef steers fully 25c higher. Heifers and cows sharing advance, bulls up more. Stockers and feeders regained early week's decline, closing 25c higher; top beef steers, $15; several loads, $14.25@14.50; bulk, $11.50@13; bulk butcher bulls, $7.50@8.75. Heifers, $10@11; cows, $6.50@7.75; cutters, $4.75@6.50; most stockers and feeders $9.25@10. Calves steady; top vealers, $16.50; few selects, $17. Hogs, slow; tending lower.

Receipts for Saturday's market: cattle, 3 cars; 1 St Paul, 1 Canada, 1 Chicago; containing 90 head, 130 trucked in from nearby. Total cattle, 220 head, 15 calves, 458 hogs. Receipts for week ending December 10, 1927: Cattle, 49 cars; 15 Chicago, 10 Canada, 7 Penna, 6 St Paul, 6 Virginia, 2 New York, 1 St Louis, 1 Iowa, 1 Indiana, 1 St Joseph, containing 1377 head, 355 head trucked in. Total cattle, 1732 head; 64 calves, 2258 hogs, 68 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: cattle, 156 cars; 39 St Paul, 35 Chicago, 33 Virginia, 17 Canada, 8 St Louis, 8 Penna, 4 Kentucky, 3 West Virginia, 2 Maryland, 3 Missouri, 1 Georgia, 1 Indiana, 1 Omaha, 1 Tennessee, containing 4351 head, 219 head trucked in. Total cattle, 4570 head, 1307 hogs, 37 calves, 90 sheep.

Steers:—	
Choice, 1300@1500 lbs	$14.50@15.50
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	13.00@14.50
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	13.00@14.50
Good, 950@1100 lbs	12.50@14.50
Medium, 950 lbs up	10.75@13.00
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@10.75
Cows:—	
Choice	8.00@9.25
Good	6.75@8.00
Common and medium	4.50@6.75
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	14.50@16.50
Medium	12.00@14.50
Cull and common	6.00@12.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweight, 250@350 lbs	10.00@10.50
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	10.00@10.50
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	9.75@10.25
Rough stock	8.00@9.75

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.25; hay, baled, timothy, $12@15; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $43@44; shorts, $43@44; hominy, $49@50, middlings, $47@48; linseed, $56@57, gluten, $47@48; ground oats, $47.50@48.50; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 52@53c; do, choice, 50@51c; do, good, 47@49c; do, prints, 53@55c; do, blocks, 52@54c, do, ladles, 37@38c; Md and Penna rolls, 34@36c; Ohio and W Va, rolls, 34@35c, store-packed, 32@33c; dairy prints, 34@36c; process butter, 41@42c.

Eggs—Street sales, nearby current receipts, uncandled, 42@45c, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 45@46c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old, 4½ lbs and over, 26c; do, 4@4½ pounds, 26@27c, do, 3@3½ pounds, 16@20c; Leghorns and other light stock, 18@20c, old roosters, mixed colors, 16@17c; do, Leghorns, 13@15c, young chickens, colored, 4 lbs and over, 27c; do, smaller, 25@26c; Leghorns, as to size, 22@24c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 45@47c; old, 35@40c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 26@28c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 24@25c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 24@25c, all kinds, 4 lbs and over, 18@20c. Geese, Kent Island, 26@28c; nearby, 24@27c; western and southern, 18@22c. Guineas, young, 2 lbs and over, each, 85c; do, smaller, 50@75c. Pigeons, young and old, pair, 20@30c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 45@48c; do, old, 38@40c. Ducks, 25@30c. Geese, 25@30c. Chickens young, 26@28c; do, mixed old and young, 25@27c. Rabbits, Md and Va, doz, $3@6; southern, doz, $2.50@4.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm; creamery, higher than extras, 52½@53c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 52c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 42½@51c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 35c, do, No 2, 33½c.

Eggs—Firm, fresh gathered extra firsts, 49@50c, do, firsts, 44@45c, do, seconds and poorer, 28@42c; in storage, extra fancy, 36@37c; do, extra firsts, 34@35c; do, seconds to firsts, 30@34c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 57@58c, nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 48@56c, nearby pullets, 40@43c, nearby hennery browns, extras, 63@64c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, freight, 53@55c; do, express, unquoted, Pacific Coast whites, firsts to extra firsts, 50@52½c; do, pullets, 38@40c.

Cheese—Firm; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 29c.

Live Poultry—Nominal; no quotations.

Dressed Poultry — Steady; chickens, fresh, 22@37c; fowls, fresh, 18@31c; do, frozen, 17@30c; old roosters, 16@22c; turkeys, fresh, western, young, 32@47c; do, southwestern, 30@45c, do, southern, 32@52c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@15.75; stags, bulls, $4@8.50; cows, $3@7.50.

Calves—Steady; veals, common to prime, $8@17, lightweight culls, $9@10; grass and fed calves, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady, sheep, $2.50@7; culls, $2.25@3.50; lambs, state, medium to prime, $12.15@15; choice to prime Ohio, $14@15; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $9.50@9.75, pigs, $9.75@10; heavy hogs, $9@9.50; roughs, $7.25@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows, all for December shipment: City bran, $42.50, middlings, $42, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $46.50, nominal; western feed, bran, $41.50, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $41, flour middlings, $44; red dog, $47.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail shipment; white hominy feed, $44.25, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $51.30, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $22@23, No 2, $19@21; No 3 and poorer, $13@19. Straw, large bales, rye, $22@23.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.53⅛; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.50⅞. No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.46⅞, No 2 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.55⅞; No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, $1.37⅞. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.05½; No 3 yellow, $1.05¼. OATS, No 2 white, 66@66½c; No 3 white, 63½@65c, No 4 white, 63@63½c; ordinary white, clipped, 68½@70½c, fancy white clipped, 70½@74c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.20⅜. BARLEY, No 2, c i f, domestic, $1.02⅜.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Top, $8.85; bulk desirable 200@300-lb averages, $8.50@8.55; 210@240 lbs, $8.40@8.70; 160@200 lbs mostly $8.25@8.50; few best 200-lb weights, $8.60; pigs unchanged to $8.15; bulk packing sows, $7.50@7.85.

Cattle—Extreme top, $18, best heavies, $17.85; bulk bullocks, $12@15.25; most stockers and feeders, $8.75@10.75; mealy light feeders up to $11.85; comparable grade heifers up to $13, such cows and heifers being specialties; most fat cows, $6.75@9.75; heifers, $8.75@11; vealers closed at $13@14 to big packers.

Sheep—Week's top prices: Native, $14.40; few westerns, $14.25; fed clipped lambs, $12.45; yearling wethers, $12.25; fat ewes, $7; range feeding lambs, $14.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, December 10, 1927.

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 46@47c; ½-blood combing, 47@48c; ⅜-blood combing, 47@48c; ¼-blood combing, 48c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 42@43c; ½-blood combing, 45@46c; ⅜-blood combing, 47c; ¼-blood combing, 48c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood 43@44c; ⅜-blood, 45@46c; ¼-blood, 46c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, December 10, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $16.30 asked; domestic, $18.25 bid; December, domestic, $18.25 bid, December, imported $16.80; February, domestic, $18.50 asked; March, domestic, $18.50 asked. Alsike cash, $16 bid; December, $16 bid; January, $16.25 bid; February, $16.45 bid. Timothyseed, cash, $2; December, $2; March $2.15.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, December 12, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$39.50@40.50
Spring bran	38.75@40.50
Soft winter wheat bran	39.50@41.00
Hard winter wheat bran	39.00@40.50
Standard middlings	39.00@41.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	41.70@45.00
Flour middlings	42.00@45.00
Red dog flour	47.50@48.00
White hominy	43.00@45.00
Yellow hominy	41.75@43.00
Gluten feed	42.50
36 per cent cottonseed meal	46.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal	49.50@50.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	52.25
34 per cent linseed meal	51.25@51.75

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .52	$ .51¼	$ .49½	$ .56
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.51½	.51½	.52½	.53½
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia)	2.45	2.42½	2.52½	...
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	14.00	13.87½	13.37½	9.25
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	17.25	17.25	16.50	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.38	1.39	1.38½	1.45¾
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.64¾	.64	.59¾	.57½

Pre-Holiday Demand Affects Apples

Review of the Week Ending December 10

POTATOES—The potato market was dull during the week in practically all sections of the country. Trading was generally slow and supplies moderate to liberal. Toward the close of the week the markets showed a steadier tendency but prices showed little change. Extreme cold weather in Chicago, Pittsburgh and at many of the shipping points retarded trading on several days. The Pennsylvania potatoes offered in Philadelphia showed considerable variation in quality. The best clean, attractive stock sold fairly well but considerable dark and unattractive stock sold very slowly. Some of the Maine Green Mountains offered on the market were somewhat smaller than the trade desired.

APPLES—The demand for first-class apples in both Philadelphia and New York was fairly active. The pre-holiday demand has apparently affected the market to some extent. There does not seem to be as much poor and ordinary stock on the market. Considerable nearby apples are being hauled to the market by motor truck and the best of the standard varieties have averaged around $1 to $1.25 per five-eighths basket. Exceptional stock and preferred varieties have brought higher prices and poorer stock has sold lower.

LIVESTOCK—The Chicago hog market weakened and prices were lower at the close of the week. The best beef steers were lower while the in-between grades were about steady. Stockers and feeders advanced from 15c to 25c. Bulls and vealers were steady. Feeding lambs and sheep were about steady.

HAY—The hay markets were dull with a slow demand, but receipts were rather light. Cooler weather restricted the use of pasturage and increased the consumption of hay but this did not have any noticeable effect on the market. Timothy hay was dull in the eastern markets but there was generally a moderate demand for the better grades. Alfalfa prices were slightly higher at most points.

GRAIN—The wheat market was weaker and prices were somewhat lower. Large commercial stocks and increased offerings from Argentina were the chief weakening factors. Corn prices declined due to heavier offerings and more favorable drying weather for the new crop. Oats were firm but rye showed a weaker tendency.

BUTTER — The eastern butter markets were firm with prices advancing about one-half cent at the close. The firmness was evidently due to the limited supplies of fresh fancy stock. Dealers believe that the cooler weather had a favorable effect in the way of restricting shipments. Storage supplies continued to move well with heavier withdrawals than usual.

EGGS—Most of the fresh eggs arriving in New York during the week were from the Pacific Coast and nearby sections. The demand was moderate and prices about steady. Fancy brown eggs were rather scarce and advanced. Storage eggs were irregular with the market opening weak and becoming more active toward the close.

POULTRY—Receipts of live poultry were heavy during the week in New York and this caused the market to be rather slow and unsatisfactory. The accumulations late in the week forced dealers to lower prices. Chickens were rather scarce and the market firm. Pullets and broilers were steady. Turkeys were firmer, geese steady and ducks slow.

County News and Notes

Armstrong County, Pa.—November, 1927, finished its career as possibly the most remarkable of months of this very exceptional year. On only two mornings, the 19th and 20th, did the temperature fall below the freezing point and on these dates it registered 22 degrees each morning. Accompanying these mild days was an excess of rain with the result that many farmers who had deferred their corn husking hoping to secure a more solid grain by shock-curing found themselves confronted by a condition which made the job impossible. There are thousands of unhusked corn shocks in this locality, one man having over sixteen hundred. Of course, it means spoiled fodder and very badly damaged grain. High water has obtained in all significant streams. Much sickness has attended the peculiar condition. Grippe, diphtheria, pneumonia, scarlet fever and some typhoid fever. Our physicians lay the blame on the weather irregularity. Fall plowing, road repair work and many other projected jobs have had to be set aside. December, thus far, has been more normal, this morning registering 16 degrees. The fall-planted grains are entering winter carrying none too vigorous looks. Dirt roads almost impassable. On November 17, 18 and 19 our twelfth annual Farm Products Show was given. The exhibits of fruits and potatoes were very commendable. Secretary of Agriculture Jordan was in attendance and was the guest of honor on the evening of the 18th at which time he made a lengthy and well received address. All industrial plants have very materially reduced their working forces. One particular plant has temporarily, and perhaps permanently, laid off 700 workmen. These influences have had a depressing effect upon the selling price of all farm staples. Pork, poultry and potato prices are down and fruit has also suffered. Beef, eggs and butter maintain their value because of a shortage in all three lines. Clover seed prices have not been established yet but will doubtless be lower on account of the abundance of domestic seed. An occasional deer is seen fleeing from the high-powered-gun hosts. Not the usual number of rabbits taken during the legal hunting season. Fall-littered pigs abundant and low in price. Coal hauling and logging the chief occupations at this time. Prices of farm products as follows: wheat, $1.25, rye, $1; corn, $1.10, oats, 60c, potatoes, $1.25; apples, $1.25@1.75, butter, 60c, eggs, 60c.—W. M. P., Dec. 5.

Bradford County, Pa.—Bradford County has at last settled down to some real winter weather. We have had a very nice warm and open fall for fall work and no farmer can have cause for complaint on that score. December 4 the thermometer dropped to six degrees above zero and we seemed thrust right into the middle of winter. Due to the continuous rainy weather with practically no sun at all the roads have been very soft and consequently now are very rough and bad. We are certainly thankful for our many miles of hard surface. Poultry flocks do not seem to be quite up to par this season. Poultrymen note with disfavor the rather low price of eggs this season. It certainly will be the efficient man that will continue to make a profit. Cooperation is needed in the East as much as in the West. Why do we not, instead of shipping to anybody or "everybody" a case or two and then make a change to some other "anybody," ship to our Eastern Co-op—the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association. Here the eggs are sold on a basis of quality and each and every shipper gets what his quality demands. In time we might, through thorough cooperation, succeed in eliminating some of the hundreds of egg receivers that are eating up so much of our profit on each dozen of eggs shipped.—G. E. E., Dec. 5.

Cambria County, Pa.—More than the usual amount of plowing done so far. Wheat fine. Fresh cows very scarce and high; a general shortage of milk. T. B. testing in Summerhill Township began this week with about 600 cows to be tested. Reed, White, Munster, Chest, West Carroll, Crayle and Cambria Townships have also signed up for the test. The county commissioners have appropriated $500 toward expenses of "signing up" the county. The cabbage crop was larger than the local market could absorb and much remains unsold. On account of the coal strike, the heaviest buyers of potatoes and cabbage are practically out of the market for these commodities and demand for almost all lines of produce is very light. Prices: chickens, retail, 30c; at butcher shop, 22c; eggs, 65c; dressed calves, 22c, potatoes, $1@1.25; butter, 55c.—S., Nov. 28.

Could the Family Keep the Home Farm?

(Continued from page 3)

Also, your premium deposits constitute a saving fund, which grows steadily year after year and may be drawn against for a loan in time of emergency or of opportunity.

A life policy is a piece of first-class life insurance property, with a growing cash value, lifelong income to you if you become disabled, the full amount of the insurance protection to your family. In your old age, if you need money for maintenance, it can be surrendered for its cash value, and that cash value properly invested will provide a regular income. Further, in the Life policies of most companies there is a provision called Double Indemnity, under which if you die by accidental means before age 70, double the amount of the insurance is paid.

Pays Mortgage; Provides Credit

This is an all-around plan for paying the mortgage if you die, contributing income to you if you are laid on the shelf, providing money or credit in later years if you need it or want it, and supplying you with a retirement fund for your old age. You may have all this for what would be an addition of about three per cent to the interest rate on your mortgage.

As time went on and you reduced the mortgage or paid it off the policy would supply your family, if you died, with money for their support or capital to carry on the business of the farm.

We have, so far, cleaned up the current indebtedness, have supplied the family with money for its maintenance during the first few months, and have attended to the mortgage. In our next article we shall go a step farther, and make still stronger the protection we have outlined.

Outlook for Potato Market Favorable

POTATO prices for the rest of the crop year are likely to compare favorably with the average of recent years. No spectacular advance, such as occurred in 1925 when the crop was 20 per cent below normal is to be expected but, as the season progresses, the discount under last year's prices is likely to become smaller than it has been thus far. Many growers are bullish as to price prospects and still hold title to a large share of their crop awaiting more profitable prices than the market has afforded thus far.

The potato crop raised in 1927 was slightly above the average for the past five years.

Owing to the high prices paid for the 1925 and 1926 crops, the area planted last spring was 11 per cent larger than a year previous, but slightly below the average since 1922. The quality of the crop is about average.

Blight and Rot Damaged Crop

Practically all of the increase of 44 million bushels as compared with the 1926 yield was produced in the southern early states which are through shipping or in the states west of the Mississippi.

In the states from which comes the bulk of the winter's market supply of potatoes, 274,911,000 bushels were raised compared with 251,788,000 last year. Blight and rot damaged the crop from Pennsylvania to Maine and dry weather reduced the yield in Michigan and Wisconsin. In Michigan, the crop was the smallest in ten years.

The yield in the sixteen deficiency late potato states is about 25 per cent larger than in 1926. Probably they will not need quite as many potatoes from the surplus states as last year, but the requirements of the southern states which finished shipping months ago will be as large as ever.

Potato prices are highly sensitive to changes in supply, owing to the inelasticity of demand. The quantity consumed tends to remain relatively constant regardless of the cost. It is not easy to increase the demand when a large crop is raised or to curtail it when production is short. In years when the per capita production was near or below three bushels, high prices during the winter and spring have usually prevailed. A yield of around four bushels per capita has just as surely been followed by falling prices.

The fall potato market started about 25 per cent lower than a year ago. Since the first of November the market has shown more strength. Many farmers stored their potatoes when prices failed to improve during October and are inclined to wait now to see how the market improves.

One of the smallest apple crops on record was produced in 1927. Month by month, estimates were reduced as late freezes, insect damage, drought and the generally weakened condition of apple trees as a result of overbearing last year, took increasing toll of the crop until November 1, the total apple crop was officially estimated at 119,333,000 bushels, or less than half the size of the 1926 yield of 246,460,000 bushels. The average for the past five years has been 199,000,000 bushels.

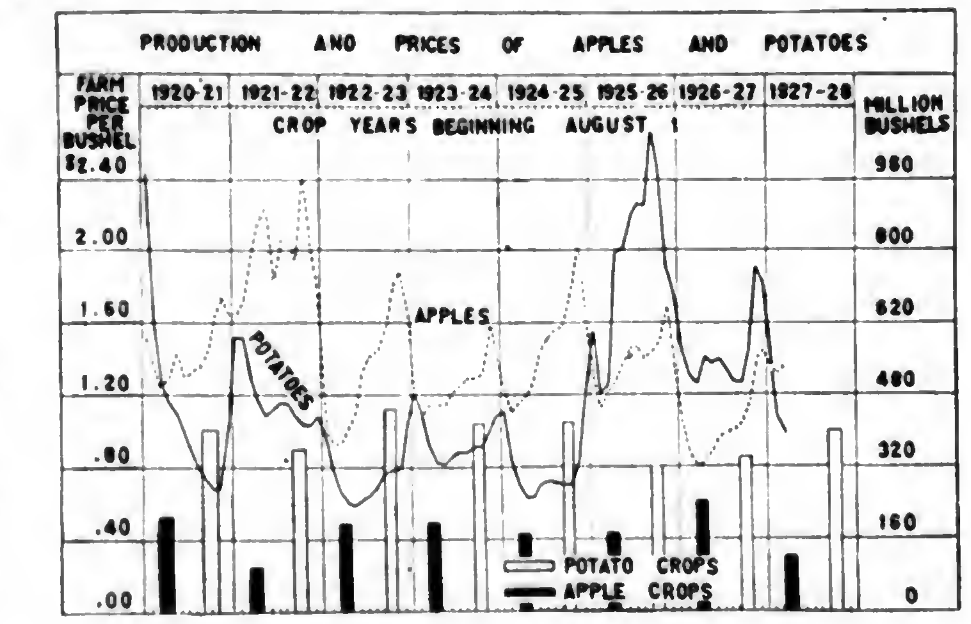
Canada also has produced a smaller apple crop than usual this year. Exports of apples from the United States and Canada to November 1 were about half as large as in the corresponding period last year.

Consumption of Apples Is Lowered

Prices paid for apples so far this season have reflected the strong situation occasioned by the moderate supply. For the later varieties, the market started around one-third to one-half higher than in the fall of 1926. Values have gradually strengthened until at present they are practically twice as high as last year on some varieties.

Consumption of apples falls off when prices go up faster than in the case of potatoes, so that the smaller crop will not send prices as correspondingly high as would a 50 per cent reduction in the potato crop. Before the war, a potato crop 20 per cent below normal sold at wholesale in New York City at 48 per cent above normal, according to studies made at Cornell University. When the apple crop was 20 per cent below normal, the wholesale price at New York averaged only about 17 per cent above normal.

Half the commercial crop of apples has already been marketed. Shipments to November 12 totaled 57,408 cars, of which western box apple states contributed 28,283 and eastern barrel states 29,125 cars.—Gilbert Gusler.



The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

NEARLY every year at this time we receive letters from potato growers asking if it would not pay them to ship a carload of potatoes to Philadelphia or some other market. Their plan is to follow the shipment and sell the potatoes themselves, thus saving commission charges and the middleman's profit.

Such a plan sounds reasonable but there are so many complications that it is a doubtful undertaking, and the chances are that it would cost the grower more to market his potatoes in this way than to ship to a reliable dealer.

Credit Is Necessary

The chief complication would be one of credit. Credit is necessary to the produce business, just as in every other line. In order to establish a credit system, the dealers and buyers have formed a credit association. Financial ratings of the various firms are kept and if a man does not settle his bills on the day set he is blackmarked and the members of the association will sell to him only for cash, or at their own risks.

The grower would not know which buyers were reliable and he would most likely lose money from this source. Furthermore, he would not want to stay in the city for more than two days on account of the expense, and he would not be in a position to give credit. The majority of the buyers would not be interested in his potatoes for this reason, or if they were it would only be at a lower price than the other dealers were charging.

Many Angles to Marketing

There is another angle to the proposition. Suppose a storekeeper came to your community and opened up shop for a day. His goods were no better than your regular dealer was carrying, his prices practically the same and you knew that his plan was to move on as soon as they were sold. As a buyer you would be likely to avoid him and go to the man you knew. He would give credit, he would have his money invested in your community and it would be to his interest to have you as a regular customer. That is just about the position the grower would be placed in who tried to sell his own potatoes on the city market.

There is not much sentiment in the produce business but a good salesman builds up a regular trade. They learn by experience that he is fair and they like him. For this reason he is able to sell at as high or even higher prices than the other salesmen. When you ship to such a firm that has built up a satisfied trade you will benefit but it is not likely that you will be successful if you enter into competition with them.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

In answering advertisements please be sure to mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

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Banks	8
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Brooder Houses	2, 10, 13
Clothing	2
Concrete Mixers	6
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TIGHT BINDING

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

The Ingredients Count

When all is said and done the grade of each ingredient used in mixing a formula has much to do with the value of the formula. Farmers—dairymen and poultrymen—know this to be so. A ration containing 200 pounds of 36% cottonseed meal, for instance, is not identical with a ration of the "same formula" containing 41% cottonseed meal. Nor does a mash containing 300 pounds of ground oats carrying excessive oat hulls, be these hulls pulverized to the consistency of flour, contain as much food value as a mash including 300 pounds of meaty, highgrade oats, be they only coarsely ground. There are different grades and differences within grades of all ingredients entering rations.

The success farmers are having with Eastern States feeds is largely due to the quality of the ingredients. The Exchange formulas, good though they be, are simple and public. They are being duplicated by numerous mixers as well as by farmers who purchase their own ingredients indiscriminately.

These duplicate formulas are distributed on a "just as good for less money" appeal, but the demand for genuine Eastern States rations steadily increases because the genuine rations contain high quality ingredients which produce results more than sufficient to offset any price difference.

Where records are kept Eastern States open formula feeds prove their worth.

Collectively through their Eastern States Farmers' Exchange organization, farmers are able to go into the feed and grain markets of the country and select the best ingredients obtainable for the purposes they have in hand. Individually farmers exercise no such control. That such control properly administered is worth much to feeders cannot be disputed. That the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is administering this control to the satisfaction of poultrymen and dairymen is proved by the steady increase in the demand for Eastern States feed service on the part of the farmers who have tried it—more than 20,000 in eight eastern states.

For information on the Eastern States feed service for horses, poultry, and dairy cattle, the service which should not be confused with car door service offered by private manufacturers through dealers or groups of farmers, write the office.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Advertisement.

Eastern Exhibitors Take Prizes

(Continued from page 3)

exhibited by Edellyn Farm, Wilson, Ill., and the grand champion female was Supreme Rosewood, exhibited by F. C. Baker, of Hickman Mills, Mo.

A total of 206 carloads of fat cattle was entered in the show with about 95 Aberdeen-Angus, 87 Hereford and 24 Shorthorns. Before these carloads are accepted for the show they are judged by a sifting committee who reject all cattle that do not come up to the required standard. The Aberdeen-Angus made a clean sweep in the carload division by winning the grand champion and reserve grand champion.

The fat wether and lamb classes were as large as usual and high in quality. The Pennsylvania State College exhibited the champion grade and crossbred wether. The grand champion lamb was purchased by the Stockyards, Inc., Chicago, at $1.85 per pound.

Chester-Whites Headed Barrows

The fat barrow show of nearly all the breeds was larger than at any time in recent years. The Chester-White headed the list with nearly 200 barrows. The Chester-White breed made a clean sweep of the championships. The Pennsylvania State College was a strong exhibitor of Berkshires and Duroc-Jerseys, winning champion single barrow in Duroc-Jersey and also the pen of barrows. In the Berkshire division they exhibited the champion pen of barrows.

In the carload division the grand champion barrows were Hampshires, exhibited by J. M. Ballard, Marion, Ind. These barrows weighed an average of 297 pounds and were sold at $12.50 per hundred. This is the ninth victory for the Hampshire breed in the last ten years. The breeding show of all breeds was light because of the lateness of the season.

The draft horse show was the best that has been held since 1921. The four major breeds, Percheron, Belgians, Clydesdale and Shire, had more entries and better quality than at any time in recent years. The tops of all breeds were outstanding. The entries came largely from the states in the Middle West, except the Canadians, who dominated the Clydesdale show. The large number of sales of stallions and mares that were made during the show indicates renewed interest in horses.

Polled Breeds Displayed

The Milking Shorthorns, Red Polled, Galloway and Polled Shorthorn breeders presented a creditable display of these breeds. All these breeds except Milking Shorthorns had both breeding and fat classes.

The grand champion sheep carcass was exhibited by the University of Wisconsin with a carcass from a grade Southdown lamb and the reserve grand champion went to the Pennsylvania State College on a wether carcass from a Southdown yearling. The grand champion carcass was sold at $3 per pound.

Breeders from the eastern section of the United States have become important exhibitors in recent years. The Pennsylvania State College exhibited steers, sheep and barrows. Most of the cattle from this institution placed well up in the money and the sheep and hogs won several championships and reserve championships. Other eastern exhibitors were: Milking Shorthorns, Alasa Farms, Alton, N. Y.; Bar-Non Ranch, Berlin, N. Y.; Webster Knight, Providence, R. I.; W. S. Martin, Plainfield, Vt., and Donald Woodward, LeRoy, N. Y. Herefords, St. Armour Co., Mortonville, Pa. Aberdeen-Angus, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plain, N. Y. Sheep, Greatwood Farms, Plainfield, Vt.; Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Mrs. Hamilton, Pittsburgh; D. F. McDowell & Son, Mercer, Pa.; J. D. Larkin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mountain Farms, Bradstreet, Mass., and J. B. Henderson, Hickory, Pa. Swine, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa. Horses, Hayfield Farms, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Sycamore Farms, Phoenixville, Pa.

Numerous meetings of record associations and other organizations were held during the week. Practically all record associations report renewed interest in purebred livestock and breeders generally seem quite optimistic about the future of the purebred business.

Coal Tar Not Safe for Metal Roofs

Is coal tar all right on a metal roof to keep it from rusting? Will it injure the roof to use it?—J. S. T.

Coal tar is not considered a safe material to use on metal roofs, since ordinarily it contains considerable free acids, which may have a destructive action on both the galvanizing and the metal itself. One roofing firm recommends coal tar on galvanized steel roof, provided enough cement is mixed with it to neutralize the acids. Only by mixing this several days ahead and then testing it for acid could one be sure that it was neutral; and I do not know just what effect the cement would have on the weathering value of the coating, especially if more cement than needed was used.

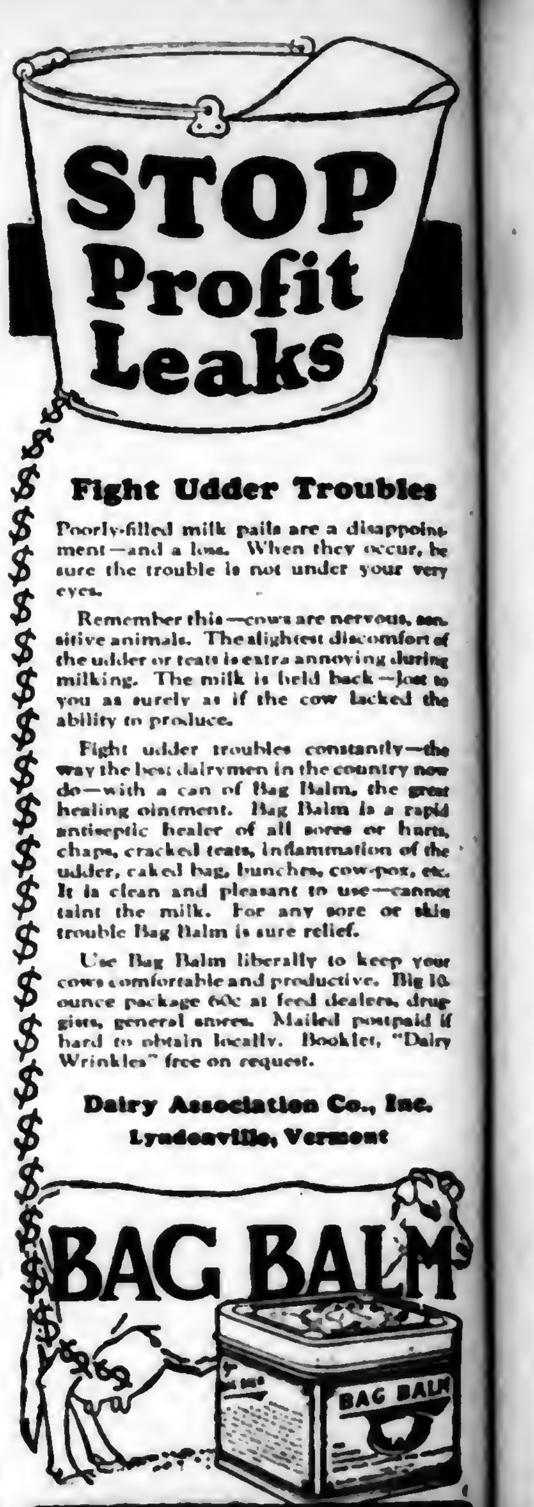
Probably the best thing to use on a metal roof is a coating of first class asphalt paint and next best is red-lead and linseed oil, while a good cheaper paint is red oxide of iron and linseed oil.—I. W. Dickerson.

Storage Problem

Old Gentleman (seeing the small colored boy was having some trouble in getting away with the large melon he was trying to eat)—Too much melon, isn't it, Rastus?

Small Colored Boy—No, suh, boss, not enough niggah.

Champion and Reserve Champion Pen of Duroc Barrows owned by the Pennsylvania State College



STOP Profit Leaks

Fight Udder Troubles

Poorly-filled milk pails are a disappointment—and a loss. When they occur, be sure the trouble is not under your very eyes.

Remember this—cows are nervous, sensitive animals. The slightest discomfort of the udder or teats is extra annoying during milking. The milk is held back—lost to you as surely as if the cow lacked the ability to produce.

Fight udder troubles constantly—the way the best dairymen in the country now do—with a can of Bag Balm, the great healing ointment. Bag Balm is a rapid antiseptic healer of all sores or hurts, chaps, cracked teats, inflammation of the udder, caked bag, bunches, cow-pox, etc. It is clean and pleasant to use—cannot taint the milk. For any sore or skin trouble Bag Balm is sure relief.

Use Bag Balm liberally to keep your cows comfortable and productive. Big 10-ounce package 60c at feed dealers, druggists, general stores. Mailed postpaid if hard to obtain locally. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles" free on request.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

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The Tornado Dry Fodder Cutter Strong, Durable, Mechanically Built. Not continually breaking, cuts finer. Puts fodder in better feeding condition than any cutter in America.

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and have plenty of cash left for gifts. Select quality slightly used cords and balloons. Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone, U. S., Hood, Fisk, General, Kelly and other good brands.

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If a tire fails to give 5 months' service we will replace it at one-half price of tire.

30x3½	$2.69	27x440	[illegible]
32x3½	2.85	29x440	[illegible]
31x4	3.50	29x495	[illegible]
32x4	3.50	30x495	[illegible]
33x4	3.95	31x495	[illegible]
34x4	3.95	31x500	[illegible]
32x4½	4.25	30x525	[illegible]
33x4½	4.75	31x525	[illegible]
34x4½	5.25	33x571	[illegible]
35x4½	5.35	32x571	[illegible]
30x5	5.85	33x577	[illegible]
33x5	5.75	32x600	[illegible]
34x5	5.85	33x600	[illegible]
35x5	5.95	32x620	[illegible]

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Open evenings. Phone Poplar 4213

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REGISTERED Jersey Heifers and Bull Calves. Best of Breeding. Accredited Herd. Valley Stock Farm, R. D. No. 6, Muncy, Pa.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

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BERKSHIRES—We have a splendid lot of fall pigs, either sex, sired by Elimination Rival, that are good and stretchy. Price reasonable. Also several high class gilts, all priced to sell. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARM, Dagsboro, Del.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

Chester Whites Big Type Chester Whites: From my prize winning herd. Service Boars and open Gilts. Also pigs at 10 weeks of age for sale. H. H. WERKING, Woodsboro, Md.

BERKSHIRES Excellent, registered Berkshire pigs, both sexes, 8 weeks old. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

165 HEAD Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

POLAND CHINAS Registered, Purebred, Big type Pigs. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, Womelsdorf, Pa.

BIG SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS Choice spring Boars. Also nice Gilts bred for March and April. BOYD HAMMAN, SHILOH, OHIO.

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Collie Puppies Farm raised, pedigreed, the better sort. Bewrightlite, illustrated circular free. Cloverbrook Collie Kennels, Chambersburg, Pa.

Coon, Skunk, Fox wolf, rabbit hounds. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. OCO KENNELS, OCONEE, ILL.

COONHOUNDS, Combination Hunters, Foxhounds, Champion Rabbit Hounds. Catalogue, photos free trial. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Illinois.

HORSE WANTED

WANTED A Registered Percheron Stallion. Give full description and price. C. E. CASSEL, HERSHEY, PA.

GOATS

WORLD'S Best Toggenburgs & Nubians, utility milkers, $35, purebreds $75. Fine buck from gallon stock, $35. Kids, $15. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

FOXES

REGISTERED Alaskan blue and silver foxes. We start, advise, help you. Booklet free. Breeder agents wanted. Six bank references. Cleary Bros. Fox Farms, Seattle, Wash.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 848 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

FLEMISH GIANTS—Four does and one buck. Weight 10 lbs. each. Age, 8 months. $8.00 each. Wahlen Wehry, Klingerstown, Pa.

FURS WANTED

WANTED Ginseng—Raw Furs—Especially skunk, muskrats, $1.75, weasels, $1.60. Free bait guide, etc. to shippers. Stevens Fur Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

FURS, HIDES, WOOL have advanced. Get our price before selling. S. H. Livingston, Succ. Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

RAW FURS WANTED—Any kind. Best average price in state. Try a shipment. Get acquainted. Trappers write. R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.

TOBACCO

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1, 10, $1.75; Cigars 50 for $1.95; pay when received, money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Cigars, Twists: Chewing 5 lbs. $1. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-3, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good sweet, chewing, 3 pounds 75c; 5, $1; 10, $1.75; smoking, 3 pounds, 50c; 5, 75c; 10, $1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Sweetleaf. Mellow, aged. Smoking 15 pounds $1.65. Chewing $2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

CIGARS FROM FACTORY—Trial 50 Perfectos, postpaid, $1.00. Snell Mfg. Co., Red Lion, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW WITH SORE FEET.—I have a cow six years old that has matter in back part of foot between hoofs of both hind feet. She started the same way for the last two years. I used spirits of saults and a strong disinfectant but she did not get over it until late in the summer each year. The cows stand on concrete and have oat chaff for bedding. Last year they had sawdust. Last year half of hoof got rotten but grew out again. Her feet seem to be sore or tender all the time. My pastures are dry and so is barnyard. She never stands in gutter. Her feet are always dry as the platform is clear.—H. H. D., Honesdale, Pa. Clean the feet thoroughly and apply cotton, covering it with bandage. Either soak the foot in a 1-1000 solution of bichloride of mercury or pour such a solution on the bandage until it is soaked. Leave the bandage on for two or three days, keeping it moist. Repeat if necessary. After removing bandage keep the feet dry so as to harden the horn.

CALF BLOATS.—I have a calf about four months old. I was to raise this heifer but found her bloated. What can be the cause? Would it be advisable to keep or sell her? Have given soda and injection.—P. H. E., Preston, Md. Bloating is an indication of faulty digestion, overfeeding or obstruction. It may be corrected by cutting down the feed consumed; by the use of laxatives (salts, oil); by the judicious use of tonics, by changing the feed; or possibly by opening the rumen and removing the obstruction. It would be well to cut down the ration for a day or two and give two to four ounces of castor oil or some mineral oil, repeating the dose on the second day. One might give two tablespoons of Epsom salts and repeat, if necessary. The diet should be laxative in nature. Exercise should be provided. Free access to salt is desirable.

PARASITES IN HORSES.—I have a horse that shows signs of worms. What can I give him to get rid of them?—S. E. S., Honey Brook, Pa. One of our most prominent parasitologists recommends that the parasite or parasites infecting the animal be identified as treatment is based upon the kind of parasite and its location in the intestinal tract. The best policy is to consult your veterinarian and either secure from him a suitable worm capsule or have him treat the animal with an agent that will remove the parasites. Reinfestation should be prevented by attention to feed and water which may become soiled with eggs of the parasite.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

Send All Orders To
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700,000 CHICKS FOR 1928—We will hatch chicks from Jan. 10, 1928 on, from our free range, healthy, vigorous stock of Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns and Anconas. Breeders have been culled for egg production, color and size. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free. L. R. Walck Hatcheries, Dept. I, Greencastle, Pa.

LOOK!—100,000 chicks, 9c up. 20 varieties. Many R.O.P. 250-316 egg breedings. Just what you want for large profits or to improve your flock. Get Free catalog giving big discounts. Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA eggs and chicks, Mammoth White Pekin and Indian Runner Duck eggs and ducklings. Big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Special price bulletin free. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hanover, Pa.

"HEADQUARTERS"—Red Cubans, Blue Hounes, Devils. Pure bred pit game fowls. Cocks, stags, hens, pullets, eggs in season. Write for prices. R. H. White, 6320 Enright Ave., University City, Mo.

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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS for sale. Two cock birds, hens and pullets. Mrs. Harry Hoover, Cochranville, Pa.

OUR RHODE ISLAND Reds and Rocks make early broilers and are mated for production. Order now. Dept. S, Garland Farms, Garland, Pa.

RAT DOGS—White Rock Cockerels—$3.00. Carmen D. Welch, Ramsey, Ill.

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WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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BRONZE TURKEY TOMS for sale. Of the world famous Goldbank strain. Hundreds lay this blood each season. There's a reason. Reasonable prices on request. George Ziepay, Box 226, Charleroi, Pa.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Toms, $10-$12. Hens, $7-$8. Yearling Toms, $15. Also White Chinese Geese. C. C. Coleman, Rushville, Susquehanna County, Pa.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Highest quality, reasonable prices. Write. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Slate and Narragansett. Your wants—please. Edwin A. Souder, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—No blackhead for fifteen years. Mrs. Alfred E. Reid, Freehold, Star Route, New Jersey.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large Birds. James Howland, Walton, N. Y.

INCUBATORS

FOR SALE—5400-egg Candee, excellent condition, good as new, $250.00. 3,000-egg Candee, guaranteed good condition, $100.00. Lancaster County Hatchery, Box 583, Lancaster, Pa.

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PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

BUILDING MATERIALS

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 1 SPRUCE STAVE SILO, complete with roof, hoops and doors—12x24—$217.80. Other sizes priced accordingly. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE bevel siding, $35.00 per thousand. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

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100 ACRES—17 cattle, crops, etc.; handy city 200,000. The kind of farm so many people wish for; fertile fields for high-paying crops, estimated 2000 cords firewood, sugar grove and fruit, amply watered pastures; good 9-room white home, 70 ft. barn with silo; milk house, hen houses, hog house 18x10, granary, etc.; convenient advantages, pleasant motor trip big city markets. Low price $5500, less than building's value, includes everything if taken soon, horses, 9 cows, young stock, reg. bull, lot hay, oats, potatoes, etc. for winter and all needed implements and tools; part cash. Details pg. 11 illus. bargain catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

VIRGINIA FARMS—Sizes, prices and terms to suit. A. L. Adamson, 913 Hull Street, Richmond, Va.

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BIG PAY JOBS OPEN in auto and tractor work. I'll train you in a few weeks so you can earn $35.00 to $75.00 a week to start. Qualify as an expert and make $100 to $200 a week or operate your own garage or service station. No books—no printed lessons. Work with real tools and real equipment. Age no barrier. Little schooling needed. Write today for big Free Auto Book and remarkable tuition offer, which includes board and railroad fare to Cincinnati or Cleveland. Investigate! This is the opportunity of a lifetime. Write today—a postal will do. McSweeny Auto Schools, 32-T8 McSweeny Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, or Cleveland, Ohio.

MAN TO WORK his local territory, booking orders for shrubs, roses, perennials, ornamental and fruit trees etc. Also hire agents. Full or spare time. Five-year replacement. No investment or experience necessary. Outfit free. Real opportunity. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York State.

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable man to book orders for its "first-prize winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees, etc. Two-year Free replacement guarantee. Free outfit. No experience or investment necessary. Part or full time. Pay weekly. Write today.

ENERGETIC MEN in every town and village can earn big money selling seeds. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. Cobb Co., Franklin, Mass.

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

POLMET POLISHING CLOTH—Cleans all metals; gets enthusiastic attention; sells fast at 25c; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., 80 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Farmers, with equipment, to farm on share basis in Somerset and Cambria Counties. Write Box 476, Windber, Pa.

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MISCELLANEOUS

CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS—How about some big, fat, luscious, Chesapeake Oysters—Right fresh from the shell to your table in a few hours? Best Selects—$2.80 gal., Medium—$2.70 gal. 3 to 5 gals., 10c per gal. less. All prepaid. Let's get together, why not? Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Lord, Cambridge, Md.

PEANUTS—Buy them direct. Toast them at home. Special December prices—10 lbs.—$2.00; 25 lbs.—$3.75; 100 lbs.—$10.00. Prompt shipments. J. P. Councill Co., Franklin, Va.

FAMOUS Lancaster Co. Dried Sugar Corn—One 13 oz. package (equal 3 cans corn), thirty cents; 4 packages $1.00, prepaid. C. F. Hostetter, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

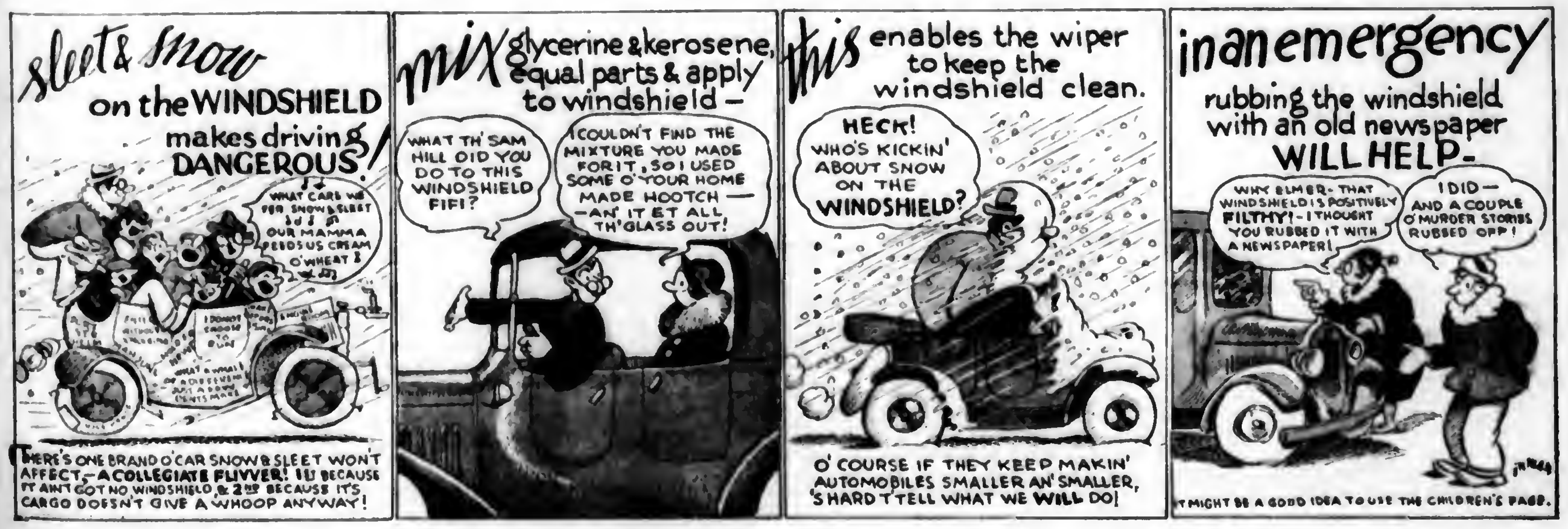
MILK BOTTLE CAPS—5000 caps, two colors, heavily paraffined, specially printed, your name, grade milk, address. Delivered $2.65. American Milk Cap Co., 5898 Pacific, Detroit, Mich.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

Herb the Handy Man Tells How—



sleet & snow on the WINDSHIELD makes driving DANGEROUS!
WHAT CARE WE FER SNOW & SLEET ♪ OUR MAMMA FEEDS US CREAM O' WHEAT ♪
THERE'S ONE BRAND O'CAR SNOW & SLEET WON'T AFFECT,—A COLLEGIATE FLIVVER! 1ST BECAUSE IT AIN'T GOT NO WINDSHIELD & 2ND BECAUSE IT'S CARGO DOESN'T GIVE A WHOOP ANYWAY!
mix glycerine & kerosene, equal parts & apply to windshield—
WHAT TH' SAM HILL DID YOU DO TO THIS WINDSHIELD FIFI?
I COULDN'T FIND THE MIXTURE YOU MADE FOR IT, SO I USED SOME O' YOUR HOME MADE HOOTCH——AN' IT ET ALL TH' GLASS OUT!
this enables the wiper to keep the windshield clean.
HECK! WHO'S KICKIN' ABOUT SNOW ON THE WINDSHIELD?
O' COURSE IF THEY KEEP MAKIN' AUTOMOBILES SMALLER AN' SMALLER, 'S HARD T'TELL WHAT WE WILL DO!
in an emergency rubbing the windshield with an old newspaper WILL HELP—
WHY ELMER—THAT WINDSHIELD IS POSITIVELY FILTHY!—I THOUGHT YOU RUBBED IT WITH A NEWSPAPER!
I DID— AND A COUPLE O' MURDER STORIES RUBBED OFF!
IT MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA TO USE THE CHILDREN'S PAGE.

HARDWARE CO.
Your Farm Service Hardware Store

Look for the Tag.
The Christmas Store

YOU will find just the sort of a present that you want to give at a "tag" store. Below are a few suggestions from the thousands of things at these "tag" stores that will bring Christmas cheer and happiness to every member of the family. They are fine places to buy your holiday remembrances for they give you the utmost in quality at the price you want to pay. Check this list and take it to a "tag" store.

For Mother, Sister, Friend or Sweetheart

Curling Irons
Serving Trays
Folding Ironing Boards
Glass Baking Dishes
Sewing Machines
Pie Servers
Bird Cages
Kitchen Cabinets
Fire Place Sets
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Fine Carving Knives
Nut Bowls and Crackers
Carving Sets
Vacuum Jugs
Food Choppers
Kitchen Scales
Table Silverware
Carpet Sweepers
Aluminum Cooking Utensils
Fine Shears
Roasters
Clocks
Toasters
Nickelware
Electric Irons
Hair Clippers
Enamel Kitchenware
Table Lamps
Handy Electric and Oil Heaters
Framed Pictures
Baking Thermometers
Casseroles
Cut Glass
Percolators
Glassware
Manicure Sets
Tennis Rackets

For Dad, Brother or Friend

Shotguns and Rifles
Flashlights and Batteries
Spotlights
Match Safes
Pocket Knives
Shaving Kits
Tool Chests
Tire Chains
Tool Grinders
Pipe Wrenches
Automobile Accessories
Automobile Jacks
Hunting Boots
Camp Stoves
Razor Strops
Radio Sets
Camping Equipment
Bright Lanterns
Watches
Automobile Tool Kits
Jackets
Razors
Sweaters
Fishing Rods
Reels and Lines
Cigar Lighters
Smoking Stands
Machinists' Tools
Saws Chisels Planes
Squares Mitre Boxes
and many other woodworking tools
Wrenches Pliers
Bench Grinders
Skates

Family Gifts

Table Silverware
Washing Machines
Kitchen Ranges
Parlor Furnaces
Aluminum Ware Sets
Vacuum Cleaners
Radio Sets
Radiant Heaters

For the Children, too.
Both Boys and Girls
Kiddie Kars Toy Automobiles
Air Guns Small Rifles
Boys' Tool Kits
Mechanical Toys
Toy Dishes and Cooking Sets
Baseball Gloves and Bats
Watches Pocket Knives
Electric Trains
Toys of all kinds
Little Wheelbarrows
Bicycles
Footballs
Sweaters
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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A Christmas Carol

By CHARLES DICKENS

MARLEY was dead, to begin with. There is no doubt whatever about that. The register of his burial was signed by the clergyman, the clerk, the undertaker and the chief mourner. Scrooge signed it. And Scrooge's name was good upon 'Change for anything he chose to put his hand to.

Old Marley was as dead as a door-nail.

Scrooge knew he was dead? Of course he did. How could it be otherwise? Scrooge and he were partners for I don't know how many years. Scrooge was his sole executor, his sole administrator, his sole assign, his sole residuary legatee, his sole friend, and sole mourner.

External heat and cold had little influence on Scrooge. No warmth could warm, no wintry weather chill him. No wind that blew was bitterer than he, no falling snow was more intent upon its purpose, no pelting rain less open to entreaty

Nobody ever stopped him in the street to say, with gladsome looks, "My dear Scrooge, how are you? When will you come to see me?" No beggars implored him to bestow a trifle, no children asked him what it was o'clock, no man or woman ever once in all his life inquired the way to such and such a place of Scrooge.

But what did Scrooge care! It was the very thing he liked. To edge his way along the crowded paths of life, warning all human sympathy to keep its distance, was what the knowing ones call "nuts" to Scrooge.

Once upon a time—of all the good days in the year, on Christmas eve—old Scrooge sat busy in his counting-house. It was cold, bleak, biting weather, foggy withal, and he could hear the people in the court outside go wheezing up and down, beating their hands upon their breast, and stamping their feet upon the pavement stones to warm them. (Continued to page 2)

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A Christmas Carol

(Continued from page 1)

AFTER Scrooge growled at his nephew for inviting him to dinner and wishing him a Merry Christmas; growled at two gentlemen for asking him to give something to the poor and growled at his underpaid clerk, Bob Cratchit, father of Tiny Tim, for begging leave to spend Christmas at home, he went to the chamber once occupied by his dead partner and himself, now by himself alone.

Just as he was about to go to bed there was a clanking of chains and into the room, right through the panels of the door, which was locked and bolted came the ghost of Marley.

"MERCY, dreadful apparition, why do you trouble me," cried Scrooge. Why do spirits walk the earth, and why do they come to me?"

"It is required of every man," the ghost returned, "that the spirit within him should walk abroad among his fellow men, and travel far and wide; and if that spirit goes not forth in life, it is condemned to do so after death. It is doomed to wander through the world—oh, woe is me!—and witness what it cannot share, but might have shared on earth, and turned to happiness!

"A very little more is all permitted to me. I cannot rest, I cannot stay, I cannot linger anywhere. My spirit never walked beyond the counting-house—mark me!—in my life my spirit never roved beyond the narrow limits of our money-changing hole; and weary journeys lie before me!"

"Seven years dead," mused Scrooge. "And traveling all the time!"

"Oh! captive, bound and double-ironed," cried the phantom, "not to know that ages of incessant labor by immortal creatures for this earth must pass into eternity before the good of which it is susceptible is all developed. Not to know that any Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will find its mortal life too short for its vast means of usefulness. Not to know that no space of regret can make amends for one life's opportunity misused! Yet such was I! Oh! such was I!"

"But you were always a good man of business, Jacob," faltered Scrooge, who now began to apply this to himself.

"Business!" cried the ghost, wringing its hands again. "Mankind was my business. The common welfare was my business; charity, mercy, forbearance, and benevolence were all my business."

Scrooge was very much dismayed to hear the spectre going on at this rate, and began to quake exceedingly.

"Hear me!" cried the ghost. "My time is nearly gone. I am here tonight to warn you that you have yet a chance and hope of escaping my fate. A chance and hope of my procuring, Ebenezer."

"You were always a good friend to me," said Scrooge. "Thank'ee!"

"You will be haunted," resumed the ghost, "by three spirits."

THE first of the three spirits was the Ghost of Christmas Past, which took Scrooge back to the days of his boyhood and youth, showing him their joys and their lost opportunities.

The second was the Ghost of Christmas Present. It took Scrooge to the homes of his underpaid clerk and the nephew who had wished him a Merry Christmas, and showed him just how these kept the high day, and just how they regard the growling partner of the dead Marley.

The third was the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come; and by the time it came Scrooge had resolved to change his mode of life.

"SPIRIT!" he cried, tightly clutching at its robe, "hear me! I am not the man I was. I will not be the man I must have been but for this intercourse."

"Good spirit," he pursued, as down upon the ground he fell before it, "your nature intercedes for me and pities me. Assure me that I yet may change these shadows you have shown me by an altered life! I will honor Christmas in my heart and try to keep it all the year. I will live in the past, the present, and the future, and I will not shut out the lessons that they teach.

Holding up his hands in a last prayer to have his fate reversed, he saw an alteration in the phantom's hood and dress. It shrank, collapsed, and dwindled down into a bedpost.

Yes! and the bedpost was his own. The bed was his own, the room was his own. Best and happiest of all, the time before him was his own, to make amends in!

"I will live in the past, the present, and the future!" Scrooge repeated as he scrambled out of bed. "The spirits of all three shall strive within me. Oh, Jacob Marley! Heaven, and the Christmas time be praised for this! I say it on my knees, old Jacob, on my knees!"

He was so fluttered and so glowing with his good intentions that his broken voice would scarcely answer to his call. He had been sobbing violently in his conflict with the spirit, and his face was wet with tears.

"I don't know what to do!" cried Scrooge, laughing and crying in the same breath; and making a perfect Laocoon of himself with his stockings. "I am as light as a feather. I am as happy as an angel. I am as merry as a schoolboy. I am as giddy as a drunken man. A merry Christmas to everybody! A happy New Year to all the world! Halloo here! Whoop! Halloo!"

Really, for a man who had been out of practice for so many years, it was a splendid laugh, a most illustrious laugh. The father of a long, long line of brilliant laughs!

"I don't know what day of the month it is!" said Scrooge. "I don't know how long I've been among the spirits. I don't know anything. I'm quite a baby. Never mind. I don't care. I'd rather be a baby. Halloo! Whoop! Halloo here!"

He was checked in his transports by the churches ringing out the lustiest peals he had ever heard. Clash, clang, hammer; ding, dong, bell. Bell, dong, ding; hammer, clang, clash! Oh, glorious! glorious!

Running to the window he opened it and put out his head. No fog, no mist; clear, bright, jovial, stirring, cold; cold, piping for the blood to dance to; golden sunlight, heavenly sky, sweet fresh air, merry bells. Oh, glorious! Glorious!

"What's today?" cried Scrooge, calling downward to a boy in Sunday clothes, who perhaps had loitered in to look about him.

"Eh?" returned the boy with all his might of wonder.

"What's today, my fine fellow?" said Scrooge.

"Today," replied the boy. "Why, Christmas Day."

"It's Christmas Day!" said Scrooge to himself. "I haven't missed it. The spirits have done it all in one night. They can do anything they like. Of course they can. Of course they can. Halloo, my fine fellow!"

"Halloo!" returned the boy.

"Do you know the poulterer's in the next street but one at the corner?" Scrooge inquired.

"I should hope I did," replied the lad.

"An intelligent boy!" said Scrooge. "A remarkable boy! Do you know whether they've sold the prize turkey that was hanging up there? Not the little prize turkey;—the big one?"

"What, the one as big as me?" returned the boy.

"What a delightful boy!" said Scrooge. "It's a pleasure to talk to him. Yes, my buck!"

"It's hanging there now," replied the boy.

"Is it?" said Scrooge. "Go and buy it."

"Walk-er!" exclaimed the boy.

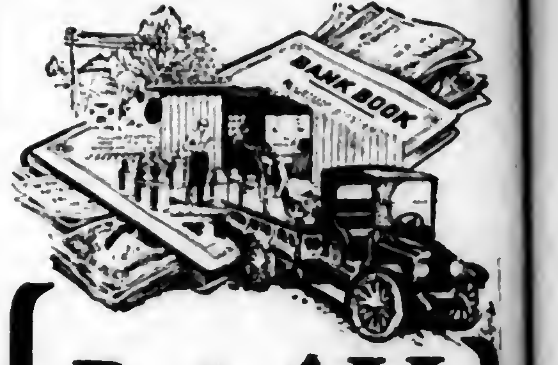
"No, no," said Scrooge, "I am in earnest. Go and buy it, and tell 'em to bring it here, that I may give them the direction where to take it. Come back with the man and I'll give you a shilling. Come back with him in less than five minutes, and I'll give you half a crown!"

The boy was off like a shot.

"I'll send it to Bob Cratchit's!" whispered Scrooge, rubbing his hands and splitting with a laugh. "He sha'n't know who sends it. It's twice the size of Tiny Tim."

The hand in which he wrote the address was not a steady one, but write it he did, somehow, and went

(Continued on page 13)



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Colorful Shrubs Brighten Winter Days

Some of Our Native Plants Carry Their Showy Fruits Until Next Season's Flowers

By EMIL KANT

Extension Landscape Architect, State College, Pa.

AT THIS time of year when the outdoor flowers have passed out of existence we sometimes wonder just why we have been denied their pleasant company during the winter months. The severe winters, of course, are the chief cause but even with cold winters and lack of flowers our grounds need not be wholly void of color if we would acquaint ourselves with some of the shrubs that carry their showy fruits until the next season's flowers put in their appearance.

Most of us are familiar with one or two of the berry-bearing shrubs and vines; others can name several, but only a very few who have taken the pains and time to look into the matter really know what a wealth of material we have with which to cheer our home grounds during the winter. Not only do we benefit ourselves by planting these fruiting plants, but we also furnish our feathered friends, the birds, with food at a period of the year when it is the most scarce.

Shrubs Serve Three-Fold Purpose

The following is a description of some of the most desirable shrubs and vines whose fruit is valuable either as a decoration on the grounds, as a decoration indoors or out, or as a food for birds. Almost all of these plants can serve all three purposes equally well, and, in addition, their flowers are attractive during the summer.

Possibly the best known and most beloved fruiting plant in this category is the Bittersweet (Celeastrus scandens). How many homes can one enter between the early days of frost in the fall and the first warm days in the spring without finding a few sprigs of this vine? Yet how few of these same admirers of the plant grow it on their own grounds. The Bittersweet makes itself at home practically anywhere; along a fence, on a bank, or in a shrubbery border. Remember, however, when planting it that it is a vine. There are several varieties of this vine but the above named is possibly the most satisfactory.

Next important among the showy berry-bearing shrubs are the hollies. In this group we have two distinct classes, the evergreen and the deciduous. Among the former, the American holly (Ilex opaca) is the best grown. It can be readily grown on the home grounds and is an excellent plant in combination with other broad-leaf evergreens or coniferous evergreens. At times the American holly grows to dimensions of a small tree, but if the space is small it can be kept in a shrub form. The Inkberry (Ilex glabra) is another attractive evergreen holly whose small shiny leaves and black berries will add a great deal to any planting. This shrub reaches a height of about five feet.

Needs Moist Place

Should there be a low, moist spot on the property, plant Winterberry, better known as Black Alder (Ilex verticillata). This shrub will grow in practically any type of soil although it thrives best in a moist, low spot. The height varies anywhere from five to ten feet. Its scarlet fruit is very attractive in the fall when the leaves have fallen. The Black Alder is by far the most showy of all the fruiting shrubs; its branches are literally covered from October until after Christmas.

Another of the native hollies is the Smooth Winterberry (Ilex laevigata). It is very similar in all respects to the Black Alder except that the leaves of the former are more rugged and hairy.

As a group of plants the cornels are perhaps next in importance for their showy fruit. The fruit of the cornels will not, however, stay on the branches as long into the winter as those previously mentioned. To offset this they have a greater variation of color in their fruit combined with variation in size as well. The first of these plants of importance is the Red-Oiser Dogwood (Cornus stolonifera). It likes moist places but makes itself perfectly at home in any garden. It grows to a height of six feet but is generally considered full grown when it reaches about four feet. The white fruit is borne in flat clusters containing as many as 30 berries.

There is no need for the grounds to look this desolate during the late fall

The Silky Dogwood (Cornum amonum) is similar in form to the Red-Oiser. Its stems are green and its fruit is blue. These beautiful blue berries are borne in flat clusters about three inches across, and they persist well into the winter. There are any number of dogwoods that will do well and whose fruit will enhance the surroundings of any home, and the two mentioned above will only serve as a class introduction.

Fruiting shrubs furnish food for the birds when it is scarce

Following the dogwoods are the viburnums, many of which have fruit just as attractive as that of the dogwoods. The familiar Wayfaring Tree or Hobble Bush (Viburnum alnifolium) has a berry which hardly can be surpassed. Its only drawback is the softness and fleshiness which makes it less permanent in the winter garden than some of the other berries. The shrub, however, is well worth giving a place in any garden. The fruit is dark purple in color and is, at times, a half-inch long.

The High Bush Cranberry (Viburnum opulus) is another shrub with large, fleshy berries. They resemble the cranberry very much, hence its name. Unlike the other viburnums the fruit of this one clings to the branches all winter, and their bright red color gives an added touch wherever the shrub is planted. The plant reaches a height of about eight feet if conditions are at all favorable. Two other viburnums valuable for their fruit are the Arrow-Wood (Viburnum dentatum), a shrub six to eight feet high having clusters of dark blue berries in the fall, and Withe Rod (Viburnum cassinoides) whose fruit is also dark blue and very abundant.

In addition to attractive flowers and fruit the dogwoods and viburnums are invaluable in any shrubbery planting for the fall coloration of their foliage. The foregoing shrubs comprise only a small number of the berry-bearing group but the merits by which they have been selected are their late fruiting and their suitability to any garden, small or large, and finally the fact that they are all found native in practically every county in Pennsylvania.

Are Other Native Shrubs Worthy of Mention

There are hosts of other native shrubs of which no mention has been made because they bear their fruit earlier in the season, and as such, they are not particularly valuable in the winter garden. There is, however, another group of shrubs of which mention should be made and that is those which have been brought here from other lands and which have made themselves perfectly at home. This group must be treated separately as they have proved their value, and, hence, are entitled to a great deal of consideration.

Success

HE HAS achieved Success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved lotus, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty nor failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration, whose memory a benediction.

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Vol. 96, No. 26 Phila., Pa., December 24, 1927 Whole No. 1597

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

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Comments on the Week's News

THE Department of Agriculture states that its inquiry into farm tenantry in the United States shows that 38.6 per cent of the farms of the nation are operated by tenants; that there is very little absentee landlordism, because nine-tenths of the owners live nearby. It also states that fifty per cent of the tenants began life as farm hands, and most of them hope to become farm owners. Another interesting fact is that the average farm landlord owns two farms. Some economists claim that farm tenantcy as it exists in this country is but one of the logical steps to farm ownership.

✦ ✦ ✦

If Philadelphians really hoped that the Republican leaders would risk the reaction of the nation to choosing Philadelphia in which to hold the next nominating convention, those hopes went glimmering when the committee selected Kansas City. The fame of Philadelphia in political matters has become such that many people throughout the nation could not be persuaded that it would be a wise or safe thing to do. Real political leaders are profound students of psychology.

✦ ✦ ✦

Momentous questions break upon us so fast that we don't finish hollering about one until another is upon us. It is not long since the "Pittsburgh-Plus" plan was being criticised from one end of the country to the other. We haven't heard it mentioned in a long time, although the system was continued until the present. Now, the Bethlehem Steel Company announces that it has abandoned the Pittsburgh-Plus method of arriving at prices in different parts of the country. Probably the delivered prices will be the same, but the objectionable "plan" has been laid aside.

✦ ✦ ✦

The New York egg market has been having for some time the anomalous experience of quoting brown eggs five to eight cents per dozen above prices for best white eggs. Ordinarily, the difference is the other way. The explanation is that the supply of white eggs is greater than the supply of brown eggs just now, and since there is a large and definite demand for both kinds the price of white eggs naturally settles when the supply is heavy. New York egg prices have been going down steadily for five years, but it is thought the lowest point in the cycle has been reached.

✦ ✦ ✦

Resolutions were passed in the senate at an early session refusing to admit Senators-elect William S. Vare, of Philadelphia, and Frank Smith, of Illinois. Since the revelations of the Senate's investigation committee into the methods practiced to get the nominations the action of the Senate was anticipated. The Public Ledger says the rejection of Pennsylvania's representative throws the accredited credentials back into the teeth of the voters of Pennsylvania. That may be true as to the voters of Philadelphia and Dauphin Counties, but the rest of the counties will not feel any humiliation. Mr. Vare had a firm friend at court in the person of Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania.

✦ ✦ ✦

As usual, there are many wanting advice on whether to sell apples and potatoes now, or wait for a possible higher price. Of course, we do not know. It is usually a good general rule to sell when the price is fair to good and when there is an active demand. Unless storage facilities are very good, and unless marketing can be done more conveniently later, the average producer usually misses out by holding perishable products for a speculative purpose.

Christmas and the Radio

THOSE of us who were born and raised in the country enjoyed Christmas, of course. Plain and simple as was the observance it always has been a season of joy and gladness even in the remote regions. The inexpensive presents, often created by the loving hands of dear ones, brought to young and old alike joy and gladness befitting the season.

But lately we have learned that we have been missing much that helps make the yuletide joyous. Until the advent of the radio most of us country people missed the inspiring music which city people enjoyed, and which adds so much to the pleasures of that season. Much of the finest music has come from the masters who have been inspired by the Christmas spirit,—music which so elevates one that he can almost see the angels who first brought the glad tidings to earth. But during all the years, until recently, this music was not for the ears of those who dwelt in the lonely places of the earth. Only those who lived in or near the great cities could enjoy it.

But now, all is changed. The tens of thousands who have that greatest of modern wonders,—the radio—can tune in and hear and enjoy the best interpretation of the Heavenly chorus that man can produce. No normal human being can hear the music of the Christmas season without feeling,—without being,—better.

Are Juries Infallible?

FOR centuries we have proceeded on the assumption that the fate of men and nations was safe in the hands of a "jury of peers." Just when the jury system was established seems to be unknown. It probably grew out of the custom among the Anglo-Saxons of northern Europe when a man charged with crime could summon twelve men to swear to and prove his innocence. Later the government chose the twelve who decided upon the evidence.

But grave doubts are being expressed in recent years. The modern trial has developed into a procedure so spectacular and mystifying that the natural intelligence and normal impulses of juries are unsettled if not destroyed. Trial by jury in the United States has become a battle of wits between opposing lawyers. Theoretically, a court trial is an honest effort on both sides to arrive at the truth of a matter. Practically, it frequently is an effort to conceal truth and befuddle the minds of jurors.

Fortunately, the judges of the courts have, as a class, retained the respect and confidence of the people. Their training and position gives them the ability to see through the smoke screens laid by lawyers. They are able pretty generally to weigh quite accurately the testimony. But in few instances do they have the authority to pronounce judgment. They act on the judgment of juries. For this reason many people are recommending that the jury system be dropped, and a judicial bench be adopted, and at least three judges hear the evidence and decide the guilt or innocence of a prisoner as well as pronounce sentence.

It will probably be a long time before so violent a change will be made, but it is worth thinking about.

Pershing Addresses Farm Leaders

IN AN address before the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau the other day, General Pershing made some statements that greatly pleased that body and called forth shouts of "Pershing for President." He declared that the plight of the small farmer of the United States is due in large measure to inadequate national policies. He said that the upbuilding and maintenance of a healthy farming industry is vital to national defense. The strength of agriculture lies in the small landowner. The concentration of ownership of farms in the hands of few should not be permitted, he declared.

General Pershing may have been thinking as a general when he referred to the importance of agriculture as a means of defense. If so, he spoke better than he knew. The maintenance of an agriculture conducted by landowning, home-loving, liberty-loving farmers is the best defense against things more ominous than foreign invaders. They are the best defense against extreme radicalism in political and economic theories, and those who would undermine and overturn the government. They are the first and will be the last line of defense against over-greedy capitalism as well as against dangerous foreign-born agitators.

General Pershing does well when he pleads for the maintenance and welfare of the American farmer.

State Grange Meeting

THE fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange was held in Erie, December 13-15th. The Grangers of Erie County, as well as the people of the city of Erie, did everything possible to make the stay of the visitors pleasant, and they succeeded. The attendance was large and the delegates exhibited the usual earnestness and enthusiasm. J. Audley Boak, of Lawrence County, acting Master, conducted the business in an able manner. This is the off year as to elections, but it was necessary to elect a State Master to fill the unexpired term, and also a few members of important committees. The election resulted as follows:

Master, E. B. Dorsett, Tioga County; Executive Committee, Kenzie Bagshaw, Blair County; Finance Committee, John S. Dale, Centre County; Director Keystone Exchange, G. W. Schuler, Berks County. More next week.

BOOSTS KETCHAM BILL

May Have Private Thoroughfares—Government Not Able to Handle Business Enterprises

Washington, D C

THE Ketcham bill providing for the maintenance of agricultural trade commissioners in foreign countries to extend the trade in American agricultural products has been given a boost by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who says we need agriculturally minded men in foreign markets who will supply our farmers with information just as other industries are supplied with information by trade commissioners of the Department of Commerce.

Suggest Private-owned Roads

A move toward private ownership of improved through-route highways is seen in a resolution introduced by representative Allen J. Furlow, of Minnesota, creating a commission to study proposals for the establishment of a system of express highways to be built by private capital, and which would become public property after they were paid for out of toll charges.

Urge Merchant Marine Development

Development of a merchant marine under private ownership, but under government ownership if necessary, was urged by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at its annual session in Washington.

Authorize Construction of Railroads

The Interstate Commerce Commission during the past year has authorized the construction of 1027 miles of new railroad and the abandonment of 830 miles. Issues of railroad securities to the amount of $1,157,368,222 have been authorized.

Always Gets Into Trouble

Whenever the government undertakes to engage in business enterprises, not strictly government business, it gets into trouble, according to President Coolidge, in explaining his position on government operation of business enterprises. The federal government, he says, has expended a great deal of money in an effort to irrigate land, and sometimes the results have been that the Secretary of the Interior has been burned in effigy for his efforts.

Complain About Handling of Parcels

The Post Office Department is being urged by various organizations to improve parcel post service. At present there is much complaint against the way in which parcels are handled in the mails.

Highway Bill One Billion

The annual highway bill of the country is in excess of a billion dollars, including all expenditures of the federal, state and local governments, for construction, maintenance and administration. Of this amount the federal expenditure is less than eight per cent, and the states alone spent of their own funds more than six times the amount they received from the federal government.

Take Census of Canned Goods

An annual census of canned goods production in the United States has been completed recently by the Census Bureau, in which it is shown that in 1927 the green and wax bean pack amounted to 4,037,303 cases and 639,464 cases respectively. The pack of peas amounted to 12,963,017 standard cases of No. 2 cans.

Decrease in Alcoholism

Evidence pointing to a decrease in alcoholism since the prohibition law went into effect has been obtained by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in the course of a study of delinquent children and their parents, according to Grace Abbott, chief of the bureau.

Pork Prices Low

Pork prices generally are now at the lowest level in three years in the wholesale markets, according to the Institute of American Meat Packers. Smoked hams are now wholesaling about 25 per cent lower than a year ago. Hog prices, in keeping with the lower value at which pork products have been selling, also are considerably lower than they were at this time last year. In addition to lower domestic prices for pork, a sharply decreased demand from Europe for American pork products has been responsible for the declines in hog prices.

Navy Buys Western Beans

Navy beans grown in Michigan and New York, which heretofore have been bought in large quantities by the Navy, are not wanted, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department purchasing these supplies from the Pacific Coast bean growers. In recent years owing to the moist condition of the New York and Michigan beans they could not be stored well and the Navy lost heavily on them. This has led the Navy to eliminate the eastern grown beans from its purchases. It is said, however, that when the beans of New York and Michigan again grade No. 1 under United States Standards, they will be purchased if the bids of the producers are acceptable to the Navy buyers.—E. E. R.

GIVE SCHOOL AID

More Schools Consolidate—Susquehanna Finishes Farm Census—Will Start Air Line Hauling.

Harrisburg, Pa

EIGHT more projects for consolidation of schools have been given sanction of state educational authorities in the last few months and it is expected the number of such propositions approved by the Commonwealth for 1927 will run close to a record. When the state began to give aid in such matters eight years ago there were not many more than fifty, whereas there are now scores of consolidations. The counties about Philadelphia lead, but Allegheny has in the neighborhood of forty consolidations. Franklin leads in the southern tier of counties and Bradford in the northern. Lancaster, Crawford, Tioga and Susquehanna have also been marching on.

Speeding Bulletins

State printing authorities have started speeding up bulletins so there will be plenty for winter reading. Among the publications made available are those dealing with the corn borer and other pests, weeds, household insects and grading with reports on analyses of seeds. Much attention is urged for the latter as the best means of combating troubles in the field. The weed bulletin is to be the theme of various addresses during the winter.

Susquehanna First

Susquehanna County has furnished the first complete county list of reports for the triennial farm census under way for the State Department of Agriculture and Dr. C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, has complimented the officials in charge for the thoroughness with which the information has been gathered and compiled.

First Air Lines

The first commercial airplane companies to obtain certification from the Public Service Commission are announced and will go into the general hauling business shortly. One of the companies is located in the heart of the South Mountain fruit belt. Some trial flights with produce are to be made to see how it stands the altitude and whether rates sufficient for the service can be obtained.

Paying for Cows

According to figures at the Capitol there has been a pretty steady payment of about a quarter of a million dollars for cattle killed because of tuberculosis each month. This includes the federal as well as the state pay for animals taken.

Ask About Programs

The State Capitol is getting numerous inquiries from other states about the extent of the meetings and the contents of programs for the gatherings here next month. Probably more people will come from Maryland and New Jersey than heretofore and Washington will be well represented.

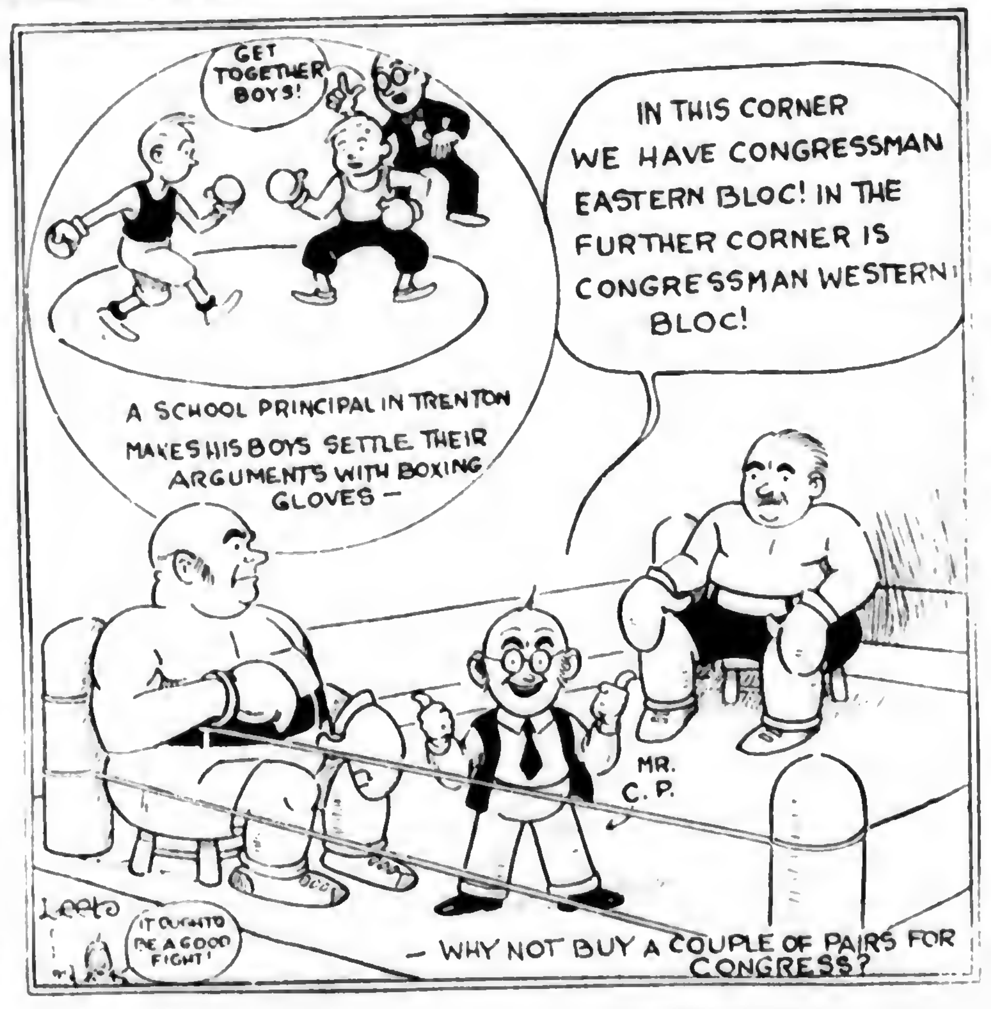
INCREASE MEMBERSHIP

Would Continue Morris County Fair—New Jersey Seed Gives Best Results—Control the Cane Borer.

Trenton, N. J

AT THE annual meeting of the Morris County Board of Agriculture at Morristown in early December, a report of the membership canvassed this fall showed nearly 100 per cent increase in members for 1928. The board went on record as favoring the continuance of the Morris County Fair, despite active real estate developments which have turned many farms into home sites. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Calvin Lawrence, Dover; vice president, William M. McIntyre, Morristown; secretary-treasurer, Walter E. Sutton, Morristown. Andrew R. Scully, of Long Valley, was elected a member of the state legislative and executive committee, and John R. Bunn was named delegate for one year and Calvin Lawrence for two years to the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture.

IT OUGHT TO GO WELL OVER THE RADIO


GET TOGETHER BOYS!
IN THIS CORNER WE HAVE CONGRESSMAN EASTERN BLOC! IN THE FURTHER CORNER IS CONGRESSMAN WESTERN BLOC!
A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL IN TRENTON MAKES HIS BOYS SETTLE THEIR ARGUMENTS WITH BOXING GLOVES—
MR. C.P.
IT OUGHT TO BE A GOOD FIGHT!
LEETO
— WHY NOT BUY A COUPLE OF PAIRS FOR CONGRESS?

Passaic Reports T. B. Progress

Approximately 72 per cent of the dairy cows in Passaic County have now been tested for bovine tuberculosis under the accredited herd plan of the State Department of Agriculture. In conjunction with the testing of the herds, the state bureau veterinarians have also inspected 117 poultry flocks comprising 14,726 birds for contagious disease and 167 hogs were inoculated against cholera. The Japanese beetle inspection during the last fiscal year called for the examination of 56,080 packages of farm products for shipment to places outside of the quarantine area. In conjunction with neighboring counties, agricultural officials have worked out a much better understanding between growers and the management of the Newark Farmers' Market, particularly with reference to market service and the license situation.

Grange Members Entertain

The Mannington Grange of Salem County entertained the County Board of Agriculture at Salem on December 13. A large attendance banqueted and discussed current farm problems affecting southern New Jersey. H. E. Taylor, executive secretary of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, discussed the 1928 program of farmer organizations in New Jersey and A. M. Hulbert, assistant state director of extension, reviewed recent activities of the college field personnel and the county agent program. —W. H. B.

Discuss Japanese Beetle Work

A conference of Japanese beetle officials and members of the legislature from the counties of Gloucester, Camden and Burlington met at the request of Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey, William B. Duryee, to discuss methods for the suppression of the beetle during 1928. The meeting was held on December 9 at the Japanese beetle laboratory, Moorestown. U. I. Safro, recently appointed by Secretary William Duryee to assume charge of suppression work in this state was officially introduced to the public at the luncheon given the members of the legislature in the counties affected by the beetle.

Doctor Pierstorff Goes to Ohio

Dr. A. L. Pierstorff, extension specialist in fruit at the New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, has tendered his resignation to become effective on January 1, 1928. Dr. Pierstorff has accepted a position with the Ohio Agricultural College.

Norman Fogg Appointed President

Norman Fogg, Hancock's Bridge, was appointed president of the Salem County Board of Agriculture at its annual meeting on December 13th. Mr. Fogg takes the position held for many years by former Senator J. Gilbert Borton, Woodstown.

Study Sweet Potato Seed Source

Officials from the Iowa Experiment Station have been spending considerable time in the sweet potato growing areas of New Jersey investigating reliable sources of seed for next year's crop. Recent tests in Iowa during 1927 disclosed facts that New Jersey strains outyielded those from other sections of the United States.

Control Looks Promising

Indications now point to a solution of the cane borer problem in the berry fields of Atlantic County. Experiments carried out the past season under the direction of Arthur Eldred, county agent, Mays Landing, show that the situation looks very promising for a satisfactory control. —A. K.

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"Healthy, Heavy Hogs"

WHAT STATE COLLEGE FOUND

Two lots of fifteen hogs each were fed for ninety days on a ration of cornmeal, buckwheat, middlings and tankage, self-fed to one group and hand-fed to the other. Here was the result:

	Self-Fed	Hand-Fed
Gain per day	1.3 lbs.	.88 lbs.
Cost per cwt., gain	$5.74	$7.17
Profit above feed cost	$7.41	$3.18

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.

BY R. P. KESTER

THIRTY Kansas farmers visited eastern cities recently. They spent one day in Philadelphia and three members of the Pennsylvania Farmer force acted as Scout Masters for them while here. It was an interesting and enjoyable experience and we shall not soon forget that day. They ranged in age from middle age to what might be called old age,—one of them being seventy-eight. But they were all eager and interested as boys at the new experiences and in the things they saw. None of them was unsophisticated in the way that many eastern people think respecting Middle West farmers. They were well informed on the historic things they saw, even though this was their first opportunity to actually see them.

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WE MET them early in the morning at the B. & O. terminal, where two buses were chartered in which to view the city. It was a miserably bad day to go sightseeing, owing to the six inches of snowy slush which fell the day before. But they were not daunted and we set out first to see the big terminal elevators of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. The size and capacity of these elevators was a revelation to me as well as to them. Since most of the visitors were big wheat raisers they were naturally interested in the methods by which great quantities of wheat are handled and loaded on ocean-going vessels.

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THE next visit was to the Navy Yard. Permission was given to drive the party in and through the yard, and a competent and obliging escort was provided. We were all interested in the new recreation center where the enlisted men are encouraged to spent part of their time. Here is a big gymnasium, a library, a reading room and every comfort giving a touch of home life for the men's enjoyment. All enjoyed the privilege of going on board the Olympia,—Admiral Dewey's old flagship in the battle of Manila Bay. These Kansas farmers were just as well posted on Admiral Dewey and his career as any of us.

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OF COURSE, these liberty-loving Kansas farmers wanted to see the State House, or old Independence Hall. It was with uncovered heads and reverent tread that they viewed the things in this shrine of American independence. The sight of the old Liberty Bell awed them into silence. It is good to know that men yet reverence the things of the past and are loyal to old-time principles. Those of us who are close to them sometimes forget what they stand for, and may sometimes be living examples of the old saying that familiarity breeds contempt.

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THE woman attendant at Congress Hall told us what most of us forget at times, that Carpenter's Hall is really the birthplace of American independence, and that Independence Hall is the cradle. The Continental Congress met here for fifty-one days and conceived the general plans, later moving to Independence Hall. Loading up again we went to a big newspaper plant and viewed the city from the tower, 340 feet high. Then rode past Franklin's grave, to the Betsy Ross House, Christ Church and across the Delaware Bridge.

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ONE sad note marred the joy of the day. One of the visitors became faint after leaving Carpenter's Hall, and stopped a few minutes. Two stayed with him and called an ambulance. His companions were not told until evening that their friend had passed away before reaching the hospital. Evidently, the exertions of the day had been too much for a possibly weak heart.

The Cheerful Plowman

Sounds at Night

MILL MIFFORD'S dead, poor careless Mill! He's sleeping yonder on the hill with flowers above his head, he was a neighbor kind and true, he gave each man his mead and due,—except himself! He's dead! 'Twas just like this: Mill drove himself through storm and wind, from bench to shelf, from Genesis to Acts, without due care of his good form, he dashed around in every storm—these are the solemn facts!

Said I to Mill one ripping day, "You boob, you'll throw your health away, you'll freeze your spinal cord; you'll contract seven kinds of flu, you'll frost your gullet black and blue! Put on some furs!" I roared! "No man is made of tempered steel, no man can stand this awful deal through which you plow along; take my advice, don't spoil your fun ere half your mortal span is run, keep warm, and well and strong! Don't make a baby of yourself, don't hide away upon a shelf, I don't mean that at all; but when the wind roars from the poles and you are right between the goals why foolishly endure, when seven yards of fuzzy fur will make your motors sing and purr,—prevention beats a cure!"

He didn't heed, he milked his cows and hammered at his stubble plows when winds were on a spree with scanty clothing draped around his shaking form from chin to ground, he dared the powers that be! He bared his breast to every gale that gnashed its teeth and switched its tail, he boo-hooed Johnnie Frost, he looked the ice man in the face—yes, thinly clad he drove his race, but at an awful cost! He's dead, and I'm alive today; I feel as fit as flowers in May, I feel as brisk as sin, but I'm not acting without sense and braving maddened elements in clothes that let them in!—J. Edw. Tufft.

GARDEN AND TRUCK
GILBERT S. WATTS, Editor
Logan Spring Farm

GARDEN AND TRUCK

GILBERT S. WATTS, Editor
Logan Spring Farm

It Is Time to Prepare for Next Years Garden

CHRISTMAS is here! What an occasion! Celebration of our Savior's birth, home comings, reunions, Christmas trees, presents, dinners, greetings and well wishing to everyone. How good it is for us to participate in this pause from the everyday things.

I wonder how about that Christmas dinner? Some of our readers may remember that last year we listed over a dozen vegetables which by careful management of storage facilities could be made available for Christmas dinner and lots of other wintertime dinners. Let us recount part of that list then check over and see which things are lacking in our cellar and which we could and should have there at this season. Cabbage, of course. Potatoes and possibly sweet potatoes. Celery by all means. Pumpkins and squashes, you bet. Parsnips, some should have been dug in November and stored under moist earth or sand. They are too good to wait for until spring. Rutabagas, not as commonly used as they should be but truly delicious. Carrots, beets, turnips, all easy to grow and easy to keep. For the radish lovers the big crisp winter radishes which may be stored like other root crops. To complete the list: onions, leeks, celeriac, turnip rooted parsley and salsify (oyster plant).

How many did you count that you now have on hand? For myself I counted nine: celery, beets, carrots, parsnips, rutabagas, onions, cabbage, squashes, pumpkins. No doubt some of you can do better. At any rate 1928 seed catalogues are soon coming along, a few are here already, and now is the time to line things up for that most interesting of all gardens, next year's garden.

I sometimes think it a blessing that Nature sends old Jack Frost along in all his severity each November thereby winding up that year's gardens, wiping the slate clean ready for a new start each spring. True we live but one life. Yet how like little lifetimes, each all its own, it is to live with a garden through successive growing seasons, each spring witnessing the rebirth of plant life, the summer bringing its full days of sunshine along with the trials of enemies and drought and lastly the autumn fulfilling the promise of a harvest, a reward.—Gilbert S. Watts.

Pastures Are Like Poor Relations

IN ALL of our trips to Europe we have been greatly impressed with the large acreage devoted to the growing of grass other than legumes. These permanent meadows receive especial care, are well drained, and are fertilized regularly. As a result they furnish very cheap feed for livestock during the grass season, and maintain many more head of cattle on a given area than we do in this country. Much grass land is somewhat acid in its reaction and is especially fitted for the growing of grasses other than legumes. Through proper fertilization they are able to double the protein content of grass, figured on dry basis, and more than double the yield—a 400 per cent protein per acre.

Pastures in this country are like poor relations—very sadly neglected. We do pay attention to clovers and alfalfas, or at least think we do, but when it comes to grass land we are inclined to let nature take its course, and suffer large loss in consequence. Grass responds quickly to fertilization.

A new method of handling grass lands has come into practice in Germany and England in the last three years, a description of which may interest you. The fields are fenced off into four sections. The ground is fertilized with minerals and with nitrogen. The milch cows are turned into one field and the grass pastured down to a point, when the cows are transferred to the next field, and the young feeding stock comes in and pastures it still further. This rotation is kept up, and as each field has been pastured down a top dressing of nitrogenous fertilizer is applied. This rotation is kept up all during the grass season, and this has permitted them to maintain twice as many head of cattle per acre as has been the custom through the old method of fertilizing once or twice during the season. Under this plan the fields are fertilized with a low cost protein-forming element, nitrogen in quickly available form, some eight or ten times during the growing season, and this low cost protein is converted to high value digestible protein and is eaten by the livestock when it is most digestible. The cattle tote the milk themselves to the barns, and the droppings are left on the field. It is indeed a very cheap method of stock feeding. Their experience shows that the grazing season is materially lengthened both in the spring and fall where lands are properly fertilized. Fertilized grass is less influenced by dry weather, and the freezing point is reduced by fertilizing.

This system is being experimented on in England, and the early reports are that they have done even better in England than in Germany, as the climate is better suited for the production of grass. They feel that when this system is extended, as it easily can be, it will materially reduce their need for importing oil cake and other fodders, and will further simplify their foreign exchange situation. Dr. Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, reports very interesting results and gains on land only suited for grazing, through soil building.

American Farmer Neglects Pasture

Dry residues from mixed grasses show that about twice as much nitrogen and potash are found in these residues as phosphoric acid and lime, but the latter elements are very necessary in producing a nutritious grass.

We cannot but feel that the American farmer through his neglect of pasturing is overlooking a very important item in his feed bill, and that through developing grass lands he can reduce his tilled fields somewhat, which might have some effect on agricultural surpluses, and still make a materially better financial showing than he now does. The extension of the corn borer may force a greater utilization of grass in the Corn Belt sections of the United States.—C. H. M.

Took Championship at International

This Duroc Jersey Barrow, made champion at the International Livestock Show at Chicago, is owned by the Pennsylvania State College

I Learned a Lesson In Radio Buying

I BOUGHT my first radio receiving set from a traveling agent who declared his outfit was the best thing on the market. It was a complicated device of many parts, but it gave me good service for perhaps six months; then something went wrong with the "insides." Being unable to repair the trouble myself, I tried to get in touch with the agent, but after making numerous inquiries, I learned that he had left the county without anyone knowing his address. My next idea was to write the manufacturers. This I did, and five days later I was notified that my particular radio model was no longer being made and that repair parts were not carried in stock. As all efforts to get adjustment proved futile, I was finally compelled to consign my radio to the junk-pile where it remains to this day.

Decide to Buy Reliable Set

I lost more than $50.00 on the deal but the experience taught me a lesson. When I decided to buy another radio set I first made sure that it was manufactured by a reliable company who had been in business long enough to justify its reputation. I made certain that the model I selected was well-advertised in newspapers and magazines, and I also inquired as to the company's nearest service station.

When I had satisfied myself on these points, I made a selection, and the set came up in every way to my requirements. When any minor repairs were needed, I knew just where to get them, and I had the company's guarantee of satisfaction or my money back. This set cost me twenty dollars more than the first but I estimate that I saved several times this difference by buying an outfit made by a company that can be relied upon.

Make Investigation Beforehand

Fly-by-night radio companies and salesmen are numerous in many rural districts, and their sole purpose is to separate a farmer from his money. Their usual argument is a very low first cost, and a guarantee of service for possibly a year. The company is prepared to side-step the claim, in various ways, and the purchaser finds when it is too late that he has no recourse, whatever. This trouble can be eliminated by making an investigation beforehand. It takes only a little time to do this, and one cent spent in establishing a company's reputation, may mean a dollar saved later on.—F. R. C.

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Do you know that many farmers have us set aside their seeds in December? Why not protect yourself now, in price and quality. A small down payment, balance in March when seed is shipped. HOYT'S DECEMBER SPECIAL does this for you, and more too. Write for details. Special offer closes December 31st, or before, if present stocks are sold. Don't delay.

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PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

"WHEN THEY SAW THE STAR, THEY REJOICED WITH EXCEEDING GREAT JOY."

Dear Forum Editor:—As I write, I hear the sleet beating against the windows and the wind howling around the corner of the house in true winter fashion. It is really December—yet I can hardly believe my eyes when I look at the calendar and see the figures "25" in flaming scarlet. What a charm that day holds for people! There is a proverb, I believe, which says, "Do not believe anything you hear, and only half of what you see." I wonder if my optic nerves are deceiving me,—can it be true that the blessed day is only three days away. It can't be three and yet it is.

December is really the best month in the whole twelve. The world seems to be in a good, generous, free-hearted mood. It is a month of peace on earth, good will towards men. When each man loves his neighbor and all join in a common rejoicing to celebrate the birthday of our Lord, Jesus—ah! that is indeed the time of times.

WINTER PRANKS

The tang of cedar, of fragrant pine, is already in the air. The papers are full of ads, "Do your Xmas shopping early." Mysterious packages, bundles of all shapes and sizes, are arriving even at this early date. The enchantment of Santa Claus is woven. One cannot hold out against such eloquent pleadings as the small ones utter. It is indeed a time of merry making, this month of December.

Then the 24th comes with its suppressed excitement. The day drags through, night comes and the Christmas tree is borne in in state. After a short supper, the members of the family, who are old enough, bundle up warmly and go out to sing armed with lanterns.

THIS YULE LOG WILL BRIGHTEN SOMEONE'S HEARTH

Then the clear, strong voices float down the street on the clear night air, faintly at first, then gradually strong. "Peace on earth, good will to men"—those oft-repeated words with their ever-new charm. And up above the stars hold their reveries, remembering that night so long ago in old Bethlehem. Oh! it is all so beautiful, so wonderful—my heart thrills at the thought.

Finally their voices, the voices of the people, recede into the distance, "Silent Night, Holy Night, All Is Calm—"

But have courage dear cousins, I am going to stop. Thank you for reading this loving epistle.—Emalie Marvel, (X), Chester County, Pa.

Merry Christmas

I WISH all of you a very Merry Christmas. I hope Santa Claus has all sorts of surprises tucked in your stocking. During the Christmas holidays write and tell me all the good things old Kriss Kringle left with you. I'll be anxiously waiting for your letters.

THE FORUM EDITOR

Dear Forum Editor:—Hello! May I join your Forum page? I am eleven years old and am in the fifth grade. I love to go to school and I hope all of my Forum cousins do also.

We have chickens, a mule and two pigs. One pig is large and the other is small. We call the large pig Tubby because he is big and fat. We call the small pig Petsy because he is a pet. When you say "Petsy, Petsy," he will come to you

We play show or movies either one, just like Margaret Andrew, but we do not play in the cellar. We play in our play house. Our play house is the eastern part of our house. It is lots of fun.

I have two pets, a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Rover. He is an Airedale, has curly hair and a short tail. The cat's name is Tommy. He is all gray. Tommy is a big cat. When I pick him up he starts to purr. I love Tommy

I will close with best wishes to the Forum page.—Katherine Madden, Camden County, N J

Dear Forum Friends:—For pets I have a pony, two cats, a dog and one pigeon which I like very much. The pigeon will sit on the fence and you can go up to him and he will eat out of your hands. I am twelve years old. I like the Forum very much.—Melvin C. Wisner, Baltimore County, Md.

Dear Forum Editor:—This is the first time I wrote to the Forum page But I always read the letters. I live on a farm. I have about one-half mile to go to school.

Winter is coming now and it is getting very cold. It is nearly time for Santa Claus to come down the chimney and bring you lots of presents. Now, boys and girls, don't forget to hang your stockings at the fireplace.

We will have a Christmas party at school. We will have dialogues and recitations. I am sending you some riddles.

1 When is a baby not a baby?

2 What is that which the more it is cut the longer it grows?

3 What four letters would frighten a thief?—Susan Derstine, Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor and Friends:—I am a girl eleven years of age. I have been reading the Forum page for some time and think it is very interesting. We have cows, chickens, horses, pigs and a pet cat called Tabby. She is a very playful kitten.

I take great interest in music and take lessons every two weeks during school days and every week during vacation. I am a student at the Oberlin High School and am very busy with my school work and also have a recitation to study for the Sunday School Christmas Service.

I will close, wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.—Elizabeth Bingaman, Dauphin County, Pa.

Word Contest Prize Winners

OVER TWELVE

Florence Y. Moyer, (X), Bucks County, Pa.

UNDER TWELVE

Bertha Bieber, (X), Butler County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—At home we have two little pussys and one big one. They do not have names. They are black and white and blue and white. We have 300 chickens. We don't get many eggs now. We have pigs. Here is a cake recipe:

WHITE CAKE

½ cup butter and lard
1 cup sugar
2 cups cake flour
2 level teaspoons baking powder
3 egg whites
Two-thirds cup milk
½ teaspoon flavoring extract

Cream the butter and lard. Add sugar, gradually creaming the mixture well. Sift the flour measure, then sift three times with baking powder added to creamed butter, lard and sugar; add a little flour, then a little milk, and so on, alternating until all is used. Beat the batter hard after each addition of milk and flour. Add flavoring, now fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of eggs and put the batter either in two layer-cake pans or in a sheet pan, baking in a moderate oven about 35 to 40 minutes.

I baked it for my birthday cake. It is great.—Clarence E. Bucher, Northumberland County, Pa.

When did you have a birthday, Clarence? Did you have a party?

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Friends:—We live on a farm. We have a pony which is now six years old and we have three horses and a tractor to work our farm. We raise peaches, grapes, chickens and guineas. I have two little white dogs and they both are the same color. Their names are Barney and Nigé, and I forgot to tell you that my pony's name is Tommy.—William Macrle, Atlantic County, N. J.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

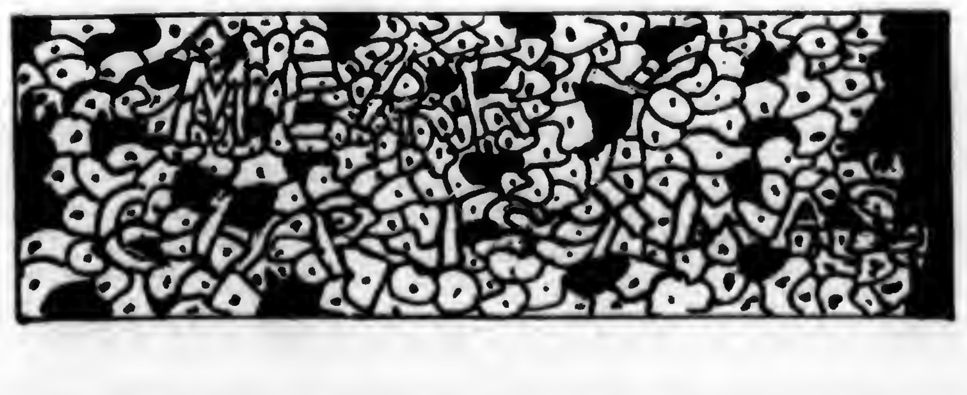
DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—In this little fancy-pane window at the bottom of the page you will find a message I want to give to every one of you just as soon as possible. You will notice that most of the odd-shaped little pieces have a black dot in them, and, if you will fill in with pencil or crayon all of those pieces in which you find a black dot, you will get my message. Some of the pieces are already filled in, and it looks as though there might be a Christmas tree peeping out from the right-hand side. There are some little pieces that do not have the dot in them, and those pieces must not be filled in or you won't find out what I am saying to you. When you have found this message, you may write or print it on a postcard or send it in a letter so that it reaches me by December 30th. Please tell me your name and post office address, in what county you live, when your birthday comes and how old you are. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle published in the December 3 issue (the one about the furniture) is: CHAIR, TABLE, BED, MIRROR, BOOKCASE, STOVE, REFRIGERATOR, CARPET, PIANO, CLOCK, PICTURE, DRESSER. So many of you enjoyed helping this family get their furniture moved that maybe you would like to help out some more later on.

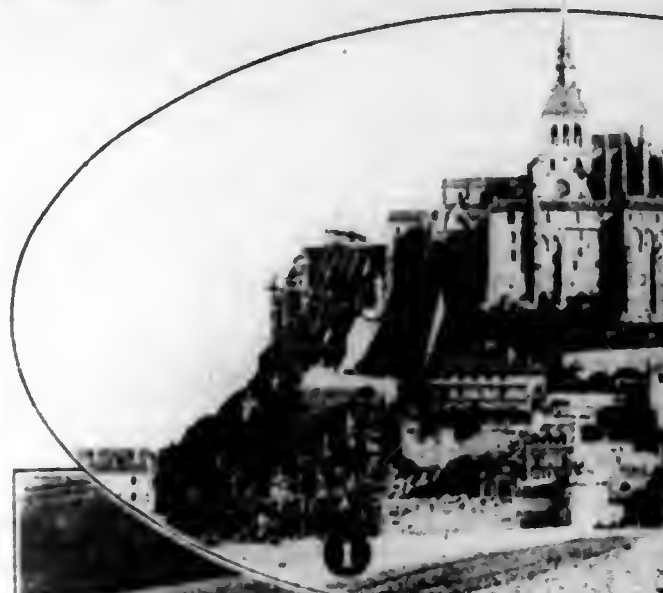
The prize winners are: Katie Billek, age 10, New Geneva, Pa.; Doris Bryson, age 6, West Sunbury, Pa.; Leon Kirk, age 12, Warfordsburg, Pa.; David Leasure, age 10, Ruffsdale, Pa.; Malvene Martz, age 13, Delmont, Pa.; Elizabeth H. Moore, age 9, Ellicott City, Md.; Cora E. Orr, age 9, Bridgeton, N. J.; Pauline Weaver, age 10, Zullinger, Pa.; Robert Welsbrod, age 8, Dushore, Pa.; Glenn F. Welshaar, age 12, Gettysburg, Pa.

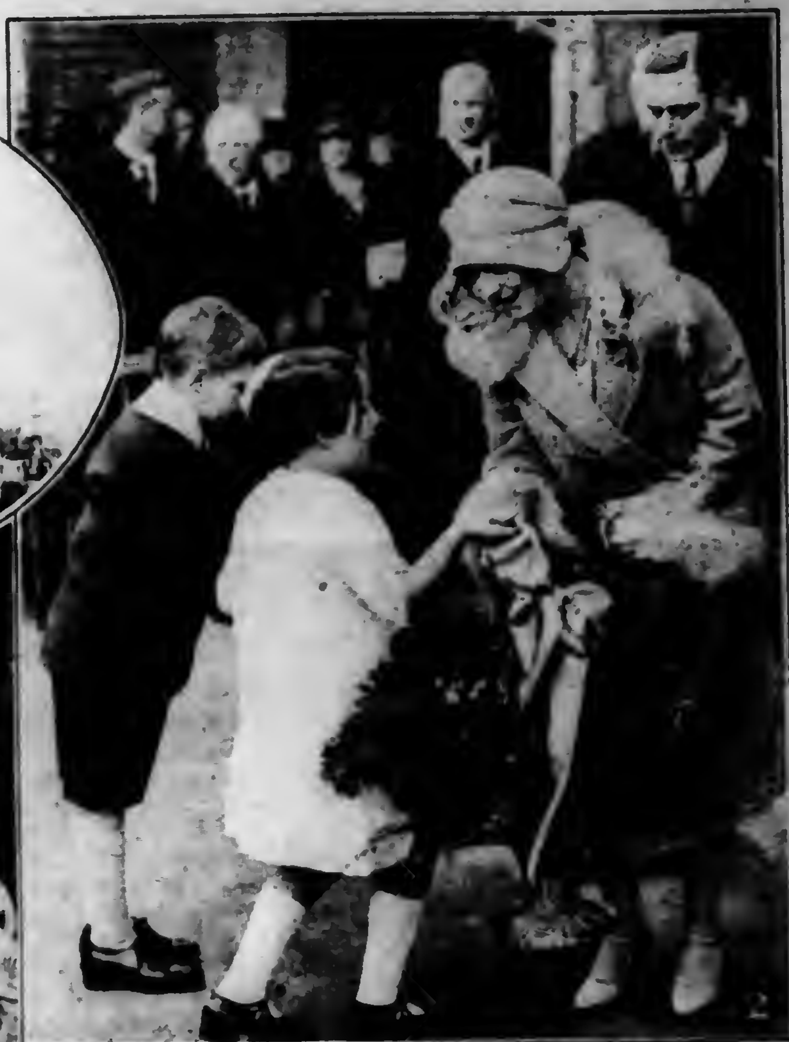
P.S.—I hope Santa Claus is very good to you all this year and that you and all your families have a very happy Christmas. I know I feel very glad that I have so many friends among Our Little Folks. With best wishes, your friend,

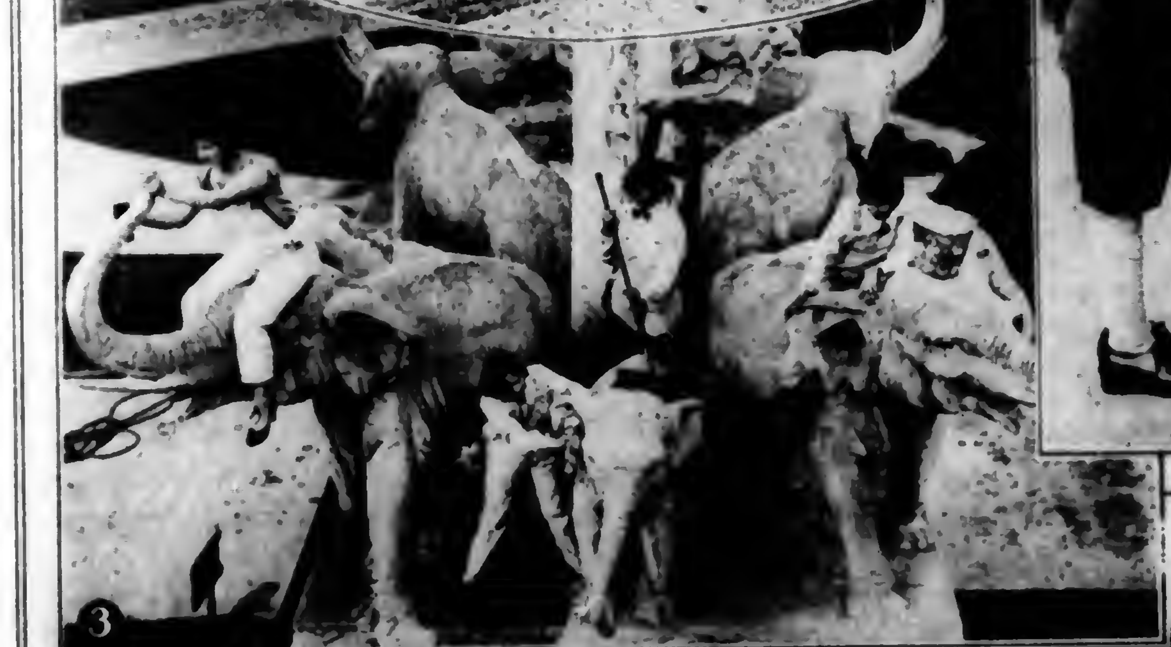
THE PUZZLE EDITOR

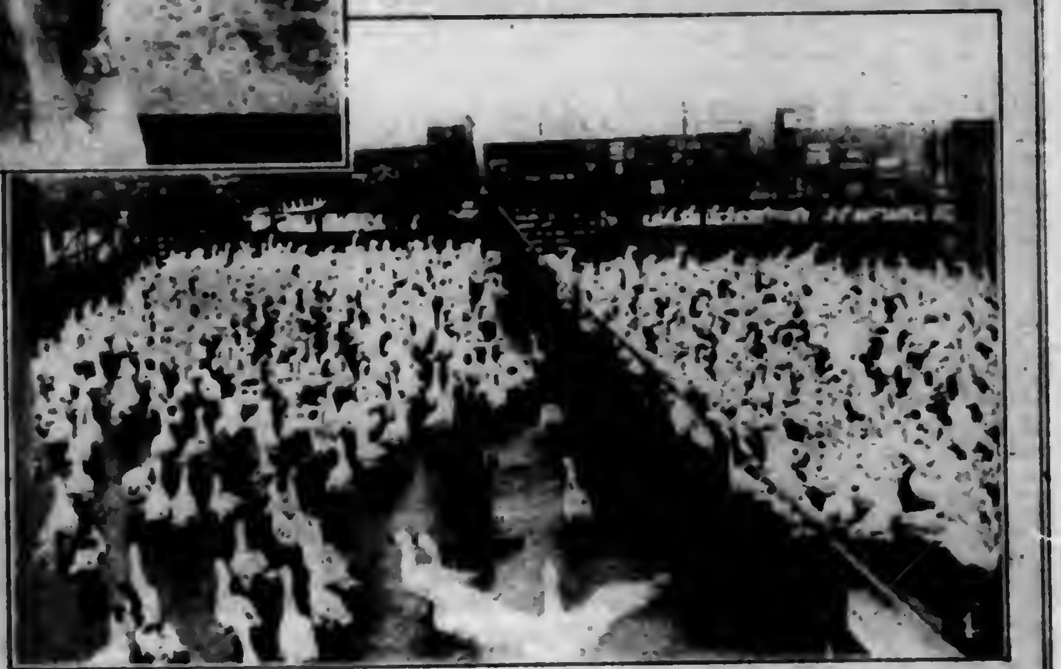


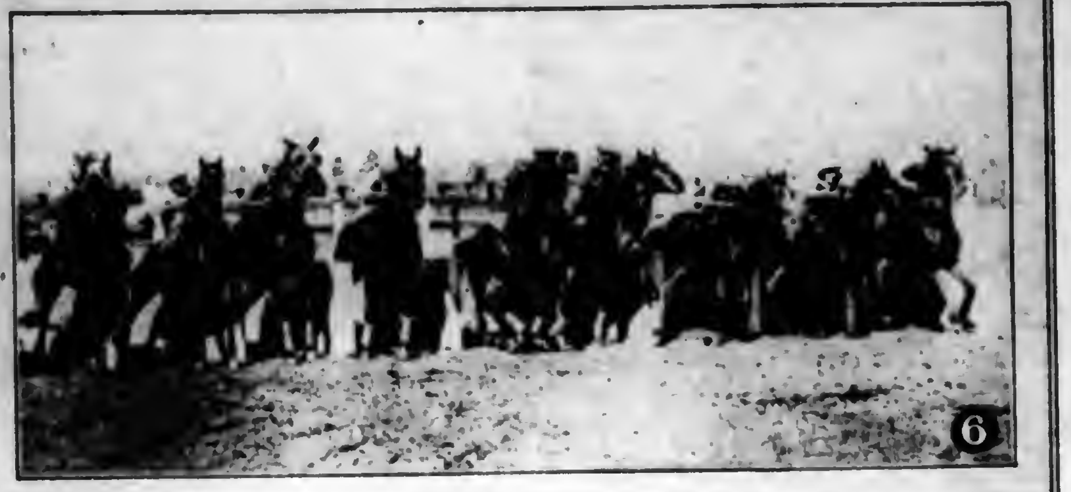
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES











(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Mount St. Michael, a medieval abbey in northern France, stands on the summit of a rock 275 feet high. The population of the town is only 230 but thousands of pilgrims come to it every year.

2.—The Duchess of York receiving a bouquet from some school children after opening the Crippled Children's Hospital at Exeter, England.

3.—The life-like stone elephants that guard the entrance to a zoo near Los Angeles, California, need a bath once in a while.

4.—The goose is to Germany's Christmas what the turkey is to America's Thanksgiving. Here are some geese from Lithuania, being fattened in a large establishment in Oderbruch in which thousands are fed each year.

5.—Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture, who has resigned to become director of the National Dairy Council, effective January 1, 1928.

6.—A Mexican has invented a device which prevents a poor start in horse racing. The individual stalls, shown here, are used at Tia Juana, Mexico.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

The Surest Way to Get Winter Eggs

What Is Your Experience?

AFTER several years of study and experiment with chickens, we have arrived at at least one worth while idea, and that is to buy the very best grade of day-old baby chicks we can afford. Our most successful year in the business was when we ordered early in January the baby chicks we needed to make sure of pullets enough to fill the laying houses. We have capacity for eight hundred, and bought eighteen hundred baby chicks. Usually about half the brood are cocks, and one needs a margin to offset losses and give opportunity to cull out any pullets that do not measure up to the standard when the time comes to put them up for winter. (Or even before.)

My Greeting

I AM thinking of you today because it is Christmas, and I wish you happiness; and tomorrow, because it will be the day after Christmas, I shall still wish you happiness, and so on clear through the year. I may not be able to tell you about it every day, but that makes no difference; the thought and the wish will be here just the same.—Henry Van Dyke.

Every good wish from your Home Page Editor.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

We like to start them the last of March or first week in April, and were able to do so on this good year. It was a fine lively bunch of fluffy little yellow balls that were placed under the warm, dry hovers in the brooder houses, and they grew almost beyond belief.

We use the feed rations endorsed by the Poultry Division of the New Jersey School of Agriculture, and from all appearances and results would highly recommend it to any one. Our losses were slight, but not quite so low a percentage as Mr. Kester writes about with his last year's flock. (If you have not read his experiences, be sure to hunt up page ten of the Dec. 10 issue.)

We Market the Cockerels

It would save us a great deal of money if we could know cocks from pullets the day of their arrival. But since no one seems to be able to hatch pullets alone, the thing to do is find a way and a market to dispose of cockerels at a price that nets you a little at least. Where you have so many, and wholesale is necessary, you are likely to lose money feeding cockerels.

Your happiest days are when you have thoroughly dusted eight hundred beautiful young hens and put them in laying quarters. And then, too, when eggs are seventy-five cents a dozen, and you can gather from forty to fifty dozen each day.

I know from the many letters on my desk from you women that there are a great number of you in the chicken work. Let us hear of your experience in recent years, or of your plans for this approaching season. Maybe you can help some of us or perhaps we can help you. Tell us of your greatest success in the business. Or if you have failed, it may be that your experience will save other women from such disaster.

Will you write me at once and let us hear what you have done? Suppose we have a real chicken number early in January! The Christmas rush is over and it's high time we were planning for the baby chicks for 1928. Your chicken hints should make a very interesting and helpful Home Page. Be sure to write promptly. Send your letters to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Give me your full name and address, please.

Merry Christmas

Hospitality Typifies Yuletide Spirit

ONE Christmas Day when I was twenty I had to face a new situation. My sister who shared with me a small apartment in the Northwest was all of kin I would see in our home so many thousand miles from other folks. Often we had wondered just how December 25 could be Christmas to us.

You may have heard that hospitality abounds in some sections, and I soon learned that it did here, for we were invited to spend Christmas Eve and Day with a family we had known but two months. There were two rollicking boys in that home and you know what fun Christmas is for the six and seven year olds.

We helped them decorate the tree and living room, and were noisily awakened at six next morning. Picture if you can the Merry Christmas we were having, when we might have been left alone in the lonesomeness of our little apartment, as so many are.

I remember that season of 1916 as vividly as if it were here today, and I like to tell it, always hoping that folks will open their hearts and homes at Christmas. There are some about you who are heart-sick and lonely. Give them a breath of your love and hospitality this Christmas.

Invited to Christmas Breakfast

Another year when I was far, far from home, a Christmas breakfast was given eight of us who were unable to reach home for the holidays. 'Twas a beautiful morning when snow and ice filled the trees and walks with sparkling diamonds. Our hearts caroled hymns of the Christ Child as we strolled toward that peaceful fireside. We were greeted warmly and listened to choirs rendering music that only Christmas can inspire. After the eighth record we were called by chimes to the breakfast room and served with food for both body and soul.

The soft glow of Christmas candles furnished the only lights in any part of the house. The table wore a centerpiece of poinsettias surrounded by some small branches bearing many small pine cones. Red ribbons extended from the cones to each place, where small gifts had been placed. Our menu was delicious.

Fruit Cup (oranges and grapefruit)
Fried Chicken
Buckwheat Cakes with Maple Syrup
Candy Nuts Raisins
Coffee
Love and Fellowship

After breakfast we returned again to the fireside and spent a happy hour planning a visit to the nearby hospital where more good cheer would be spread among those who must have Christmas Day in bed.

The contagion of happiness is so wonderful at Christmas. What can we do this year to give joy to the many less fortunate than we?—Betsey Ford, Md.

Merry Christmas

Let's Give Imagination a Chance

DO NOT make the mistake of "flooding" the children with gifts of playthings at this Yuletide Season. Too many toys clog the child's imagination and destroy his ingenuity.

One of my neighbor girls spent a few days visiting a much-loved auntie. There she became attached to an old, battered, indestructible dolly. She had several handsome, luxuriously attired dolls at home but this one without any clothing at all, became her constant companion. How often the little ones choose simple toys that can be played with, far rather than elaborate, expensive gifts that must be kept on a shelf.

Too many toys bring dissatisfaction. They soon become stale and commonplace. If one is given at a time, great interest and delight in variety of games in which to center it, furnish entertainment for many days.

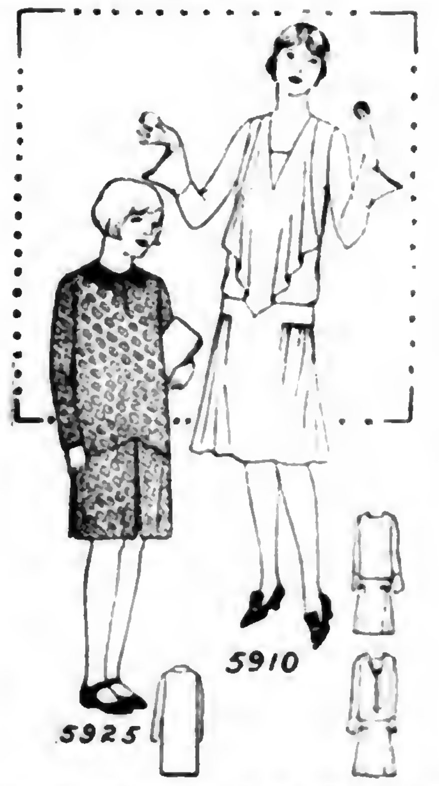
And above all, let your children have a place for their toys, be they few or many. I know a family where there are several children. They have six rooms in their house and it is impossible to walk through any one of the rooms at any time. There are too many toys. They are seldom played with even though always lying around. Often I spy the whole group somewhere outside inventing happy games using none of their many toys, but the crudest sort of make-believe materials.

If indulgent friends give too many toys to your children this year, be wise, and place a few of them away for dull, rainy days. Then they will bring joy.—Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Flares and Straight Lines

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5925.—Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ⅛ yard of contrasting material 18 inches wide for facing on collar and sleeves. Pattern, 10 cents.



5910.—Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size will require 1⅛ yard of 36-inch lining and 4⅝ yards of 32-inch material if made with the collar. If made without the collar 3⅝ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

Merry Christmas

Uncooked Sweets

STUFFED PRUNES

Soak prunes over night, dry them, cut lengthwise, remove stones, and allow to dry until they are just moist. Stuff with nuts, marshmallows or a filling made of a mixture of chopped nuts and raisins or apricots. Roll in sugar.

STUFFED DATES

Wash dates, dry them, cut lengthwise, remove stones, and stuff the same as prunes or with peanut butter or candied ginger. Roll in sugar.

PEANUT BUTTER CANDY

1½ cup stoned dates
½ cup peanut butter
⅛ teaspoon salt
¼ cupful powdered sugar

Wash and dry dates, put through a food chopper, add peanut butter and salt. Mix and roll into small balls and roll in sugar. Let stand a little while to dry.

PARISIAN SWEETS

Use equal quantities of figs, dates and nuts. The nuts may be omitted and prunes or raisins substituted. Take out the stones and put figs, dates and nuts through a food chopper. Mix well, mold small pieces in any desired shapes and roll in a little powdered sugar.—N. Y. College of Agriculture.

TIGHT BINDING

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

Continued from last week

BACK to the gang of prisoners I went, and in half an hour, the guards were stirring us up with bayonets for march. We went across the stream and were put in a great cow shed that the Moravians used for their stock. I gathered that I was the cause of this; Fanning was making sure of his prisoners; there were to be no more accidents.

Sometime later I got to talk to Pugh. He pondered over the business for some minutes and then said slowly:

"I may be wrong, but this looks to me like a good guess. Your uncle or one of his men put that shot through Fanning's hat. Then he wrote him that if he didn't be good, he would put it lower next time."

"But he might have been caught—in the middle of camp. The man's too reckless," I protested.

Pugh shook his head. "The chances weren't so bad. Most of the militia lack uniforms. One more or less is hard to note. And the men are shooting at targets all the time.

"For a while, though, you may be safe. Till Fanning takes your uncle, or gets a strong enough guard around himself. Take my word for it, he won't make a good target out of himself again."

This was Thursday. We stayed in the cowshed two days more. Saturday there was a good deal of stirring about. Waddell's men moved to the south. The other troops were getting ready for the march. Sunday morning early we started out, back east this time and bound at last for Hillsboro.

The march took us four days. It was still rainy but not so bad as the week before. We made fair time, and since the army was smaller and supplies easier to get, we fared better. The line of prisoners was getting longer, as men were picked up. Every day, too, men were coming in to take the oath, and to pile arms in the wagons that followed the army.

"They're bringing in trade guns and old muskets," Pugh commented one day. "There's still many a good rifle hid away. And plenty of good men who haven't taken the oath and won't."

John Gillespie, I heard, had taken to the hills, after a narrow escape. Husband and Hunter were supposed to be up in Pennsylvania by this time. I wondered about Zion Alexander and Robertson and if they had set out for the Holston country yet.

Of my uncle I heard nothing more. No more reports came of raids on foraging parties. Perhaps he was only biding his time, I thought, and realized that if he were he was showing good judgment. Fanning kept patrols out all the time, although he never headed one, and it was reported that he had offered double the usual reward for an outlaw if anyone brought in Daniel Craig. As the men who marched with me remarked, two hundred pounds and two thousand acres of land was enough to stir up a good many men, inside the army and out, to deadly activity.

Thursday we were within a few miles of Hillsboro, but halted and made camp. Special orders came out that arms and all equipment were to be furbished up. The men were busy all evening cleaning. This duty did not extend to the prisoners. The more dragged we looked, the better. Hillsboro had been of a sort, the rebel capital, and it was to be entered in conquering style.

There were few uniforms, but in order to give some impression of uniformity in costume, each man was ordered to cock up his hat and put a sprig of oak in it on the left side. The parade was to impress Hillsboro, but there was more to come later that would impress the town still more. A guard told us what it was, and grinned sourly to note how we took it.

"Hangings."

The court was to hold at once, and some number of us—a dozen was one guess—were to be taken out and strung up. Thus was fear to be put into the hearts of the men of the back country.

In the talk that ran on around me from day to day I learned why Hillsboro was to be so honored. It was the seat of the court for the county, but that was not the only reason. Here in September of the year before, Regulators had closed the court, whipping Fanning, whipped Williams, an attorney, burned Fanning's house and caused Judge Henderson, thereafter called "Slippery Dick," to run away in the night. In March the Regulators again held the town and court could not be held. Maddock's Mills, where the Regulators had held their first meeting back several years ago, was near by. The place was a hotbed of the Regulation, therefore, it was to have its lesson.

It was that evening, I think, that the guards brought over a new prisoner to our camp. He came attended by several soldiers and an officer, so we guessed him to be of some importance. He was.

"In the assembly four years ago," one told me in a whisper. Thomas Person was his name. He had not been at Alamance. Perhaps he had been on the way there as he had been captured some distance from home.

LATE that night we had another addition to our number. Horsemen rode over to us after dark. One dismounted and stumbled past the guard.

"Make your will," warned a voice. I recognized it for Fanning's.

We gathered around the new comer. It was Merrill, the man who had been given his freedom to pursue Husband. Now he was back, and without a prisoner.

"Yes, I saw him," Merrill said to the questions, "he was well on his way north. By now he's safe. So is Hunter. I did the business I went for."

He was despondent, as well he might have been after what Fanning had said to him. He crouched by the campfire for a long time and said nothing.

"We'll all hang," he muttered finally. "Any man who was at the battle is doomed. What folly. I'm too young—so are you. We should have stayed out of this. We'll hang."

HE SLEPT near me and badly. I woke often to hear him turning and thrashing about. He talked to himself in his sleep, too, and twice I heard the words, "We'll hang," muttered again, in the accents of resignation and despair.

In the morning a salvo was fired, perhaps to warn the town to be on the lookout. Then in we marched. The governor and his staff, very brave in their uniforms, went ahead. Behind came the slim company of mounted men. Then came three companies from Dobbs County with artillery. There followed the militia men from Carteret, Beaufort, New Hanover—these were new names to me, but the prisoner next me named them over—from Orange—our men cursed their loyal neighbors and got prodded by the guards. Most wore homespun; there were a few uniforms among the officers; muskets were common; rifles usually matched buckskin. The lines were ragged.

Nevertheless this was an army. It had fought and won. It had crushed the Regulation. So the groups of country folk along the road did not jeer, even if they had dared. As we came along, surrounded by guards with fixed bayonets, the silence of the spectators grew intense. We were the proof that the governor and his army were supreme. Some of the men with me had ruled in Hillsboro a few months before. Now they walked with their heads down and arms bound behind them. Women at the side of the road whispered:

"Which one is Husband?"

The ringleaders were safe, but few knew it. And lesser men could be hanged as well. Even on the gallows which hanged men of no particular importance the country folk, coming to town on market day, would look with some awe and remember the might of the Governor and his law. So His Excellency may have reasoned.

The town itself was a poor thing. Fanning's house, the most pretentious private dwelling, had been burned the fall before. The other houses were of frame or logs, small structures. The courthouse itself was a big barnlike affair and of no particular size. Our gang of prisoners would almost have filled it.

The stout cabins had been set aside for jail room. We formed in line in front of them. Two officers came over to us. They began to call a roll. Man after man stepped out and was herded to the right. Presently there were only fifteen of us left, Pugh, Merrill, Person and myself among them.

Pugh grinned at me.

"Sheep and the goats. They're going to center on a few of us. Those fellows get to wait."

The men in the group at the right were marched in one of the houses and guard set. Finally one of the officers came up to us.

"To the left—face," he ordered. "Forward."

We stepped off again. I had thought our marching for the day was done, and whispered to the guard at my right.

"Where to now—?"

He kept his face straight ahead, military fashion, but out of the corner of his mouth, he muttered:

"Now you'll catch it. We're taking you to the court."

The crowd in the main street delayed our progress. Soldiers dismissed from formation, a few townspeople, a lot of curious and sympathetic folks from the country, jammed before the doors of the courthouse. Our guard thrust vigorously through, with elbows and musket butts.

"Are these the men they're going to hang, Ma?" I heard one barefooted ten-year-old ask.

There were few comments that I could hear. So far as I could tell the crowd was mostly sympathetic, and the soldiers interested in us chiefly as a spectacle. Our guards, indeed, treated us with a little more consideration, as if the danger in which we stood enhanced our importance.

AWAY was made finally and we filed into the room. Up near the front, a big table had been set up. Three gentlemen in wigs and robes were behind it. A dozen scared looking countrymen were herded together at one side. Judges and jury were ready. There was to be no delay.

Our place was a sort of railed-in pen. There were no benches and hardly enough room for us to stand. We crowded in and a double row of guards formed around us.

I looked for Tryon. He was not there, but a second after our arrival, he came in the door. The officers jumped to their feet precipitately; soldiers throughout the audience prodded the rest of the crowd into rising; and the governor came down the aisle amidst a very respectful silence. In the midst of that silence a deep voice spoke.

"There's the blood sucker."

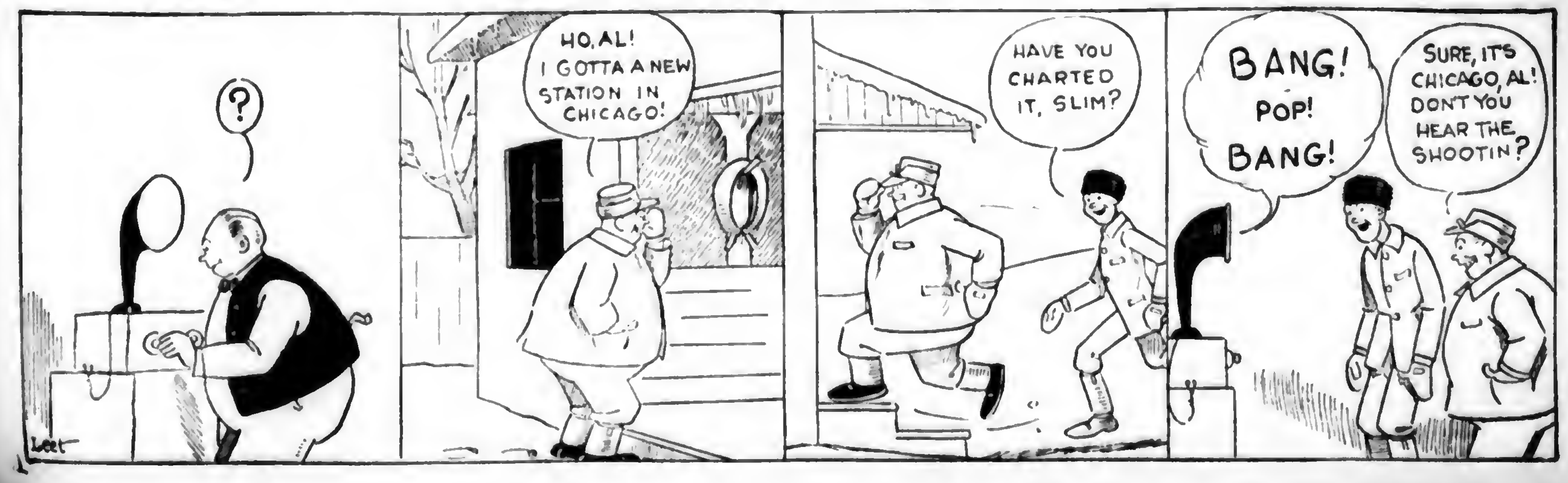
It was Pugh. A dozen outraged guards reached for him with musket butts, six officers dashed over in profane anguish of mind, but the damage was done. Tryon was red as a turkey-cock, but he preserved his dignity.

"Less noise in the presence of the court, gentlemen," he insisted and the men who were thrusting at Pugh subsided.

Tryon took his seat, not at the table, as I had expected, but to one side. I gathered then that this was to be a trial in regular form and His Excellency was only there to see that justice was done.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim says that you can't mistake it* : : : : : *By Leet*


?
HO, AL! I GOTTA A NEW STATION IN CHICAGO!
HAVE YOU CHARTED IT, SLIM?
BANG! POP! BANG!
SURE, IT'S CHICAGO, AL! DON'T YOU HEAR THE SHOOTIN?
Leet

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

December 15, 1927.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, new stock, bunched, Texas, bu bskt, $2.75. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Long Island, 32-qt crate, $5@6; poor, $1. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna bulk bbl, Danish seed, 75c @$1.25; Virginia Savoy bbl $1.75@2. CARROTS N Y bu bskt washed, 85c@$1; new, bunched, Texas, bu bskt, $1.25@1.50. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, best, $1.75@2; poor, $1. LETTUCE, Iceberg, crate, Calif best, $2.75@3; poor, 25c; Arizona, $3.50@4; Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.25; 3-lb bskt, 35c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1; poor, 50c. PARSNIPS, Ohio and N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.35@1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade Mich Rurals, $2.75@2.85; Wisconsin whites, $2.50@2.75; Maine Green Mountains, $3@3.35. SPINACH, bu bskt, Va, 75c@$1; Texas, $1.25@1.35. SWEET POTATOES, N J, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $1.75@1.90; Del, bu hmpr, $1.10@1.35; Md, bu hmpr, $1@1.25; Va, bbl, $3.25@3.50. Turnips, N Y, bu bskt, washed, 75c@$1.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $6; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.75@2; Wealthies, $1.90@2; Ohio, Baldwins, $1.75 @2.50.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Unevenly 15@25c higher; spots up more; packing sows steady; bulk, 150 lbs up, $8.85@8.90; few closely sorted loads, $9@9.10; 130@150 lbs, $8@8.25; pigs, $7.75@8; sows, $7@7.50.

Cattle—Early sales confined to butcher stock selling at $6.50 down.

Calves—Slow, weak to 50c lower than early Friday; bulk desirable vealers, $14 @16; few odd head, $16.50.

Sheep—Steady to 25c lower; choice lambs showing decline; three decks averaging around 78 pounds, $14; few medium under 90 lbs, $11@12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $17@17.50; standard timothy, $15@15.50; No 2 timothy, $13 @14; No 3 timothy, $11.50@12.50; No 1 light clover mixed, $15@15.50; No 2 light clover mixed, $13@14; No 1 clover mixed, $16@16.50; No 2 clover mixed, $13@14; No 1 clover, $16@16.50; No 2 clover mixed, $13.50@14.50; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $16@16.50.

Oats—No 2 white, 61½@62c; No 3 white 59@60½c; No 4 white, 57½@58½c.

Yellow Shelled Corn—No 2, $1.01½@1.02½; No 3, 99½c@$1.00½c; No 4, 96½@97½c; No 5, 93½@94½c; No 6, 90½@92½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $14 @15.50; fair to good, $12.50@14; common, $10.50@11.50; cows, good to choice, $7@8.25; fair to good, $6@7; bologna, as to quality, $3@4; bulls, good to choice, $7@8; fair to good, $6@7; calves, choice, $17 @17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $10.50@13; Tennessee, choice, $15@16; fair to good, $12@14; common, $7@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $5 @6; common, $3@4; ewes, heavy, fat, $6 @7; lambs, spring, extra, $15@15.25; medium, $12.50@14; common, $10@12.

Hogs—Nearby, handy weight, $9.25@9.50; heavy, weighing 200 lbs or more, $8.50@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, $18.50@19; No 2, $17@17.50; No 3, $15.50@16.50; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $17@19.50; No 2, $15.50@16. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $14 @14.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.37 bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.35½ bid; low grades selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 64¼@65¼c; some heavyweight stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 54@57c; extras, 92 score, 53c; 91 score, 50½c; 90 score, 46c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40½c; 86 score, 40c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 29½c; longhorns, round lots, 29@29½c; jobbing, small lots, 31@32c; single daisies, fresh, 29@29½c; held, 29½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 58@65c; fresh eggs, 50@55c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2.50 ea; springers, 75c@$1.50; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea; squabs, 25@50c ea; turkeys, 75 @80c lb.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 35@40c ¼ pk; beans, lima, soaked, 15c pt; beets, 5 @10c bch; Brussels sprouts, 25@30c qt; cabbage, 5@20c hd; cauliflower, 15@35c hd; celery, 5@15c bch; cucumbers, 8@15c ea; eggplants, 10@30c ea; endive, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 20@25c ¼ pk; green onions, 5@10c bch; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.15 @1.35 bu; sweet potatoes, 20@25c ¼ pk; peppers, 3@5c ea; parsley, 1@3c bch; parsnips, 10@15c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25@30c pt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 25@50c ½ pk.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending December 17, 1927: Market slow; compared with week ago, beef steers, 25@50c lower; better grades showing most decline; early top, $13.25; average weight, 1060 lbs, some medium weights held considerably higher; bulk of sales, $11.50@12.75; bulls strong to 25c higher; bulk, $8 @9; she stock steady to weak; bulk heifers, $10.25@11; butcher cows, $6.50@7.75; all cutters about steady; bulk, $4.75@6. Stockers and feeders steady; most sales, $9@10. Calves, steady; top vealers, $17. Hogs steady at week's decline.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 15 cars; 10 Chicago, 2 St Louis, 1 Canada, 1 Penna, 1 New York, containing 401 head, 171 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total cattle, 572 head, 10 calves, 119 hogs. Receipts for week ending December 17, 1927: Cattle, 85 cars, 36 Chicago, 19 Canada, 10 Virginia, 8 Penna, 4 St Louis, 3 St Paul, 2 New York, 1 West Virginia, 1 Indiana, 1 St Joseph, containing 2274 head, 578 head trucked in. Total cattle, 2852 head 113 calves, 1742 hogs, 42 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 115 cars; 32 Chicago, 18 Penna, 18 St Paul, 16 Virginia, 8 Canada, 8 Tennessee, 3 West Virginia, 3 Kentucky, 2 Pittsburgh, 2 Kansas City, 2 St Louis, 1 Iowa, 1 Indiana, 1 Ohio, containing 3005 head, 234 head trucked in. Total cattle, 3239 head, 1674 hogs, 108 calves, 62 sheep.

Steers:—	
Choice, 1300@1500 lbs	$14.00@15.25
Good, 1300@1500 lbs	12.75@14.00
Good, 1100@1300 lbs	12.75@14.00
Good, 950@1100 lbs	12.50@14.25
Medium, 950 lbs up	10.50@12.75
Common, 950 lbs up	8.00@10.50
Cows:—	
Choice	8.00@9.25
Good	6.75@8.00
Common and medium	4.50@6.75
Low cutter and cutter	3.00@4.50
Vealers:—	
Good and choice	15.00@17.00
Medium	12.50@15.00
Cull and common	6.00@12.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 250@350 lbs	9.50@10.00
Mediumweights, 200@250 lbs	9.50@10.00
Lightweights, 160@200 lbs	9.25@9.75
Rough stock	7.75@9.25

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat, Hay and Straw (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.25; hay, timothy, $12 @15; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $43.50@44.50; shorts, $43.50@44.50; hominy, $49@50; middlings, $47.50@48.50; linseed, $55.50@56.50; gluten, $47@48; ground oats, $48@49; alfalfa, regular, $40@41.

YORK PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; eggs, 48@58c.

Poultry—Hens, 18@20c; dressed, 75c@$2 ea.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, $1.25@1.40 bu; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@25c hd; spinach, 10c ¼ pk, horseradish, 5@10c glass; onions, 8@10c box, beets, 2@5c ea, boiled, 5@10c plate, carrots, 5@10c box; endive, 5@10c hd; tomatoes, 15@20c box, 5@10c ea; pumpkins, 10@25c, turnips, 8@10c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 10@25c ¼ pk, $1.50@3 bu.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.30; corn, 90c; rye, $1; oats, 55c, bran, $35 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 53@54c; do, choice, 51@52c; do, good, 48@50c; do, prints, 54@56c; do, blocks, 53@55c; do; ladles, 37@38c, Md and Penna rolls, 34 @36c; Ohio and W Va rolls, 34@35c; store-packed, 32@33c; dairy prints, 34@36c; process butter, 41@42c.

Eggs—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 40@42c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old, 4½ lbs and over, 23@24c; old, 4@4½ lbs, 22@23c; old, 3@3½ lbs, 16@20c; Leghorns and other light stock, 16@18c, old roosters, mixed colors, 15@16c; old roosters, Leghorns, 14@15c; young chickens, colored, 4 lbs and over, 24@25c; colored, smaller, 21@23c; Leghorns, as to size, 20@22c. Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 42@43c; old, 35@36c. Ducks, White Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 25@28c; puddle, 4 lbs and over, 23@24c; Muscovy, 4 lbs and over, 23@24c; all kinds, 4 lbs and over, 18@20c. Geese, Kent Island, 23@24c; nearby, 22@25c; western and southern, 20@23c. Guineas, young, 2 lbs and over, each 85c; young, smaller, 50@75c. Pigeons, young and old pair, 20@30c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, young, 43@45c; turkeys old, 35@38c. Ducks, 27@30c. Geese, 25@30c. Chickens, young, 25@26c; mixed old and young, 24@25c. Rabbits, Md and Va, doz, $2@4.50, southern, doz, $1.50@4.

NEW YORK MARKETS

PRODUCE

Butter—Firm, creamery, higher than extras, 52½@53c, do, extra, 92 score, 52c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 42½@51c; packing stock, current make, No 1, 35c, do, No 2, 33½c.

Eggs—Firm, fresh gathered, extra firsts, 47@48c; do, firsts, 44@46c, do, seconds and poorer, 28@42c; storage, extra fancy, 35@36c, do, extra firsts, 34@34½c; do, seconds to firsts, 30@31½c, nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 56 @58c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 48 @55c; nearby pullets, 40@44c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 56@57c.

Cheese—Steady, state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 29@29½c.

Live Poultry—Nominal.

Dressed Poultry—Firmer, chickens, fresh, 22@37c, fowls, fresh, 18@31c, do, frozen, 17@30c, old roosters, 16@22c, turkeys, fresh, young, western, 31@46c; do, southwestern, 36@53c; do, southern, 33@52c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Irregular, steers, $9@14; state bulls, $4@8.25, cows, $3@7.25.

Calves—Steady, veals, common to prime, $8@17, lightweight culls, $8.25@10, grassers and fed calves, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Irregular, sheep, $2.50@7, culls, $2.25@3.50, lambs, state, medium to prime, $11.25@14.25, choice to prime southerns, $13.25@14.50, culls, $9 @10.

Hogs—Steady, light to medium weights $9.50@9.75, pigs, $9.75@10; heavy hogs, $9.25@9.50, roughs, $7.50@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows, all for December-January shipment: City bran, $42.50, middlings, $42, in 100-lb sacks, red dog, $49, nominal; western feed bran, $41.50, in 100-lb sacks, standard middlings, $41, flour middlings, $44; red dog, $48 all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail shipment, white hominy feed, $44.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46.25; prompt shipment linseed oil meal, 34 per cent protein, $51.30, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, old or new, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $22 @23, No 2, $20@22, No 3 and poorer, $16 @19, sample, $14@15. Straw, large bales, rye, $23@24.

Grain—WHEAT No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.51⅜; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.46⅝, No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.43¼, No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.62; No 2 mixed durum, c i f, domestic, $1.35⅜. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.06; No 3 yellow, $1.03. OATS, No 2 white, 66@66¼c; No 3 white, 63¾@65c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.30⅞. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.02¼.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Trade active; market steady to strong; several loads butchers 240@270 lbs, $8.55, top, $8.55; bulk desirable 210 @300-lb averages, $8.25@8.50; most 160@200-lb averages, $7.90@8.25; bulk pigs, $7 @7.50; selected lots up to $7.75, most packing sows, $7.25@7.50.

Cattle—Compared with week ago, fat steers and yearlings 75c@$2 lower, yearlings generally $1@2 lower; better grades off most; sharpest break of year; stockers and feeders, 50c lower; fat cows, 50 @75c off; heifers generally $1 down, cutter cows about steady; bulls, 25@40c off; vealers, $2 lower; only specialities of steers and yearlings class sold above $17.75; extreme top yearlings, $18, heavies, $18.75; most fed steers, $14.75 downward to $11, top medium bulls, $7.50; vealers, late, $11@11.50.

Sheep—For week, lightweight fat lambs, closing 65@75c lower; heavies unevenly, 75c@$1.25 lower; sheep weak; feeding lambs weak to 25c lower. Week's tops: Fat natives and feeder natives, $12.50; slaughter yearling wethers, $13.50; fat ewes, $7.25; feeding lambs, $14; bulk fat native lambs, $12.25@13.75; fed lambs, $12.50@14; fat ewes, $6@6.75.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, December 17, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $16.30; cash domestic, $18.20; December, domestic, $18.20; December, imported, $16.75; February, domestic, $18.35; March, domestic, $18.25. Alsike, cash, $16; December, $16; January, $16.25 asked; February, $16.45. Timothyseed, cash, $2; December, $2; March, $2.15.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, December 19, 1927. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$39.50@40.00
Spring bran	39.50
Soft winter wheat bran	40.00@41.00
Hard winter wheat bran	39.50@39.75
Standard middlings	39.00@39.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	41.70@43.00
Flour middlings	42.50@48.50
Red dog flour	47.50
White hominy	41.20@41.70
Yellow hominy	41.70@42.20
Gluten feed	42.30
36 per cent cottonseed meal	45.45@46.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	49.45@49.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	51.70@52.25
34 per cent linseed meal	51.20@51.75

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .52	$ .52	$ .50½	$ .56
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.48	.51½	.53½	.54½
Potatoes, 120-pound sack (Philadelphia)	2.50	2.45	2.37½	3.50
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	13.87½	14.00	13.87½	9.37½
Hay, Number 2 timothy, baled (Phila.)	17.25	17.25	16.50	23.50
Wheat, No. 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.46¾
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.64	.64¾	.59¾	.60¾

Demand Slow in Most Markets

Review of the Week Ending December 17

POTATOES—Potato prices held steady throughout the week but trading was slow in practically all markets. Supplies were moderate to liberal. Maine and New York State shipping points reported growers holding stock for higher prices. In Philadelphia there was a fairly good demand for the best offerings but ordinary stock sold very slowly.

APPLES—The apple markets were rather dull although prices of fancy stock showed little change. Some of the poorer stock was hard to move and dealers were forced to lower prices. The holiday demand had not yet begun but on Monday, December 19, there was a slightly better demand and the trade seemed more optimistic.

LIVESTOCK—Practically all classes and grades of livestock were lower than last week at Chicago. Hogs were weak while beef steers dropped sharply. She stock was about steady on the lower grades, but top grades weakened. Veal calves were lower and stockers and feeders declined. Practically all grades of sheep and lambs sold at lower prices.

GRAIN—The wheat market was weaker due to the relative stocks in this country and Canada, combined with the larger crop in Argentina. Increased receipts of corn caused prices to drop around 2c per bushel. Receipts of oats were light and the market firm. Rye prices showed practically no change and the market was firm.

HAY—The hay markets were quiet and prices were steady. Receipts were moderate at most points although receipts of the lower grades were more than ample for the demand. Top grades were scarce and firm. Timothy was irregular in the eastern markets but alfalfa was firm.

BUTTER—Prices of 92 score butter held firm during the week with the eastern markets unchanged. Prices in Chicago declined one cent per pound. Receipts were light due partly to the recent storm delaying the movement of cream from the farms and the shipment of butter to distributing markets.

EGGS—The New York egg market was irregular. Mixed colors and brown eggs dropped sharply on Wednesday but trading was more active at the lower price levels. At the close the market was firmer with extra firsts somewhat higher. Many of the chain stores were buying medium grades of nearby white eggs and these were somewhat higher than last week.

POULTRY—Live fowl were in heavy supply in New York and prices declined, but the quality was somewhat better. Chickens were in rather light supply and the market was firm, with small fancy chickens in demand. Broilers were scarce and steady in price. Receipts of fresh killed chickens were liberal with most of the stock rather ordinary. Fancy chickens were scarce and firm. Fowl were firm but the weather in general was unfavorable for the movement of dressed poultry.

TIGHT BINDING

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

TODAY, as I write this column there are nearly two weeks till Christmas and the markets are already preparing for the great event. From the northern woods carloads of Christmas trees are rolling into the markets to brighten the day. Busy hands have fashioned holly wreaths and laurel ropes to decorate our homes, churches and stores. Mistletoe with its dull white berries is coming from the South.

Every part of the land sends its contribution for this Christmas season. Texas sends the strutting turkey gobbler, New Jersey the bright colored cranberries and Pennsylvania and many other states the red cheeked apple. Nuts of all kinds from California and the southern states will snuggle beside golden oranges in many a stocking.

After all, Christmas is the children's day and although it has been observed for thousands of years, it is always new and each year brings fresh joys. My boys are just at the age when Santa Claus brings the greatest thrill. They haven't come to the time when they wonder how he can crawl down the chimney, or why there are so many Santas on the street.

Letters Written to Santa Claus

Letters have been written to Santa Claus and presents ordered for all of us, including Skipper, the terrier. I am scheduled to receive a pipe and "a train with lights on a track." Mother is to get an "air train." Their eyes sparkle when I read "'Twas the night before Christmas" and the littlest one scurries around trying to find the "mouse."

Most of us remember Christmas when we were small and the rush in the morning to see what was in our stockings. Every Christmas my father would hire a horse and carriage from the livery stable and we would all bundle up for the long ten-mile drive to Grandfather's farm. Automobiles were a novelty then, but the drive with the horse was something to remember. The hostler used to put bells on the harness and they would tinkle all the way. The best time, was once when the snow was too deep for the wagon and we had a sleigh instead.

At Grandfather's were dozens of Cousins, Aunts and Uncles and we children had wild times before dinner. For some reason, that I did not understand at that time, we were usually shooed out-of-doors. Then the Christmas dinner and with the long table, it seemed our plate would never reach us. We boys never ate bread and butter, it didn't leave enough room for the turkey and the candied sweet potatoes. There was pie, cake and candy and then we were through. I can still remember that "after Christmas dinner feeling." Then came the gifts, something for everyone and as I remember it was often the least expensive things that gave us the most pleasure. At last as afternoon drew on, the horse was harnessed and the drive home began. Livery stable horses always travel faster when pointed towards home and sleep would make the ride still shorter.

Mother used to read poems and stories on Christmas and today we are telling them to our boys and each new Christmas is added to our store of memories. There is one story of Christmas that never grows old. It is the one about the shepherds tending their flocks at night, the birth of the Babe in the manger and of "the heavenly host praising God, and saying,

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace, good will toward men."

A Christmas Carol

(Continued from page 29)

downstairs to open the street door, ready for the coming of the poulterer's man. As he stood there, waiting his arrival, the knocker caught his eye.

"I shall love it as long as I live!" cried Scrooge, patting it with his hand. "I scarcely ever looked at it before. What an honest expression it has in its face! It's a wonderful knocker! Here's the turkey. Hallo! Whoop! How are you! Merry Christmas!"

It was a turkey! He never could have stood upon his legs, that bird. He would have snapped 'em short off in a minute, like sticks of sealing-wax.

"Why, it's impossible to carry that to Camden Town," said Scrooge. "You must have a cab."

The chuckle with which he said this, and the chuckle with which he paid for the turkey, and the chuckle with which he paid for the cab, and the chuckle with which he recompensed the boy, were only to be exceeded by the chuckle with which he sat down breathless in his chair again and chuckled till he cried.

Shaving was not an easy task, for his hand continued to shake very much; and shaving requires attention, even when you don't dance while you are at it. But if he had cut the end of his nose off, he would have put a piece of sticking-plaster over it and been quite satisfied.

He dressed himself "all in his best," and at last got out into the streets. The people were by this time pouring forth, as he had seen them with the ghost of Christmas present; and walking with his hands behind him, Scrooge regarded every one with a delighted smile. He looked so irresistibly pleasant, in a word, that three or four good-humored fellows said, "Good morning, sir! A merry Christmas to you!" And Scrooge said often afterward that of all the blithe sounds he had ever heard, those were the blithest in his ears.

He went to church, and walked about the streets, and watched the people hurrying to and fro, and patted children on the head, and questioned beggars, and looked down into the kitchens of houses, and up to the windows and found that everything could yield him pleasure. He had never dreamed that any walk—that anything—could give him so much happiness. In the afternoon he turned his steps toward his nephew's house.

He passed the door a dozen times before he had the courage to go up and knock. But he made a dash and did it.

"Is your master at home, my dear?" said Scrooge to the girl. Nice girl! Very.

"Yes, sir."

"Where is he, my love?" said Scrooge.

"He's in the dining-room, sir, along with mistress. I'll show you up-stairs, if you please."

"Thank'ee. He knows me," said Scrooge, with his hand already on the dining-room lock. "I'll go in here, my dear."

He turned it gently and sidled his face in round the door. They were looking at the table (which was spread out in great array); for these young housekeepers are always nervous on such points, and like to see that everything is right.

"Fred!" said Scrooge.

Dear heart alive, how his niece by marriage started! Scrooge had forgotten, for the moment, about her sitting in the corner with the footstool, or he wouldn't have done it, on any account.

"Why, bless my soul!" cried Fred, "who's that?"

"It's I. Your Uncle Scrooge. I have come to dinner. Will you let me in, Fred?"

Let him in! It is a mercy he didn't shake his arm off. He was at home in five minutes. Nothing could be heartier. His niece looked just the same. So did Topper when he came. So did the plump sister when she came. So did every one when they came. Wonderful party, wonderful games, wonderful unanimity, wonderful happiness!

But he was early at the office next morning. Oh, he was early there. If he could only be there first and catch Bob Cratchit coming late! That was the thing he had set his heart upon.

And he did it; yes, he did! The clock struck nine. No Bob. A quarter past. No Bob. He was full eighteen minutes and a half behind his time. Scrooge sat with his door wide open, that he might see him come in.

His hat was off before he opened the door; his comforter too. He was on his stool in a jiffy; driving away with his pen as if he were trying to overtake nine o'clock.

"Halloo!" growled Scrooge in his accustomed voice, as near as he could feign it. "What do you mean by coming here at this time of day?"

"I am very sorry," said Bob. "I am behind my time."

"You are?" repeated Scrooge. "Yes. I think you are. Step this way, sir, if you please."

"It's only once a year, sir," pleaded Bob. "It shall not be repeated. I was making rather merry yesterday, sir."

"Now, I'll tell you what, my friend," said Scrooge, "I am not going to stand this sort of thing any longer. And therefore," he continued, leaping from his stool and giving Bob such a dig in the waistcoat that he staggered back into the tank again, "and therefore I am about to raise your salary!"

Bob trembled, and got a little nearer to the ruler. He had a momentary idea of knocking Scrooge down with it, holding him, and calling to the people in the court for help and a straight-waistcoat.

"A merry Christmas, Bob!" said Scrooge, with an earnestness that could not be mistaken, as he clapped him on the back. "A merrier Christmas, Bob, my good fellow, than I have given you for many a year! I'll raise your salary and endeavor to assist your struggling family, and we will discuss your affairs this very afternoon over a Christmas bowl of smoking bishop, Bob! Make up the fire, and buy another coal-scuttle before you dot another i, Bob Cratchit!"

Scrooge was better than his word. He did it all, and infinitely more; and to Tiny Tim, who did not die, he was a second father. He became as good a friend, as good a master, and as good a man as the good old city knew, or any other good old city, town, or borough in the good old world. Some people laughed to see the alteration in him, but he let them laugh and little heeded them; for he was wise enough to know that nothing ever happened on this globe for good at which some people did not have their fill of laughter in the outset. His own heart laughed; and that was quite enough for him.

He had no further intercourse with spirits, but lived upon the total-abstinence principle ever afterward; and it was always said of him that he knew how to keep Christmas well, if any man alive possessed the knowledge. May that be truly said of us, and all of us! And so, as Tiny Tim observed, God bless us, every one!

County News and Comment

Lackawanna County, Pa.—We have had so much rain the last month the dirt roads are in an awful condition. The weather continues changeable. Farmers have caught up pretty well with their fall work. Some fall plowing done. Rye looking good. Butchering is the order of these early winter days and housewives are busy caring for the meat canning and curing it for future use. Beef cattle are low in price. If great crowds of shoppers are a sign of prosperity, then we are a prosperous county for when I went to the city to do my Christmas shopping I could hardly get through some of the shops and streets were lined with people afoot. One had to step lively owing to the great throng of autos going in every direction. Eggs are scarce and high in price. Hay $16@18, according to quality, butter, 52c; cabbage is going slow.—L. A. K., December 14.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Heavy rain and finally snow fell the beginning of December. The gunning season did not produce the rabbit dinners that were anticipated. Game seemed to be plentiful during the summer, but apparently found shelter during the gunning season. Tobacco buyers are now visiting the farmers and some have sold for 12c and 3c and some as high as 14c and 3c. This is not as high as the growers expected. All livestock is high. Prices: geese, 22c; chickens, 18@25c; butter, 50c; eggs, 52c, wheat, $1.25, mill feeds are advancing.—R. C. R., Dec. 12.

Lebanon County, Pa.—We had ideal weather conditions this fall to harvest the corn crop. Nearly all the corn is husked. Much corn fodder is hauled away. A good many cars of potatoes were shipped to the Philadelphia markets this fall. Much plowing done this fall which will lessen spring work along this line. Farmers are getting ready for the winter by sawing wood and hauling coal. Many steers are being fattened this winter for the markets this coming spring. We are having light snow at this writing. Now is the time to have the radio set up to listen to the music and addresses which are broadcast from the various stations throughout the long winter evenings. The winter wheat looks good. The Corn Products Show is being held in Lebanon the week of December 6 to 10th. Some farms have changed ownership recently. Harvey Seltzer sold the last of his farms for $120 per acre. Some public sales of stock and implements are being held and cattle is bringing good prices. Prices: wheat, $1.25, corn, 85c; oats, 50c; hay, $17; eggs, 64c, butter, 57c.—P. L. M., Dec. 5.

Montgomery County, Pa.—The weather has been very changeable, causing quite a lot of sickness. There is still some corn to husk and practically no corn stover hauled and very little manure hauled. Wheat and grass fields are looking good. Small game was plentiful this season. The squirrels did quite a lot of damage to corn owing to the scarcity of nuts. Dairy cows are scarce and high, while fat hogs are plentiful and hard to sell. Montgomery County Pomona Grange met at Trappe December 1st. Prices are as follows: wheat, $1.30; corn, 90c; oats, 60c; eggs, 65c, butter, 55c; chickens, 28c; veal calves, 15c.—C. N. D., Dec. 10.

Potter County, Pa.—The last link of the Roosevelt highway completed this month. On this highway, near Coudersport, an altitude of 2424 feet is reached. That is the highest point reached by any improved road in the state. Roosevelt highway is conceded to be one of the most picturesque in the U. S. The Detroit Auto Club directs traffic to New York over this route. It is 35 miles shorter than routes formerly used. A train of twenty-six cars loaded with lime arrived at the county seat recently. About a hundred farmers made a gala occasion on the event. A dinner was served, speeches made and photo of farmers taken. The company selling the lime gave away one carload.—M. C. S., Dec. 12.

Tioga County, Pa.—The weather for the past month has been a period of extreme changes and considerable rain. December 1 and 2 the thermometer hung around zero with strong winds. The greater part of the time the weather has been mild. Most ground too wet for plowing and farm work practically at a standstill. Farmers doing some butchering, wood cutting, also repairing that can be done under shelter. The second area test for tuberculosis in cattle is under way. A few prices: eggs, 48c; feed, $47@52; hay, $7@8, and very little demand; dressed hogs, 14c.—P. W. L., Dec. 9.

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POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Editor
Glenview Farm

Nest Box Notes

IT HAS been brought out that English sparrows flying from one farm to another spread poultry diseases. It is surprising how many of these little pests exist on many farms. I went visiting this morning and saw a flock of at least seventy-five sparrows perched in a tree outside a poultry house, from which they were flying into the house to get a meal from the chicken feed. A .22 rifle and a supply of shorts or shot cartridges put in the hands of a boy old enough to have some judgment will soon thin out these sparrows, and it may even happen that Pop himself may want to take a shot now and then. Of course, one must distinguish between the English sparrows and such useful birds as song sparrows, chippies and other useful little birds, which spend their time eating weed seeds and insects, and never go into the hen house.

* * *

It is also a good idea to screen all windows with inch mesh poultry netting, which will exclude sparrows from the houses.

* * *

We have been having all sorts of weather lately—snow, rain, sunshine, fog and great variation in temperature. One morning here it was 63 and the next it was 12. These fluctuations are extremely trying to chickens, and the poultry keeper is put to it to keep his birds comfortable. It is especially important to keep the houses well ventilated but free from drafts, and as warm as possible. It is just as important to keep the litter dry, and this must be changed as often as conditions warrant. I never mind changing the litter, as we have an abundance of this material, and I always feel that the more that goes through the hen house the better the fertility of the farm will be. We have been spreading the poultry litter on the wheat, thinly, and it is no trouble to see the good effect it has had. Coarse material had better go on the corn ground as it may smother out wheat unless it is possible to shake out all the bunches.

* * *

Egg prices just took a drop of fourteen cents in a little over a week. From now on they will continue to go down until spring. When the hatcheries start buying heavily and speculators begin to put eggs in cold storage the price steadies, and then about June begins to rise slowly. From late summer until Thanksgiving prices are highest, and anyone who has a flock laying heavily at that time will coin money, unless he has a lot of idlers on his hands.

* * *

Pullets hatched in February, March and April, depending upon the breed, are the ones that will be laying during the season of highest prices. It is a good idea to have about a third of the flock of these early birds. Some or all of them may molt and go out of production for a time, but the later pullets will take up the battle then, and about February everything that has feathers and is of the proper denomination will begin to lay, and the poultry machine will be hitting on all four or all six as the case may be. Eggs may be pretty cheap then, but gross and net returns are both good at this time.

* * *

Anyone who has good stock will generally find a good demand for breeding stock. Last spring I had a small surplus of White Leghorn cockerels which I advertised for sale and which went like hotcakes. I could have sold a good many more than I had. With this in mind I saved a flock of good males this fall and had them certified for production and standard qualities and blood tested for bacterial white diarrhea through the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, in order to have something really good to offer my customers this season.

* * *

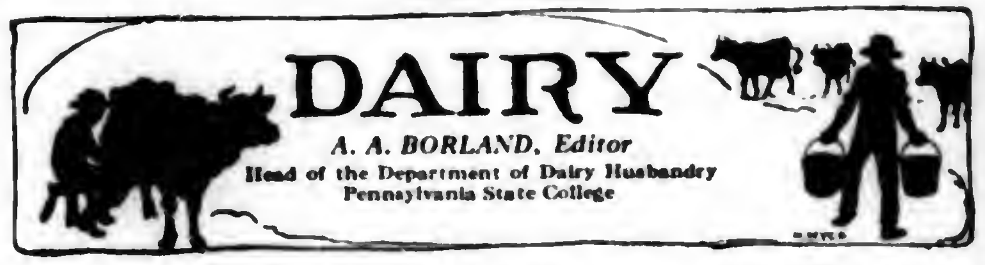
The old hens at this time are getting feathered up nicely and will commence to lay soon after the first of the year. It is important that they be in good condition when they start to lay, and at this time should be getting plenty of grain in the ration, green feed, milk in some form, and a little time outdoors when the weather is fit. This applies especially to hens that are to go into the breeding flocks.

Was Heaviest Bird

Mr. V. Jadowski, of Allentown, N. J., had the heaviest bird in the recent Mercer County poultry show. This Jersey Black Giant weighed 14 pounds

Simple Home Remedy Was Successful

LAST winter I had a fine bunch of White Leghorns enclosed in a small house. I was feeding very strong trying to start them to laying when I discovered they had the roup and had it very badly. I got busy, tried everything anyone came along with and recommended, disinfected the house every day while chickens were in it. There were too many sick to try to move and I had no other warm house to move them to. I lost 40 out of 200 and do believe I would have lost nearly all but for this simple home cure. I took a corn can filled with coal oil, nailed it fast to a log in the chicken house, for I needed to use two hands. I caught every chicken that showed signs of roup and took her by the feet, held her wings down with same hand and dipped each head in the oil. I will admit it was severe and was some job. I kept this up every morning until I had them cured. Some only needed one dip but most of them several. One poor hen required so many that when she was cured she hadn't a feather left on her neck. I greased her with lard and she is the best hen in the flock. She was so bad I took her out twice for dead. I hope this may help others with this dread disease.—B. K., Lancaster County, Pa.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND, Editor
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Increase Butterfat in Venango C. T. A.

THE Venango County C. T. A. finished its third year August 1, 1927, with 10 whole-year members. In addition two members were in the association only part of the year. There were 253 cows in the association during all or part of the year. Nine days were taken by Clarion County men whose records were summarized with the Clarion Association.

The association has made great progress during the time it has been in operation, notably in butterfat with an increase of 50 pounds. This increased production was obtained by greater use of records, better feeding and weeding out the lower producing individuals.

The River Ridge Jersey herd made a good record. Seven of the eight purebred Jerseys gave over 400 pounds of butterfat and three over 500 pounds of butterfat. Six of these cows are two-year-olds.

The Polk State School rapidly increased average production. The purebred Holstein herd at Polk is making a great average annual increase in production. Fifty-four of the 104 head produced over 400 pounds of butterfat during the year.

Sixty-six cows produced over 400 pounds of fat. The high cow is a fourteen-year-old purebred Holstein owned by the Polk State School, producing 19,710 pounds of milk and 750.6 pounds of butterfat. This cow is followed in butterfat production by River Ridge Farm's registered Jersey cow, Petunia, age two years, with 10,787 pounds of milk and 507.6 pounds of butterfat.

The results for the association for the three years are as follows:

Year	Ave. no. cows	Lbs. milk	Lbs. fat
1924-1925....	380.91	7698	309.2
1925-1926....	261.16	9004	329.7
1926-1927....	217.99	9259	359.9

The result for the whole-year members is as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association..	217.99
Average per cow:	
Pounds of milk	9259
Pounds of butterfat	359.9
Percentage of butterfat...	3.9
Value of product	$387.54
Cost of pasture	5.33
Cost of roughage	56.85
Cost of grain	99.66
Total cost of feed	161.84
Value of product above feed cost	225.70
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.39
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk.	1.75
Feed cost per lb. butterfat.	.45

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat: Group 1, above 700 lbs. butterfat, 1; group 2, between 600 and 700 lbs., 2; group 3, between 500 and 600 lbs., 15; group 4, between 400 and 500 lbs., 48; group 5, between 300 and 400 lbs., 77. Total number of cows producing over 300 lbs. butterfat, 143.

E. G. Ifft, county agent; Tom C. Davis, cow tester in charge; figures compiled by I. O. Sidelmann.

Five herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner	Ave. no. cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds fat
River Ridge Farm, Franklin, Pa...	7.83	R. J.	7709	458.6
Polk State School, Polk, Pa.	104.83	R. H.	12,071	418.1
R. G. McMurray, Utica, Pa.	13.67	R.& G.J.& G.	6737	335.8
Lee Buchanan, Carlton Pa........	9.17	G. G.	6087	323.3
Rynd Farm, Oil City, Pa..........	30.83	Mixed	7193	302.8

DAIRY

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PURE BRED Poland China Boars—Serviceable, 150 to 250 lbs., $35 to $45 C.O.D. Fall Pigs. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

DUROCS Big Type Registered Durocs. Priced right. Shipped on approval. Visit us or write your wants. G. C. Seafley, Hummelstown, Pa.

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HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. J. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

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TOBACCO—Kentucky Sweetleaf, Mellow, aged. Smoking 15 pounds $1.65. Chewing $2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

WINE CURED SEED and Havana Cigars from our factory direct to you. Sample box of 5c and 10c cigars, 30c, prepaid. N. W. Frey, Lititz, Pa.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 10 lbs. $1.50 Smoking 10 lbs. $1. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

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Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

CATS HAVE ECZEMA.—Can you give me a remedy to cure eczema on my cats which are of the Persian breed. I bought three some months ago and they have broken out. While it has not been advanced to soreness it crusts and I have tried everything I could learn about.—G. V. W., Hollidaysburg, Pa. There is always a problem in skin diseases inasmuch as many such cases are secondary to parasites. If all of the cats are affected, it would be well to have your nearest canine and feline specialist make scrapings and examine for parasites. Keep the diet to one of milk and meat entirely. Apply zinc-oxide ointment daily to areas affected. In case of parasites, however, the treatment must be under the direction of your veterinarian.

SWELLING NEAR UDDER.—I have a cow with a swelling just in front of her bag. It swells in the bag some and gets rather hard. It will get better for a few days and get worse again but doesn't affect her milking yet. Does not seem to be much inflammation. I have had cows that had inflamed quarters and gave bad milk but this is different. She has a good appetite.—C. E. E., New Millport, Pa. This may be an abscess, or it may be a collection of liquid in the tissue around the udder, as a result of some disturbance in the circulation. It may be necessary to have the swelling opened. This should be examined by a veterinarian and if necessary, opened to remove the trouble.

MAY HAVE PARASITES.—I have a valuable cat that seems to have some sort of mange or eczema on the head and at joints of legs. The animal keeps biting and scratching continually. The disease seems to be contagious as other cats on the premises are becoming affected. Please advise me as to diet and medicine.—J. O'G., Port Jervis, N. Y. This appears to be caused by a parasite. It would be well to take this cat to your nearest feline specialist for examination. Treatment will depend on the nature of the parasite causing the trouble.

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WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

200 EGGS—Garland Farms Certified White Leghorns—200 Eggs. All chicks for 1928 will be sired by pedigreed males whose dams have laid 200 to 260 large white eggs in a year. 16 to 20 cents. Send for circular. Discount on chicks ordered before January 1st. Dept. 9, Garland Farms, Garland, Pa.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA eggs and chicks. Mammoth White Pekin and Indian Runner Duck eggs and ducklings. Big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Special price bulletin free. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hanover, Pa.

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INCUBATORS

FOR SALE—5400-egg Candee, excellent condition, good as new, $250.00. 3,000-egg Candee, guaranteed good condition, $100.00. Lancaster County Hatchery, Box 363, Lancaster, Pa.

A FEW "SUCCESSFUL" Demonstrator Incubators for quick sale at great reduction. 60 to 300 eggs capacity. Good as new. Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 734, Des Moines, Iowa.

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WANTED—Ginseng, raw furs, especially skunks, muskrats, $2.00, weasels, $1.15. Free bait, guide to shippers. Sterne Fur Co., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

RAW FURS WANTED—Any kind. Best average price in state. Try a shipment. Get acquainted. Trappers write. R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.

FURS, HIDES, WOOL have advanced. Get our price before selling. S. H. Livingston, Succ. Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

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WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

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AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

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STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

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SIX-INCH WHITE PINE bevel siding, $35.00 per thousand. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Pa..

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FAMOUS Lancaster Co. Dried Sugar Corn—One 15 oz. package (equal 3 cans corn), thirty cents; 4 packages $1.00, prepaid. C. F. Hostetter, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

ALFALFA and alfalfa mixed hay—In carload lots right from a farmer in the best alfalfa section of New York State. The Cross Farm, Fayetteville, N. Y.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

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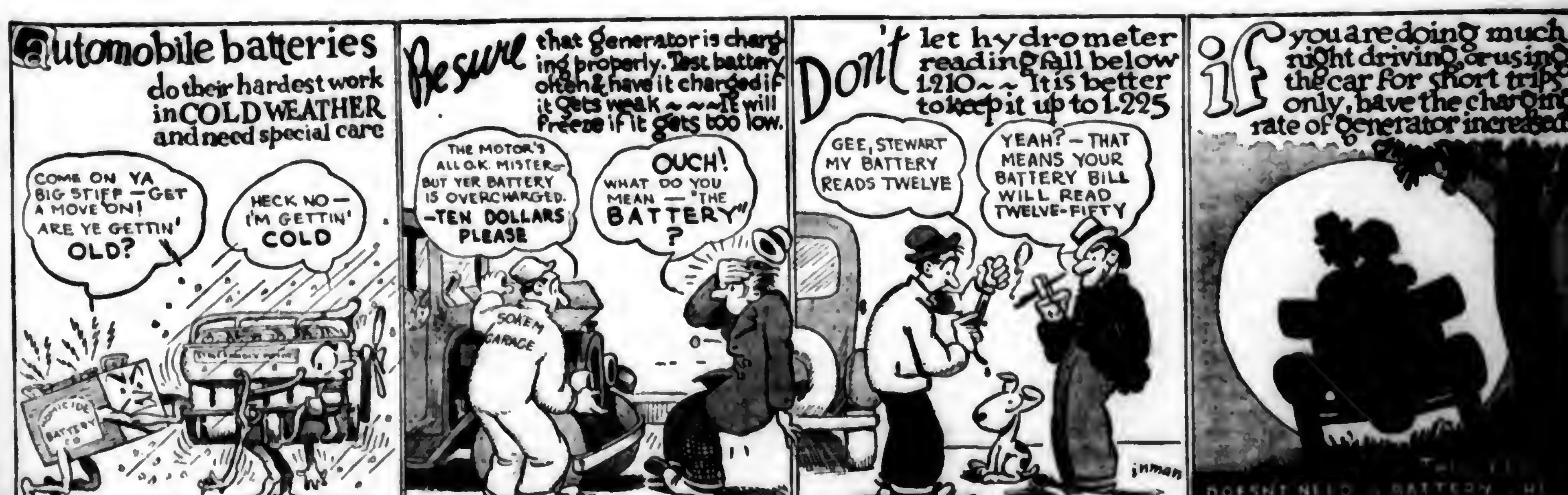
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DOESN'T NEED A BATTERY — HE DOES HIS OWN SPARKIN'

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

THE coming of a letter this morning, asking me to buy a Christmas tree calls my mind to the coming of this greatest of national holidays. Somehow my mind ran back to the old farm home, where on the night before Christmas, we boys and girls used to hang our stockings on a string stretched up behind the stove. It took a pretty stout cord, for there were six of us, and we always expected lots of things; and copper-toed boots and shoes, with the other gifts sometimes weighed so much that old Santa Claus thought it best to set them on the floor under the line and leave us to pick out the sizes that best fitted us in the morning.

My! what a mysterious sound the soft paper in those stockings had Christmas morning, when we hustled out of bed in the dim twilight, grabbed our stockings and hurried back to bed to feel around in the dark to see just what the old fellow with the long whiskers and the red and white clothes had left us!

They Were Happy Days

And everything was all right those days, whether we fished anything more out of our stockings than a stick of candy striped red and white, an apple that looked just like some that grew down in father's orchard and a fried cake just as delicious as if it had come from mother's own kitchen. It had exactly the same twist and there wasn't a sign of a hole to eat around as there is in the doughnuts we buy at the store these days.

So happy! So thankful! So glad there was a Christmas day; and if Santa Claus brought us a pair of striped mittens, our cup of joy was full to overflowing. Far-off, simple, happy days! We miss them.

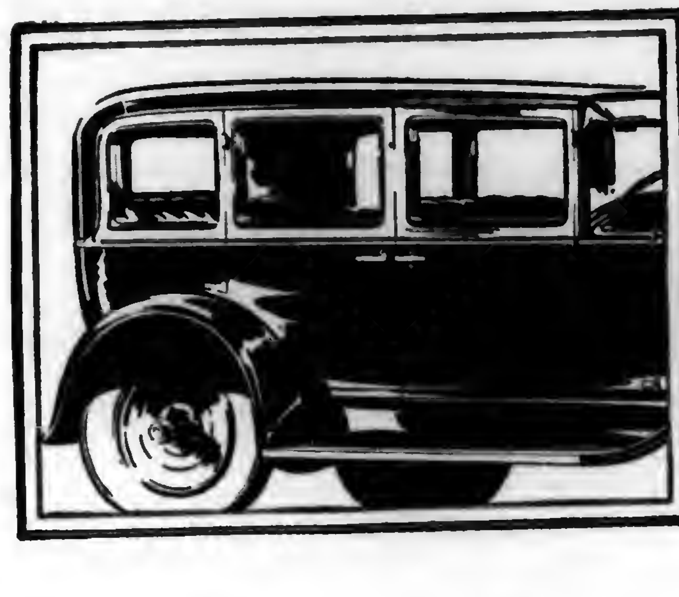
Well, why did we get so much joy out of our Christmas of the long ago? Have we not a hundred times more costly gifts to be thankful for than we had then? Would we be satisfied with the poor little trinkets that came from the stockings on the line in the long ago if these were the only things that came to us Christmas morning? Is it a fact that we have outgrown the Christmas of yesterday? Has its shine faded out in the glitter of the present-day extravagance?

Love Goes With Gifts

Just one thing made the Christmas mornings of our boyhood and girlhood bright, and that is the only thing that can make these yuletide days all they should be to us, and that is the love that was in our hearts and in the hearts of those who made the Christmas time for us the happiest of all the year. Sometimes if we had only known it, there were tears in the eyes of Mother as she tucked the little gifts she had made for us into our stockings on the night before Christmas, tears of regret that she could not do more for those she loved so well. We did not understand all it meant to our parents then that love must bring such simple things on the day when love should do its utmost.

But love was what gave the trinkets such worth. Love is what dignifies and beautifies and magnifies the things we do now. Nothing else can do it. We may give till we are too poor to pay for a postage stamp the morning after Christmas and if love does not go with our giving it is as empty as a nest from which the bird has gone.

So we need to ask ourselves now, when we are thinking of our Christmas giving, "Does love go with my gifts?" If we can say "Yes" to that we have exalted our giving to the plane on which He stands Who gave us our first Christmas Day; and that is enough!



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Body by FISHER

Note the smooth, glossy, *solid* surface of every Fisher-built body. The chief reason for this is the remarkably fine steel-faced dies which Fisher uses for the production of steel panels.—Manufacturers and engineers from all parts of the world have visited Fisher plants to see these steel dies made—for Fisher is world-famous for its steel press work.—It is because Fisher dies are so precisely made and because they are faced with steel, that they draw the sheet metal out smoothly, evenly. This surface forms the basis for the finer finish which is so apparent on all Fisher bodies.

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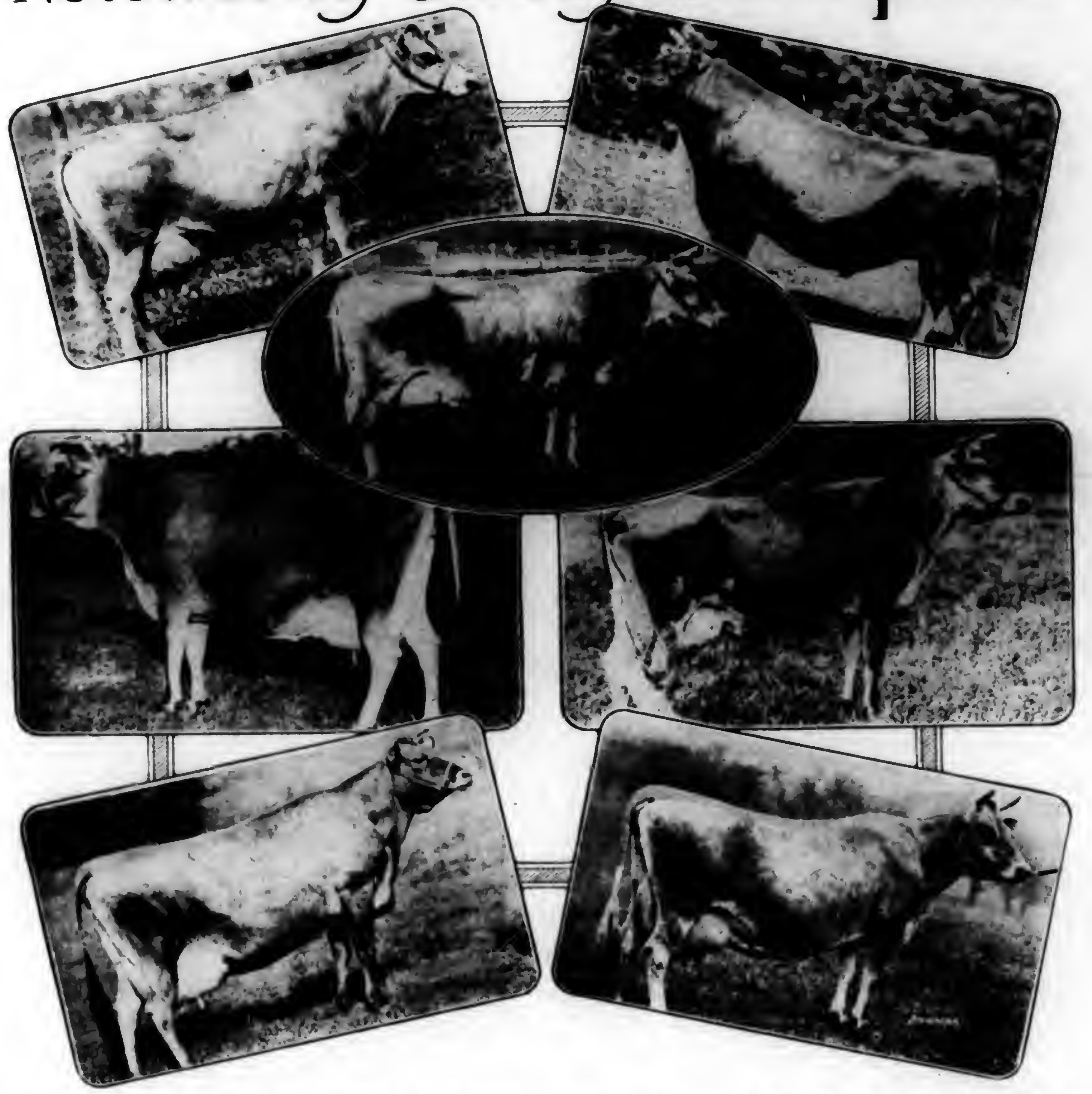
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)
Vol. 96 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1927 No. 27

Noteworthy Jersey Champions



Top left—Groff's Constance 367292 produced 1130.09 pounds of butterfat.

Top right—Fern's Rochette Noble was winner of senior and grand champion honors at the National Dairy Show, 1927.

Oval—Darling's Jolly Lassie 435948, world's champion junior four-year-old over all dairy breeds.

Middle left—Crieve Hall Blonde's Segunda 655996 was Grand Champion Female at the 1927 National Dairy Show.

Middle right—Sophie's Emily 352291 holds an enviable record.

Bottom left—Elista's Golden Fern 3d 533277 is Jersey champion of New York State.

Bottom right—Madeline of Hillside 389336 is world's champion Jersey milk producer.

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---An Interesting Business!

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Is there any red-blooded man who doesn't want to be his own boss—keep all of his own profits?

BUT, lack of business experience, lack of capital or some other obstacle has always stood in the way. With this mighty Company there is nothing to hold you back. You don't need capital or experience. You simply supply such daily necessities as food products, soaps, cleansers, farm and home remedies, etc., to long-established customers who welcome you. Orders are big, quick and easy.

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Growers Discuss New Jersey Horticultural Problems

THE meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society, in Atlantic City, last week, was marked by a number of outstanding developments for the year just drawing to a close.

In the light of experiments conducted last season with ethylene gas on ripening tomatoes and the blanching of celery, this practice was not recommended for New Jersey conditions. Dr. W. R. Robbins, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, told of experiences at Del-Bay Farms this past summer under which celery sold green returned more money than cars treated with the gas under the most approved and ideal conditions. The results on tomatoes were quite disappointing, according to Dr. Robbins, and other methods of ripening were equally as good.

On the subject of "New Insecticides for Old Insects," Dr. T. J. Headlee, the state entomologist, reported a new insecticide that was 100 per cent effective on the squash bug. In Gloucester County the squash bug was controlled by using the new spray developed for the Japanese beetle.

Southern Plants Increased Tonnage

W. I. Tomlinson, Camden County, was able to increase his tomato tonnage from eight to thirteen tons by the use of southern plants set in the fields early in the season. The extra five tons to the acre was secured at practically no additional cost per acre except for the extra picking. Mr. Tomlinson secured plants from the South that had been grown and handled under ideal conditions and were set in the fields long before the locally-grown plants were ready.

Following the story of W. I. Tomlinson on his big tomato crop, H. F. Hall, of a Camden canning company, told of the plans of his company in growing plants in Georgia for the New Jersey grower. This company has already contracted for some 500 acres of tomato plants for 1928 delivery. These plants are grown on new land in the section of Georgia that lies close to the Gulf of Mexico. The seed is sown in February on ground that has been plowed the year previous. The seed and fertilizer are put in the ground with a grain drill and they have the plants about four inches apart in the row and the rows six inches apart. The fields are never hoed or weeded as weed seeds are unknown in this new ground.

A new variety of asparagus that promises to surpass the Washington strains that have become so popular in recent years was discussed by Alvin Crispin, Swedesboro. This new variety now grown on a limited scale in Gloucester County, is the result of some work carried out by the late Harry Carter, of Swedesboro, who worked with Dr. Norton, the originator of the Washington varieties.

Fruit Grading Law Needed

The subject of a fruit grading law for New Jersey was discussed. A. E. Mercker, chief of the Bureau of Markets, went over the fruit marketing situation and pointed out some of the things that were ruining the market for Jersey fruit. Green fruit, a slack pack, a topped package and ungraded specimens in the same package, were some of the things that a grading law would overcome. New Jersey cannot hope to compete in the big markets much longer without some such form of protection.

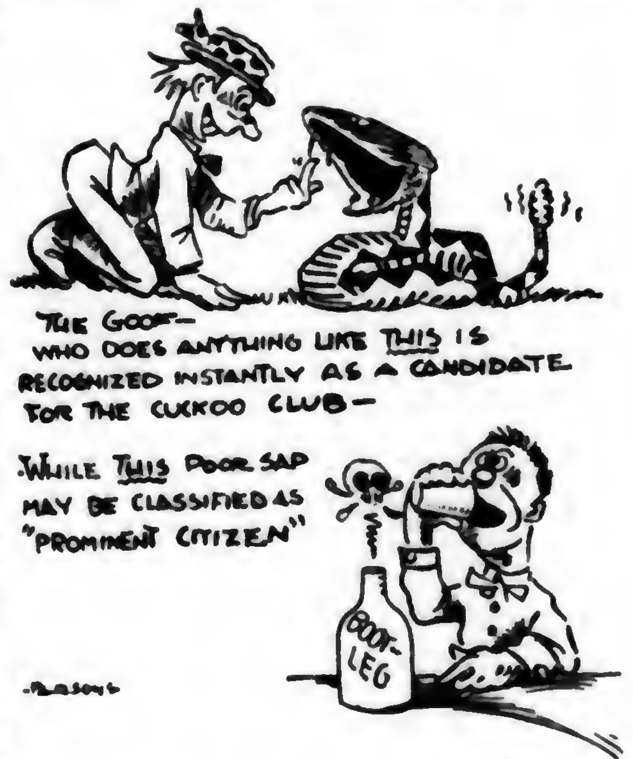
The entrance of another big chain store into the fruit and vegetable distributing business the past season led to the invitation of representatives of this company to address the convention. The point was stressed that this house wants standardized goods packed in carloads and packed equal to U. S. grades.

The new idea advanced by Robert Hunter, the company representative, was that fruits and vegetables should be sold by weight instead of measure. In this manner the consumer gets what he pays for. Under the present system most of the farm products in New Jersey are sold under measure with but little regard for the actual weight.

Abandoned Orchards Menace Fruit

Another hazard to the fruit industry was pictured by L. R. Smith, county agricultural agent, Mt. Holly, in the way of abandoned fruit orchards. In Burlington County there are nearly 1400 acres of fruit orchards that are apparently abandoned due to the slump in the real estate boom of two years ago. Farms were bought by the score in anticipation of higher prices and they are abandoned today with the orchards neglected and pests flourishing and swarming into nearby orchards. These abandoned orchards are ideal places for the breeding of Japanese beetles, codling moths, curculio and many other serious pests. According to Mr. Smith there is a law to meet this situation and from the discussion that followed some action is likely to result this winter to cope with the situation.

The Marglobe tomato was on the witness stand for the greater part of one afternoon and came out victorious after being questioned by canners, growers and market officials. The only point raised was over some of the poor relations or inferior strains that were sold last year. Despite this one short-coming, it was ably defended and endorsed as a tomato for table, canning, shipping and for the retail market.


THE GOOF—
WHO DOES ANYTHING LIKE THIS IS RECOGNIZED INSTANTLY AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE CUCKOO CLUB—
WHILE THIS POOR SAP MAY BE CLASSIFIED AS "PROMINENT CITIZEN"
BOOT-LEG

In the fruit residue discussion it was brought out that a satisfactory means of cleaning the fruit has been in use this season under which a thousand cars of apples had been washed and passed inspection without a single complaint.

The meeting was brought to a close with the election of John Hankinson, Pennington, president; Edward Mechling, Moorestown, vice president. Roscoe DeHaum, Pine Brook, and Prof. L. A. Schermerhorn, New Brunswick, were elected as members of the executive committee.—Amos Kirby.

Barrels Were Scarce

It was at the closing exercise at a city public school and Marjorie was reading a composition of her own on "Grant's Work in the Civil War."

She was getting along fine until she started to describe Lee's surrender.

"Lee," she said, "was handsomely attired in full uniform while Grant wore nothing but an old ragged Union suit."

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Vol. 96—No. 27 PHILADELPHIA PA., SATURDAY DECEMBER 31, 1927 Whole No. 1598

Patrons of Husbandry Meet in Erie

Pennsylvania Grangers Discuss Problems Which Affect the State's Farm Interests

By R. P. KESTER

THE fifty-fifth annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange was held in Erie, Pa., December 13-15, 1927. Although Erie is in the extreme northwestern corner of the state, making it rather difficult of access for a large proportion of the state's Patrons, the arrangements and accommodations for the meeting were all that could be desired, excelling those in many other cities. Delegates were unanimously pleased with the treatment received, officially and otherwise.

The attendance was not as large as at some former meetings, the number of official delegates being about 780. The sixth degree was conferred upon 284 candidates. A large number of visiting Patrons and many local members from nearby Granges helped to swell the total attendance.

Build Up the Grange Unit

J. Audley Boak, Lawrence County, acting Master since January when P. H. Dewey resigned the post to become manager of the state workmen's insurance fund, opened the meeting on Tuesday afternoon. The first item of routine business was the reading of his annual address. In it he reviewed the state of the order and suggested many lines of endeavor for strengthening and building up the Grange. He laid emphasis upon the often overlooked fact that the subordinate Grange is the unit in the Grange structure, and it is here that every member should lend his best efforts in building. Only by increasing subordinate Granges in numbers and strength can the State Grange be protected from still further losses.

On matters of general importance, Mr. Boak strongly favored strict law enforcement and the maintenance of the 18th Amendment, the rapid extension of rural electric lines, the reduction of unnecessary public expenses so that taxes may be lowered, and the adoption of all possible means to prevent wars and international ill-feeling.

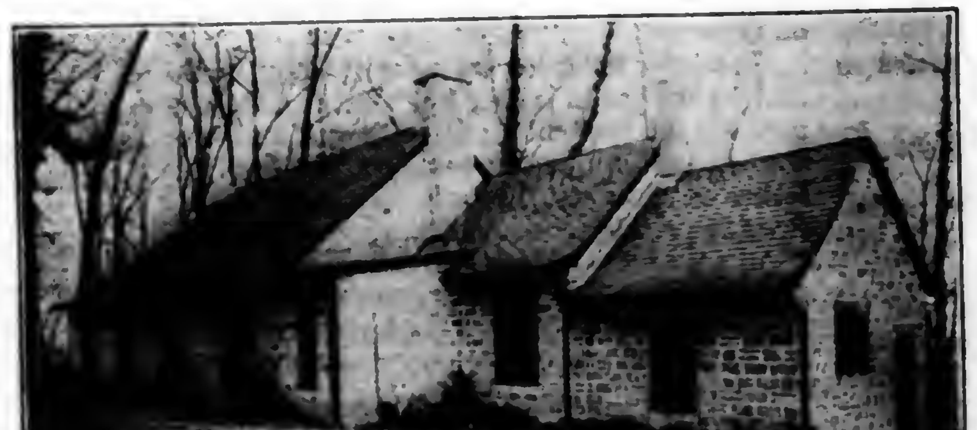
On Tuesday evening the Grange was officially welcomed by the city of Erie. This was a public meeting and the large auditorium was well filled. Secretary John H. Light responded to the welcome. He briefly reviewed some of the accomplishments of the Grange,—the building of good roads, the adoption of the rural mail system, the orderly settlement of farm lands, etc.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles G. Jordan made the principal address of the evening. In his usual stirring manner he emphasized the greatness and the importance of agriculture in Pennsylvania and urged farmers to advertise and popularize their business until it shall receive the same attention and consideration as other business. He gave a brief outline of what the State Department of Agriculture is doing and pledged himself and his fellow workers to the task of assisting in every way possible the advancement of the farmers' welfare. He made special mention of the successful work accomplished in corn borer control and in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

One project of the State Grange, the building of a girls' dormitory at State College, was pushed at several sessions by various officers. The chief effort was led by the Home Economics Committee, of which Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons is chairman. This committee has done much valuable work during the year. On Thursday evening a pledge contest added several thousand dollars to the fund. The amount of cash and pledges on hand now totals about $82,000, leaving $18,000 yet to be raised.

Appeals for Greater Activity

The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed that the membership of the Grange, as well as the treasury surplus, is gradually becoming smaller. Strong appeals for greater loyalty and activity in order to set the tide the other way were made. All agreed that changed social and economic conditions have created new interests for the farmer and his family, and that it is necessary to make the Grange and its work more definite in character if it is to hold its place. It was declared that the need for the Grange is just as great today (to page 13)



Camouflage Stone

A NEW way to make a building "look good" and at the same time keep down the construction cost has been discovered by Henry Beutcher, a Pennsylvania architect. When he built a hunting lodge on his estate a few months ago he used cinder blocks but the average passerby thinks he has a stone building. The effect was obtained by pointing the blocks, as shown in the photograph, after they had been laid in the usual manner with cement mortar. As Mr. Beutcher aptly pointed out, if he gets tired of his "stone" house in a few years he can very easily and inexpensively put on a coat of stucco.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

Why I Voted Against Vare and Smith

Senator Capper

SEATS in the Senate of the United States cannot be knocked down to the highest bidder if the honor and the perpetuity of free government are to be maintained. If we permit men to buy their way into public office, or to be otherwise corruptly elected to office, we cannot have a free ballot, an honest count, nor clean government with the respect, the confidence and the support of the people.

Coming down to lesser political considerations, good politics demands that the Senate by its action should condemn and repudiate the methods used by Vare and Smith. If it does not the resentment of the country is much more to be dreaded than any effect that it would have on party majorities in the Senate.

This was a battle of millionaires to win a seat in the Senate. A special committee of the Senate, with Senator Reed as chairman, spent months investigating the charges against Vare and Smith. Each was given every opportunity to present his defense. The Senate committee reported the facts as set forth in the Norris resolutions of exclusion submitted the first day of this session.

In the case of Vare these were that "there were numerous and various instances of fraud and corruption" in behalf of his candidacy, and that Vare and his friends spent $785,000 in the primary election.

Did Not Deny Accusations

Although given full opportunity, Vare in no manner controverted the truth of the foregoing facts.

In the case of Smith the committee reported that evidence substantially undisputed showed $458,782 was expended in behalf of his candidacy, of which all but $171,500 was received by Smith's personal agent with Smith's full knowledge and consent. Of this total, $203,000 came from officers of large public-service corporations at a time when Smith was chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission empowered to regulate the charges and business of these corporations.

The Senate was fully informed in both cases as the sworn testimony and official report of the committee had been on file for months, therefore was able to pass judgment the day that Vare and Smith asked to be seated.

The attempt to have them sworn in for further investigation meant every effort would be made to delay consideration of their qualifications. It meant also that the supporters of Vare and Smith would resort to parliamentary tactics and other technicalities to keep them in the Senate indefinitely.

If they had immediately been sworn in a two-thirds vote probably would be necessary to oust them. We haven't such a margin. So those who opposed the seating of these men believed it best to take no chances and did not. They had been given every opportunity to make a defense and had failed. I voted against administering the oath in both cases.

When Newberry of Michigan spent $195,000 on his primary election, both the (to page 13)

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Wheney you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

"He that swells in prosperity will shrink in adversity."

Comments on the Week's News

BY MUTUAL agreement between scientists, manufacturers and the trade, the term "acid phosphate" has been thrown into the discard. Hereafter, that material will be called "superphosphate." Until the public becomes accustomed to the change of words Pennsylvania Farmer will print it thus: Superphosphate (acid phosphate). The term acid phosphate was considered a misnomer, and caused many people to think that the material worked an injury to the soil by introducing acid into it. Even though the conclusion was erroneous, the words suggested the idea. When properly made, "acid phosphate" is neutral, and not acid in fact.

* * *

The figures for 1926 show that the number of motor cars in the United States exceeded the number of telephones, the former numbering 19,237,171, and the latter 17,746,168. The total tax collected from motor cars was $712,000,000, of which $96,386,767 was federal excise tax. According to the revised federal tax bill recently adopted by the House of Representatives Committee, the federal tax on motor cars would be reduced from three per cent to one and one-half per cent of the factory price.

* * *

Admiral Magruder, who wrote a piece about mismanagement in naval affairs, and who was put out and reprimanded, is now being quizzed by a congressional committee. A good many people opposed to bureaucratic gagging are hoping that he will thus be given a chance to tell what he thinks and knows. The newly authorized inquiry into the cause of the late submarine disaster increases the pressure for an investigation as to whether or not the navy is managed efficiently.

* * *

It is only three weeks to the time of the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg. This affair has become by all odds the biggest and best agricultural show in the state and is worthy of the attendance and serious attention of every farmer. The prospects are that the exhibition next month will be bigger and better than any so far held. In addition to the educational value of the exhibits, the meetings held in connection with it are well worth any reasonable sacrifice to attend. How big will this have to get before legislators realize that state provision for an adequate place to hold agricultural affairs is worth while?

* * *

Isn't is about time each one should try to stop the modern commercialization of the Christmas spirit? When one stops to consider the original meaning of the day and the reason for its celebration, one has difficulty in reconciling the present practices with them. In many instances and for many people the season has become a burdensome time, so that feelings of joy and gladness are impossible because of the financial burdens imposed.

Baumes Law Popular

A FEW weeks ago we published a remark here intimating that the Baumes Law in New York was pretty severe when it sent a fourth-offender to prison for life for stealing chickens. Because of that remark we have had several letters criticising our attitude severely and condemning petty thieving on farms and chicken stealing in particular. One writer is strongly against capital punishment for murder and treason, believing it is not right to take human life, but says that all chicken thieves should be lined up and shot. It is another case of depending upon whose ox is gored.

We hold no brief for crime of any kind, and we believe in trying to arrive at effective methods of preventing it. Purse-snatching, chicken-stealing, orchard-raiding, etc., are low forms of thievery. People living in localities where thieves abound have a great deal of annoyance and the practices should be stopped. But our point is that certainty of punishment is a greater deterrent than severity. In a country where a criminal has nine chances to escape to one chance of being caught and punished, crime is bound to flourish. What we need is to have our courts purged of every factor which makes it easy for smart but unprincipled lawyers to thwart justice. Sending one chicken thief out of ten to prison for life will not stop chicken stealing.

Ring in the New

THE journey through life may be likened to traveling over a new road into an unfamiliar land. We are always expectant and hopeful. We are anxious to see what lies just around the next corner, or beyond the next ridge. The road we have been traveling may have been rough and miry. We have had to detour for miles, making little progress, but we feel sure we shall come soon upon a good hard highway. Hope spurs us on. We keep to the road and step on the gas. Finally, we reach a solid road, and oh! what a grand and glorious feeling it is.

Farmers have been traveling over a bad road for the last five years. Some have become discouraged and stopped by the wayside, or struck across country, seeking another way. Others have impeded progress by stopping to complain, but without doing anything which would better the road, or speeding the progress towards the solid road. But most farmers have kept plugging on. They knew there was something better ahead and would not sacrifice their business, nor weaken their ability, by quitting or marking time. Careful measurements show that agriculture has been climbing slowly upwards the past few months. The turn has been made and there is some distance yet to go. But every sign indicates that at the next turn the road ahead will be seen to be much better.

With the appearance of the New Year, let us ring out of our lives those thoughts and tempers which hinder progress to better things. Let us ring in new hope, new ambition, new courage. Up the next grade and around the next turn, the land will be fairer and the going easier.

After the Farm Loan Banks

EVER since the Farm Loan system was established the big money lenders and farm mortgage banks have been knocking it. They have made all manner of dire prophesies concerning it, and also tried to discredit the soundness of the system to the bond-buying public. Of course, no overt acts against it were committed, but the organs which represented them have persistently misrepresented the need, the service, and the soundness of the institution.

A new and formidable onslaught is now being made, due, evidently, to the statements concerning the management of the Land Banks made by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon about the need for "housecleaning." Three members of the Farm Loan Board were ousted and three others named for their places, one of them being Mr. Meyer, formerly of the War Finance Corporation and an international banker. A resolution has been introduced into the Senate asking for an investigation of the War Finance Board's activities during and following the war, and a strong protest against Mr. Meyer's confirmation will be made.

Money is plentiful in this country now. People of money are seeking safe investments. Agricultural land has begun slowly to advance, and this has always been a favorite field for careful investors. The federal Farm Loan Banks have relieved thousands of farmers from the specter of the short term mortgage holder. Is it possible that the money-lending interests of the country will be able to overthrow the loaning system which alone is fitted to the needs of farmers?

Much is being made of the fact that three banks of the system have failed recently. Little is said about the thousands of old-line banks which have failed during the past three years. No doubt corrections and improvements are needed, but such is the case with every system. There is no excuse for assuming that only the old-line banking system is fitted to manage the loaning of money to farmers.

Editorial Sidelights

THE train that left Erie for points east and south sometime after 7:00 A. M. on Friday morning, December 16, was really a Grange special. The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange had ended late the night before. Scores of delegates and officers flocked through a driving cold rain to the first train toward home.

Many were still on that train some fourteen hours later when, after having been added to and subtracted from at Emporium Junction and Harrisburg, it finally reached Philadelphia.

How did restless Grangers spend fourteen hours on a train? They talked, they cracked jokes on one another, they took cat naps, some took naps longer than cat naps, some played "500" and bridge. A few tried to start some singing, but the rest didn't feel musically inclined.

Two young girls, bundled up in their fur coats, smoked cigarettes in the vestibule between cars. The self-appointed committee delegated to investigate the matter determined that the two girls were not Grangers.

CONSIDER FARM BILLS

Several Farm Relief Bills Proposed—Highways Receive Consideration—Tax Reduction to Be Discussed.

Washington, D C

WHEN Congress adjourned on December 21 for the Christmas holidays, it had made little progress in passing legislation, but was well organized with the various committees ready to take up active consideration of bills when the session convenes January 4th.

Hearings on farm relief have been set by the committee on agriculture to begin January 16th. Consideration will be given all the bills relating to farm relief, but special stress will be placed on the new Haugen bill already introduced by Congressman Haugen, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture.

Senator Borah Proposes Bill

A government-controlled corporation with a capital stock of $1,000,000,000 is proposed in a bill by Senator Borah, of Idaho, to deal out economic assistance to the farmer in the production and marketing of his basic crops.

Combines Grange-Farm Bureau Plans

A Federal Farm Board bill introduced by Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, is regarded as a clever attempt to combine the farm relief plans of the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Caraway bill copies almost word for word the McNary bill, but with the National Grange export debenture plan substituted for the equalization fee scheme.

Wants Post Roads Constructed

Senator Tyson, of Tennesse, has introduced in the Senate a bill which would authorize the expenditure of $100,000,000 for construction of rural post roads over which rural carriers travel in serving the rural routes, exclusive of those now included in the federal-aid highway system.

Suggest Super Highway System

An extensive system of super highways is contemplated in a bill introduced by Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, providing for surveys of routes which would be as direct as practicable between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and cross highways from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico.

Woolen Goods Should Be Labeled

Truth in fabrics bills have been introduced by Representative French of Idaho and Senator Capper of Kansas. Substitutes for virgin wool in woven and knitted fabrics purporting to contain wool would have to be plainly marked if this bill should become a law.

License Commission Merchants

A bill providing for the licensing of commission merchants, dealers and brokers in agricultural products has been introduced by Senator Borah, of Idaho.

Tax Reduction Faces Senate

The tax reduction bill as it passed the House by a vote of 366 to 24 and was sent to the Senate makes a total cut of $289,735,000 in Treasury receipts over the present estimates. Corporation taxes are reduced from 13½ to 11½ per cent. The sales tax on automobiles is repealed. The stamp tax on sale of produce on exchange is also repealed, and a 50 per cent reduction is made in the tax on sales or transfer of capital stock. The inheritance tax is retained.

President Would Pay Debt

The president insists on paying off the public debt, and thereby reduce interest charges, but the prospects for future debt reduction are fading with the insistence of Congress on excessive tax reduction on one hand and its propensity to enlarge appropriations on the other.

Propose Reclaiming South

The Southern Reclamation Conference is asking Congress to appropriate $14,000,000 as a starter for a vast reclamation scheme in the southern states. It is proposed to drain swamp lands and develop on them communities of ready-made farms on an extensive scale.

Regulate Motor Vehicles

A bill to regulate interstate commerce by motor vehicles operating as common carriers on the public highways will soon be introduced in Congress. It is said to have the backing of the railroad interests. It is opposed by the truckers and bus lines, as well as by the farm organizations, on the grounds that it would enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to crush out the independent operators and give the railroads a monopoly of the motor and bus interstate business.—E. E. R.

START SPECIAL STUDY

To Enlarge Activities of Bureau of Markets—Press Suits With Opposers to T. B. Testing.

Harrisburg, Pa

MEMBERS of Governor Fisher's new commission on the penal institutions of Pennsylvania will make the first study of the proposition to establish county work houses and the relation of farms to prisons of various kinds.

Make Market Plans

Preliminary steps are about to be taken at the Capitol to enlarge activities of the State Bureau of Markets. Secretary of Agriculture Jordan has been making numerous visits about the state during which he has examined into the marketing conditions and asked many questions as to how the bureau can help. Local commercial bodies have been getting into close touch with the state over the local product situation.

Plan Quarantine Work

Arrangements for the federal-state quarantine for the corn borer next year are being made upon a rather elaborate scale owing partly to the enlargement of the area to be supervised and to the necessity of drastic steps in some counties.

State Brings Suits

The Department of Agriculture's livestock officers have decided to bring suits against people in York County resisting the cattle tuberculosis work and will push them to obtain decisions which can be pointed to. As a result of last summer's fracas State Police brought suits. Now the department will get into the game. A comparatively small number of persons is involved.

Commissions at Work

Studies are being made by commissions authorized to investigate the whole question of salaries to public officials, county and local as well as state, and to devise new election laws. While this is in progress the new state administration is pushing along its audits of various departments which will be a basis of some overhauling of methods and possibly of men. It should not be forgotten that the administration through the Executive Board, can reorganize bureaus and divisions and make over the system in any department.

More Speakers Than Ever

Forecasts of programs to be presented during the meetings of "Farmers' Week" in Harrisburg indicate there will be more speakers than known at previous gatherings of the kind. Almost ten states as well as the national government will be represented. These men are all specially qualified to discuss some feature of the work of the thirty organizations planning to hold meetings here. Experience of the state in its contests with bugs, beetles and borers and in combating animal and plant diseases will be made an important part of the programs.

REPORT A PROFIT

Committee Appointments Made—Gloucester County Board of Agriculture to Meet—Offer Thief Rewards.

Trenton, N. J.

THE Burlington County Supply and Produce Company, of Mt. Holly, a farmer-owned cooperative, reports a net profit on the year's business of $10,638.97, one of the best seasons in its history. The net earnings justify a five per cent dividend according to information given out at the annual director's meeting on December 12th.

Receive Appointments

A. E. Mercker, chief of the Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture, was appointed chairman of the City Markets Committee of the National Association of Marketing Officials at its recent meeting in Chicago. Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee was made a member of the committee on resolutions and a member of the executive committee of that body.

Elected President

G. O. Daminger, Hammonton, has been elected president of the Hammonton Egg Producers' Cooperative, a recently-formed egg marketing organization. Under the agreement with the New York dealers the producers of high quality eggs are to receive a two-cent premium above the top market quotations for that day. The Hammonton producers are joining with the producers of Dorothy in the arrangement for marketing and transporting eggs to New York.

Stage Roast Duck Dinner

The Gloucester County Board of Agriculture is staging a roast duck dinner as a part of its annual meeting program to be held at the Woodbury Country Club, on January 5th. The morning session will be devoted to a business session while in the afternoon an entertainment will be staged.

Offer Rewards

The Essex County Board of Agriculture has offered rewards for the capture of numerous chicken thieves that have been preying on farmers' flocks in that county since the first of the month. Twenty-four known cases of wholesale robberies during three weeks led the board to take definite action to curb the practice.

Short Course Students Organize

A Hunterdon County unit of the E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society was formed at Clinton on December 14 with thirty members enrolled. The E. B. Voorhees Society is the graduate division of the short course agricultural students at the College. The name was taken from the former director of the Experiment Station, the late Edward B. Voorhees. The society has about 3000 members, most of whom reside in the state.

Journalist to Address Meeting

Bristow Adams, noted journalist from Cornell University, has accepted an invitation to address the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture on January 5, at its annual meeting. —A. K.

PLANTS MERGE

Demonstrate New Egg Law—Record Milk Price Established for November—Corn Products Rival Honey.

Ithaca, N. Y.

A MERGER of all the grape juice plants in New York, Ohio and Michigan may be consummated soon to promote greater efficiency in sales.

The New Egg Law

Eighteen retailers of eggs of the city of Ithaca recently witnessed a demonstration of egg candling and learned the principles of the new egg grading law in this state. They objected to the law as it will add about two cents to the cost of each dozen eggs and requires expert candling.

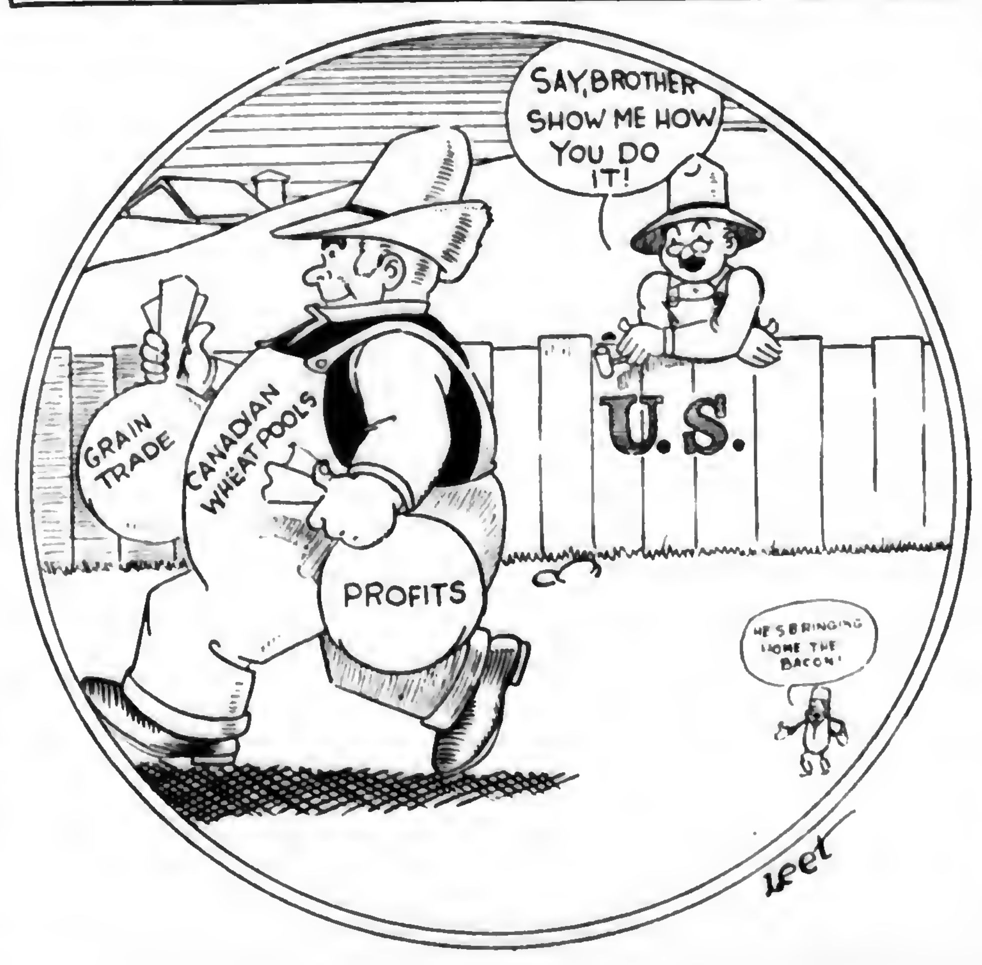
Dangerous Rival of Honey

At the recent annual meeting of New York State Federation of Beekeepers' Associations it was decided that a new organization of beekeepers must be arranged or the present one must be reorganized. A program of advertising by a state committe was recommended and corn syrup was designated as a dangerous rival of honey in the housewives' use and by manufacturers of food products.

Record Set in Milk Price

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., established a record price for milk in November. Its members received $3.08 a hundred for milk testing 3.5 inside the 201-210-mile zone with a six-cent deduction for operating expenses. This is an advance of 30 cents a hundred over last year and of 56 cents over 1924.—M. G. F.

PERHAPS HE CAN TEACH US SOMETHING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NESHAMINY GARDENS

WHERE AN EDITOR WORKS AND THINKS.
BY R. P. KESTER

IT'S A LONG, long way from here to Erie,—444 miles—but I made the journey to attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Thirteen and one-half hours at a stretch in a day coach is just about enough to satisfy one's longing for a train ride. But I enjoy such a trip once in a while. I like to see the country again, not having been over this route for fifteen years. I like to read, ponder, and study people, not caring particularly whether or not I have conversational company.

◆ ◆ ◆

ONE of the magazines I bought to read on the way was the American Mercury. I buy one of these once in a great while just to see how long a given set of writers can keep up their critical, cynical line of destructive philosophy. While it is one of the most scholarly and best edited magazines published, it is also the source of a good bit of the argument we hear on all sides against the existing social order,—especially on love and marriage, and free agency. I read this one thru and then gave it to a friend on the train who I am sure is able to read it without being harmed.

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BUT the later one-third of the journey was made after nightfall and on a local train. Then I had time and inclination to visit with many other pilgrims to the Grange meeting. The subjects discussed ranged from the best variety of cabbage to modern propaganda. An argument used a hundred years ago against universal education was that it would develop a people who would think alike on all questions. It is only necessary to talk to a number of people from widely scattered sections to know that, so far, we are far from being unanimous on any important question.

◆ ◆ ◆

ARRIVING at Erie about ten o'clock, P. M., I found that many had already arrived. The number steadily increased till noon the next day. There is something about a meeting of this kind that grows on one with the passing years. Old friends are greeted and new ones made. The social instinct in rural people is naturally strong, and when they go for an outing of this kind they expect to have a good time and they do. But time, here as everywhere, makes changes. The absence of familiar forms noted from year to year tends to sadden one on reflection.

◆ ◆ ◆

YOU can leave Erie by the Pennsylvania Railroad only twice a day,—before daylight in the morning and after dark in the evening. We chose the former and arose at 5:30 A. M. for a seven o'clock train. It was pouring down rain, evidently bent on keeping up the record for the week, having rained all but one of the days we were there. The railroad company had provided only enough coaches for the regular travel, and as there were about 150 extras on account of the visitors the train pulled into the yards and waited one hour while they rounded up and attached two more coaches.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE rains of the week had swelled the streams to a full flood. As we wormed our way down the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the tales of river days told me by my father came back to me. I could, in imagination, see the old-time rafting crews swinging their long oars (one at each end of the raft) as they labored to prevent their craft from "stoving" by hitting the banks as they were whirled down the crooked and swift stream. But those days are over. The ride down the river from Driftwood to Lock Haven is beautiful, when the stream is full. The river and the high bluffs on either side make it a miniature Hudson River journey. We had a fine time coming home. The chair car was kept alive with fun and conversation, one of the chief entertainers being ex-Secretary Willits.

Smith—Your face is a sight, Gray. Did you cut yourself while shaving?

"Not exactly. Perhaps I'd better say I shaved myself while cutting.

The Cheerful Plowman

Having Pictures Taken: Mine

WE'RE having photos taken, each one of us at last; the last ones are old fashioned and represent the past. This picture shows yours truly as he looks today, dressed in his Sunday clothing, a very fine array! Comparing it with others of vintages gone by I see no cause for moaning or sounding forth a cry! There are a few more wrinkles, or deeper ones, at least, my forehead, I am certain, is more superbly creased. Some crow's feet are encamping behind my flashing eyes, my nose has grown a trifle in dignity and size. My hair retains its texture, my whiskers are the same, my eyebrows still are thrifty and firmly in the game!

The picture shows the passing of ever speeding days which bring to common mortals their roses and their greys, but when I look this over I'm grateful as can be no crabby, sour expression has found a hold on me! I think I am not boasting when I speak up and say that grin across my features is young and fresh today! The months that come may wrinkle the skin a little bit, but that old grin, thank heavens, has faded not a whit!

That means, I think, no summer, no winter, fall or spring,—all seasons put together that travel on the wing,—though it may touch my body and mark it here and there, can keep my inner spirit from being light as air, my spirit still is happy and kindly, too, I see, so little added wrinkles are not a grief to me!—J. Edw. Tufft.

GARDEN AND TRUCK

GILBERT S. WATTS, Editor
Logan Spring Farm

Rule That Insects Lie Down and Die

WITH Danish type of cabbage selling at the lowest figures in several years, northern growers who still have large amounts of good keeping stock may take some slight hope from the fact that although Louisiana plantings are largely increased over last year some other southern states have reduced acreages. All together the increase over last year is slight. Growing conditions throughout the South may determine in large degree the price we shall secure for stored cabbage during the coming months.

§ § §

The November-December 1927 Bimonthly Bulletin issued by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, at Wooster, gives full directions for fumigating greenhouses with calcium cyanide. As a producer of hydrocyanic acid gas this material is less expensive than the potassium and sodium cyanides formerly used. It is also easier to use, no sulphuric acid being required. Those interested will do well to secure this bulletin.

§ § §

The recent appearance of two fertilizer agents is a sign that spring eventually will come. The selling argument of the one was so much of a back number that I was astonished to meet with it in these supposedly enlightened times. Moreover, he stated that the argument worked, that it sometimes enabled him to take business from competitors. He maintained that his fertilizer "had the smell" and that "where the smell is plant food is also." I am convinced that he himself firmly believed all this. As further argument he cited the aroma emanating from the hen house, pig pen or barnyard too long uncleaned and asked me if I did not believe manures effective in increasing yields. When I argued that guaranteed analysis is the only basis on which to buy fertilizer and that an extremely high grade practically odorless fertilizer can be mixed from nitrate of soda, superphosphate (formerly called acid phosphate) and muriates of potash he came back with the statement that he did not go so much by chemistry as by results. I assured him I was getting results from home mixing the materials mentioned but he continued to feel I was missing a lot by not having "the smell" in my mixture.

Two sacks (334 lbs.) nitrate of soda, 4 sacks (668 lbs.) 20 per cent superphosphate, and 1 sack (200 lbs.) muriate of potash will drill all right if all materials are in first class condition and they are mixed only a day or two before using. The resulting mixture is a good one for leafy vegetables where little manure is applied and gives more plant food for the money than I have been able to secure in ready mixed goods. Besides I know that each element comes from good, available sources.

§ § §

The old saying about "one being born every minute" must still hold true. I understand someone has been selling for the modest sum of $5 to $8 per gallon, doubtless depending upon "ability to pay," a liquid which it is claimed will eliminate insects and disease besides making the practice of spraying unnecessary. One simply dilutes this magic gallon with 50 gallons of water and sprays it over an acre of land sometime in the winter. According to the rules all bugs and worms lay themselves down and die, diseases vanish and the sprayer may be safely put up at some neighbor's sale next March. This looks like a good opportunity to hold onto your money while some other fellow does the experimenting. One potato grower bought $70 worth or at least that is what he paid. I'll admit that the stuff has not been "fairly tested" as the agent says but anyone who ever handled soils or sprayers ought to know just about how light a dew 50 gallons per acre makes and how shallow this application will penetrate. How about the pests that will fly into the field next summer, the disease lurking on plant refuse down in the soil or to be brought in on seed? Truly hope springs eternal in the human breast.

§ § §

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association will be held in Harrisburg the week of the Farm Products Show. The first session opens at 2:00 P. M. Tuesday, January 17, with discussions on "Commercial Fertilizer," a subject which we all know so little about yet one which vitally affects profits. Other topics scheduled for Tuesday afternoon are, "When Manure Is Not Available: What Then?" and "Blanching Celery with Ethylene Gas." Wednesday morning at 9:30 Dr. J. E. Knott, of State College, Pa., will report on variety trials of vegetables; at 10:30 Prof. N. Worthley will discuss insect pests and at 11:30 the subject of price cutting and use of market reports will come in for attention by Mr. P. R. Taylor, of the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Markets. A Growers' Round Table Discussion is scheduled for 2:00 P. M., Wednesday, and the Annual Business Meeting convenes at 3:30 P. M. Market growers cannot afford to miss this gathering.—Gilbert S. Watts.

HOW DO THEY DO IT? I'M NOT ANY TOO BLAMED WARM WITH FUR ALL OVER ME!

New Jersey Peach Growing Cost High

IT COSTS New Jersey peach growers about $133.54 to develop an acre of peach orchard to the production stage. This includes all expenses of the orchard, but not the value of the land, and exceeds by a wide margin the cost of developing orchards in other competing sections of the East. These figures are the result of a comprehensive study made this year by Allen G. Waller, economist, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, and Harry B. Weiss, of the Bureau of Statistics and Inspection of the Department of Agriculture.

The survey further shows that the cost of developing a peach orchard in New Jersey for three years, including the cost of the land is about $333. It was found that the cost on the Eastern Shore of Maryland was $138.50 per acre; Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, $151.87, and Fort Valley, Georgia, $157.95.

Despite the heavy costs of bringing an orchard to maturity, New Jersey stands seventh in the United States, being led by Georgia, North Carolina, New York, California, Tennessee and Pennsylvania.

The Elberta variety continues to lead in popularity with 37 per cent of the acreage planted to this variety. There has been a rapid change in recent years in the varieties grown in New Jersey and with the new varieties now being developed the entire schedule will undoubtedly be changed again within a year or so.—A. K.

Grange Issues a Challenge

MOORESTOWN Grange has started a move for Inter-Grange interest. They believe that the discussion of some of the farm problems of the day will do much to create additional interest in the Grange. To accomplish this end it offers a challenge to any Grange for a debate at any time.

It has selected an affirmative and a negative team and is willing to take the opposite side from any Grange accepting the challenge.

The question they have selected is: Resolved, "That the economic condition of agriculture is keeping abreast with the economic condition of other industries."

Moorestown is prepared to defend either side. Any Grange wishing for a debate is asked to correspond with Mary Haines, 123 Chester Ave., Moorestown, N. J.—A. K.

Educate Toward Quality Goods

IT IS quite common for me to hear city folks who have the habit of motoring into the country, Sundays and holidays, complain that farmers ask as much for their products right at home as they could get for them delivered at the city homes of customers.

They do not stop to think that fresh, farm-matured products are worth more than the stale, artificially matured goods of the city markets which, under present conditions, must be harvested and delivered in the city before they have matured. Such city consumers need to be educated up to where they can appreciate the difference.

Doesn't any manufacturer demand proportionately more for merely a family supply of anything than for carload or truck-load lots, if he will accommodate the small order at any price?

Should Abolish the Practice

I frequently hear city consumers complain that products such as early peaches and melons purchased from city dealers are tasteless or have a flavor they describe as "green." The stuff is green because it did not mature where nature intended.

The tendency is still toward throwing more and more half-matured products on the market. This system, which is equally injurious to both producer and consumer, can be abolished, but only by concerted effort. A federal ruling might help. State rulings are likely to be inefficiently handled.

Another help would be for small groups of growers to pool their products and the expenses of delivery and of hiring locations in the retail markets and operating the stalls. They might not make more at first but after the consumers caught the idea and discovered the difference in the quality of the goods there is no question as to where they would buy. This is not guessing. I know the growing end and I know several city markets as you know your farm.—E. A. W., Maryland.

Vineland Will Hold Show

THE Vineland Poultry Association announces that they will hold their usual show on January 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1928. This announcement is made to retract wild rumors that no show would be held this year. The show date has been held back owing to difficulty in getting a suitable hall for staging exhibits.

Nearly $2000 in prize money is to be distributed and the utility flocks will be featured as well as the exhibition classes. The premium lists are available and can be secured from John Weed, Vineland, N. J.

The Vineland Poultry Association reports a most successful season for the year just closing. They have gained 140 new members during the past year who are interested in the production of better poultry and bigger eggs.—A. K.

Binder Twine Mill in Yucatan Saves Thousands of Dollars For Farmers

Located in Yucatan, Mexico, is the large, modern mill which manufactures FIDELITY Binder Twine for American farmers.

This mill is situated right in the heart of the richest Hennequen Sisal district where 85% of the world's supply of this binder twine fibre is grown.

Because of its advantageous location the mill saves considerable money in freight, handling and other charges which always add to the cost of raw material and it passes the savings on to the American farmer in the form of better prices.

FIDELITY Binder Twine is made of 100% pure long fibre Hennequen Sisal—it does not contain mixtures of other fibres.

This is of extreme importance to users of binder twine for experts say that twine spun of 100% pure Hennequen Sisal can be absolutely guaranteed against destruction by crickets and other insects.

And twine that is made of 100% pure Hennequen Sisal will always run smooth and even throughout—there are no troublesome thick and thin spots in FIDELITY Binder Twine.

American farmers can save themselves thousands of dollars every harvest time and get better twine if they will insist on FIDELITY Brand Binder Twine. Dealers have it or can easily get it.

FIDELITY is put up in 5 and 8-pound balls, guaranteed average length, 500 feet to the pound, 85-pound tensile strength.

Free samples of FIDELITY Binder Twine will be sent to any farmer who will clip the coupon below.

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15 Moore Street, Dept PF, New York
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Address ....
I buy my twine from ....
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Additional distributors wanted in Pennsylvania

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—sufficient to do good work with a spray gun or to supply two rods. Complete with Rotary Agitator, Built-in Pressure Regulator, Trouble-less Ball Valves, 3 H. P. Sprayer Engine (magneto equipped), Bean Porcelained Cylinder, Special Steel Truck and many other features found on no other low-priced outfit. A real money-maker and money-saver for the grower. SEND THIS COUPON NOW!

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Gentlemen: Send me full details of the Bean Low-cost One-gun Power Sprayer. 50-B287
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Unhulled, recleaned, ready to sow, excellent quality. Also have highest quality scarified hulled seed at fully as attractive prices. We are headquarters on Sweet Clover. Investigate this wonderful crop and our low prices. Easy to grow. Unexcelled for fertilizing. Unsurpassed for pasture and hay. Save money by using Sweet Clover instead of Red Clover. We specialize in Grass Seeds. Write for Free Samples, Clover, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Alsike, Timothy and big seed guide. All FREE. Write Today. American Field Seed Co., Dept. 932 Chicago, Ill.

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20,000 Chicks Weekly. Prompt shipment. Prices Reasonable. Write for catalogue.
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Letters From Forum Members and Friends

Dear Forum Editor:—I live on a farm and last summer my brother and I helped to mow and rake hay and haul it and unload it.

I like to bake cakes and here is one of my favorite recipes.

BURNT SUGAR CAKE

Burn ½ cup of white sugar in a small pan until liquidized then add ½ cup of boiling water stirring it well then set aside to cool. Cream together 1½ cups of butter or lard then add 3 egg yolks, 1 cup cold water, 2 cups of flour and beat the batter 5 minutes. Next add the whites of eggs well beaten and ½ cup flour to which has been added 2 teaspoon or baking powder. Flavor with 2 teaspoons of vanilla and add burnt sugar. Bake in layers in moderate oven.

Make icing in same pan as sugar was burnt in. One cup sugar, ½ cup of cream or milk, 2 tablespoons of butter. Cook until it forms a soft ball in water. Remove from fire and beat until it begins to thicken. Spread on and between layers. This makes a very good cake when made just right.—Evelyn Spade, Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I live on a farm. We have cows, mules, pigs and chickens. I have a mile and a half to go to school. I always help with the barn work every evening. I like to read the letters that the other girls and boys write to you.—Kenneth McNitt, Juniata County, Pa.

MY NIECE AND HER PAL
Jennie Strumski, (X), Wyoming Co., Pa.

Dear Forum Editor and Friends:—I have been reading the page in Pennsylvania Farmer for quite a few years but never wrote a letter before. I enjoy the letters very much. I like to follow the recipes on the page. I can cook and bake real well. I like to bake cakes and try new recipes. My mother belongs to the Society of Farm Women and I enjoy going along to the meetings. Here is a recipe Miss Forbes gave at our last meeting and I tried it myself and we all liked it, so I will pass it along to the rest of you.

PINEAPPLE TAPIOCA

1 qt. milk
2 eggs
1 cup sugar
½ cup tapioca
1 can pineapple
½ teaspoon salt

Heat milk in double boiler and stir in tapioca and when it begins to thicken add yolks of eggs, salt and sugar and stir frequently till thick. Remove from fire and cool, then fold in the beaten whites and the pineapple chopped fine. Drain the pineapple and do not put the liquid in. Wishing you all a Merry Christmas.—Ethel G. Eshleman, (X), Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum:—I haven't written for a long time and I'm not going to make this very long but I would like to tell you about a little trip we took to Gettysburg this summer.

We started about eight o'clock in the morning and got there about half past ten. We saw many interesting things, while we were there. We saw the Pennsylvania Monument and I took a picture of it. I also took one of the Devil's Den. We got a drink from the spring at the Devil's Den and also from the spring called Spangler's. It is very pretty at Spangler's spring. We saw the Jenny Wade house and we went through it. We were up in the Pennsylvania Monument and looked all around. I'll tell you some more about it some time again if you like to hear about trips.

We built a large chicken house and raised a lot of chickens. I go to school at Hisner's. Our school planted a tree at the Parish House last week. Our teacher put one shovelful of ground into the hole and then each one of the pupils put one in.—Frances Neidig, Cumberland County, Pa.

I surely do enjoy hearing about your trips. I'm sending you a Forum membership pin.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Dear Forum Friends:—How are you Forum Friends? All well? That's fine. So am I. It is snowing outdoors and it is very cold. I suppose some of you are living where it is warm. Where is there a corner for me? I see one just big enough and guess I will keep it now that I got it. I always read the Y. P. F. first. I like it very much. For pets I have three cats, Tommy, Dwarf and Coonie. We have one dog whose name is Chubby. We have two horses, Topsy and Betsy. We also have forty-four head of cattle.

This is the first time I am writing but, of course, not the last time. I will tell you lots more the next time. I can't stay so long the first time because I don't know many of the Forum friends. Here I go back home.—Arline Polusk, Wayne County, Pa.

Don't forget to call again sometime in the near future. I hope you enjoyed your trip as much as we enjoyed having you.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

OLD FAITHFUL
Margaret Atkinson, (X), Clarion Co., Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—We have taken Pennsylvania Farmer for quite a number of years. I like to read the Forum page. For pets I have a dog and a kitten. The dog's name is Rags. When he wants something to eat he will come and sit down on his hind feet and hold his front feet up until we give him something. My kitten's name is Lindy. He is a tiger cat.—Vera Belle Knauff, Mercer County, Pa.

Dear Forum Editor:—I would like to become a member. I have two dogs and three kittens. The dogs' names are Sailor and Mitzy. The cats' names are Sunshine, Annie and Niger.—Glenn Hermon, Lawrence County, Pa.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—For some reason it seems to me that we are all feeling better acquainted in Our Little Corner. I am very glad of that, because it is always good to find new friends and to hear from those I seem to know so well. I've still another message for you this week, and it is one you may pass on to your little friends and the big friends, too. The puzzle looks something like a cross-word puzzle, but it is really a little different. You don't have to find all the letters, because I have given you most of them. The first word across (marked "1") is where you live; the one marked "2" means playthings; "3" means to speak; "4" is something you wear on your feet; "5" is something you wear on your head; "6" means by itself (without others); "7" is something used in chopping; "8" is something used when you wash up after work and play; "9" is a word meaning mistake; "10" means to do as you are told; "11" is what you are when you are not asleep. You certainly will be what "11" says when you solve this puzzle. The real fun now begins. For, when you have filled in the letters which I have left out, you will find that the letters in the funny little wreaths, if you read diagonally downwards, will spell three words. One word has five letters, the next has three letters and the last has four letters. That is my message to you. When you have found this message, send it to me on a postcard or in a letter so that it reaches me by January 7th. Remember to tell me your name and post office address, in what county you live, when your birthday comes and how old you are. You'd be surprised that every week somebody leaves out some of these necessary things. The prizes go to the ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards or letters are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance. Address all puzzle answers to The Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The answer to the puzzle in the December 10 issue is: ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

The prize winners are: Clarence Bassett, age 10, Danville, Pa.; Bertha Rieber, age 10, Harmony, Pa.; Ruth Marie Cooper, age 10, Denton, Md.; Catherine Flick age 10, Mahoning, Pa.; John Little, age 11, Mercer, Pa.; Florence Anna Shearer age 10, Glen Rock, Pa.; Emily Smithcors, age 9, Elmer, N. J.; Ralph L. Songer, age 13, Fairmount City, Pa.; Leonard Swann, age 9, Perkiomenville, Pa.; Richard H Trimble, age 12, Drumore, Pa.

1 ○	O	M	E	■	2 T	O	○	S	■	■
3 T	○	L	K	■	4 S	H	O	○	S	■
5 C	A	○	■	6 O	○	L	Y	■	7 ○	X
8 S	O	A	○	■	■	9 ○	R	R	O	○
■	10 O	B	E	○	■	11 A	○	A	K	E

WE HAVE GOOD TIMES TOGETHER
Myra Klingerman (X), Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—For pets I have a cat and a cow named Minnie. When she is out in the field I call her by name and she comes running for she knows I always have something for her to eat. I go to a consolidated school. They just built it this summer. It is a very attractive building. There are 104 pupils in all. Here are some riddles:

What state in the United States is round at both ends and high in the middle?

What part of a turkey is a measure?

If a bear were to go into a dry goods store what would he want?

What is the difference between a soldier and a bombshell?

If a shovel and a rake come to $7.50 what would a ton of coal come to?

Why is an egg and a colt alike?

Why does a dog wag his tail?

I hope you all like to answer riddles as well as I do. I wish the Forum page great success.—Mary E. Tanner, Montour County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I have never written a letter to you before but I would like to become a member. I have a big dog whose name is Ned. He brings home the cows, sheep and pigs. We have chickens and horses, too. I have just come back from a trip to California. If you wish me to I will tell you about it. I am sending you some riddles:

1. What goes up and down and never touches the ground or sky?
2. What goes through the woods and kills but never eats?
3. What is black as a coon, round as a moon and has a tail on it?
4. What is orange inside and orange outside?—Elizabeth Cunningham, (X), Washington County, Pa.

I'll be delighted to hear about your trip to California. Don't forget your promise.

THE FORUM EDITOR.

Riddle Answers

Answers to riddles submitted by Susan Derstine, Montgomery County, Pa.

1. When it's a little cross.
2. A notch.
3. O. I. C. U. (Oh, I see you!)

Answer to riddle submitted by Martha Herman, Union County, Pa.

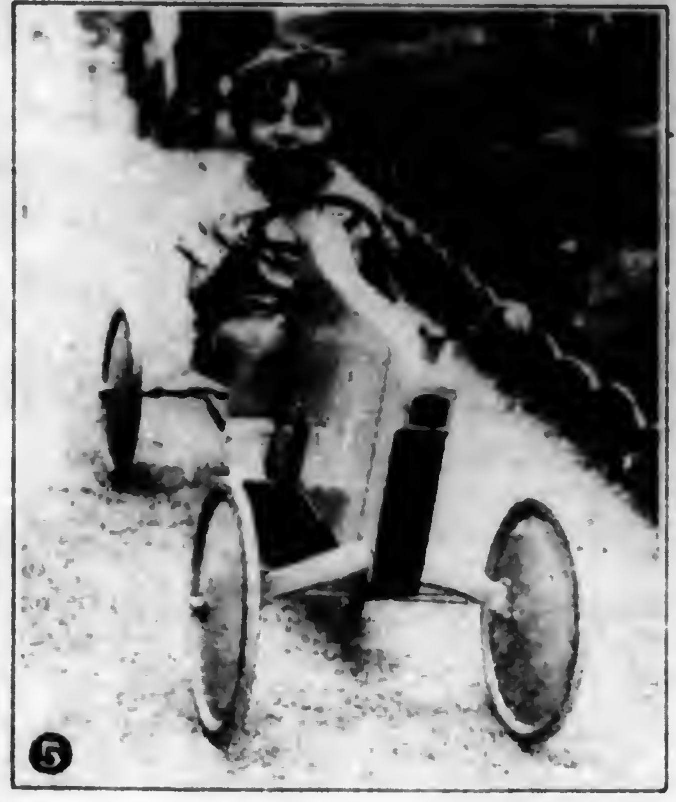
A splinter.

Dear Forum Friends:—I live on a farm. I have two sisters, Jennie and Mildred. We have fun together. We have mules, cattle, hogs and small pigs, and an Airedale puppy called Barney. He is brown and black. He likes to bring the cows and he follows us everywhere we go. He also likes to play tag and hide and seek with us.—Gladys E. Miller, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I live in the country on quite a large farm. For pets I have a dog and cat. The dog's name is Tag and the cat's, Jerry. I am 14 years old and am a sophomore in high school.

I live eight miles from the high school so I have to board. The high school is in Hawley. I like to ski and sleigh ride. I think the country is a good place to live.—Revel Reinecke, Wayne County, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—The "Carnegie," one of the most unusual vessels afloat, was built by the Carnegie Institute of Washington almost entirely of non-magnetic material so that it could be used to make magnetic surveys of the oceans. It has made six cruises, carrying seven scientists and a crew of seventeen, and will sail on its seventh cruise in May, 1928.

2.—The Joint Army and Navy Board in session in the Navy Building, December 8th.

3.—4-H Club girls from thirty-seven states whose outstanding work in home economics won for them a trip to the sixth National Boys and Girls Club Congress held during the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago.

4.—The United States Capitol at night with the great dome reflected in the rain-swept pavements.

5.—A happy little French girl riding the latest thing i roadsters.

6.—Part of the New Year's celebration in Pasadena, California, will be the construction of a picture puzzle map. As the trumpeters call forth the states, pages bearing the pieces lay them in place.

TIGHT BINDING

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. GERTRUDE S. STEWART

One Dish Meals Find Favor on Cold Days

ONE-dish meals—combinations of meat and vegetables—have a savory odor which tempts the appetite of the most fastidious.

Rolled flank steak with vegetables prepared as follows: use one pound of flank steak or round if the former cannot be obtained. Dredge well with 2 tablespoons of flour to which 1 teaspoon of salt has been added. Mix 1 cup of bread crumbs, 1 small onion (minced), 1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons hot water and ½ teaspoon salt. Spread over the steak, roll and tie. Sear in some drippings until well browned. Place in a large baking dish, adding 1 cup of tomatoes. Cover and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

Peel and cut in ½-inch dice, 2 potatoes, 3 carrots, 1 turnip and 2 sliced onions. When the meat is partially cooked, place the vegetables around the meat, sprinkle with 1 teaspoon of salt, cover and cook one hour or until the vegetables and meat are tender. Brown Betty or some other baked fruit dessert could be prepared and baked at the same time.

Other baked meals may be: (1) Boned fish, potatoes, scalloped tomatoes, apple pie; (2) Scalloped macaroni with cheese and tomatoes, whole wheat muffins, baked apples served with cream.—Marie C. Doermann, N. J. Extension Food Specialist.

When the Chores Are Done

"Summer fading, Winter comes—
Frosty mornings, tingling thumbs,
Window robins, winter rooks,
And the picture story-books."

ONE of our wide-awake Pennsylvania women has completed six of the reading courses outlined by the United States Bureau of Education. What a fine record that is, and how much she has enlarged her vision of life! I am quite sure that many women would read more and study a bit if they knew just how to go about it. Not all rural communities have libraries, and often folks find it bewildering to seek a book that might please them. Here is just where reading courses can supply needed advice.

We should keep on developing all through life. Formal education may stop when we are through school. But education continues. Experience is a fine teacher but reading and study with experience broaden your usefulness and increase your enjoyment. Systematic reading will shorten your wintry evenings, put you in touch with master minds, and make you a bigger, better mother, wife and neighbor.

The Bureau of Education has outlined thirty courses. Among them are such subjects as history, citizenship, architecture, poetry, foreign countries, health, parents' problems, music and so on. If you enjoy good fiction, they have outlined the very best of that. If you are uneasy about the tiny tot that is to start in public school next year, the course on "The Pre-School Child" will be just the thing for you. I am sure that your especial likes can be strengthened and enlarged by taking up any one of these courses. For direct information on any subject, write to Bureau of Education, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Washington, D. C. The bulletins are free, and are rich in suggestion.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

—Happy New Year—

Stop—Go—Stop

A play in three acts.

Characters

Mamma, a fat woman.
Willie, a thin boy with large eyes.
Time: The present.
Place: Ballyville.

Act One

(Scene: A living room with table and couch. The table stands in center of room and on it a bowl of apples. Door at rear of room and door to kitchen on side opposite couch. Willie is seen near table reaching for apple. Mamma is entering from kitchen.

MAMMA: Willie! (Willie, astonished, turns to her.) Whenever you want an apple after this I want you to ask me if you may have one.

WILLIE: But Mamma, I never did before.

MAMMA: Never mind. From now on, you must ask.

WILLIE: Why?

MAMMA: Because I say so. And mind you, if I catch you taking an apple without permission you will be locked in that dark closet.

WILLIE: Yes, Mamma.

(Curtain)

Act Two.

(Early afternoon. Mamma is seen sleeping on couch.)

WILLIE: (Running in through rear door.) Mamma, may I have 'n apple? (Stops and stares at Mamma, who sleeps on.)

WILLIE: MAMMA! MAY I HAVE AN APPLE?

(Willie stares down at the sleeping woman, thinks hard, looks over at apples and back to the sleeping woman. Thinks again, does a caper and runs out through kitchen door, returning at once with an alarm clock. This he winds and sets on table. Alarm goes off. Mamma pulls blanket up around fat chin.)

WILLIE: Mamma, may I have 'n apple? (He gets no reply, looks determined, runs out through kitchen door, returns with big tin dishpan. He winds clock, sets it into pan and places pan beside couch on the floor. Alarm goes off. He stands back to watch effect. No effect. Mamma turns over, face to wall. Willie now with one single thought in mind, that of waking Mamma, winds alarm again, sets clock into pan and holds the pan up over her head. Alarm goes off. Mamma wakes.)

WILLIE: (Shouting) May I have 'n apple? May I have an APPLE?

MAMMA: Can't you take an apple without spoiling my nap? Go away. (She settles down for another nap. Willie stares and stares.)

(Curtain)

Act Three

(Late afternoon. Scene the same.)

(Willie comes running in through rear door, grabs an apple, bites into it with rellish, and is about to leave the room when Mamma comes in through kitchen door. She stops, arms akimbo, and looks stern.)

MAMMA: Willie!

WILLIE: Yes, Mamma.

MAMMA: What did I tell you? (Willie squirms.) Come here. (Willie advances. She seizes him by coat collar.) You will remember what I tell you after this. Into the closet you go. (Willie gazes at her in speechless bewilderment.)

(Curtain)

—Happy New Year—

After Christmas

AFTER Christmas save your holly berries and tuck them away in the soil of potted ferns, palms or begonias. Do not expect young holly plants in a few days or even weeks as the seeds germinate slowly. But much later you will find tiny green shoots springing up. In a year they will be ready to transplant to pots of their own and in two or three years you can put them out in the ground where they will grow rapidly.—L. M. T.

—Happy New Year—

Who Can Help Us?

WHO knows the recipe for home-made dry yeast? And who can send the recipe for making old-fashioned cheese using cottage cheese and caraway seed flavoring? Address your letters to Household Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Timely Tips

DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND says: "We eat too much. We live on one-third of what we eat; and the doctors live on the other two-thirds."

• • •

Every piece of useless furniture discarded means one less thing to dust and keep in repair.

• • •

Petroleum ointment will remove mildew from leather.—A. F.

• • •

Conduct is contagious. Do you want to spread joy or grief?

• • •

Books kept on open shelves are more likely to be read than those shut behind glass doors.

• • •

Buttons on heavy coats will stay sewed on if the thread is run through smaller buttons on the reverse side of the material.

• • •

Down-at-the-heel shoes are likely to give that "down-at-the-heel" feeling; they throw the feet into an unnatural position that puts a tiring strain on leg and back muscles.

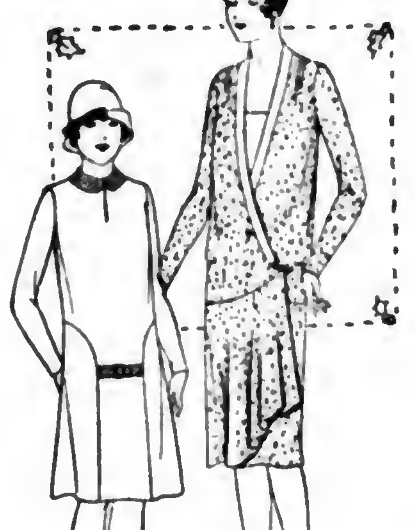
• • •

Plenty of sunshine is a good preventive of colds. While the days are short and the sun shines less, make a point of getting out-of-doors in the middle of the day when the sun is warmest.

—Happy New Year—

The Circular Cut Assures Chic

Directions for Ordering.—Give figure or figures of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measure when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



6007.—Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make the dress as illustrated for a 12-year size will require 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar and belt. Pattern, 10 cents.

5992.—Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the dress as illustrated for a 38-inch size will require 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar and vestee. Pattern, 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1927-1928 Book of Fashions.

THE ROAD TO CAROLINA

A Tale of the Colonial Pioneer and the First Battle of the Revolution

Continued from last week

By A. E. DEWAR

THE court got to work at noon. It proceeded to bring accusation against all of us by name as violators of the act to prevent riotous assemblies. Then the act was read. I think each of us recognized his death warrant in that reading. It provided that if ten or more persons, being unlawfully, tumultously and riotously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, after being openly commanded by any justice or sheriff to disperse, should notwithstanding remain together one hour thereafter, they should be adjudged guilty of felony and suffer death.

All of us who had been at Alamance met the conditions of the act. Person only of our group had not been at the fight. This was noted by the prosecutor almost immediately. He rose and informed the court that he was not ready to proceed against Thomas Person, some evidence lacking at the moment, and asked that he might be taken back to jail to await later trial. This was done.

The rest of us were asked for our plea. As a matter of form, but with no feeling that it would make much difference, we pleaded "not guilty." The governor frowned at this. I thought I could see his lips form the words "stubborn rascals."

The prosecutor brought in his witnesses. The first were officers who testified to the assembly at the Alamance. Then one Philemon Hawkins, aide to the Governor, testified that he had ordered the mob to disperse. Then various men were brought in to prove that the prisoners were a part of this mob and had been taken with arms in hand. This part took some time; identification of the different prisoners was required.

One militiaman boggled at identifying me.

"You are sure the prisoner, Daniel Craig, now before you, is the man you captured at Alamance?" droned the prosecutor.

The soldier under oath, was suddenly conscientious. I had the look of the chap, he said, but there were plenty of sandy-haired lads in the world. He thought I was the man, nay, he would say that I was, but he did not just care to swear to it.

"Don't be a fool, man," said the prosecutor sharply. "Of course, he's the man. Swear to it and get out."

The soldier shook his head. This was court, wasn't it, and not drill? Well, he had kissed the book, and he wasn't going to risk hell fire by swearing to the wrong man. Then his face brightened.

"I give him a clout behind the ear with the pistol butt," he declared eagerly. "He'll still have a lump there or maybe a scar. Let me look at him."

The court fumed at this, but the fellow was persistent, so I came forward and he ran his fingers over my head. He gave a pleased chuckle.

"Yes, sir," he cried, "this is the very man. I hit you a good hard clip, didn't I, lad?"

"Do you swear to the prisoner's identity?" snapped the prosecutor.

Of course the soldier would. Quite pleased with his own wit he swaggered down off the stand, and with him went my scant hopes of being saved from condemnation.

We were marched out for our lunch presently, not because the prisoners were supposed to need food, but because the officers and the court did. As we ate, we had a chance to talk. I protested that the law could not be used; every man of the three or four thousand at Alamance was guilty under it. So probably were the thousand or so at Salisbury. The Governor could not hope to hang thousands of men.

"He won't, sonny," Pugh comforted me grimly. "He'll just hang us. Just for a sample like."

WE LEARNED during the noon hour, too, why the trial was being rushed. Tryon had just received word of his appointment as Governor of New York and was in a hurry to start for Newbern. But he intended to stay until the trials were over. And the executions, some one asked. The executions, too.

Back to court we went. The witnesses for the prosecution paraded all afternoon long. When we were brought back to the jail, they were not quite done and we of the defense had not said a word. Some of us doubted whether we would ever be permitted to. All knew that nothing we might say could help. We were nominated as the means of finishing the terrorizing of the back country; and His Excellency was there himself to see that this final act of his campaign did not go wrong.

Merrill, I think, was the first to notice that the jail was empty when we got back to it. Person was not there. He had been present at noon.

"They've made away with him," he observed gloomily. "He's too big a man to hang, so they take him out and shoot him on the quiet."

"We'll find out," cried Pugh and began to bang on the door. He was quite reckless, as his jibe at the governor that day proved. "Why shouldn't a man say what he wanted to?" he asked. He was going to be hanged anyway; he was entitled to what fun he could get while he still lived.

The jailor came running. He was not a soldier, but a civilian employe of the county. He was flustered and beseeching.

"Not so loud, Mr. Pugh," he begged. "Everybody will hear you."

"What have you done with Person, you rogue?" Pugh persisted.

The jailor fanned his hands in the air. He had the manner of a man who is about to go into a fit.

"Do you want to hang me—and him, too?" he gasped. "Be quiet."

We all crowded over to the door. What was up?

"Mr. Person is gone for the moment—oh, I hope there are no informers here. It will do you no good to tell the officers—they will hang you anyway—nothing can move them. He will be back. He is your good friend. Be quiet and still, or we shall both be ruined. If anyone should come to call the roll, some of you might—it will be pretty dark—some of you might answer for him."

All this was beyond us. Pugh put the question most of us thought.

"You say he will be back?"

"In the morning, certainly. Unless his horse breaks a leg—but then he would get another one. No, he must be back. He would not ruin me. And you gentlemen will be quiet?"

"We will," said Pugh, "but cursed if I see what you are up to. However, we'll wait till morning before we begin to yell about it."

The jailor thanked us and hurried off. We got an exceptionally good meal that night, and I think he was responsible. Certainly his pale and agitated face appeared in the window afterward, and he warned us again to be still on the subject of Person's absence.

"You will not regret it," he told us finally. "The jailor is a good man to have for a friend."

"I would rather have the hangman or the ropemaker for a friend," Pugh commented after he had gone. We were still puzzling about Person. It seemed that he and the jailor were working together on some plan, but what it was he could not fathom.

After we had discussed this for a time, I came back to Pugh's remark about the hangman or the ropemaker. "Why be friends with them?" I asked.

"A good reason," he said. "Were you ever at a hanging? No? Well, I was once, at Newbern. The rope broke and the poor fellow was left half strangled. So they had to bring him back, put a new rope on and try it again. I don't like that. That's why I say I hope the hangman and the ropemaker are experts."

I HAD a hard time sleeping after that. Early in the morning, when I had rolled over for the twentieth time, the door opened softly and a man came in. He picked his way over the sleeping men and lay down in the corner.

Idly I wondered who it was. In the first light of morning, I looked over. The man was Person.

My shout woke the rest. We swarmed around Person. He got up blinking and not altogether pleased.

"Yes, I was gone and I'm back," he said. "No word of this should get out. Don't gossip about it. The guards might hear. Don't ask me how it was done. It can't be done again. Now I want some sleep."

He may have slept, but some of the rest of us did not. We were curious and the curiosity kept our minds off our own fate. Pugh, as usual, figured out some sort of an answer.

"Here is the way I reckon it," he told us finally. "The jailor owes Person something—quite a bit maybe. Well, Person tells the jailor to get him a pass and a horse. He'll ride out, go home, burn his papers—he may have letters from Husband hid away—and get back before anybody finds it out. You heard them say they were looking for more evidence against him. If he's burned it, then he goes free at the end. These papers are burned, I say. That's why he can sleep so sound now."

THAT morning, Saturday, we spent in the jail. We learned why from the jailer. Some of the officers had given a banquet in honor of Tryon's appointment to the governorship of New York. Most of them were in no shape to attend court until late.

In early afternoon we marched to court again. The same business of identifying the prisoners went on. Finally the defense was called on. Merrill and two others declared they had been misled, that they regretted their rebellion and were willing to throw themselves on the mercy of the court.

"Do you change your plea?" asked our justice.

Merrill nodded. "I plead guilty, sir," he said.

"That's better," commended the justice. "Now we shall get on faster." Pugh was of different metal. He told the court that the law was unjust and that no one but a bloodthirsty scoundrel would make use of it. Here he looked at Tryon. Two guards came up.

"Shall we shut his mouth, sir?" asked one.

"Let him have his way. It is his right," Tryon declared.

"You're more of a man than I thought," Pugh declared. "My thanks to you."

At this insolence, the officers exclaimed again, but the governor did not seem displeased. Pugh went back to the law. It was a violent affair, he said, so foul that even the King would not permit it. (This was true, as it turned out.) He also denied the power of the court to act.

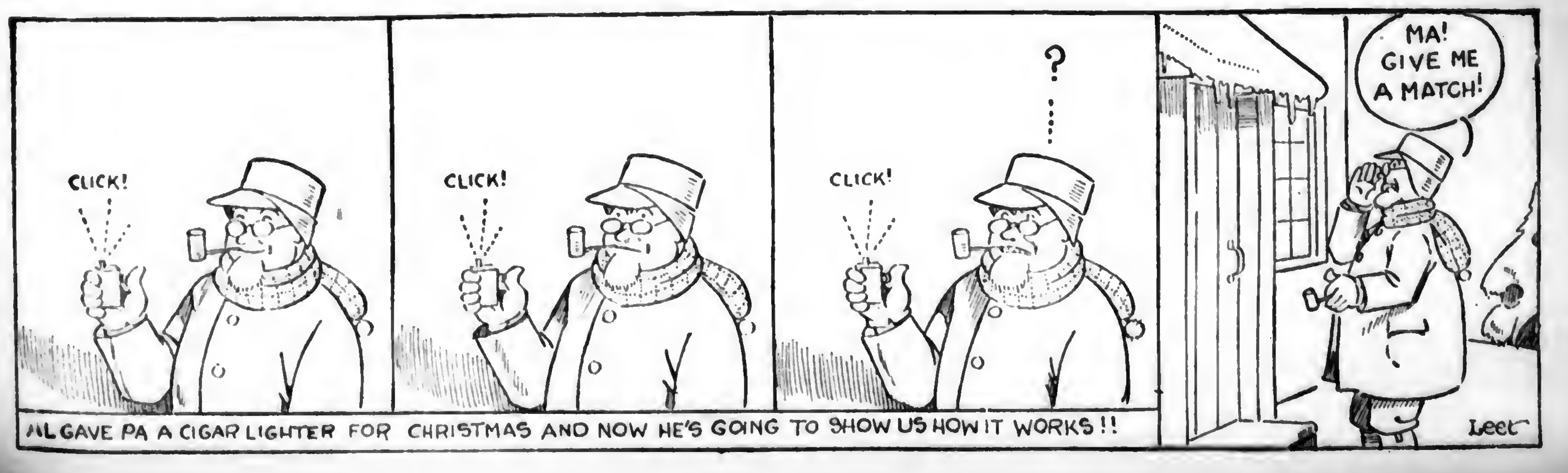
"When you hang me, as you will," he said finally, "I want you to know that you that talk so much of mobs are no more than a mob yourself. You will be ordinary murderers instead of officers of the law. May the curse of blood unlawfully shed follow you all to an early grave."

He sat down. The court, looking somewhat exhausted, moved to adjourn till Monday.

Sunday was one of the worst days I have ever spent. We were kept inside all day. It seemed that all we could talk about was how soon the trial would be over. As with common consent none talked of what would happen after that.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Not so good for the old pipe* : : : : : : *By Leet*


CLICK!
CLICK!
CLICK!
?
MA! GIVE ME A MATCH!
AL GAVE PA A CIGAR LIGHTER FOR CHRISTMAS AND NOW HE'S GOING TO SHOW US HOW IT WORKS!!
Leet

TIGHT BINDING

Markets

December 22, 1927.

Editors' Note:—The suspension of trading on account of the Christmas holiday makes it impossible for us to publish our usual complete market reports. The quotations given on this page, however, reflect the general trend of prices.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, nearby, ⅝ bskt, 40@50c; few, 60c; bch, 2½@3c. CABBAGE, Nearby ⅝ bskt, 25@30c; Savoy, 20@25c; bu hmpr, Savoy, fancy, 65@85c; red, ⅝ bskt, 50@60c. CELERY, N Y, 2-3 crate, rough, $1.40@1.75; Penna, wired bchs, 5@15c; mostly 10@12½c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, extra fancy, white, $1.15@1.25; fair to good quality, 75c@$1; poor, 40@60c. PARSNIPS, nearby, ⅝ bskt, 35@50c; fancy, 60@75c. POTATOES, Penna, 120-lb sack, round whites, U S, No 1, $2.30@2.50, mostly $2.40; 150-lb sacks round white, U S No 1, $2.85. Street sales. Nearby ⅝ bskt, red skins, No 1, 50@55c; few fancy, 60c; poor, 40c; 100-lb sacks, $1.25@1.50; Penna, 120-lb sacks, round whites, $2.25@2.50; 90@100-lb sacks, $1.75@2. SQUASH, N J, bbl, Hubbard, $4. SWEET POTATOES, N J, ⅝ bskt, yellow, fancy house sweets, 85c@$1; poorer, 60@75c; reds, fancy house sweets, $1.15@1.25; poorer, 75c; No 2, 30@50c; Md and Del, bu hmpr, yellow, $1@1.25; few, $1.30; poor, 75c. TURNIPS, nearby, ⅝ bskt, white, 30@40c; poorer, 15c; Aberdeens, 25@30c; N J, rutabagas, 35@50c; Penna, 50@60c.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, $18.50@19; No 2, $17@17.50; No 2, $15.50@16.50; timothy, clover mixed, No 1, $17@19.50; No 2, $15.50@16. Straw, straight rye, $20@21; wheat straw, $14@14.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.37½ bid; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.36 bid; low grades selling at the usual trade differences.

Corn—Nominal.

Oats—No 2 white, 64½@65½c; some heavyweight stock commanded a premium; No 3 white selling at a discount of 1@2c from No 2 white.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, higher than extras, 54@57c; extras, 92 score, 53c; 91 score, 50½c; 90 score, 46c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40½c; 86 score, 40c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 29½c; longhorns, round lots, 29@29½c; jobbing, small lots, 31@32c; single daisies, fresh, 29@29½c; held, 29½c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

PRODUCE

Vegetables—CABBAGE, steady; N Y and Penna, bulk, bbl, Danish seed, $1@1.20; Va, Savoy, bbl, $1.75@2; car lots, bulk, ton, N Y, Danish seed, $11@11.20. ONIONS, 100-lb sacks, No 1 Michigan and Ohio, yellows, $1.85@2.25. POTATOES, 150-lb sacks, No 1, Michigan rurals, $2.75@2.85; Wisconsin whites, $2.50@2.85; Maine Green Mountains, $3@3.25; N Y whites, $3@3.15.

Fruits—APPLES, steady; barrels, Virginia, Baldwins, $6; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins and Wealthies, $1.90@2; Virginia, Starks, $1.75; Delicious, $2.50@2.75; West Virginia, Grimes Golden, $2@2.10; Stayman Winesaps, $2@2.50; Ohio, Baldwins and Stayman Winesaps, $2.

LIVESTOCK

Hogs—Fairly active on heavies, trade generally 10@15c lower; bulk averaging weights 150 lbs up, $9@9.10; 140 lbs down and pigs, mostly $7.75@8.35, according to weight; best sows, $7.50.

Calves—Unchanged; bulk good and choice vealers, $14.50@16.50.

Sheep—Lambs moderately active; steady. Early top, $13.75; mostly $13@13.75; for bulk desirable, 70@85-lb lambs, ewes quotable at $7.

NEW YORK MARKETS

Butter—Firm; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 43@51c.

Live Poultry—Irregular; fowls, by freight, 19@25c; do, by express, 18@25c; turkeys, by freight, 40c; do, by express, 30@42c.

Dressed Poultry—Irregular. Turkeys, fresh, young, western, 31@43c; do, southwestern, 31@41c; southern, 32@48c.

Eggs—Irregular; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 47@50c; do, firsts, 45@46c; do, seconds and poorer, 30@44c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 57c; Pacific Coast whites, extra, freight, 52½@54c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steady; steers, $9@16; state bulls, $4@8.50; cows, $3@7.25.

Calves—Steady; veals; common to prime, $8@17; lightweight culls, $9@10; grassers and fed calves, $4.50@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Barely steady; sheep, $2.50@6.50; culls, $2.20@3.50; lambs, state, medium to prime, $11.25@13.25; choice to prime, Ohio, $13.25@14.25; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Steady; light to medium weights, $9.50@9.75; pigs, $9.75@10; heavy hogs, $9.25@9.50; roughs, $7@7.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Grain—Rye easy; No 2 western, $1.22⅛ f o b N Y and $1.20⅝ c i f export. BARLEY, firm; No 2, $1.07⅜ c i f N Y. WHEAT, spot easy; No 1 dark northern spring, c i f, N Y, all rail, $1.47⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, N Y, all rail, $1.44⅞; No 2 mixed durum do, $1.35⅞; No 2 Manitoba, do, to arrive, $1.61⅜, in bond. Corn, spot, easy; No 2 yellow, c i f, N Y, all rail, $1.04⅜; No 3 yellow do, $1.02⅜. OATS, spot, easy; No 2 white, 66@66¼c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Bulls strong, vealers steady, active trade on cutter cows at $5.25@6, few strong weight low cutters up to $5.50, vealers $11 downward to big packers, outsiders, $12@16, best fed steers, $17; bulk short feds, $12@15.

Hogs—Top, $8.85, bulk good and choice, 210@300-lb averages, $8.45@8.80, 160@200 lbs, $8@8.50; light lights and pigs very uneven, generally 10@15c lower, bulk pigs, $7@7.25; few best strong weights, $7.40@7.60, bulk packing sows, $[illegible] 7.65; light weights upward to $7.90.

Sheep—Bulk, good lambs and desirable weights, $12.75@13.25, top, $16.65, good 92@100-lb offerings, $12@12.75, 100@110-lb kinds, $11@11.75; light throwouts, $10@10.75, 97-lb clipped lambs, $10.25, yearlings, $9.75@10.60, sheep steady, fat ewes, $6@6.75; top, $7; feeding lambs steady, bulk, $12@12.75.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

December 22, 1927.

Cloverseed, cash, imported, $16.30; cash, domestic, $18.20; December, domestic, $18.20; December, imported, $16.75; February, domestic, $18.35; March, domestic, $18.25 bid. Alsike, cash, $16; December, $16; January, $16.25 asked; February, $16.45. Timothyseed, cash, $2; December, $2; March, $2.15.

LANCASTER MARKETS

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Market dull on account of approaching holidays. Beef steers, steady, top, $13; stockers and feeders steady, top, $17.

Boston Proclaims Beef Boycott

THE recent high prices for beef have caused considerable agitation. Boston proclaimed a boycott tion articles and editorials have been appearing in Philadelphia newspapers concerning the high cost of beef. Consumers have been encouraged to eat pork and other meats. An unusual feature of the situation is that it is the beef jobbers and dealers that started the commotion. Since this began wholesale prices of beef have dropped somewhat but the same thing occurred last year when there was no unfavorable publicity.

Secretary Jardine in a statement says that the present prices seem unduly high because they are compared with prices of the past few years, which were ruinously low to the cattle grower. This year for the first time since 1920 cattlemen as a whole have received fairly remunerative prices for their cattle. In the other six years cattle prices were so low most of the time that large numbers of producers were forced out of business and the number of cattle have been reduced.

This situation went so far that cattle slaughter will have to be reduced below the average of the last five years if the cattle business is to be reestablished on a basis where the number of animals slaughtered does not exceed the number of young animals raised.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

THE New Year is close at hand and it is the season when many new resolutions are made and broken, for it is hard to shed our bad habits in a day. This is a good time to look back over the old year and plan for the new; to go over our accounts of expenditures and receipts and determine which farming operations were profitable and why. Today accounts are necessary and the New Year is the time to start if you have neglected it in the past.

New Jersey has struck a good plan to help the farmers put their farming operations on a business basis. County agents are offering complete account books free of charge to those farmers who are willing to give up their books at the end of the year to the Farm Management Department of the New Jersey Agricultural College to summarize. The idea is not to pry into the farmer's business affairs. After the book has been summarized it is to be returned to him with any suggestions that would improve his business. If the farmer does not want to have his book analyzed at the end of the year he can secure the book for fifty cents, or at actual cost.

Choose Best Varieties

The longest days of the year are here, and there is more time for reading and planning than at any other season. Seed and nursery catalogs are arriving and many farmers are making their selections for next year as it is well to place the orders early. Dozens of strains and varieties of fruits and vegetables are described making it difficult to make selections.

In choosing the variety it is worth while to consider which are most popular on your market. The variety should be productive, disease resistant, suited to your locality and many other things but it is also important that it be the kind the consumers desire.

When I started to farm near Harrisburg, I planted the Philadelphia White Box radish. I had seen it grown and marketed successfully in this section and thought it one of the best white varieties. When I took them to market I found that very few people had seen them before and they were much harder to sell than the long Icicle type, or the red button radish. Gradually as people became acquainted with them they sold better, but it would have been far more profitable to have grown the variety that was most popular in that community.

In Philadelphia, the white and red globe radishes seem to sell equally well and comparatively few Icicle radishes are offered. The red and white radish, however, is termed the "monkey face" by the trade and is hard to sell at any price. Similar preferences exist in other markets throughout the state and in other states.

The market for sweet potatoes has been none too good this season and yet there has been a great difference in the selling price of stock of comparative quality. A red sweet potato tastes just about the same as a yellow one, but the price of red sweet potatoes has been consistently higher. In the South, the consumers want yams and do not care for the dry mealy type of sweet potato, but up here the yam almost invariably brings less money than the dry sweet.

Community Should Plan Crops

A short time ago I talked to a commission man, who is also a grower. He has had many years of experience and can see both the farmer's and the dealers' problems. He suggested that the growers in a community should get together and plan their crops. One variety should be grown so that at a time when the local market was over-supplied a uniform carload of produce could be assembled and shipped to a distant market where conditions were more favorable. He said that under present conditions, one grower plants Valentine string beans, another Bountiful and so on, so that it is impossible to get a car together that would attract buyers.

This not only applies to vegetables but also to fruits. A straight car of Elberta peaches would be more salable than one made up of Elberta and three or four other varieties. There are some difficulties to such a plan but it presents fewer complications than some of the proposed schemes of farm relief.

Final 1927 Crop Reports

ABOUT $325,000,000 is the estimated farm value of 19 commercial truck crops grown on 2,400,000 acres of farm land during 1927. This covered all the leading vegetables, including melons, strawberries and the early southern potatoes. Both acreage and total value of these crops was a little lower than in 1926. Production of the most important crops was greater, though a few fell behind. Compared with the November preliminary report, the total apple crop estimate was increased about 4,000,000 bushels to 123,455,000, or half of the production for 1926. The commercial apple crop is now placed at 25,900,000 barrels,—about 2,000,000 more than in November but one-third less than last year. Most of the increase over the November report was in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Idaho, Washington and California. The 1927 peach crop estimate was reduced slightly to $45,463,000 bushels, but pears were raised since November to 18,072,000 bushels. Grape production estimate was lowered to 2,464,712 tons. Compared with 1926, peaches were lighter by 35 per cent, pears lighter by 28 per cent, but grapes were a slightly heavier crop.

The value per unit of the various tree fruits and grapes is much higher than in 1926, but, in about half the cases, total farm value is less, because of the sharply reduced crop. The total commercial apple crop has a value one-fourth greater than last season. The cranberry crop in five states is estimated at 496,000 barrels, or one-third less than last year. Chiefly because of necessary changes in figures for the North Central potato region, the crop report for potatoes was increased about 2,000,000 bushels over the November figure and now stands at 402,149,000 bushels, as against a revised 1926 crop of 354,328,000.

Holiday Markets Unsettled

Review of the Week Ending December 24

POTATOES—Prices of potatoes have shown little change during the past week. The markets have been dull in all sections of the country and trading has been limited. Supplies at most consuming markets have been moderate to liberal but shipments have fallen off slightly. Growers at Maine and New York State shipping points have been holding for higher prices but considerable stock has been shipped on a commission basis. There is not much interest in potatoes just previous to the Christmas holiday and some dealers have lowered prices in order to cut down demurrage charges over the long holiday. There will be very little business on the Saturday preceding Christmas. The crop estimate report for December raised the estimated production approximately 2,000,000 bushels with the chief increases in Pennsylvania and Michigan. Maine's crop was estimated to be slightly smaller than was expected last month, while New York's prospects were unchanged.

POULTRY.—The New York market for live fowl was barely steady during the early and middle part of the week. Real fancy stock was in fair demand and chickens were firm. The turkey market was unsettled and weak with liberal supplies and prices lower than at Thanksgiving.

APPLES—The apple market has been rather unsettled during the past week. The holiday demand for this fruit did not materialize and if anything the market has been somewhat weaker. Prices have not shown much change but trading has been more quiet.

EGGS—The New York egg market was generally firm on fresh eggs. Fresh brown eggs and mixed colors were firm but large sizes of Pacific Coast white eggs declined.

HOME-GROWN VEGETABLES—Mushrooms from nearby sections of Pennsylvania were plentiful in Philadelphia and moved slowly. Toward the close of the week a better demand developed and prices advanced sharply on the fancy white grades. This condition also existed in New York. Pennsylvania and New Jersey growers are shipping considerable quantities of root crops to Philadelphia. Parsnips are selling fairly well, especially when washed and graded. Beets and carrots have been dull and white turnips weak. Pennsylvania rutabagas have met a moderate demand. Celery showed some improvement prior to the holiday and sweet potatoes were more active.

TIGHT BINDING

Why I Voted Against Vare-Smith

(Continued from page 3)

country and Senate were shocked, the Senate declaring the expenditures of such sums "contrary to a sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate and dangerous to the perpetuity of free government."

Three million dollars was spent in the Pennsylvania primary carried by Vare and his political machine, who lost at the election every one of the 67 counties in the state outside of Philadelphia except the capital county of Dauphin.

In the Illinois senatorial primary, the traction magnate, Samuel Insull, admitted expending $237,000, chiefly to bring about the nomination of Mr. Smith.

These slush-fund campaigns so far outdo Newberry and Newberryism in political corruption that the Michigan primary now seems by comparison a kindergarten affair.

Senators Are Federal Officers

These are the plain and simple facts. They do not require any legalistic hair-splitting interpretations of the Constitution which, whatever may be said on that side, does specifically state that the Senate shall be "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members."

While senators are elected by states, they are not state officers but federal officers, whose powers are derived from the Constitution, and the Senate is not bound to seat a senator-elect whose election was "partly bought and partly stolen"—to quote the language used by Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, in refusing Mr. Vare a certificate of election.

In transmitting the Pennsylvania election returns to the president of the Senate, Governor Pinchot said, "The stealing of votes for Mr. Vare and the amount and sources of money spent, make it clear to me that the election returns do not in fact represent the will of the sovereign voters of Pennsylvania."

Fraud Played Big Part

Eight hundred thousand dollars is known to have been paid to "watchers," workers and others to get votes for Pennsylvania's so-called "million-dollar senator."

In one division of a Philadelphia river ward, 401 votes were cast, every one of the 401 for William S. Vare. Some of those who voted had not registered, some were not citizens of the United States, some were not of legal age and others were in the hospital, still others were unknown at their supposed places of residence.

Similar condition were found at other voting places. In 30 divisions of the Vare river wards in Philadelphia, Vare's chief opponent did not receive a single vote. The state outside of Philadelphia cast more than 59,000 majority against Vare.

The contention of the supporters of Vare and Smith that they were entitled to be given the oath of office and take their seats in the Senate until the cases were finally and fully adjudged was little more than a pretext.

A special committee of the Senate already had devoted months of time to obtain the exact facts. Both had been given every opportunity to be heard, and were heard themselves and thru able counsel. So far as we know, all the facts that have any bearing on the issue involved were obtained by the committee appointed for that particular purpose.

The Senate Could Do No Less

With such a report before it, supported by facts of public record, the Senate would have been derelict in its plain duty if it had permitted Vare and Smith to act as members of that body while the process of expulsion was being resorted to. It is inevitable that every technical artifice of delay would have been invoked while these men were actively exercising the powers and duties of senators. A majority only was needed to prevent the administering of the oath; but, as I have said, the contention would have been that a vote of two-thirds of the Senate was necessary to expel Vare and Smith once they were seated. Such a requirement probably would have made their expulsion impossible, regardless of absolute proof of the charges.

Under the circumstances I know of no possible valid demand, legal or otherwise, that could be made upon the Senate for seating either of these men. On the contrary its every obligation demands their rejection. As I shall never vote to seat men corruptly elected, I voted against the seating of Vare and Smith as I did against Newberry. It was a duty I owed my constituents and the country.

Arthur Capper

State Grange Meets in Erie

(Continued from page 3)

as it ever was. Strong efforts will be made to revive the lagging interest.

R. G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, addressed the Grange on farm conditions and farm relief measures. A synopsis of the address will be published in this paper later.

Preceding the conferring of the Sixth Degree on Wednesday evening, Doctor Holbrook, of the Department of Education, delivered a most helpful and inspiring address on the necessity for careful and intelligent management of children and young people. We are sorry not to be able to reproduce the substance of this address in detail.

As is the usual custom, an hour was set aside on Wednesday for memorial services, in which tribute is paid to the memory of members of the official Grange family who have passed on during the past year. The list this year was made up of the names of Mrs. Rodgers, of Washington County; Charles Downing, past-lecturer, of Chester County, and Septimus Nivin, past-treasurer of Delaware County.

The total number of Granges in good standing is 900, with a membership of 82,000. Eighteen new juvenile Granges were organized during the year. The State Grange treasurer, Frank B. Willits, reported a balance in his hands on December 1, of about $31,000.

The number of resolutions offered was not as large as usual this year. The legislative committee passed upon those referred to it and reported their recommendations. The chief ones were acted upon by the Grange with the following result:

To maintain membership in National Board of Farm Organizations.

Opposing the $50,000,000 road bond amendment.

Opposing the $5,000,000 armory bond amendment.

In favor of the $25,000,000 forestry bond amendment.

Favoring the $8,000,000 bond amendment for buildings at State College.

In favor of putting the Bob White on the song bird list.

Opposing the liberating of any more rabbits, ring-necked pheasants, or other destructive game.

The nominees to fill the unexpired term of Master were E. B. Dorsett and John A. McSparran. The election was held on Thursday and resulted in the choice of E. B. Dorsett of Tioga County. Other officers elected were: Member of Executive Committee, Kenzie Bagshaw, Blair County; Member of Finance Committee, John S. Dale, Centre County; Director Keystone Grange Exchange, George W. Schuler, Berks County.

Will Display Farm Machinery

VISITORS at the twelfth annual Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, January 17, 18, 19, 20, will have the opportunity to see the biggest display of farm machinery and farm supplies that has ever been arranged in connection with a Pennsylvania farm exhibition.

Those interested in dairying will be able to examine five makes of milking machines, four kinds of silos, and at least 12 makes of commercial feed.

For the general farmer there will be at least 10 models of tractors, 11 models of plows of four makes, and three makes of threshers. Nine types of farm water systems and four types of rural lighting plants will also be on display. Among the exhibits of farm supplies will be found seven manufacturers of fertilizer and three of agricultural lime.

The fruit grower will have the chance of a lifetime to compare and study various makes of his necessary machinery and supplies. Eighteen models of sprayers and eight of dusters will be seen. At least 12 manufacturers of spray material and seven growers of nursery stock will also have exhibits and representatives at the show.

The poultry equipment will include several makes of incubators and brooders.

A prominent part of the potato exhibit will be the displays made by eight or ten manufacturers of potato machinery.

To complete the list, it would be necessary to mention harrows, ensilage cutters, fruit containers, fruit graders, eight types of dairy barn equipment, seven models of grain mills, three makes of manure spreaders, hay loaders, cultivators, cream separators and dozens of other present-day necessities on the farm.

Won Scholarship

HARRY A. FRIEDLINE, a potato, pig and baby beef club boy, of Boswell, Somerset County, is the winner of the 1927 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad scholarship. This award, amounting to $100 goes annually to the club member whose accomplishments in club work have been the most outstanding for the year in the 17 counties traversed by the Baltimore and Ohio.

Fellow Flayers

Son—What is a taxidermist?
Father—He skins animals.
Son—Well, what is a taxi-driver?
Father—He skins humans.

County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—The weather has been wet for the past month and the corn has not dried out as well as it should. Much fodder put away heavy. The country roads are rough and difficult to travel. No snow as yet. Wheat in fair condition. Hog feeders are disappointed in prices and are losing money this year at the present prices of feed. Steers are being fed about as usual at higher cost for feeders but prospects are for good returns. Milk cows are in demand and milk prices good. Eggs are scarce as most flocks are not producing many eggs. Prices: wheat, $1.33; corn, $1; milk, 4 per cent, $3.35; eggs, 45c.—A. R., Dec. 20.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Winter came after a late and wet fall. Thermometer registered 18 degrees on the 19th. No snow. Wheat fields well set. Some corn to husk and many have not hauled fodder as yet. Butchering is in order. The tobacco crop is pronounced the best quality for a number of years. A few buyers in the field offering from 13c to 15c for wrappers. Potatoes have gone out. Most at $1 and were a good yield. Several reported 400 bushels, a few had 500 bushels. Wheat, $1.30; potatoes, 80c@$1; poultry, 16@20c; eggs below normal, as low as 35c for mixed and 40c for best white.—C. R. E., Dec. 20.

Lebanon County, Pa.—The promoters who held the county show the week of December 5 deserve congratulations. It was fine. The Jonestown Boys' Club won first prize for corn judging. Show was held in Malta Hall, Lebanon. The last weeks have been rainy and snowy. Much fodder still out in fields. The zero blasts of last week turned attention to coal and wood storage and also to butchering. There are many fat hogs about. Some five hundred pounders. Manure hauling and plowing stopped by cold. Many pullets starting to lay well. Work in great limestone quarries slackening. Less and less lime being applied. Accidents on roads increasing. Jay walkers and middle-of-the-street hikers just don't look out for motor cars. Of course, the cars suffered the least damage. Radios are quite numerous and common now. Apples, potatoes and corn on up grade. The iron mountain of iron ore at Cornwell is now being mined by real miners who have moved in. Cornwell ore mountains are a natural curiosity—one of the richest deposits of its kind on earth. We extend Christmas greetings to all readers and especially do we wish Skookum (big chief), Snookums and his little brother a happy Christmas in the home of their parents and grandparents. Eggs, 54c; butter, 55c; hay, $16; straw, $12; ducks and chickens, 24c; potatoes, bid, $1.40. Coal at dealers' yards, $7 for buckwheat up to $14 for best domestic sizes. Labor about 30c per hour.—R. I. W., Dec. 12.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Weather still warm and summer-like with frequent showers. Had only a few hard freezes. Still good pasture in many places. Some corn to husk and much fodder out on account of it being too wet and immatured. Corn is in a bad condition as the frequent rain and the continued warm weather caused it to sweat and remain soft rather than dry out. Many farmers are not prepared with winter wood on account of wet weather, bad roads and scarcity of help. Local market: wheat, $1.25; corn, 80c; oats, 45c; butter, 45c; eggs 50c; lard, 15c; dressed pork, 15c; chickens, 20c; potatoes, $1.25; apples, $1.—J. H. B., Dec. 15.

Merchandise Offered by Reliable Advertisers in This Issue

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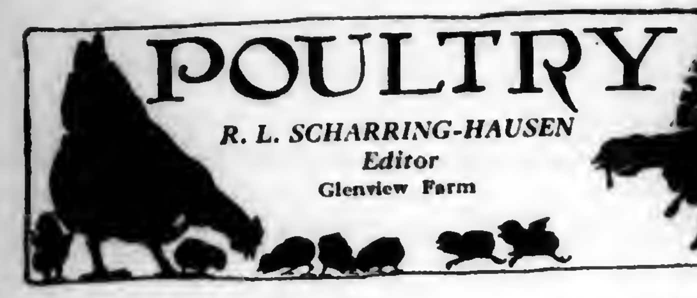

POULTRY

R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN
Editor
Glenview Farm

March Pullets May Be Molting

I have 800 March-hatched pullets, White Leghorns, that have been laying about 57 per cent of production the last two months but now some of them are molting and have shriveled combs and are not very active. The most puzzling part to me is that some of the pullets, especially the ones with shriveled combs, go to roost at night without any grain or mash in their crops. The crops are entirely empty and they have sufficient grain before them to consume. I realize that if they do not eat grain they cannot keep up in body weight but I do not know just how to get them to consume grain at night. Would you advise that I sell them for meat,—that is the ones with shriveled combs and the ones that do not eat grain before going to roost,—or will they come back again into production in a short time? I am feeding a commercial egg mash and feed fourteen pounds per hundred birds of scratch grain.

I have the New Jersey type laying house with muslin screens in front. When the temperature registers 24 degrees would you advise closing up the curtains tight at night? How would you ventilate for cold weather?—W. W. W., Chester County, Pa.

March-hatched pullets are rather uncertain as to their behavior at this time. That is, earlier birds are expected to molt and later birds are expected not to, while March birds may or may not. Your birds that you speak of may be molting, at which time a hen always seems to act out of her head in regard to her behavior. At the same time, I have seen birds fall off in appetite as you describe just before coming down with the pox or roup. Whether they refused to eat because they were getting sick or got sick because they refused to eat is a question. I would suggest that you put these birds by themselves if you do not have too many, and see what develops. If they are merely molting they will get over it and lay again in a couple of months, but if they start to get sick I would be tempted to clean them out.

In regard to the ventilation, if you will write the New Jersey Station at New Brunswick, addressing Prof. Gross, you can get plans for flue ventilating system to install in the N. J. type house. I always feel inclined to shut up curtain on cold nights, as to my notion extreme cold is worse than lack of fresh air. To tell the truth, there is more or less ventilation even with the curtains up, especially if they are made of burlap or other coarse material.—R. L. S.-H.

Build Movable Brooder House

Kindly give me specifications for the ideal brooder house to accommodate about 300 chicks. What is the best heating system where gas and electricity are not available?—H. F., Butler County, Pa.

A 10x12 colony house, built on skids so that it can be moved about from place to place in the interests of sanitation makes a very satisfactory structure for brooding chicks. If you address the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick or the Pennsylvania State College at State College, Pa., you can no doubt get plans for such a building without charge.

I think you will find a coal-burning brooder stove the most satisfactory for your purpose.—R. L. S.-H.

Hen's Crop Does Not Seem to Empty

I have a nice flock of chickens. Among them I have a big Wyandotte hen with a big crop which does not seem to empty. Should I kill her?—B. M.

While it is sometimes possible by massage to empty the pendulous crop which the reader describes, it does not always prove successful. It is also possible to operate, plucking the feathers away from in front of the crop and making a small slit with a razor through which the contents can be removed. The crop and surrounding parts should then be washed with a mild antiseptic, after which the slit can be sewed up, sewing the crop and the skin separately. This is a lot of trouble to take for an ordinary hen, and while the ailment is not a disease and cannot be transmitted, it would probably be best to kill the hen, and put her in the pot if she seems otherwise healthy.—R. L. S.-H.

Wants Dry Mash Formula

Will you please give a formula for a dry mash for laying hens?—G. F. A., Bradford County, Pa.

A very good laying mash using home products and containing sufficient minerals is composed of the following ingredients: 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. middlings, 100 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. meat scrap, 5 lbs. salt, 15 lbs. oyster shell meal or limestone flour and 5 pints cod liver oil.—R. L. S.-H.

Nest Box Notes

POULTRYMEN who intend to buy chicks for the coming spring will find it very much to their advantage to do so now. In the first place, they can have the chicks shipped at whatever date is most suitable, and in addition, save considerable money. Many hatcheries offer a considerable discount for orders placed now accompanied by cash. In some cases this may be as high as 20 per cent. Of course, it is true that many poultrymen may be a little short of ready cash just now, on account of the pullets not laying heavily yet, or for various other reasons, but anyone whose credit is good can go to the bank and borrow the money there, if he will just explain matters to the cashier. It is very good business to borrow $80 for three months at a cost of $1.20 and pay for chicks now to be shipped in March that would cost $100 then. The buyer would be sure of his chicks and save $18.80 beside. Business men in town take advantage of such opportunities by using the banks all the time, and there is no reason why farmers should not avail themselves of the same privileges. That is what banks are for.

* * *

Mash makes eggs and grain makes flesh. Start off the pullets that have been fattened on grain by cutting down the quantity of grain fed, giving free access to laying mash, and perhaps by feeding a moist mash of milk and laying mash at noon. When the pullets get to laying thirty or forty per cent, start giving a moist fattening mash of equal parts corn meal, rolled oats and buttermilk instead of the other, and feed a little more grain besides. Make all changes gradually. This advice applies particularly to Leghorns and other nervous breeds. Individual judgment counts here, as it is possible to overdo either the fattening process or the other.

* * *

THIS is the season when roup and colds play havoc with flocks. There seems to have been an unusual lot around this year, and while a good many folks say that the unseasonable and damp weather causes disease, it isn't the cause, although such conditions no doubt affect the general health of the birds and make them more susceptible to ailments. Remedies are not always dependable. The latest recommendations are in the nature of prevention rather than cure. We are now patterning after the Chinese, who are said to pay the doctor while they are well, but who stop paying when they get sick. This is not such a bad idea after all.

* * *

In applying Oriental philosophy to the poultry business, in so far as disease prevention is concerned, the idea is to raise the pullets out of contact with contaminated soil and away from older birds that may be carriers of disease, feed them a properly balanced ration and all they will eat of it, house them properly without crowding, and get them into clean and disinfected laying houses as soon as they mature and show signs of laying. It is not a good idea to put pullets in with older birds, not only on account of disease, but from other standpoints as well. It is probably inadvisable to put them in the same buildings, even. There is evidence that roup is a dust-borne disease, and is taken into the system through the respiratory tract rather than through the digestive system, so that a flock of old birds apparently healthy but carriers of disease might infect pullets in an adjoining pen through dust or dirt getting from one pen to the other, and being breathed by the pullets. Now this may seem far fetched, but on the contrary is right in line with recent discoveries, and goes a long way to solve some of the mysteries connected with disease.

* * *

Another phase of the problem of disease concerns worms. In most sections tapeworms are not prevalent, but roundworms are very common. Tapeworms are fly borne, and we are not going to say much about them now, but roundworms are present in the egg stage in the soil from which they get into the chicken while it is feeding. It seems that worms do a great deal of damage to the intestines of chickens so that even if the parasites are eliminated by tobacco the intestines are so injured that the digestive system does not function properly and the bird is not right even if there are no more worms there. Unfortunately there is no means of disinfecting, liming or plowing soil so as to kill or bury these eggs, and the only way to get around the difficulty is to move the colony houses.

* * *

I am bringing up these points at this time because I believe that they are vital to every poultryman who has been in business for any length of time. Right now there is a good opportunity to move colony houses to a new location when the ground is bare and frozen, and to have the work done where practicable before the spring mud or the spring rush interferes. It isn't such a great while until then. Before moving all such houses should be thoroughly cleaned and the dirt spread out where no chickens can get to it, in order to avoid moving germs and dirt to the new location. It is also a good time to make plans for any changes along the lines mentioned, and then make the changes.

Butchering Time is Here

Smoking and curing the hams and bacon of hogs in the old-fashioned way gives the family a supply of delicious food through the winter and spring—L. W. M.

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND, Editor
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Holstein Herd Leads Wellsboro C. T. A.

THE Wellsboro C. T. A. finished its first year November 1, 1927, with 23 whole-year members. In addition three members were in the association only part of the year. There were 371 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

There are a number of very outstanding herds and also individual cows in the association which will be seen in the following records:

Roy S. Bowen has the highest herd result in the association, he has just started in the purebred Holstein breeding and has a very outstanding herd. The high individual cow belongs to Harry W. Wilkinson and he also has a number of other high producing cows.

Out of 15 herds which produced over 300 pounds, there were 3 herds with an average production of over 400 pounds of butterfat. Fifty-one cows produced over 400 pounds of butterfat.

The results for the whole year members are as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association..	303.67
Average per cow:	
Pounds of milk	8809
Pounds of butterfat.......	326.6
Percentage of butterfat...	3.7
Value of product..........	224.83
Cost of pasture	10.09
Cost of roughage	38.84
Cost of grain	52.19
Total cost of feed	101.12
Value of product above feed cost	123.71
Returns for $1 expended for feed	2.22
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk.	1.15
Feed cost per lb. butterfat.	.31

Following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat: Group 1, over 800 pounds of butterfat, 1; group 2, between 600 and 700 lbs., 1; group 3, between 500 and 600 lbs., 12; group 4, between 400 and 500 lbs., 37; group 5, between 300 and 400 lbs., 107. Total number of cows producing over 300 lbs. of butterfat, 158.

Paul P. Korb, county agent; Leroy Whittaker, cow tester in charge.

Fifteen herds with an average of 5 or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butter fat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner.	Ave. no. of cows	Breed	Pounds milk	Pounds fat
Roy S. Bowen, Wellsboro	7.92	R. H.	15,500	490.9
R. W. Sampson, Crooked Creek	13.67	R. & G. H.	12,210	421.3
E. C. Howell, Wellsboro	7.17	R. H.	11,294	407.8
Fred Erway, Wellsboro	13.08	R. H	11,824	386.9
Gale Gerow, Wellsboro	10.92	R. H.	11,488	376.2
Harry Wilkinson	26.67	R. & G. H.	10,964	372.3
T. J. Erway, Wellsboro	12.17	R. & G. H.	10,239	365.1
Claude Carpenter, Crooked Creek	15.83	R. H.	9846	357.5
Leon Turpy, Wellsboro	13.83	R. & G. H.	8611	350.1
R. M. Valsing, Wellsboro	13.00	G. H.	9364	348.1
O. W. Butler, Wellsboro	12.42	R. & G. G.	7840	343.1
Henry Noelk, Wellsboro	11.58	G. G., G. A. & G. H.	7920	333.6
James Warren, Wellsboro	14.00	R. & G. H.	9026	326.8
P. W. Lawton, Tiadaghton	8.83	R. & G. H.	9019	316.3
Homer Webster, Wellsboro	18.00	R. & G. H. & G. A.	8687	312.6

DAIRY

Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms—Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs. All ages for sale. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Pa.

10 GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. Write us. L. H. TERWILLIGER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

IF YOU WANT practically pure bred Holstein or Guernsey dairy calves, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES—We have a splendid lot of fall pigs, either sex, sired by Elimination Rival, that are good and stretchy. Price reasonable. Also several high class gilts, all priced to sell. DAVIS BERKSHIRE FARM, Dagsboro, Del.

300 FEEDING PIGS six to seven weeks old $4.00 each. These pigs are grown on free range with access to growing grains. INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

Chester Whites Big Type Chester Whites: From my prize winning herd Service Boars and open Gilts. Also pigs at 10 weeks of age for sale. H. H. WERKING, Woodsboro, Md.

PIGS O. I. C. Registered Bred Sows. March Gilts. Farmer's prices. G. ROUTZAHN, Aspers, Pa.

165 HEAD—Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Young boars, bred sows and pigs from my big show sows and Champion boars. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

BERKSHIRES Excellent, registered Berkshire pigs, both sexes, 8 weeks old. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHESTER WHITE and Berkshire Pigs, 6 and 8 weeks old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. I. LEO ROUSE, DUSHORE, PA.

PURE BRED Poland China Boars—Serviceable, 150 to 250 lbs. $35 to $45 C.O.D. Fall Pigs. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

POLAND CHINAS Registered. Purebred. Big type Pigs. Prices reasonable. C. L. LEBO, Womelsdorf, Pa.

HORSE WANTED

WANTED A Registered Percheron Stallion. Give full description and price. C. E. CASSEL, HERSHEY, PA.

DOGS

Collie Puppies Farm raised, pedigreed, the better sort. Description, illustrated circular free. Cloverbrook Collie Kennels, Chambersburg, Pa.

GOATS

WORLD'S Best Toggenburgs & Nubians, utility milkers, $45; purebreds, $75. Fine buck from gallon stock, $35. Kids, $15. Goldsboro's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

FRUIT TREES

PEACH TREES, $5 per 100 and up. Apple Trees, $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS

MILK BOTTLE CAPS—5000 caps, two colors, heavily paraffined, specially printed, your name, grade milk, address. Delivered $2.65. American Milk Cap Co., 5506 Pacific, Detroit, Mich.

ALFALFA and alfalfa mixed hay—In carload lots right from a farmer in the best alfalfa section of New York State. The Cross Farm, Fayetteville, N. Y.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Special—250 envelopes $1.00. Write, Franklinpress, Milford, New Hampshire.

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Pay when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
261 So. Third St., Phila., Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by Dr. J. F. Shigley
Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, Pennsylvania State College, and Veterinarian in charge of College Livestock.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We invite readers to make use of this service. Clippings from the column when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

HORSES HAVE SKIN IRRITATION.—I have a roan mare that bites herself at different places over her body. She rubs her head so much she has some of the hair rubbed off. She had been rubbing her tail but has now quit that. She also rubs her mane some on the halter chain. I also have a sorrel mare that I sometimes see stamping with her hind feet as though she was itchy. For the last two years in the early spring there is a large place on her left hip where the hair comes out.—W. W. B., Newville, Pa. These horses should be examined for parasites as these symptoms may be shown by horses that are lousy. It is very probable that this condition comes from an internal disturbance. Try giving one quart of raw linseed oil per horse as a drench. Give bran mashes once or twice per week. A handful of oil meal in the ration daily may be helpful. Feed a laxative diet and allow exercise daily. In warm weather this treatment is supplemented with a bath of warm water containing two per cent lysol or creolin.

Best He Could Do

Dealer, rushing into newspaper office—See here, you've published an announcement of my death by mistake. That's got to be fixed up somehow!

Editor—Well, we never contradict anything we have published, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll put you in the births column tomorrow and give you a fresh start.

Thrifty Bridegroom

Mr. MacDonald (arranging with Clergyman for his second marriage)—And I should like the ceremony in my yard this time, sir.

Clergyman—Good gracious, why?

Mr. MacDonald—Then the fowls can pick up the rice—we wasted a deal last time!

Earnest Encore

Chemist (to motorist who had been carried into his shop after an accident)—Yes, sir; you had rather a bad smash, but I managed to bring you to.

Motorist—I don't remember. Do you mind bringing me two more?

His Alibi

Lady—A strong man like you ought not to beg. Why don't you look 'round for a job?

Hobo—I can't look 'round, lady; I gotta stiff neck.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 100,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial. Minimum, 10 words.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (65 cents per agate line).

Livestock Advertising (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Ferrets, Poultry Breeding Stock, Eggs, etc.) not accepted at word rate. Send for special folder.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

700,000 CHICKS FOR 1928—We will have chicks from Jan. 10, 1928 on, from our free range, healthy, vigorous stock of Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns and Anconas. Breeders have been culled for egg production, color and size. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free. L. R. Walck Hatcheries, Dept. I, Greencastle, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 900 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

QUALITY CHICKS from flocks carefully culled for size and egg production assure greater profits. White Leghorns, $12. R. I. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, $13 per 100. 10% discount on all orders received before Jan. 17th for future delivery. Circular upon request. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA eggs and chicks, Mammoth White Pekin and Indian Runner Duck eggs and ducklings. Big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Special price bulletin free. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hanover, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from a heavy laying strain. White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and Reds. Flocks blood-tested for White Diarrhea and under state supervision. Write for catalogue. Bryan Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 13c; Barred Rocks, 11c; Mixed, 10c. Reduced on 500 lots. Prepaid. 100% Guaranteed. 10% books order. Circular free. Twin Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS—Order 1928 chicks now. Large discount on all orders received before Jan. 15th. Send for free catalogue and prices. Model Hatchery, Box P, Monroe, Indiana.

"HEADQUARTERS"—Red Cubans, Blue Boones, Devils, Pure bred pit game fowls. Cocks, stags, hens, pullets, eggs in season. Write for prices. R. H. White, 6320 Enright Ave., University City, Mo.

FERRIS STRAIN White Leghorn Chicks. March, $13.00 per hundred, $120.00 per thousand. April, $12.00 per hundred, $110.00 per thousand. Pullets, $1.50 each. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS and Hatching Eggs. Leading varieties at low prices. Write for circular. Taylor's Hatchery, Box 15, Liberty, N. Y.

POULTRY—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Chicks, Breeders and Eggs. Reasonable. Catalogue. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa.

HATCHING EGGS—White Leghorns, high quality, pullets also. Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, Aspers, Pa.

WANTED—Cash paid for common and fancy pigeons. Wm. S. Rae, Port Huron, Michigan.

RAT DOGS—White Rock Cockerels—$3.00. Carmen D. Welch, Ramsey, Ill.

GEESE

CHINESE, Toulouse, Emdens, African Geese. Big lusty breeders for sale. Largest flocks in Ohio. Money makers for you. Write, Charles McClave, New London, Ohio.

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DUCKS—All leading varieties. Runners, Muscovys, Buffs, Crested Whites, Aylesburys, Rouens, Pekins. Large healthy birds. Money makers for you. Buy your breeders now. Write, Charles McClave, New London, Ohio.

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BIG LUSTY BREEDING TURKEYS—Bronze, Narragansett, Blacks. Raised on separate farms. Gobblers and Hens. Strong and healthy stock. Buy your breeders now. Charles McClave, New London, Ohio.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Highest quality, reasonable prices. Write, Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

MAY HATCHED Mammoth Bronze Toms, twenty pounds average, 12 dollars. Younger, eight and ten dollars each. Late June Hens, five dollars. Plymouth Turkey Farm, Plymouth, N. H.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Slate and Narragansett. Your wants—please. Edwin A. Souder, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—No blackhead for fifteen years. Mrs. Alfred E. Reid, Freehold, Star Route, New Jersey.

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$750 GETS EQUIPPED FARM—Complete for winter comfort. 80 acres with 50 in level farming land, balance spring watered pasture and estimated 2000 cords stove wood; plenty fruit, near good RR. town; dandy 6-room warm house, good-sized barn, garage, etc., near lake and river. Because other business interests, price only $2250 and for quick sale horses, cows, hens, pig, yearling, harnesses, wagons, machinery, 20 tons hay, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, etc., included; $750 cash. Details pg. 11 illus. bargain catalog. Copy free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED

MAN TO WORK his local territory, booking orders for shrubs, roses, perennials, ornamental and fruit trees etc. Also hire agents. Full or spare time. Five-year replacement. No investment or experience necessary. Outfit free. Real opportunity. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York State.

AGENTS—We start you in business and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn $50-$100 weekly. Write Madison Products, 560 Broadway, New York.

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RAW FURS WANTED—Any kind. Best average price in state. Try a shipment. Get acquainted. Trappers write. R. J. Feltham, Olean, N. Y.

FURS, HIDES, WOOL have advanced. Get our price before selling. S. H. Livingston, Succ. Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10—$2. Smoking, 10—$1.50. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1, 10, $1.75; Cigars 50 for $1.95; pay when received, money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good sweet, chewing, 3 pounds 75c; 5, $1; 10, $1.75; smoking, 3 pounds, 50c; 5, 75c; 10, $1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Cigars, Twists: Chewing 5 lbs. $1. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A-5, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Sweetleaf. Mellow, aged. Smoking 15 pounds $1.65. Chewing $2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 10 lbs. $1.50 Smoking 10 lbs. $1. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

BUILDING MATERIALS

STANDARD HOT BED SASH REDWOOD, $1.40 each; white pine, $1.60 each made in four styles; write for circular. Glass, $2.50 per box. Robinson & Bro., Dept. 2, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 1 SPRUCE STAVE SILO, complete with roof, hoops and doors—12x24—$317.80. Other sizes priced accordingly. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE bevel siding, $25.00 per thousand. Whipple Bros., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

INCUBATORS

FOR SALE—5400-egg Candee, excellent condition, good as new, $250.00. 3,000-egg Candee, guaranteed good condition, $100.00. Lancaster County Hatchery, Box 563, Lancaster, Pa.

INCUBATOR FOR SALE—One triple deck, Newtown Incubator, 12,600 egg capacity, used three seasons. Like new. Price $800.00. M. M. Hartman, R. 9, York, Pa.

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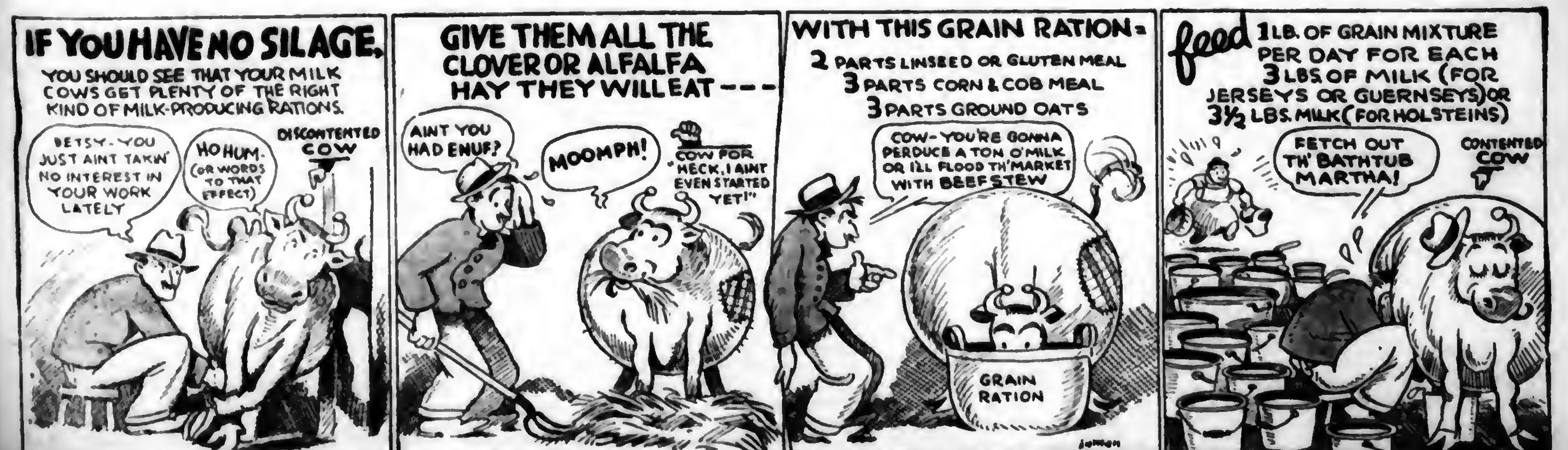
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HO HUM. (OR WORDS TO THAT EFFECT)
DISCONTENTED COW
GIVE THEM ALL THE CLOVER OR ALFALFA HAY THEY WILL EAT ---
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COW FOR "HECK, I AINT EVEN STARTED YET!"
WITH THIS GRAIN RATION=
2 PARTS LINSEED OR GLUTEN MEAL
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COW—YOU'RE GONNA PERDUCE A TON O'MILK OR I'LL FLOOD TH' MARKET WITH BEEF STEW
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feed 1 LB. OF GRAIN MIXTURE PER DAY FOR EACH 3 LBS. OF MILK (FOR JERSEYS OR GUERNSEYS) OR 3½ LBS. MILK (FOR HOLSTEINS)
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Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

A CHEERY spirit waits just round the corner, ready to spring out and salute us with a "Happy New Year!" He comes with a smile and a friendly grip of the hand, just as if he expected us to be glad to see him. Whether we are or not, he is here, and it is for you and me and all of us to greet him in the same spirit in which he comes and to give the great new hope he brings a chance to work out its best in our lives.

Some Look Askance at 1928

For a great many people the New Year has nothing in it of foreboding. The past has been kind to these folks of the fortunate circumstances. Not all of us are able to look into the future just that way, however. Somehow we feel, whether it is true or not, that fortune has not been just as kind to us as it ought to have been. Our plans last year did not turn out exactly as we had hoped they would. That may have been true for more years than one; and although we may not admit that our ill fortune has been in great part due to our own manner of living, we do feel a bit sore about it, and we look askance at this new comer they call 1928 and not with very friendly feelings. We doubt there being anything better for us next year than the past has brought us.

Now, that is not a very good way of looking at it. Nor is it really kind to Him who holds all the days in His hands. It is His wish for us that we shall look upon every year and every day as a priceless gift, fresh from His hands, a thing to be accepted and used the very best we can.

"I Still Press Forward"

Long ago one of the most useful men the world ever knew spoke some words that will be very helpful to us if we take them to heart. This man, we know him as Paul, had many things to hinder him in his struggle toward the end he so much desired to reach. Far along in years, looking back over it all, he made out a list of the things which had befallen him. We have all read that story a good many times and no doubt most of us have wondered how any man ever could have come through it all alive. What of hardship had not Paul met, and all so bravely! Through everything he had kept his faith shining bright. No night was so black that the skies were not pierced by the star of hope. Listen to him.

"I have not as yet attained!" No. Always something more and something better to work for. "But," he goes on, "I still press forward." Which way? Backward toward the old, hard, bitter, discouraging things? Oh no. Forward! Toward better things than any that yet have been! And here is our encouragement.

On Toward Accomplishing the Plan

If we have not come to the good place for which we long; if crops have not been as good as we had hoped; if there have been storms and frosts and dry weather to contend with; if prices have been low, so that we could not do as we would like to have done by the boys and girls, still we are to press on! Which way? Back toward the mists and the shadows? Back where times have been hard and hope failed? Back toward the places where we were half inclined to lie down in the furrow and let the world go as it would? No! Not that way! Press forward! "Toward the mark of the high calling!" Forward toward the morning sunrise! Forward, though the future is all a closed book to us. Forward! Turn the leaves of the book bravely and with a spirit of assurance that all is working out for us the best possible! Forward, toward the accomplishment of the plan that was made for us before the morning stars sang together! That is all we can do! It is enough!

Uniform Profit-Earning
Dairy and Poultry Feeds for Every Need

You can get . . . under the B-B [Bull-Brand] Trade-Mark . . . Dairy and Poultry Feeds that will meet your specific needs. Each of these B-B Feeds is prepared according to a formula that has been tested and proved, in actual feeding, by thousands of Dairymen and Poultrymen. Every B-B Feed is made of pure, "grade-one" ingredients that are *cleaned three times* and compounded into a uniform ration which will produce the results that have won thousands to B-B Feeds.

Bull-Brand *Sweetened* Dairy Ration. 24% Protein; 3.5% Fat, 12% Fiber.
Bull-Brand *Dry* Dairy Ration. 24% Protein; 6% Fat, 12% Fiber.
B-B Red-E-Mixt *Sweetened* Dairy Feed. 20% Protein, 5% Fat, 10% Fiber.
B-B Hi-Test *Sweetened* Dairy Feed. 20% Protein; 5% Fat, 12% Fiber.
B-B Marmico *Molasses* Dairy Feed. 16% Protein; 4% Fat, 12% Fiber.
B-B Chick Starter with Dried Buttermilk. 12% Protein, 4% Fat, 4% Fiber.
B-B Chick Feed. 11% Protein, 2.5% Fat, 4% Fiber.
B-B Growing Mash with Dried Buttermilk. 18% Protein, 5% Fat, 7% Fiber.
B-B Developing Feed. 10% Protein, 2% Fat, 5% Fiber.
B-B Laying Mash with Dried Buttermilk. 20% Protein, 5% Fat, 8% Fiber.
B-B Scratch Feed. 11% Protein, 2.5% Fat, 4% Fiber.
B-B Red-E-Mixt Egg Mash with Dried Buttermilk. 18% Protein, 5% Fat, 9% Fiber.
B-B Dairy Scratch Feed. 9% Protein, 2.5% Fat; 5% Fiber.
B-B Pigeon Feed. 11% Protein, 4% Fat, 4% Fiber.

Cows and chickens are unable to earn uniform, "day-in-and-day-out" profits when they are fed on rations that are made of certain kinds of ingredients one month and entirely different kinds of ingredients the next month. B-B Feeds are always made of the same ingredients. Their ingredients are always of "grade-one" quality. They are always compounded to the same, never-varying formulas. That's why they earn uniform profits, month after month, year after year.

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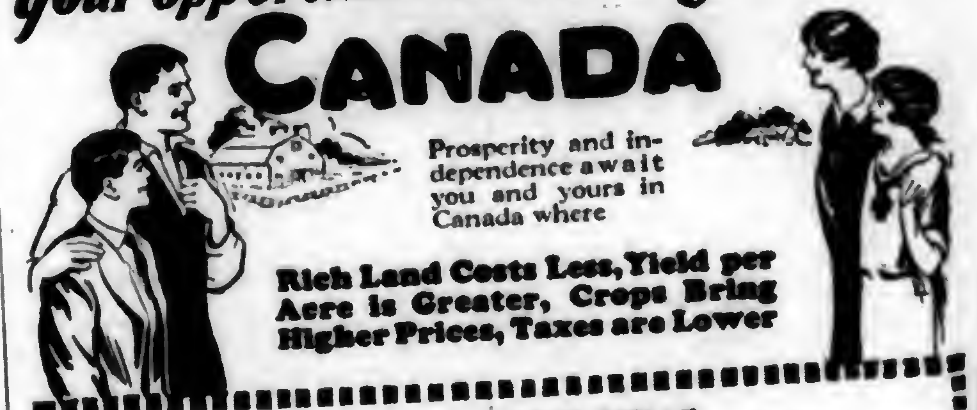

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